

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Abiemnhom County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

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

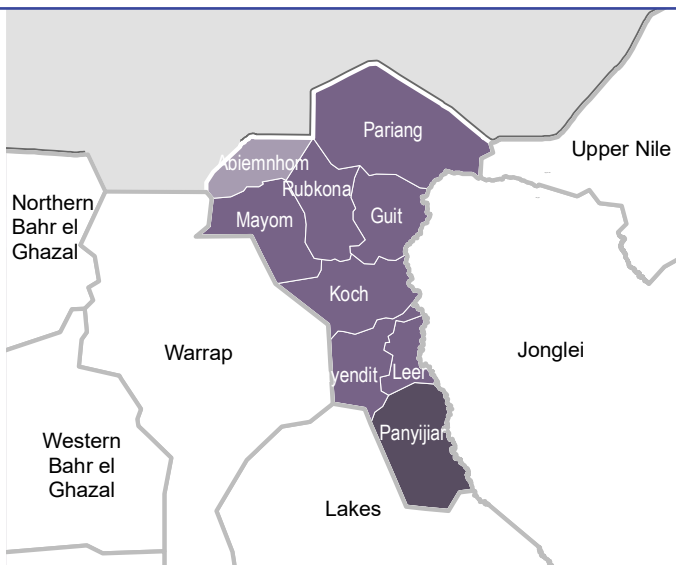
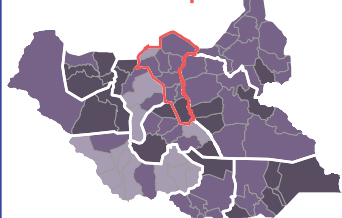
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	44%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

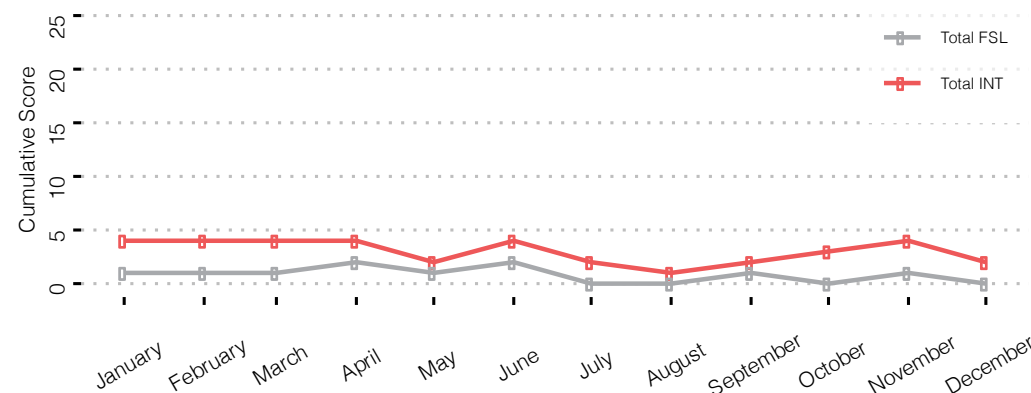
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-1.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+21%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSNMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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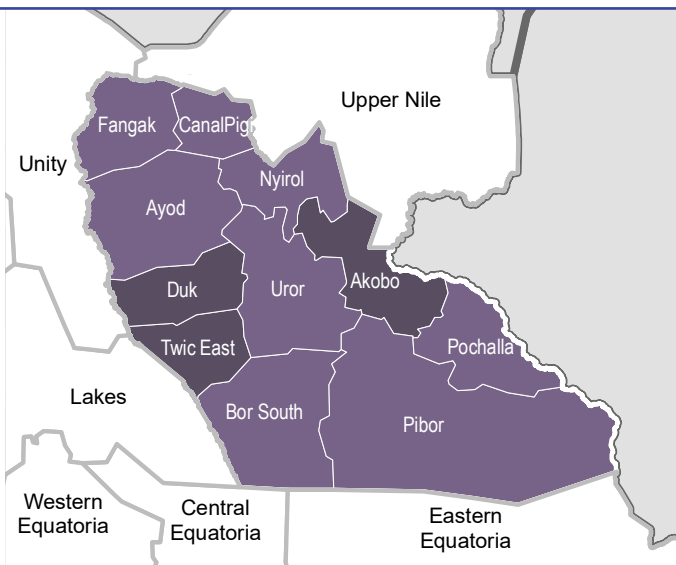
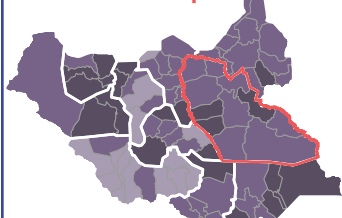
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	58%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	28%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	14%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	61%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	2.80%	Low

Agriculture

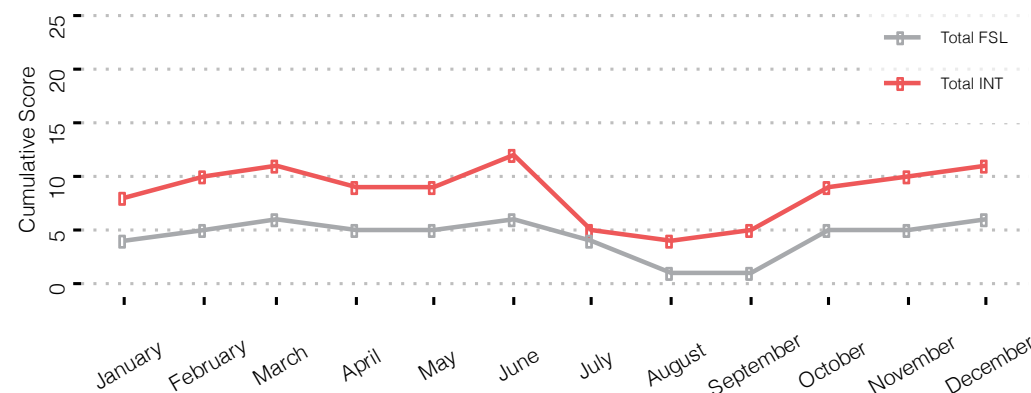
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+2.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	14%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+41%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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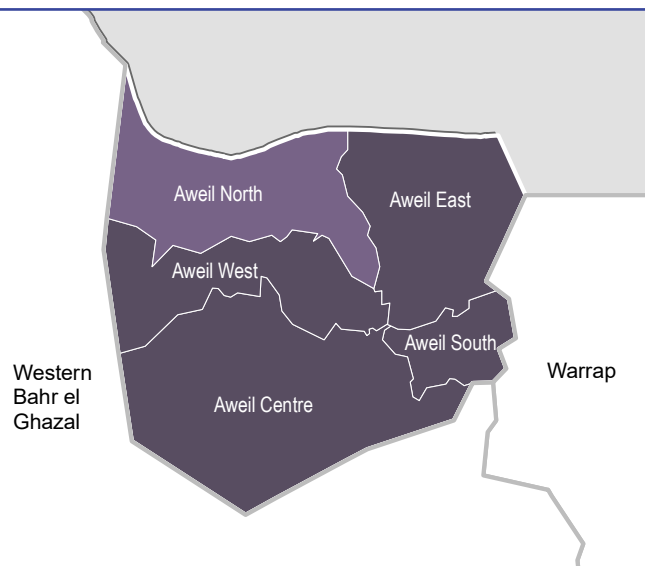
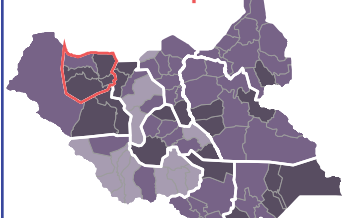
INT overview (December 2019)

- Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	30%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	3.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+15%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+24%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	22%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	81%	Very High

Agriculture

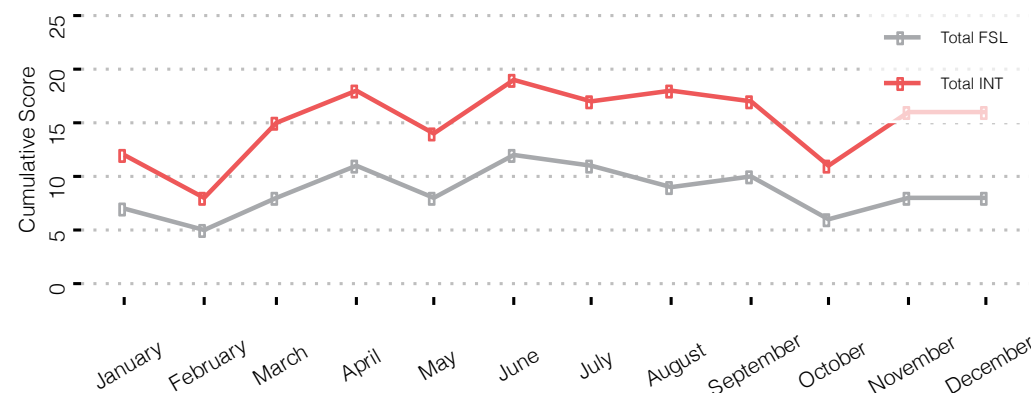
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-6.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	41%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	49%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.60%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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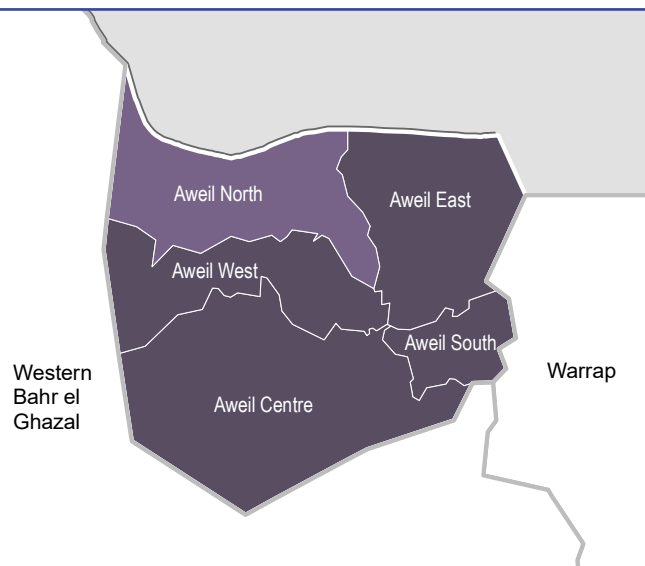
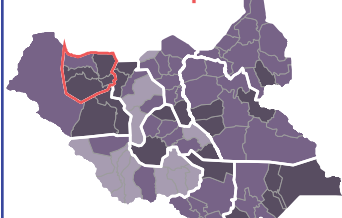
INT overview (December 2019)

- Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	31%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	11%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	1.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	37%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	3.80%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+11%	High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+6.3%	Moderate

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	3.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	44%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	62%	High

Agriculture

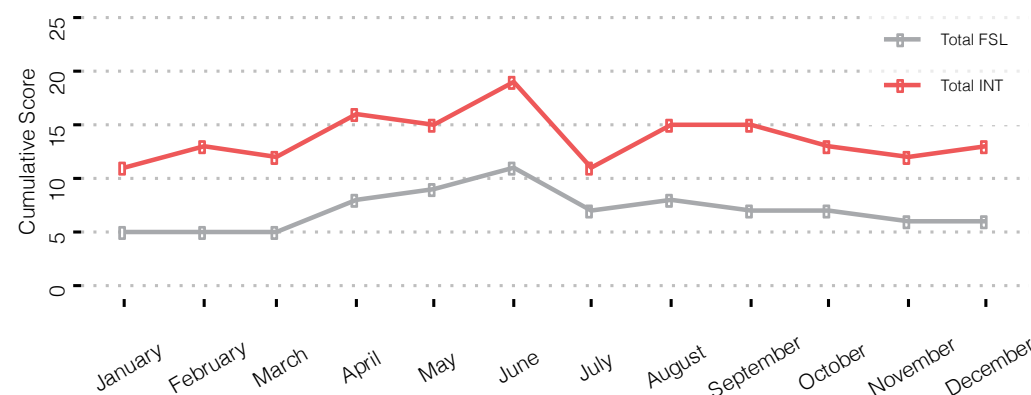
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+5.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	37%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	21%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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 **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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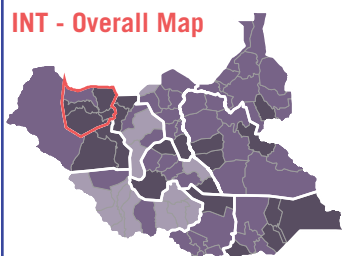
INT overview (December 2019)

- Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



Western
Bahr el
Ghazal

Aweil North

Aweil East

Aweil West

Aweil South

Aweil Centre

Warrap

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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	40%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	1.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	44%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	1.80%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-21%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	7.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	75%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	38%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	62%	High

Agriculture

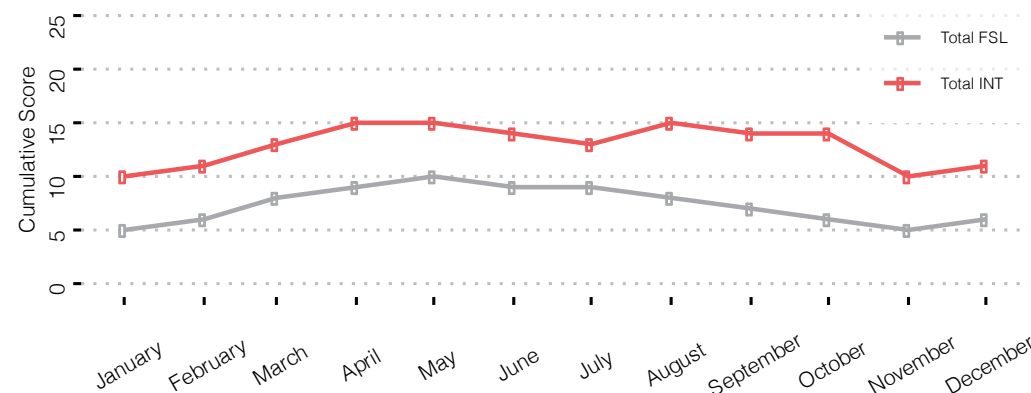
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-28%	High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	37%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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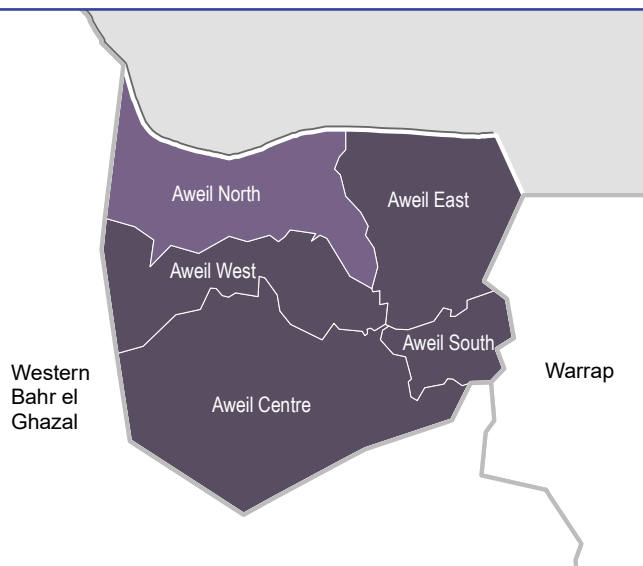
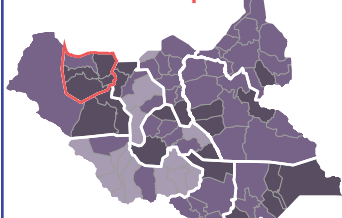
INT overview (December 2019)

- Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	26%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	30%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	7.40%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	3.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	78%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	63%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	63%	High

Agriculture

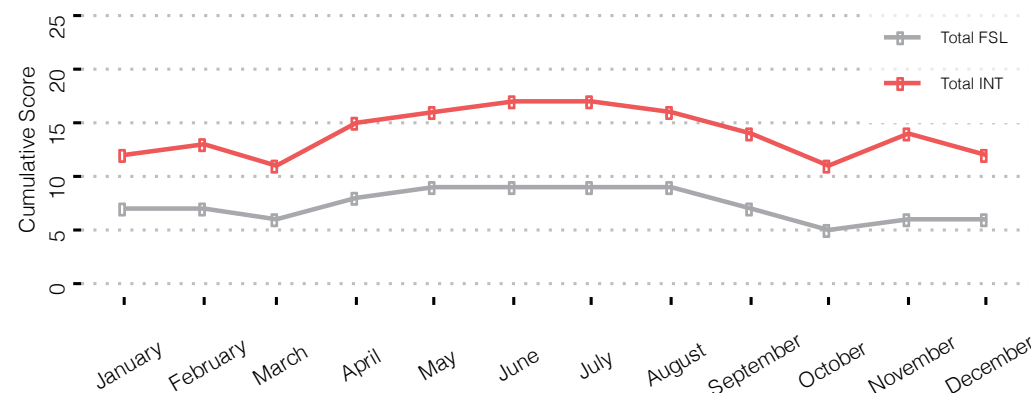
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-4.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	35%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	53%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+8.70%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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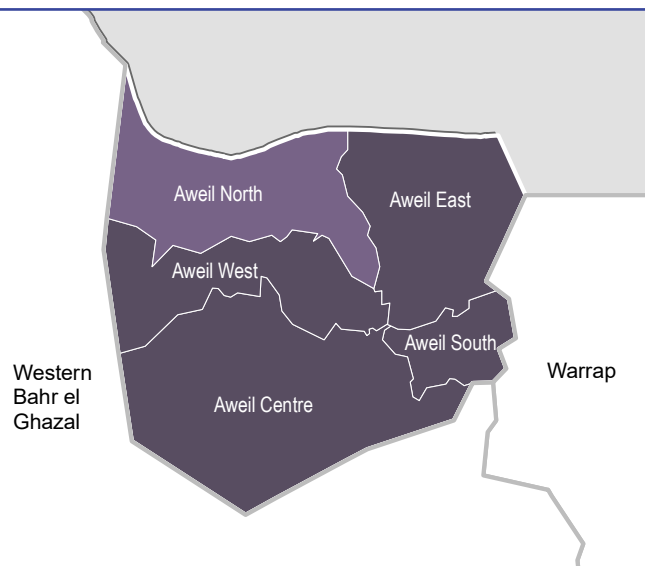
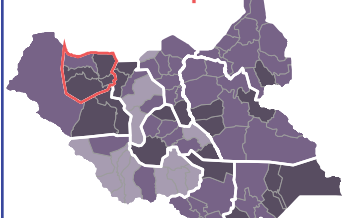
INT overview (December 2019)

- Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	12%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	34%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	4.90%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-67%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-19%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	2.40%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	37%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	76%	High

Agriculture

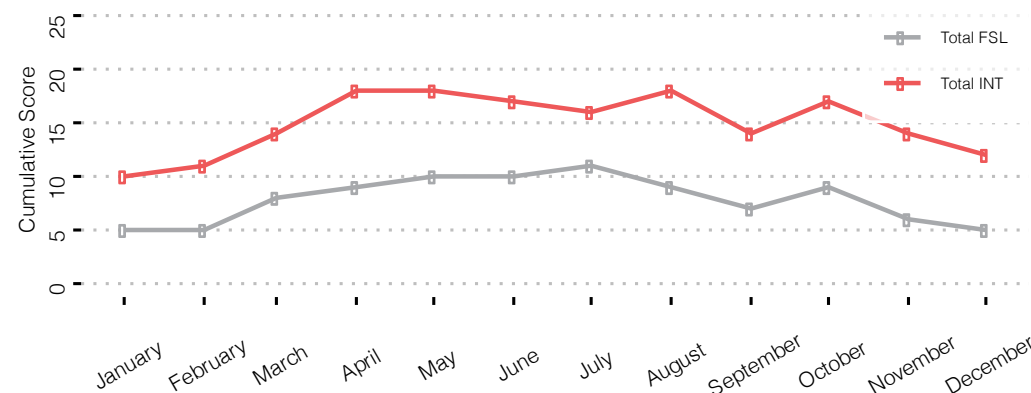
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-4.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	28%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	45%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+6.90%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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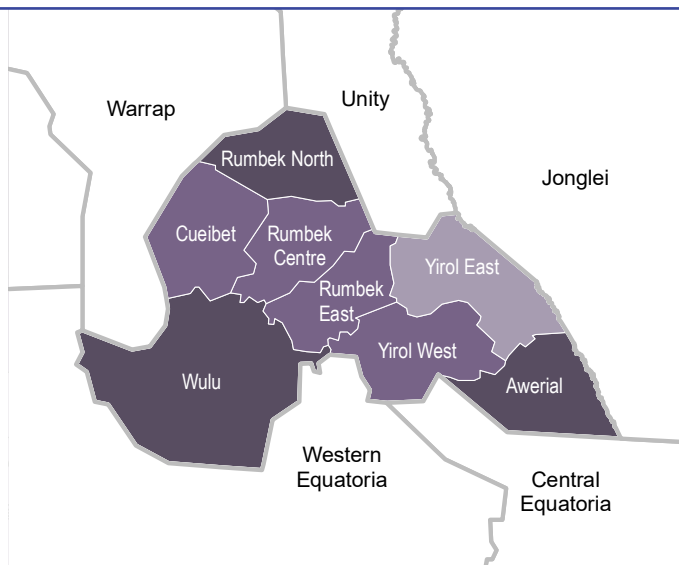
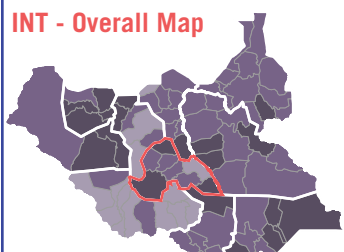
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	28%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	26%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	48%	Moderate

Agriculture

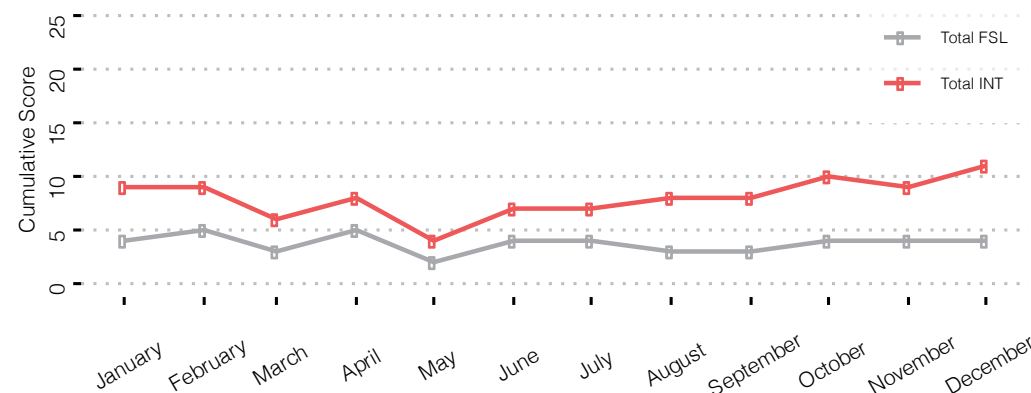
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-33%	Very High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+56%	Very High

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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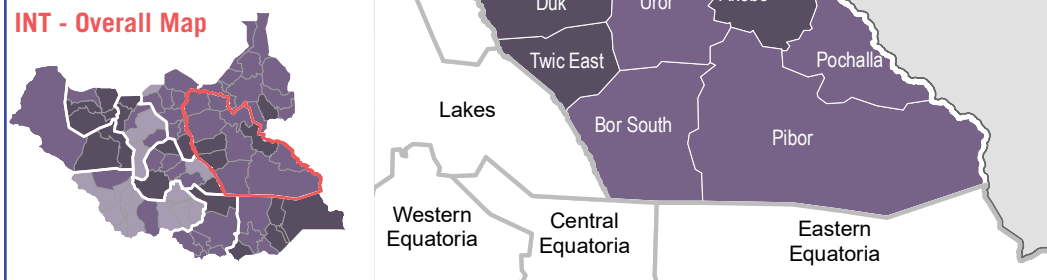
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	24%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

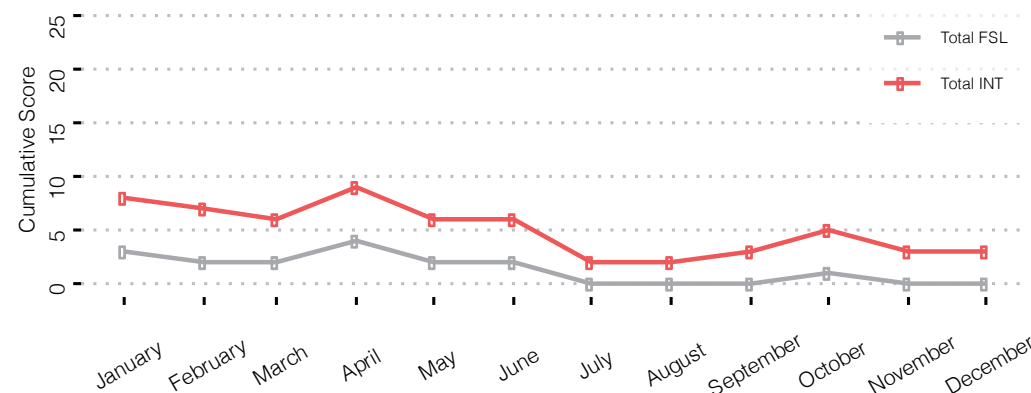
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.70%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+5%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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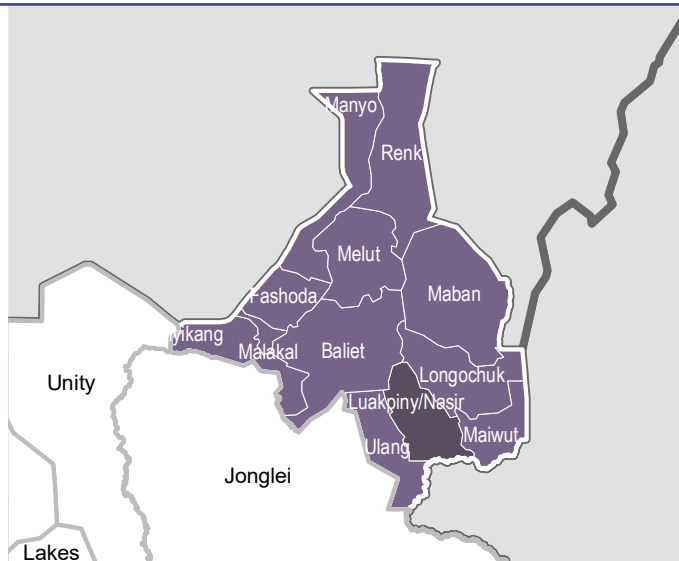
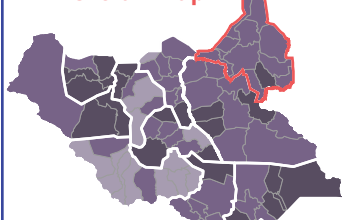
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low

Agriculture

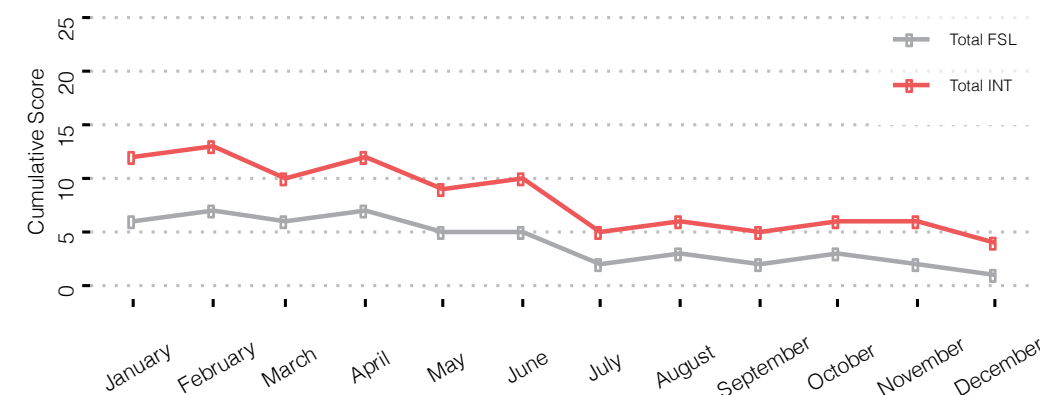
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+28%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+27%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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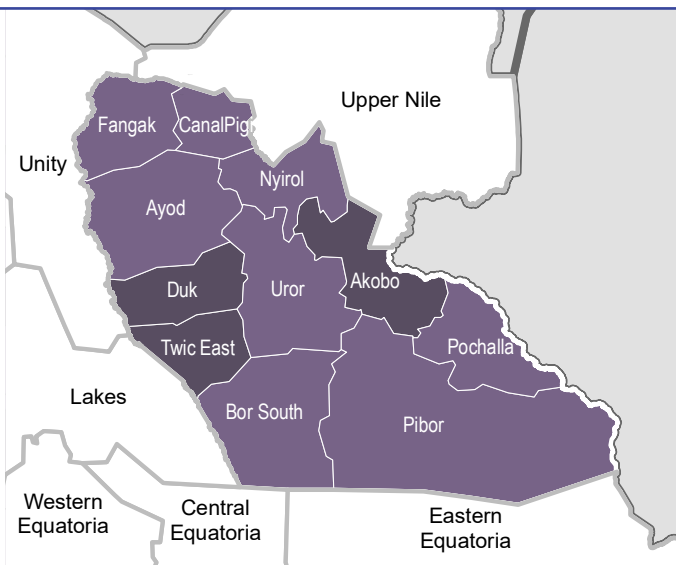
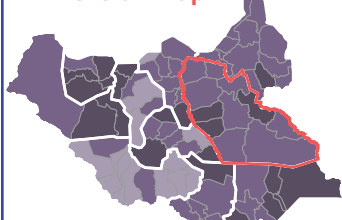
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	12%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	73%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	2.40%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	7.30%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+5.50%	Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+109%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	39%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	51%	Moderate

Agriculture

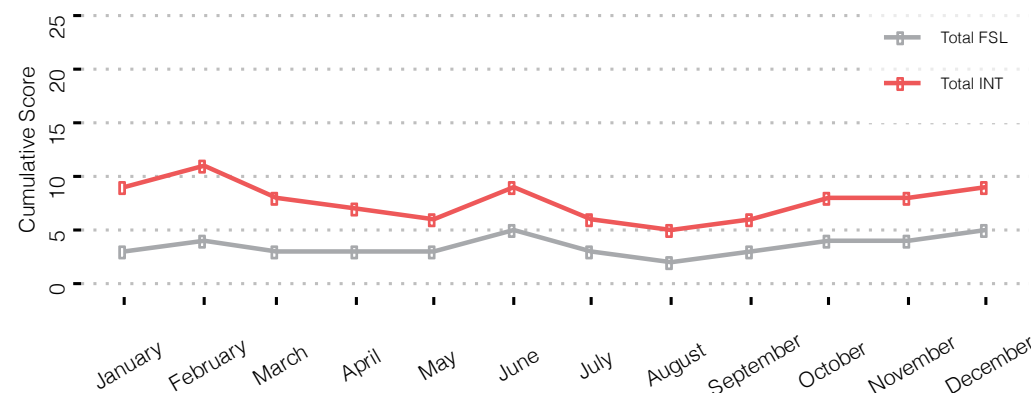
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+8.40%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	58%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	2%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+24%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+46%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSNMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Budi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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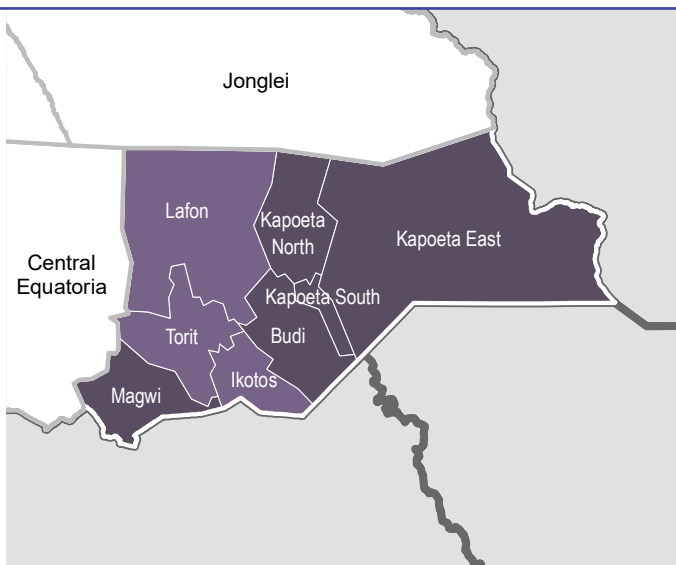
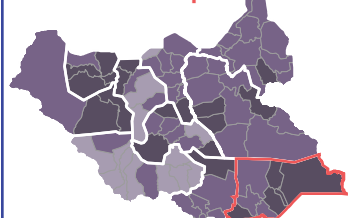
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

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 ⁽¹⁾	53%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	5.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	5.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	41%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	5.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	41%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	5.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	5.90%	Low

Agriculture

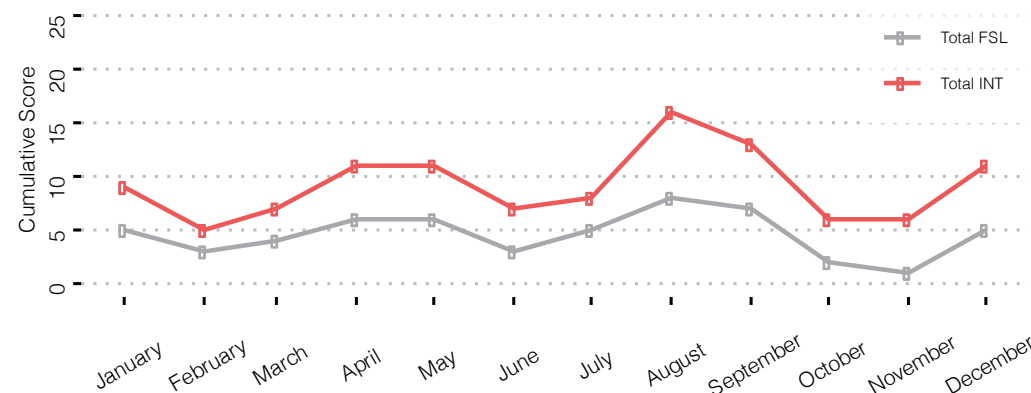
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-4.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	45%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+23%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+97%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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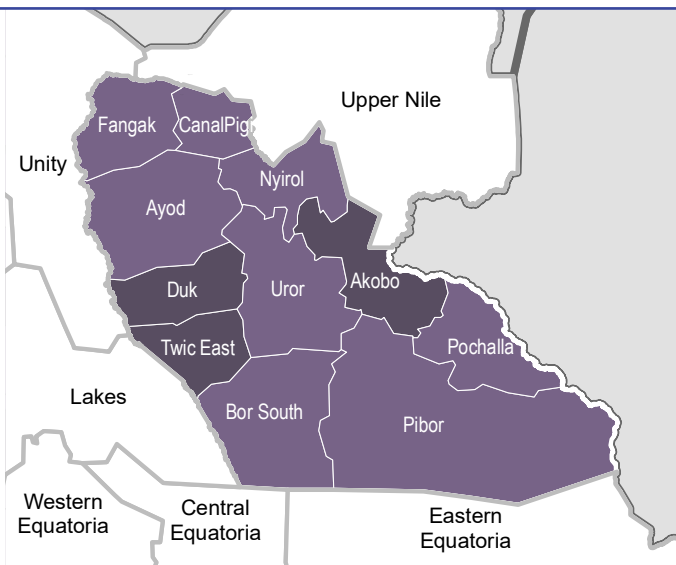
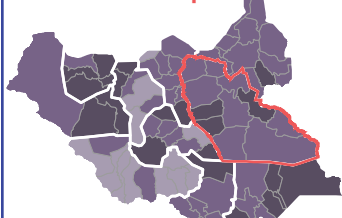
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High

Agriculture

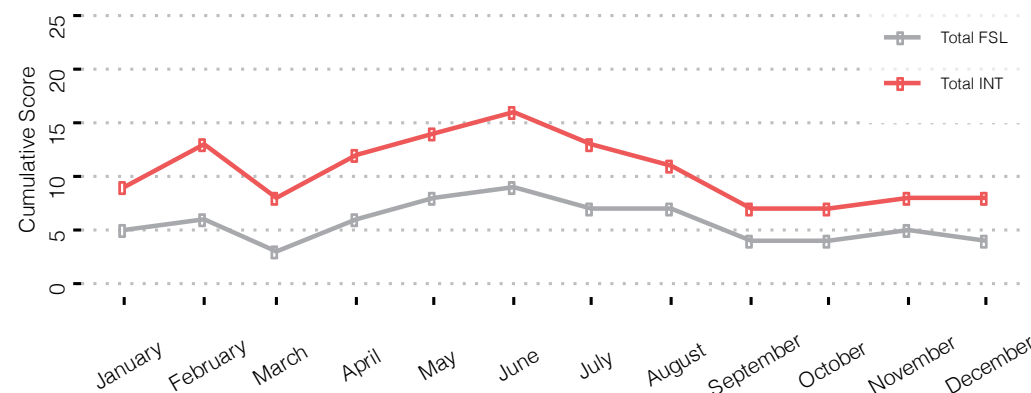
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+11%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	33%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+27%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

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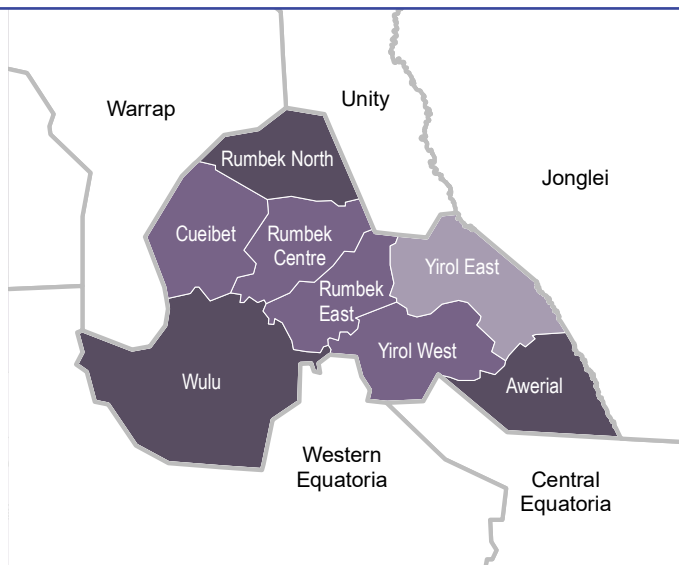
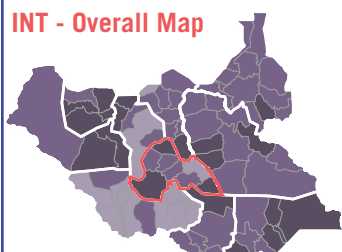
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	25%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	8.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	33%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	25%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	58%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	46%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	92%	Very High

Agriculture

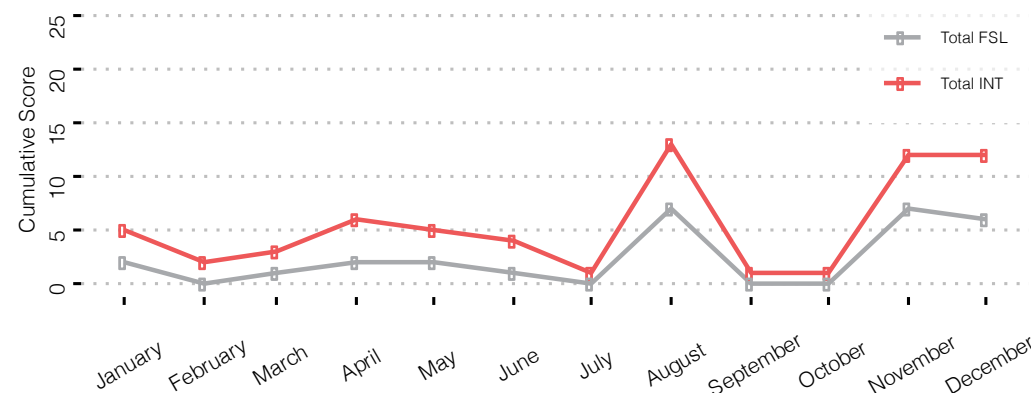
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+2.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	53%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+9.30%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+10%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



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

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

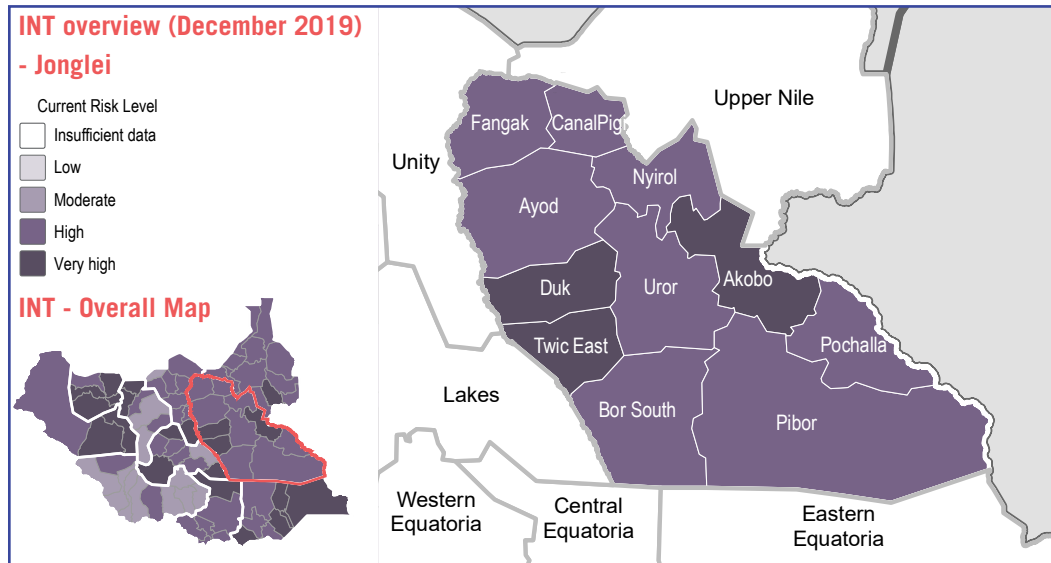
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December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	Health:	Very High
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	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 ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	6.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	73%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	73%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	60%	High

Agriculture

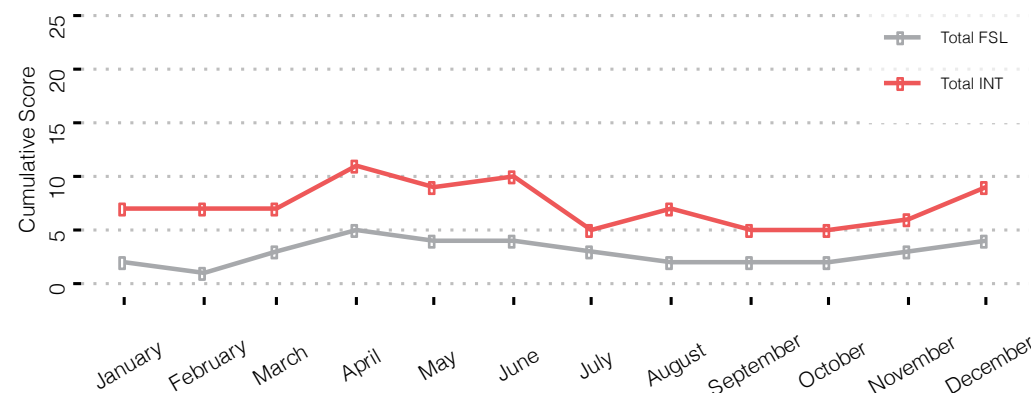
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+12%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	36%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+16%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **1**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **1**

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

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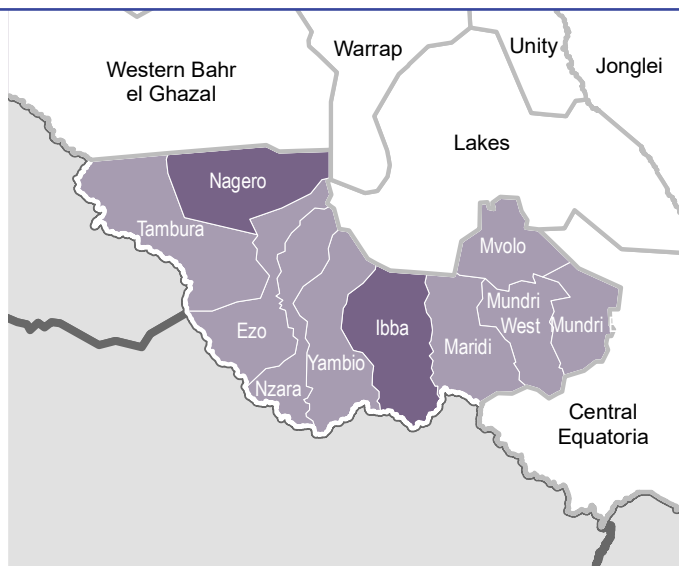
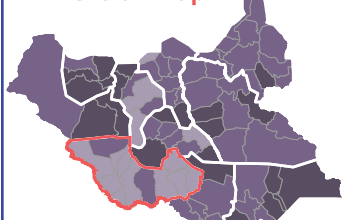
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **Low**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-97%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	85%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	85%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	23%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

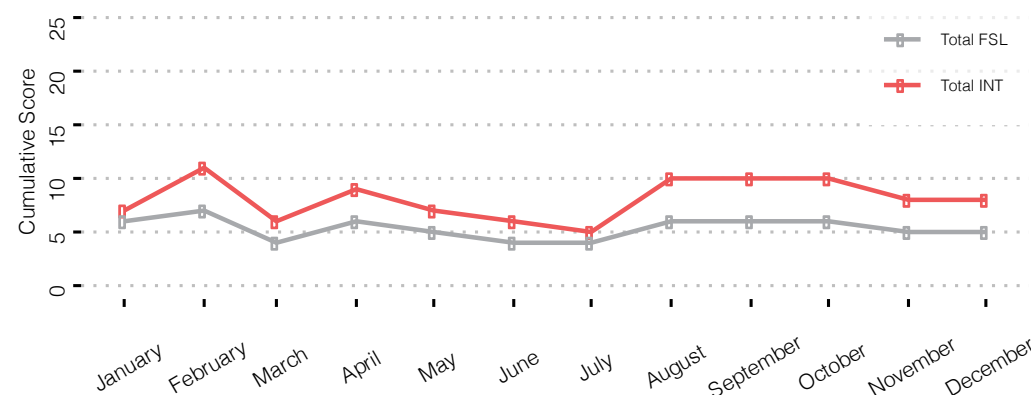
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+80%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	37%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+29%	High

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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 JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fangak County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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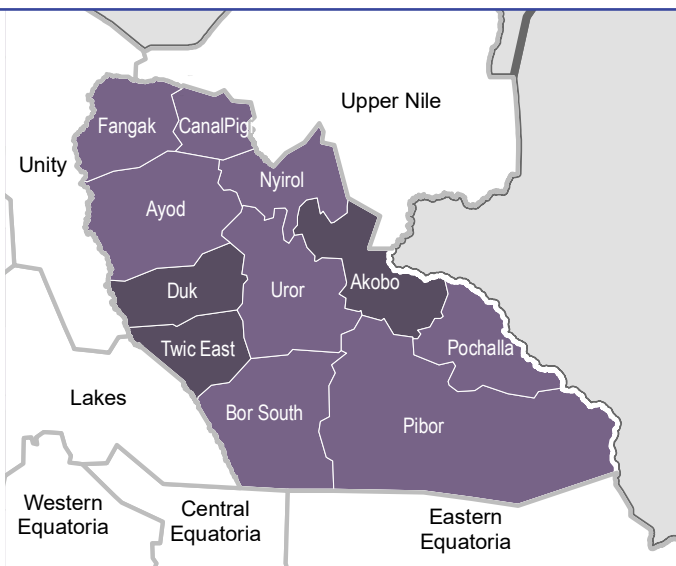
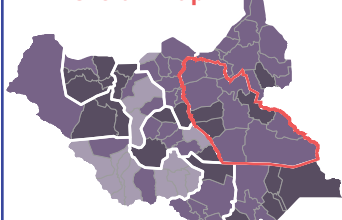
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Moderate**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	42%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	6.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	3.30%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	73%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	3.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

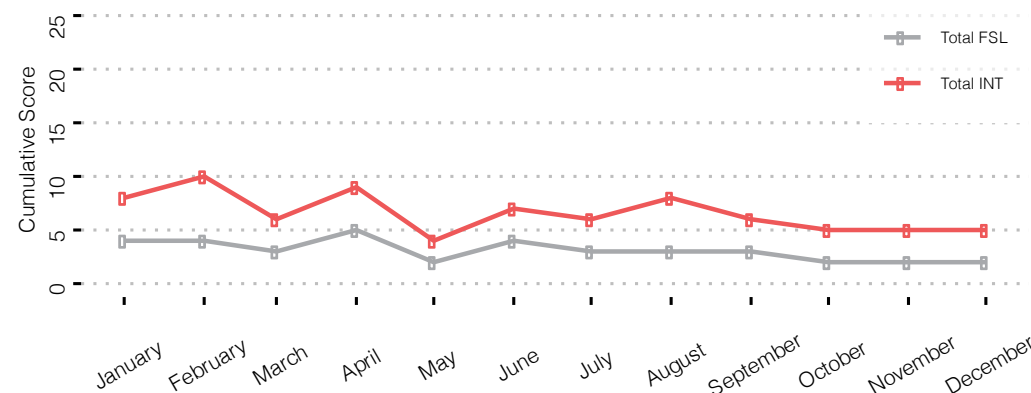
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+7.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.60%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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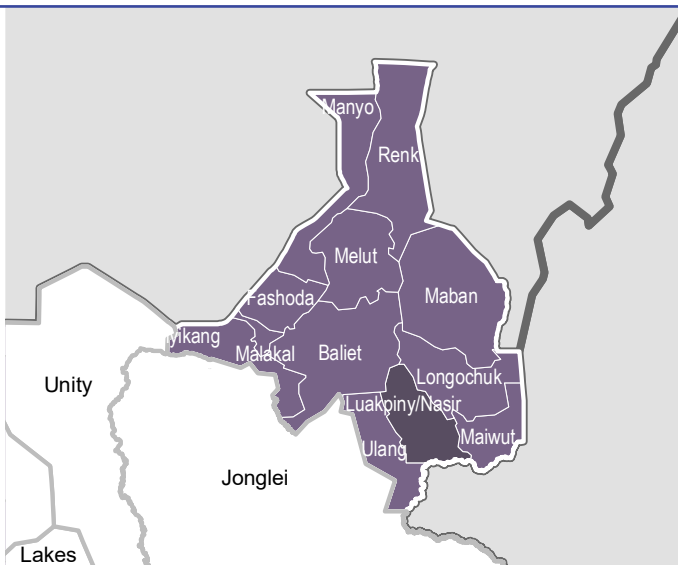
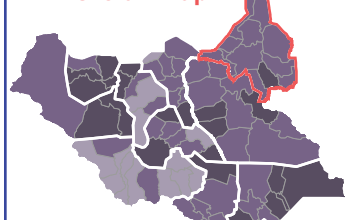
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	34%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	50%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

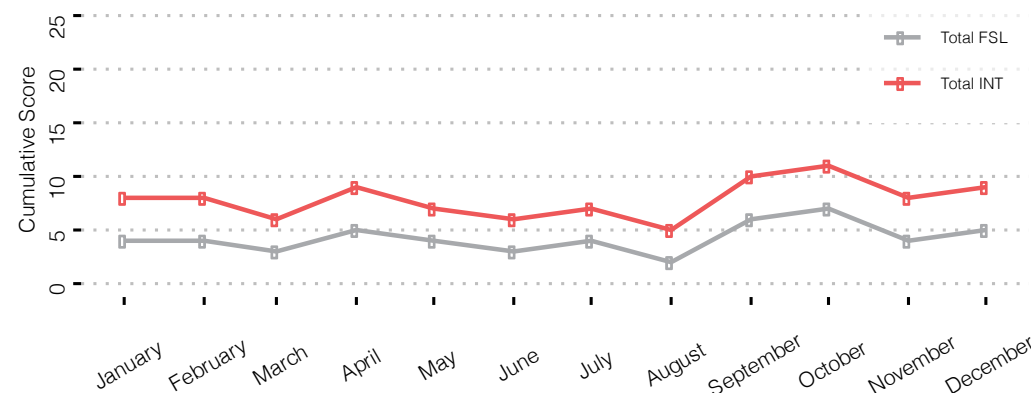
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+44%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	34%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	32%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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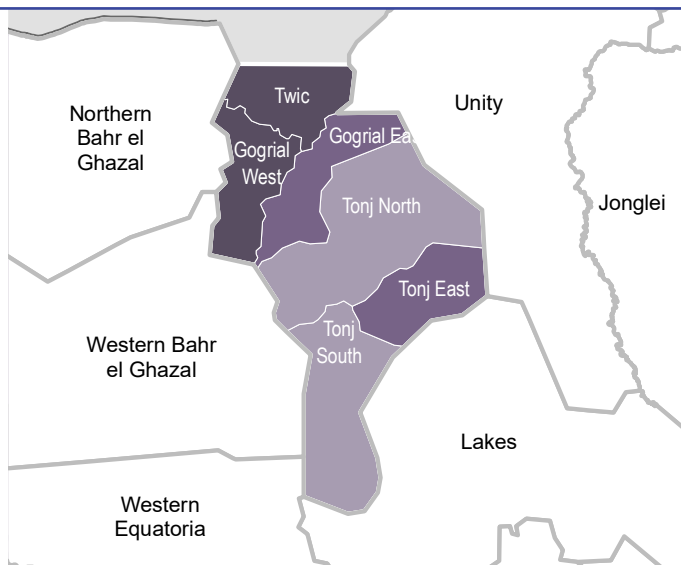
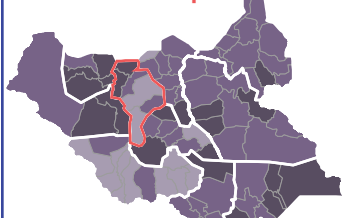
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	32%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	5.30%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-2.30%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-4.9%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	79%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	84%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	89%	Very High

Agriculture

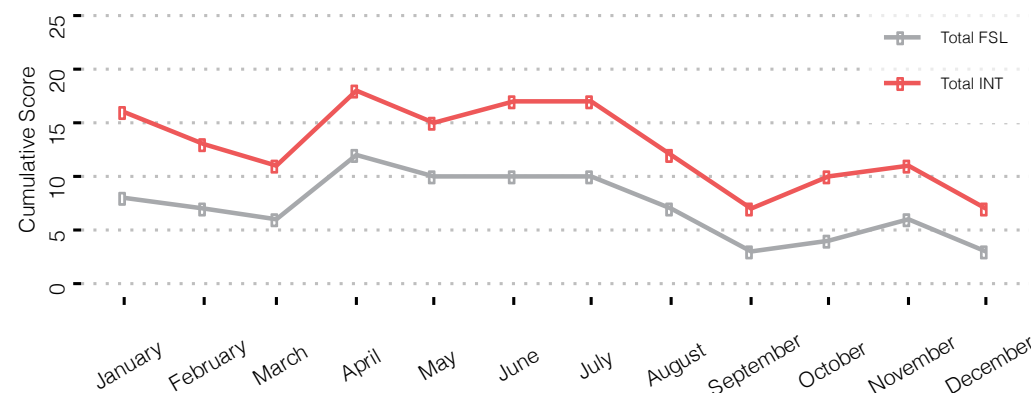
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+51%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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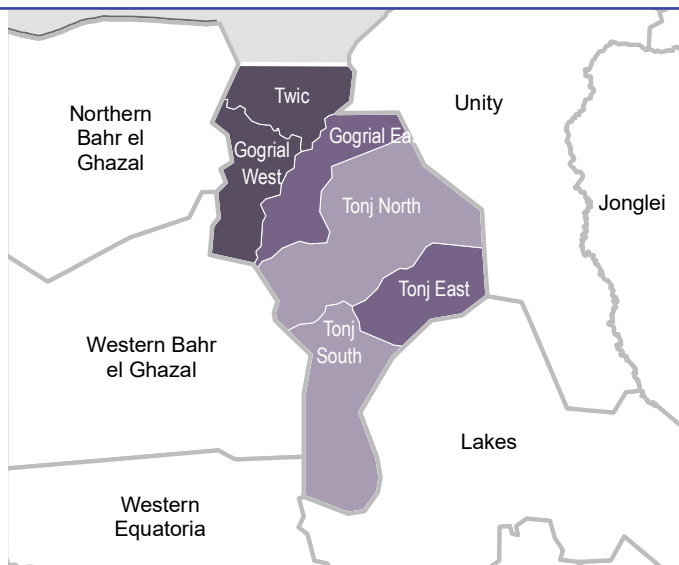
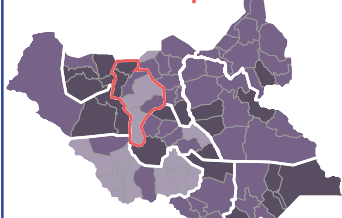
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

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 ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+2.40%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-1.7%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	89%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	89%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	75%	High

Agriculture

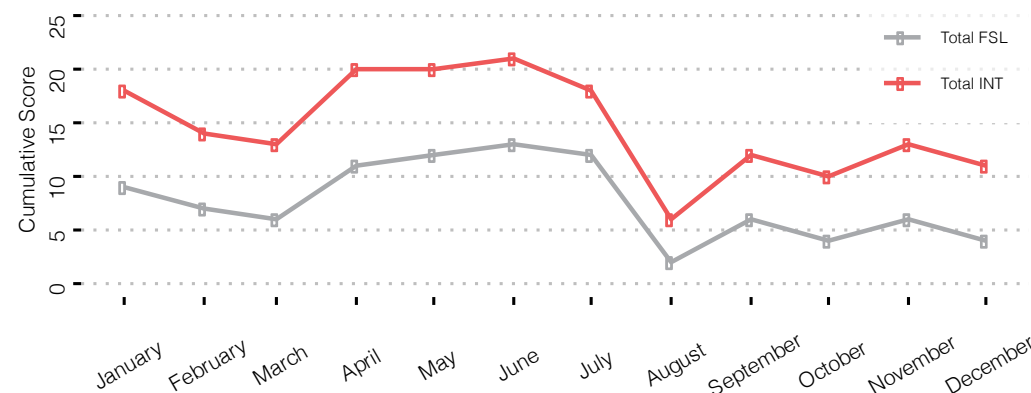
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+69%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	25%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	41%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.40%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Guit County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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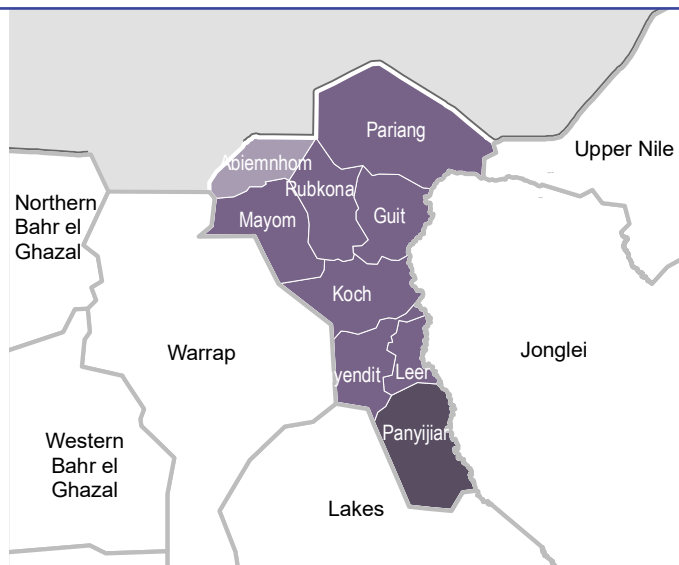
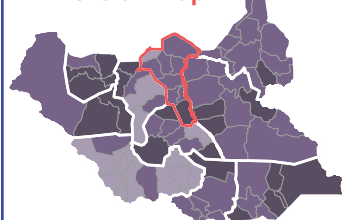
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	64%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	36%	Low

Agriculture

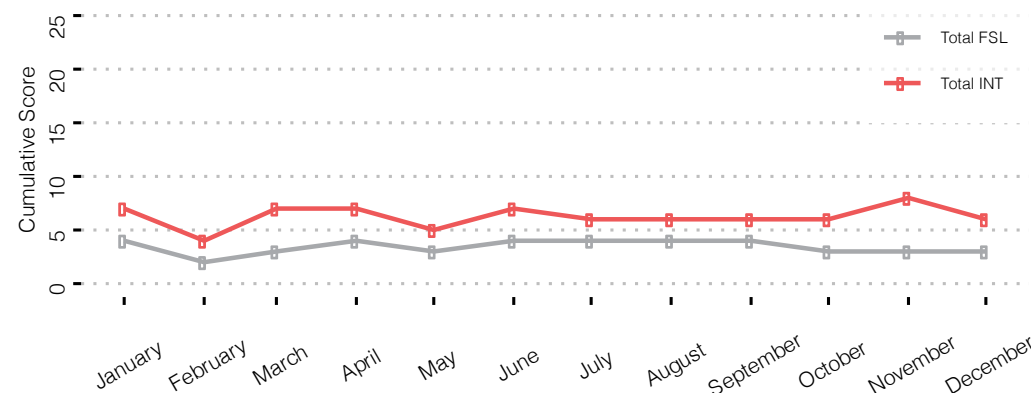
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾		Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	39%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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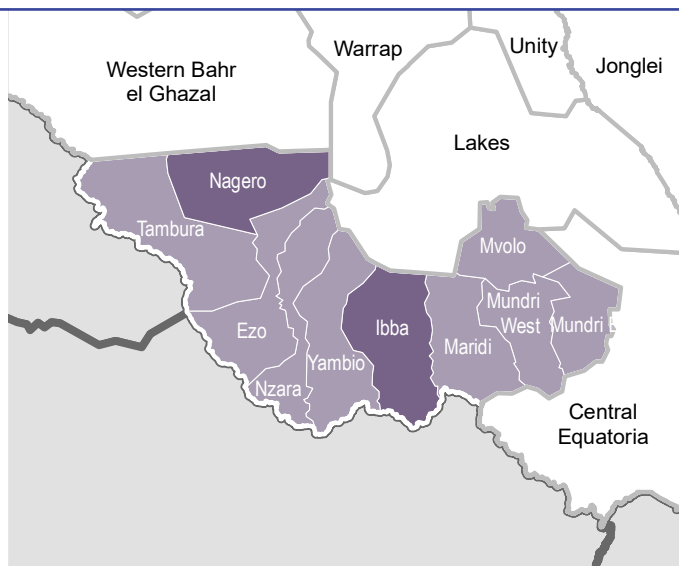
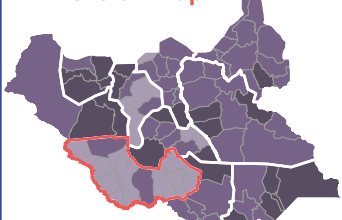
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-7.6%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

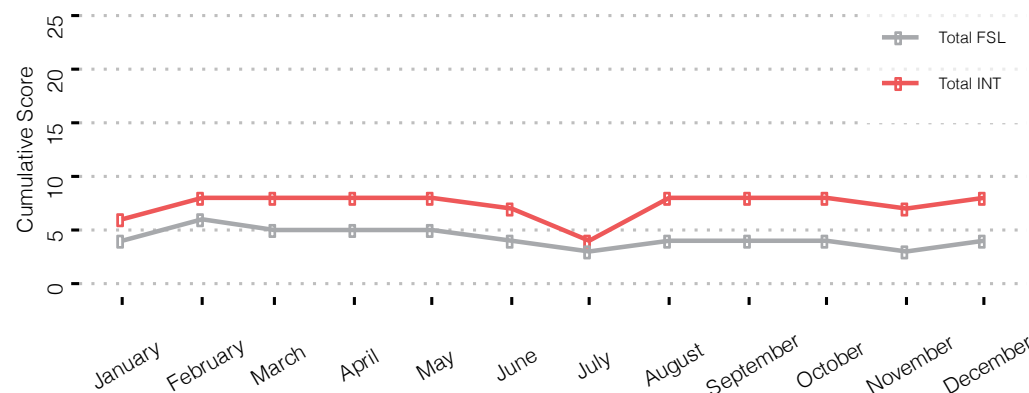
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+57%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	38%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+29%	High

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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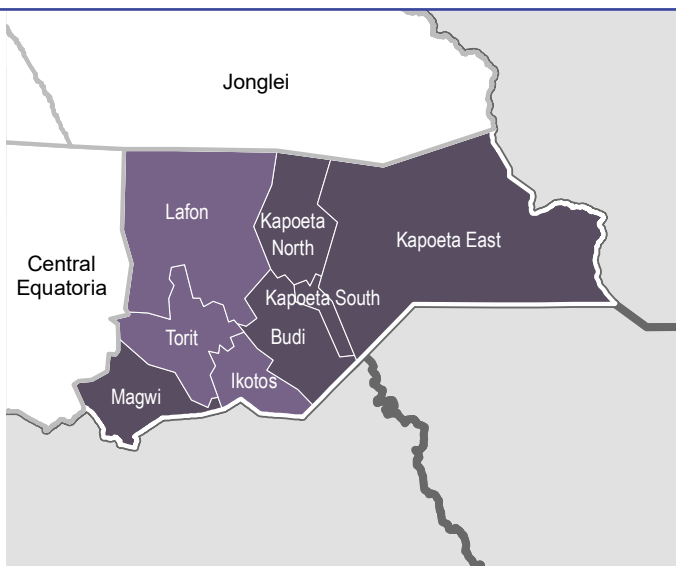
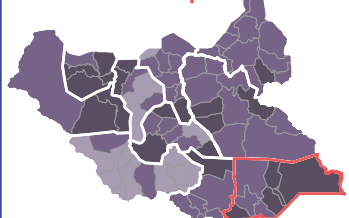
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ -56% **Low**

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ +25% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 0% **Low**

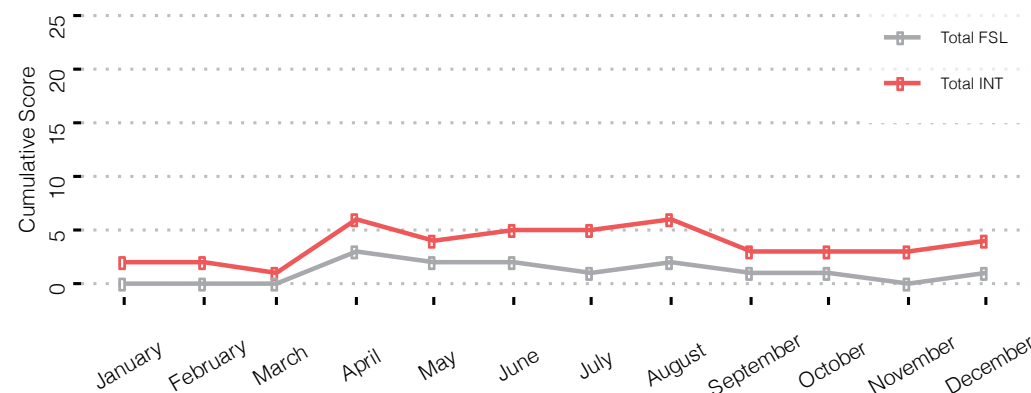
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +17% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +84% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

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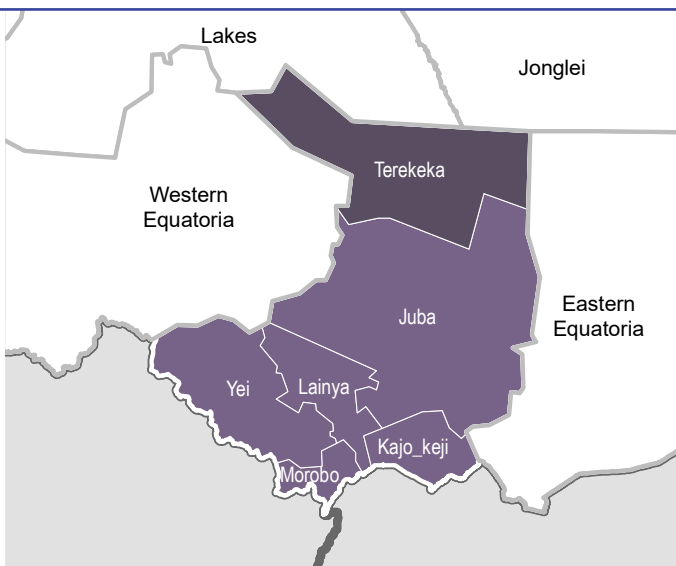
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	38%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	4.20%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	29%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	13%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	33%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+1.80%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-3.4%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	71%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	8.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

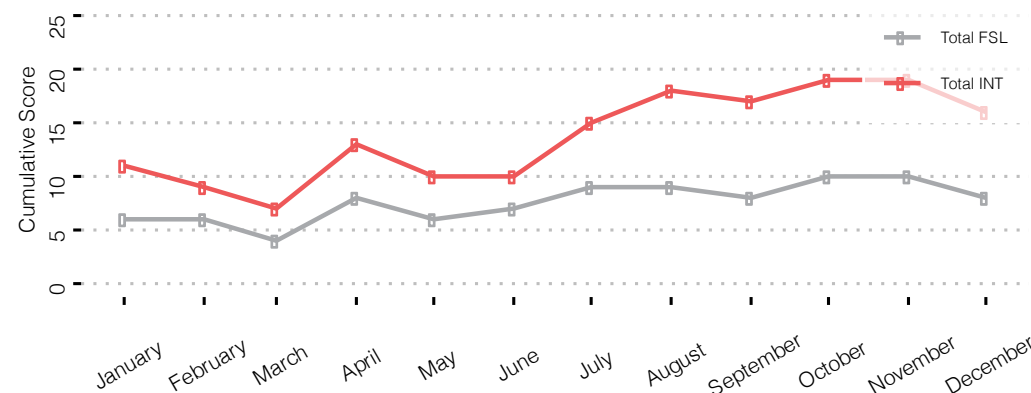
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	20%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+102%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

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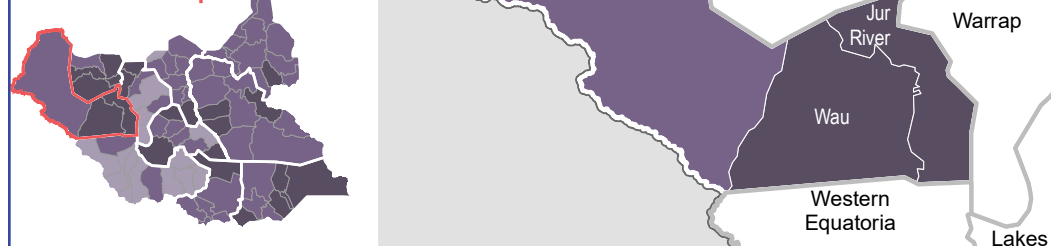
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



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

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	39%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	34%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	18%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+99%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-100%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	49%	High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	7.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

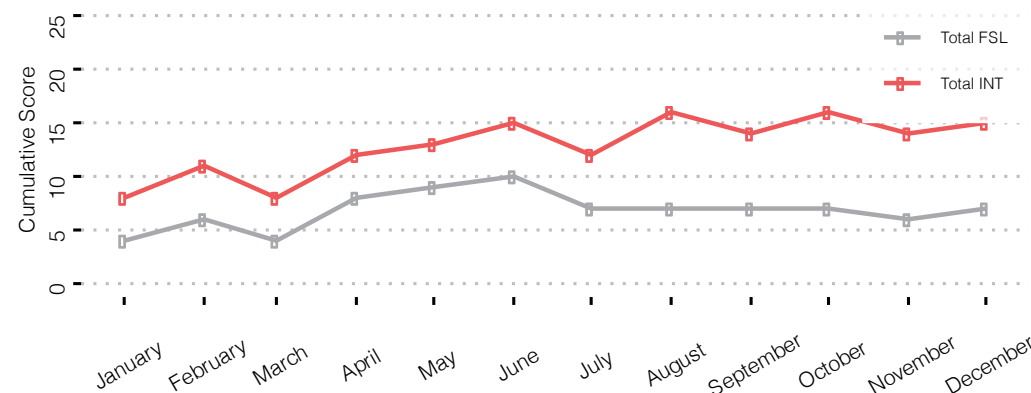
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	54%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+9.70%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+4%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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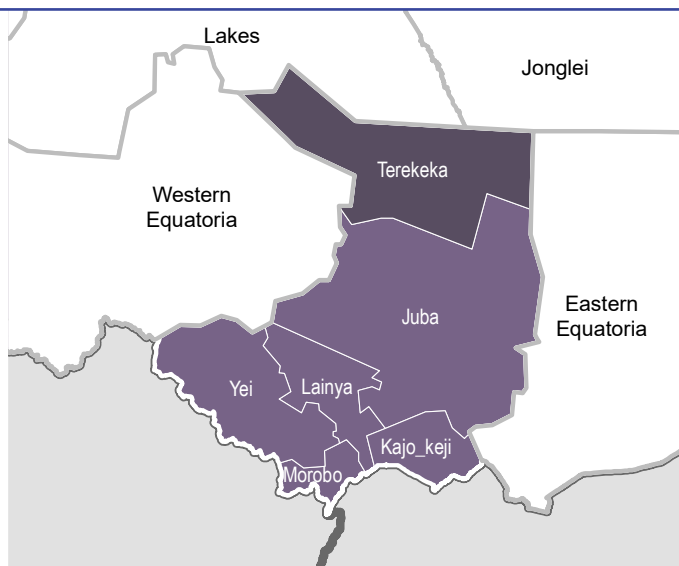
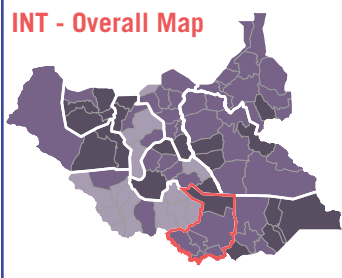
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Health: **Insufficient Data**



Department
for International
Development

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	87%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	73%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	13%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	6.70%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

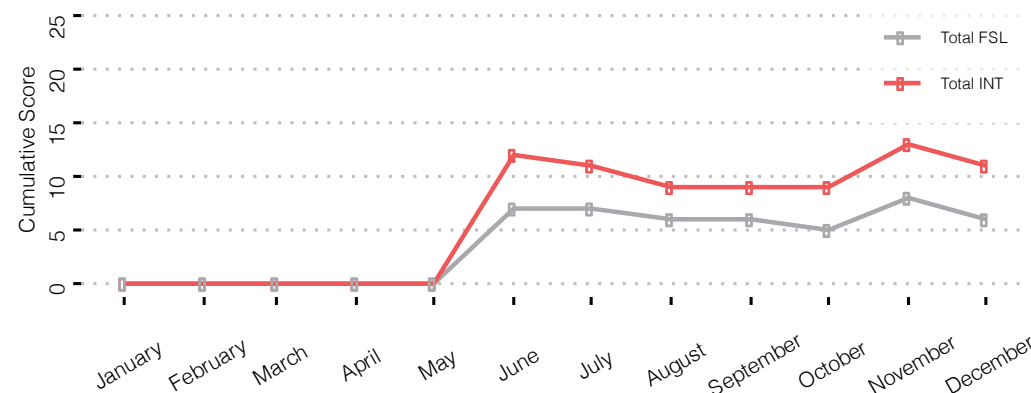
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+129%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	36%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	30%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+151%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

REACH An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



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

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

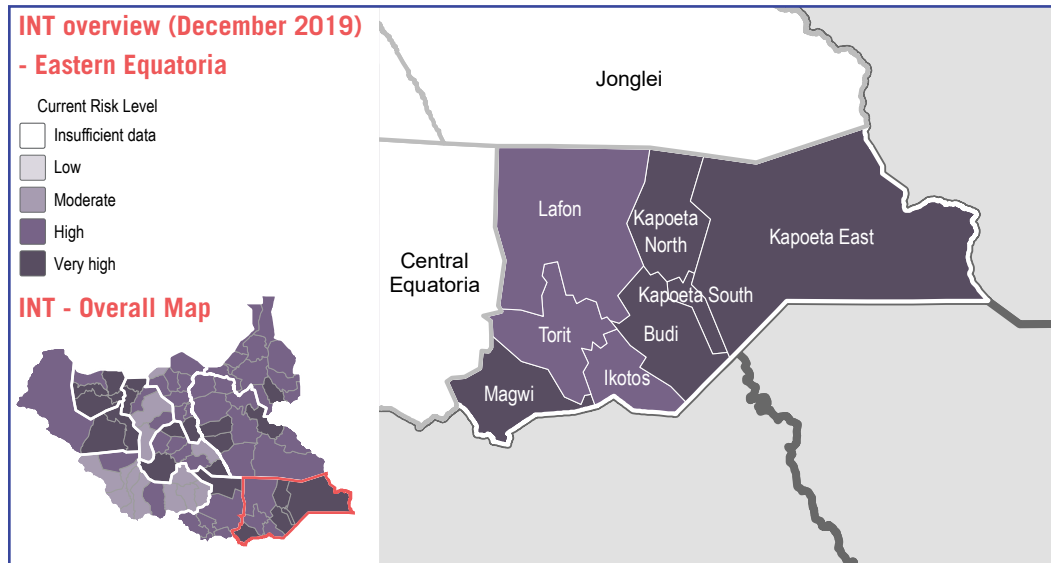
Introduction

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

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December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods:	High	Health:	High
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	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 ⁽¹⁾	40%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-14%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+46%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	52%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

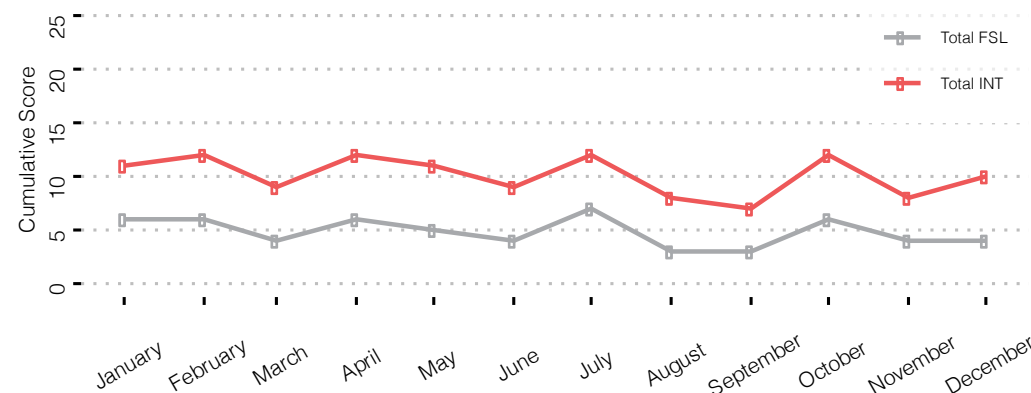
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+26%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+39%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+120%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



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

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

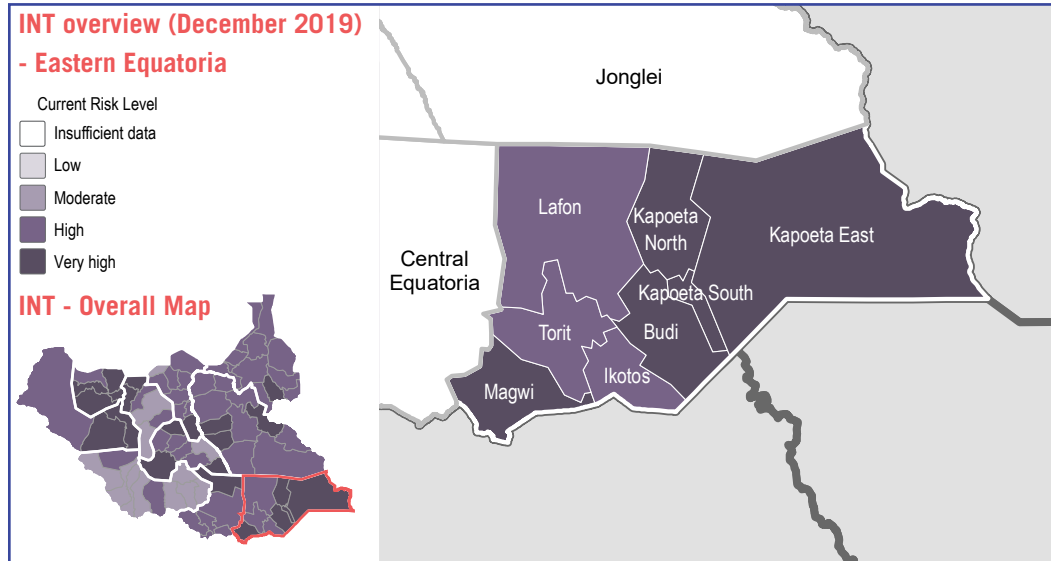
Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	Health:	Very High
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	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 ⁽¹⁾	40%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	40%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	60%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

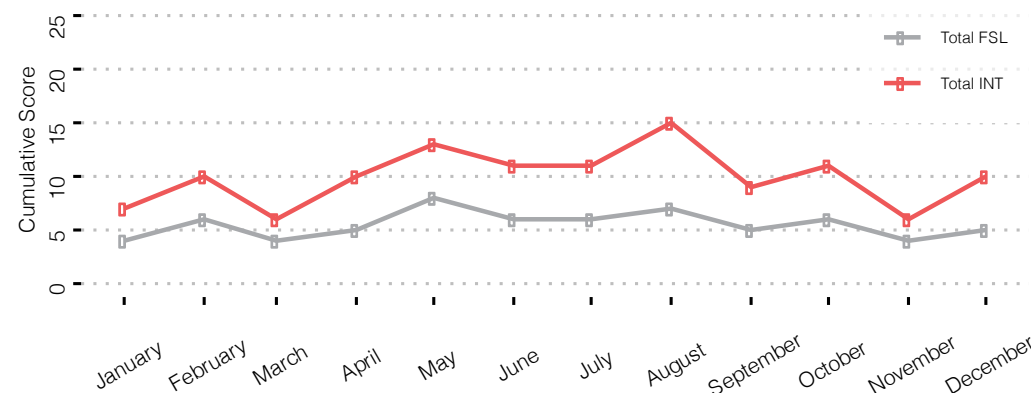
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-2.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	49%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+35%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+72%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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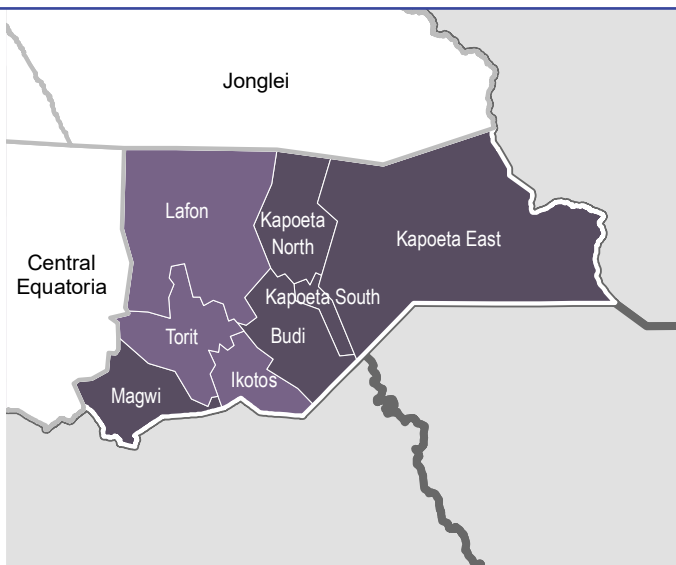
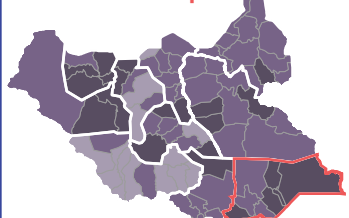
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	8.30%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+63%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+11%	High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	42%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

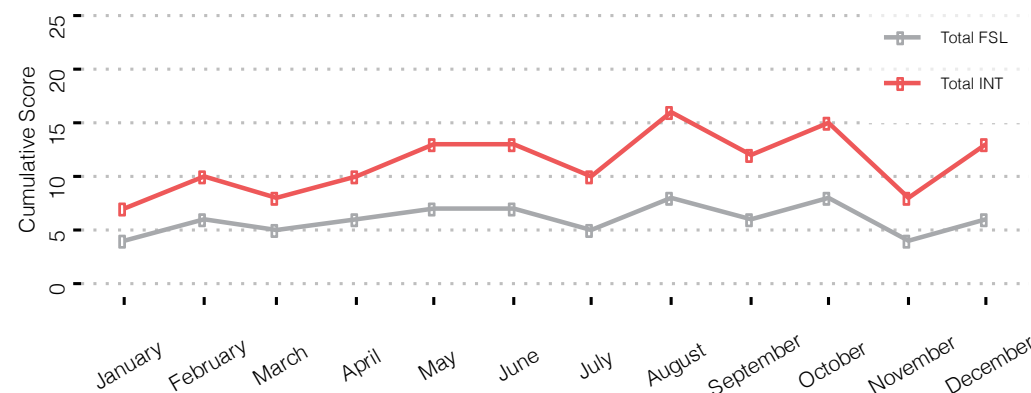
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+15%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	64%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+31%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+111%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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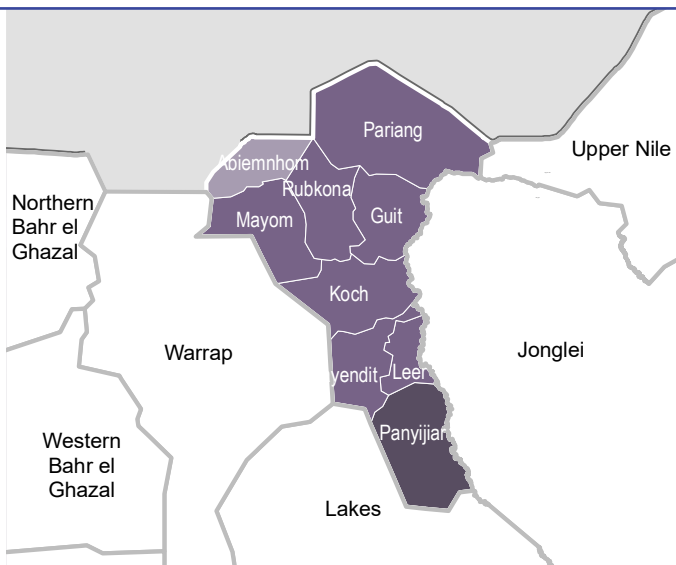
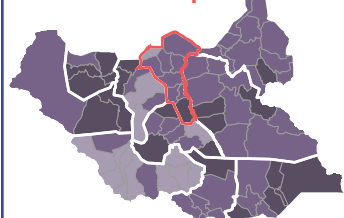
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	34%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	45%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	7.90%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	16%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	47%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	24%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	32%	Low

Agriculture

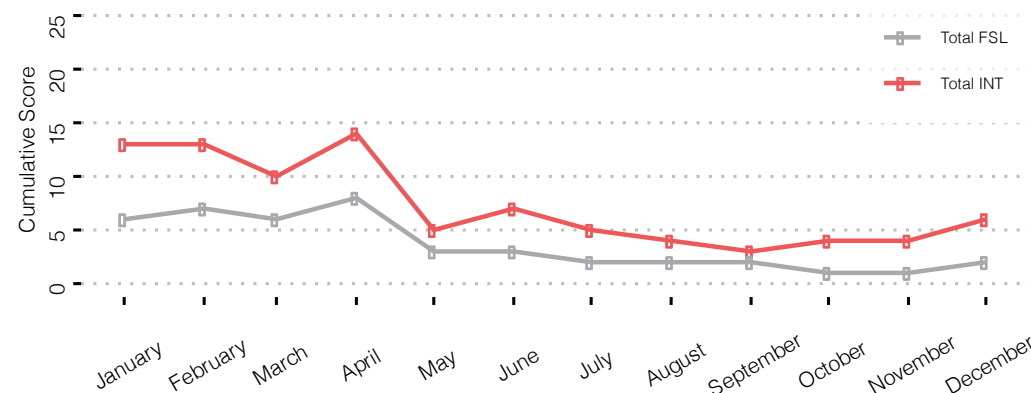
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-0.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	9%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	18%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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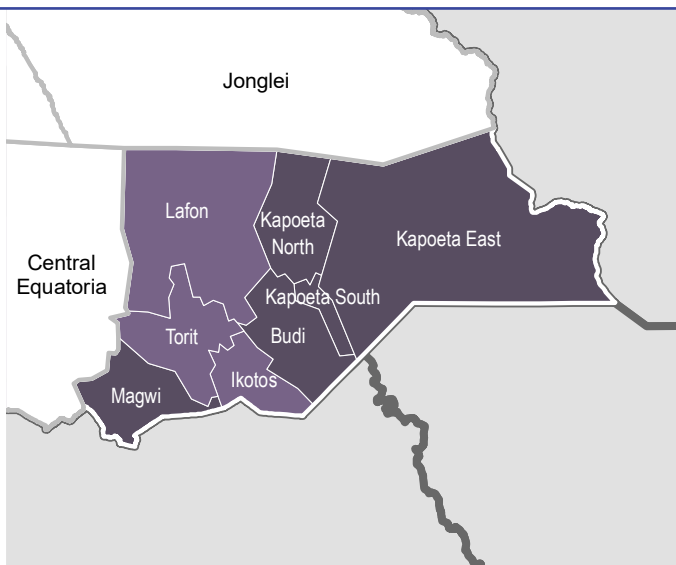
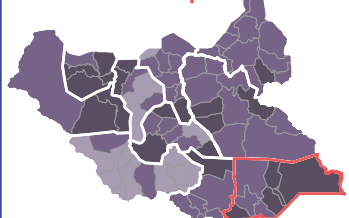
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ +196% **Very High**

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ +19% **Very High**

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ +57% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 21% **High**

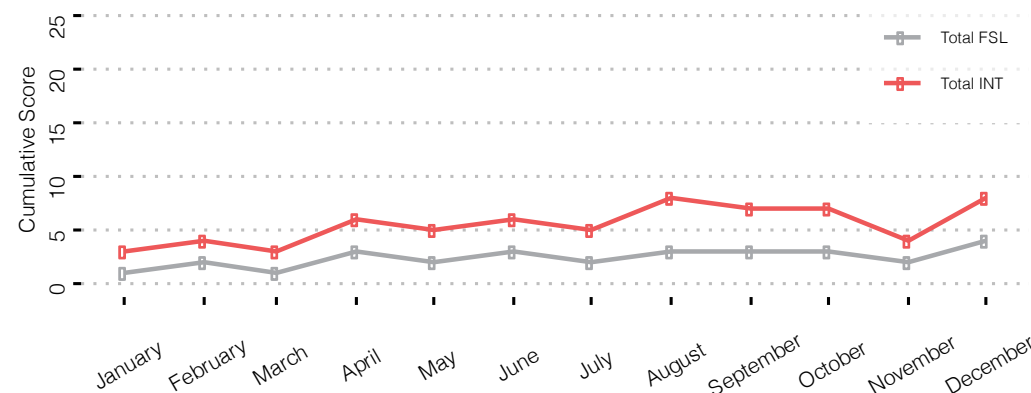
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +31% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +67% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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

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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lainya County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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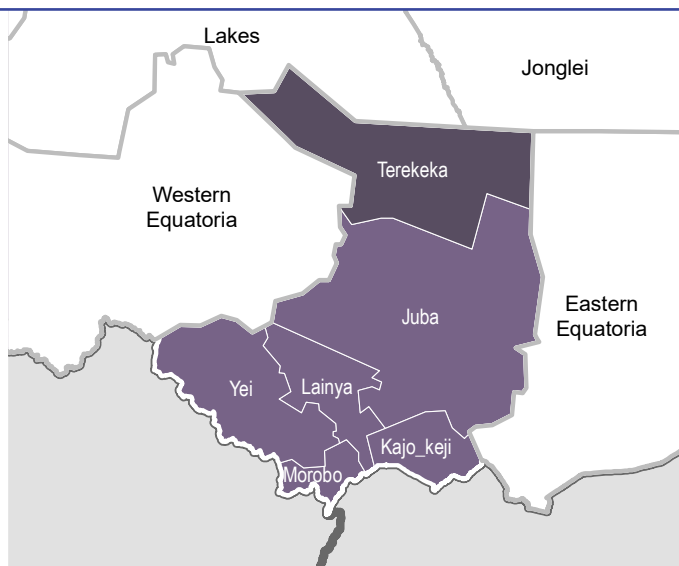
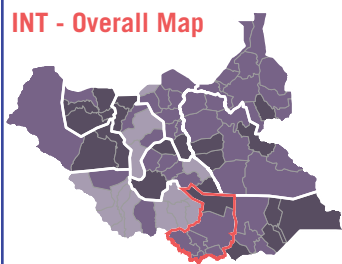
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ +76% **Very High**

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ +19% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 29% **High**

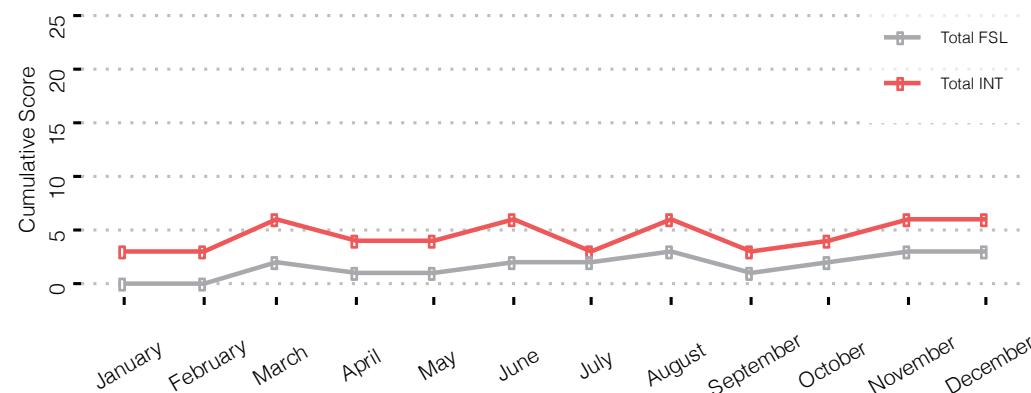
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +12% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +110% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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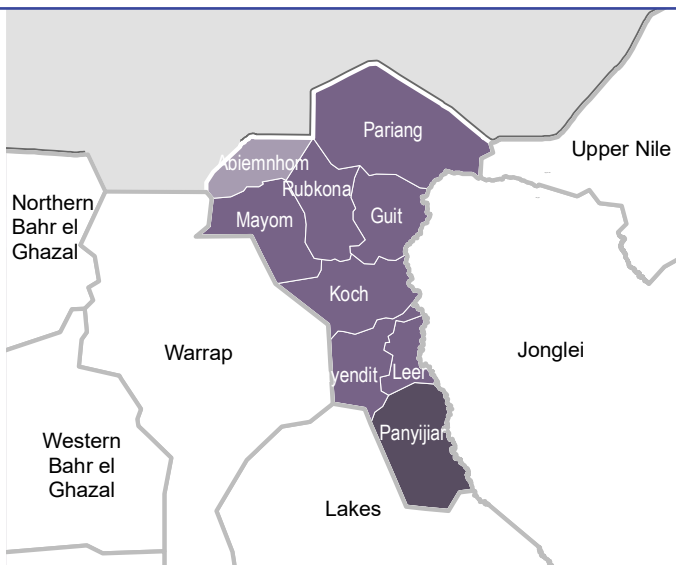
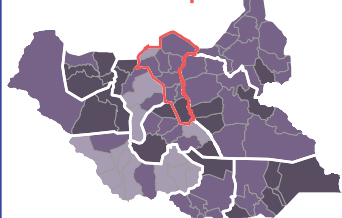
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	96%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	82%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	86%	Very High

Agriculture

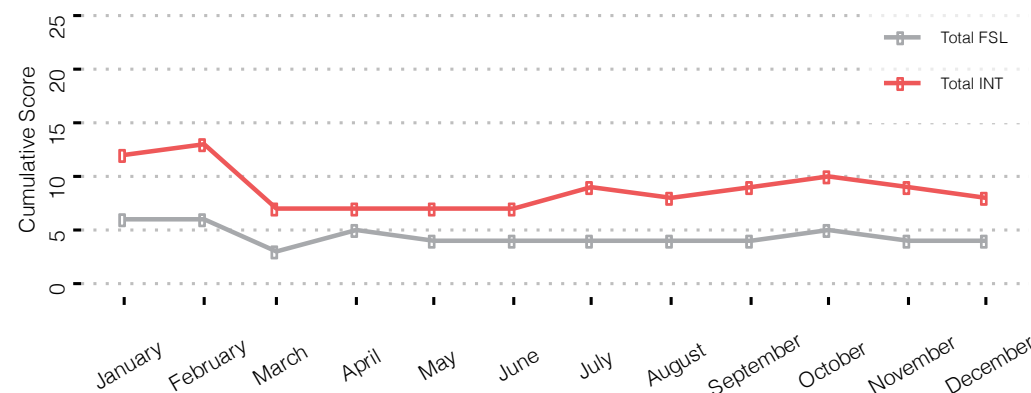
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+4.40%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	21%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+6.20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ +15% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 13% **Moderate**

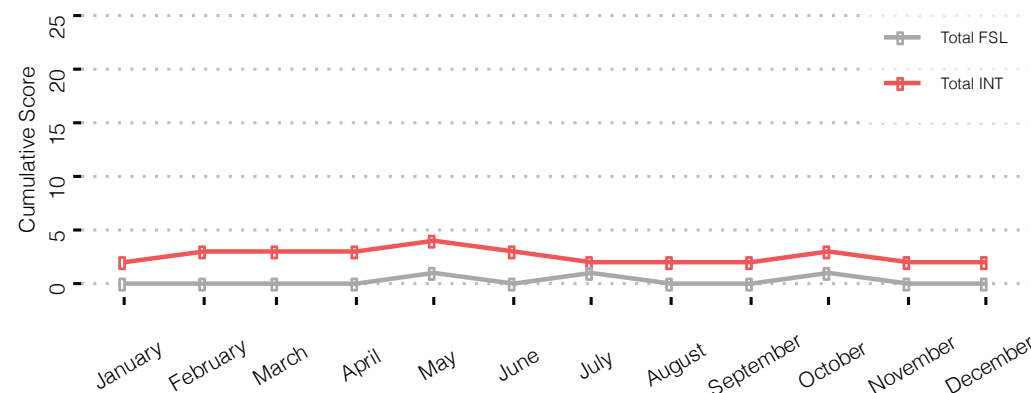
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +33% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +18% **Moderate**

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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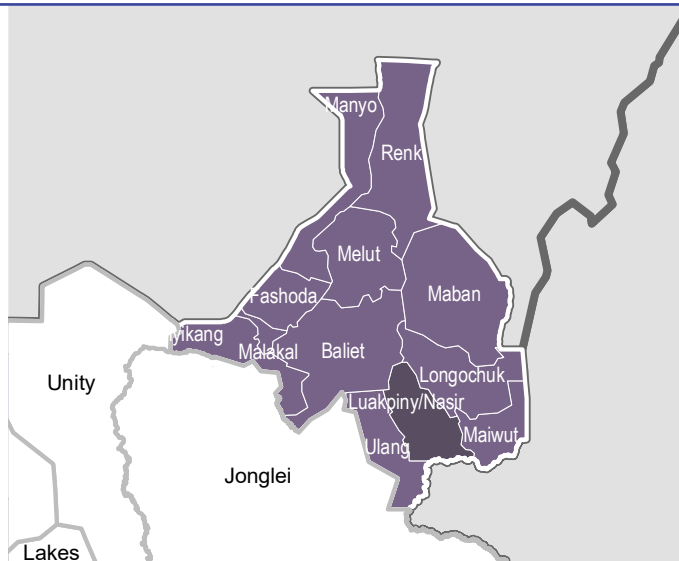
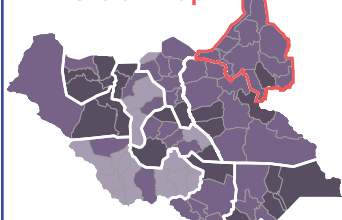
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	76%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	33%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	9.50%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	76%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

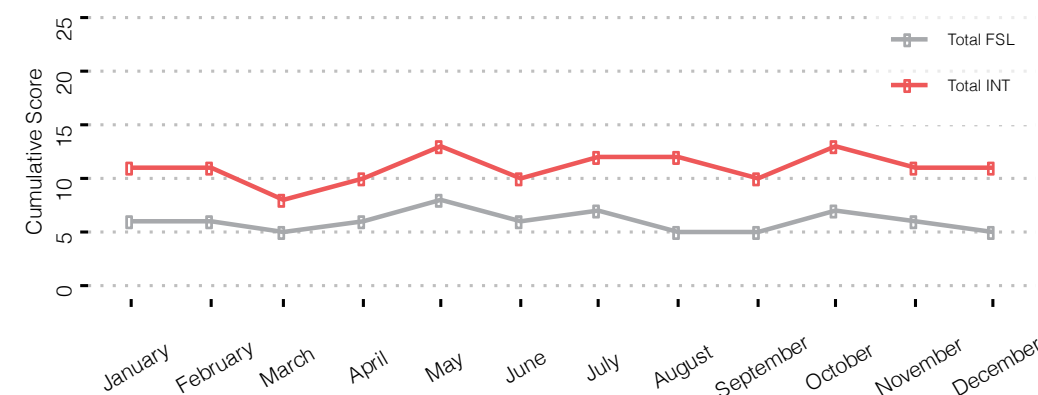
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+5.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	9%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+21%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+2%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+50%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+25%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	15%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	46%	Moderate

Agriculture

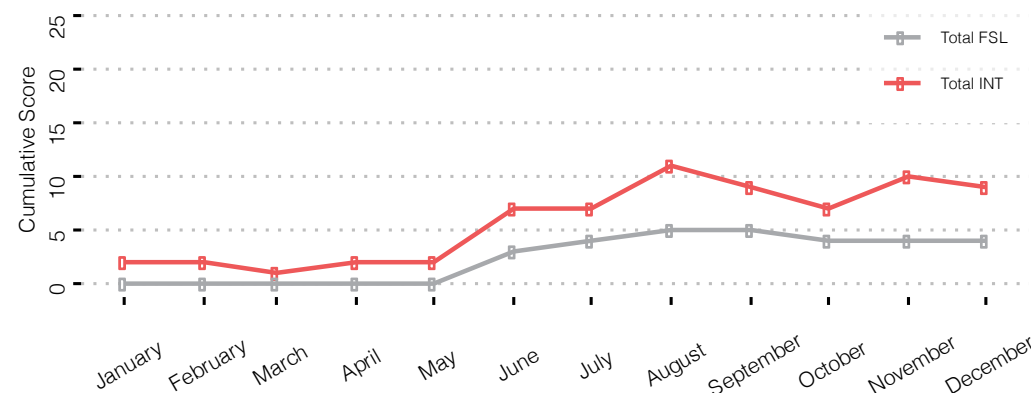
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	18%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	35%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+26%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+2%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK⁽¹⁾, REACH JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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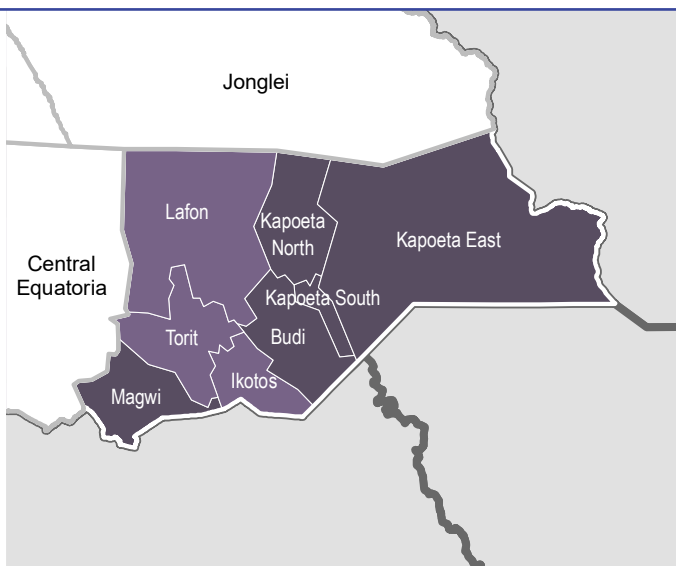
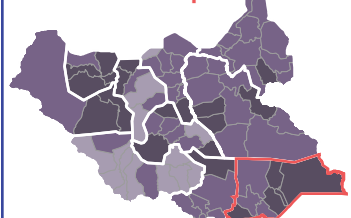
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **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 ⁽¹⁾	75%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	32%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	88%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+10%	High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-26%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	50%	High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	38%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

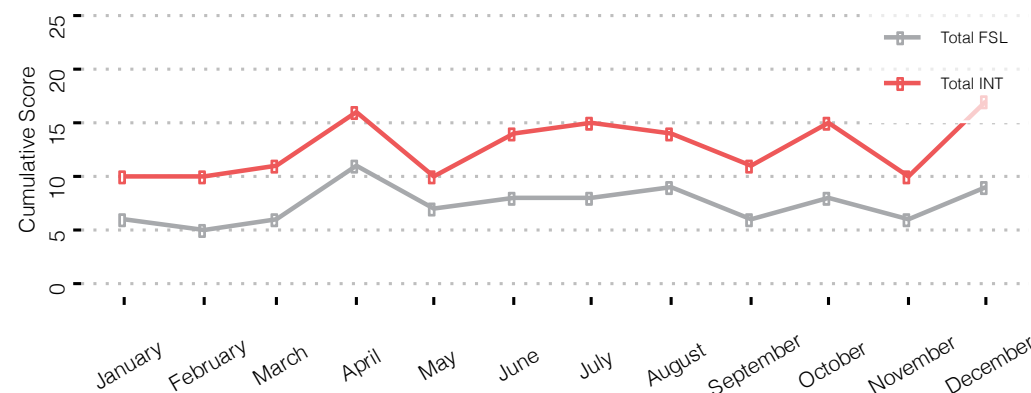
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+7.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+84%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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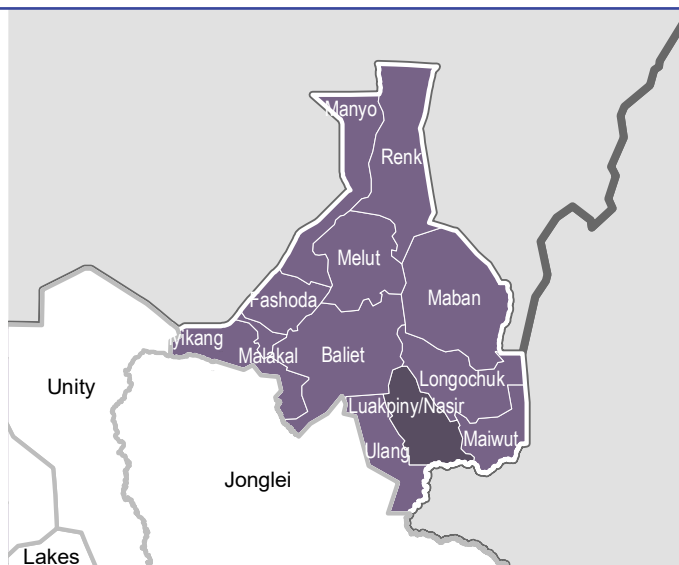
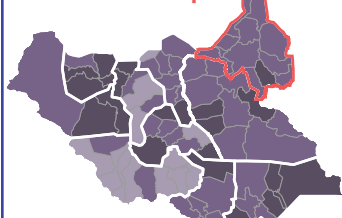
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ -2.70% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 1% **Low**

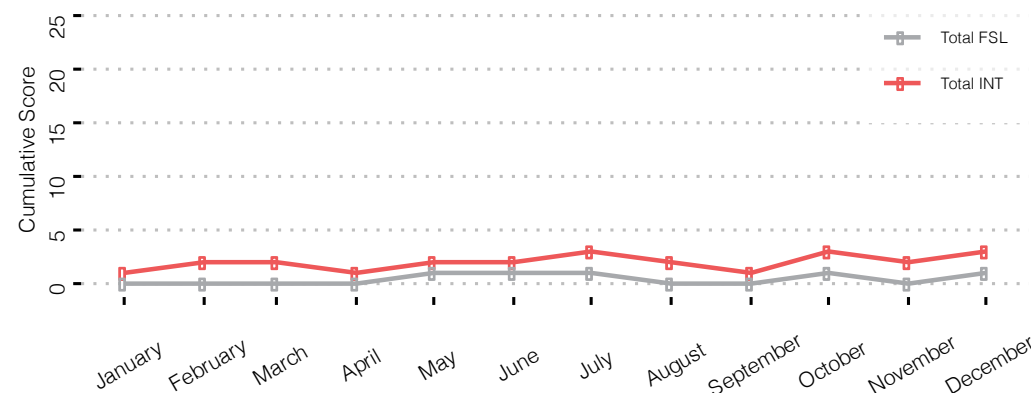
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +24% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +24% **High**

Trend analysis graph

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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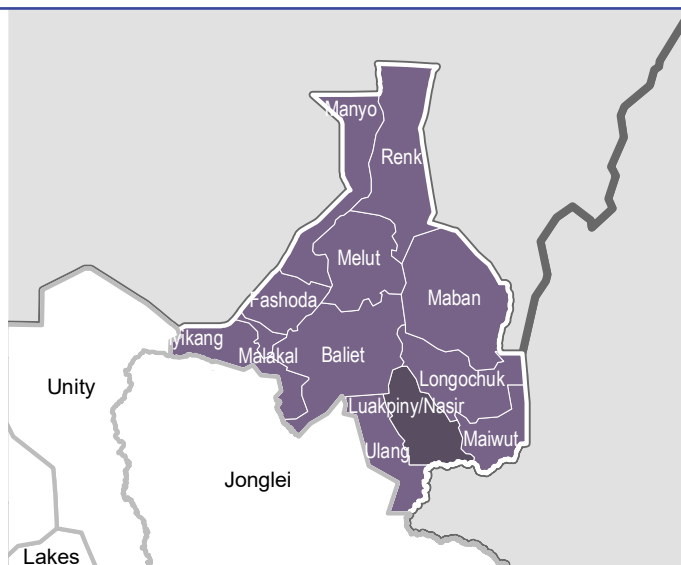
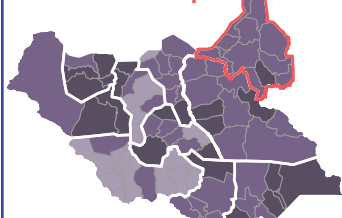
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	94%	Very High

Agriculture

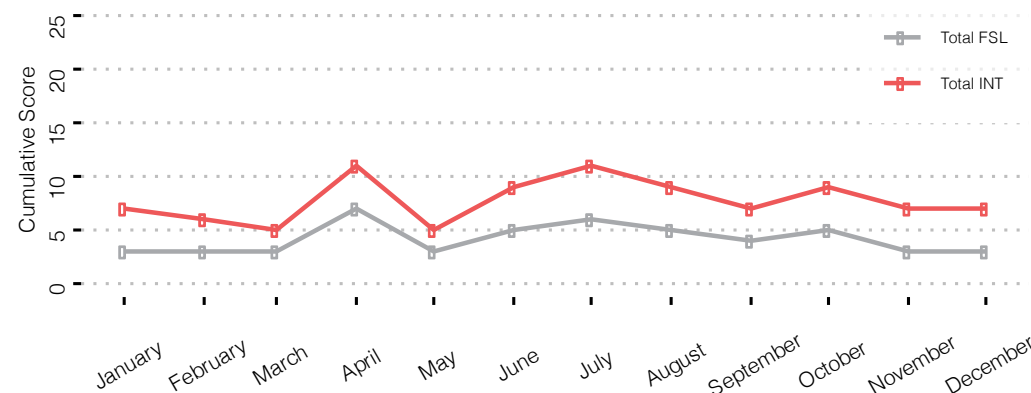
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	80%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Manyo County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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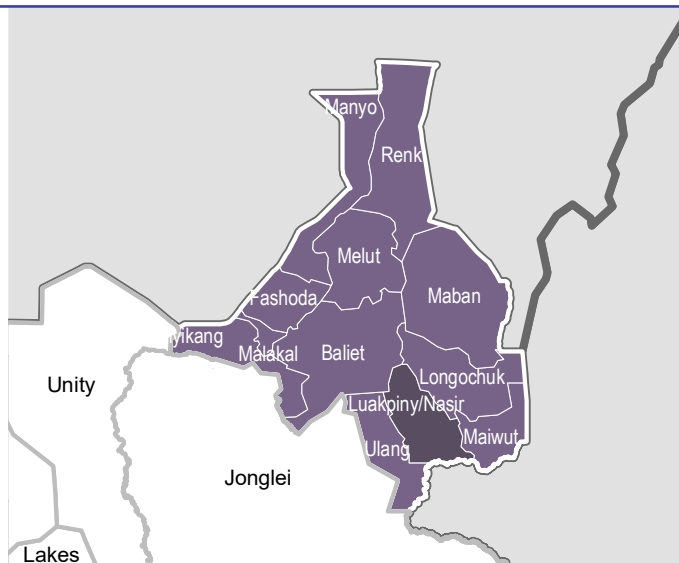
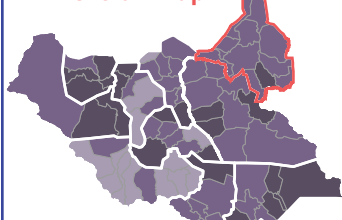
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	20%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low

Agriculture

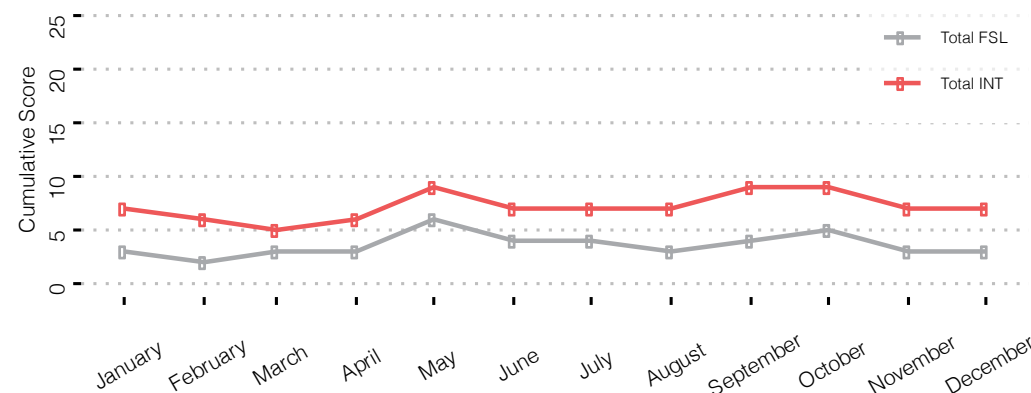
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+25%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	56%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maridi County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **2**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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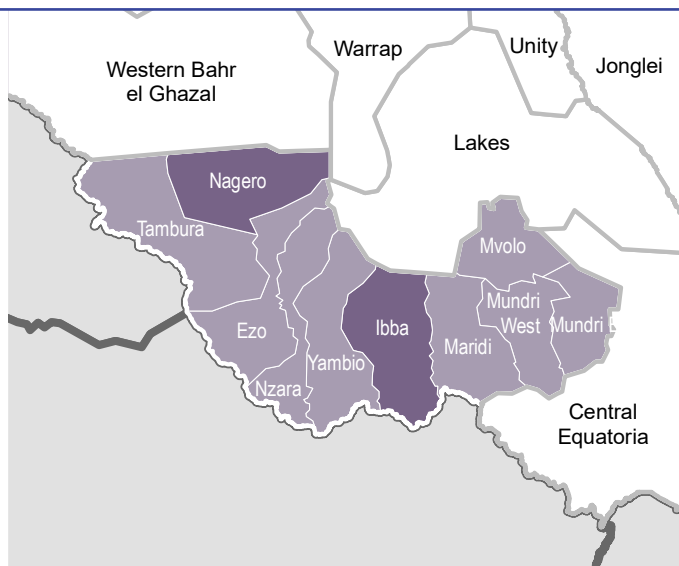
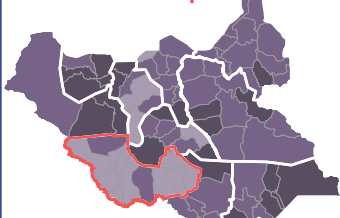
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	93%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	93%	Very High

Agriculture

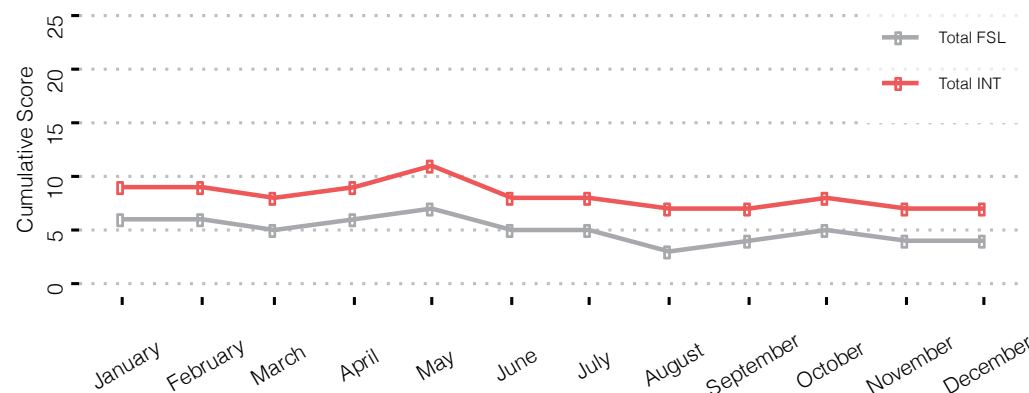
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+29%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	60%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+16%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+41%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK⁽¹⁾, REACH JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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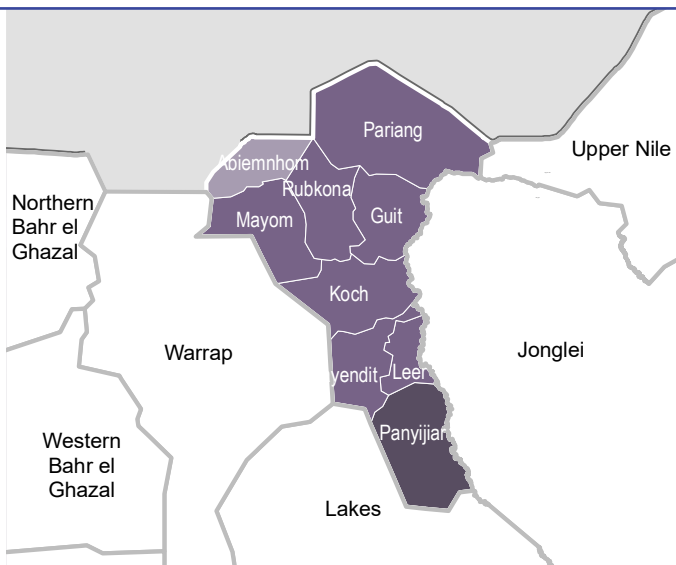
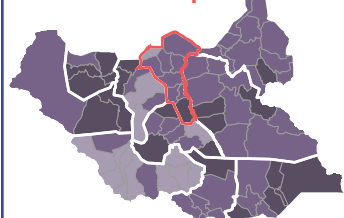
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **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 ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	11%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	5.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	2.80%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	36%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	61%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	25%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	67%	High

Agriculture

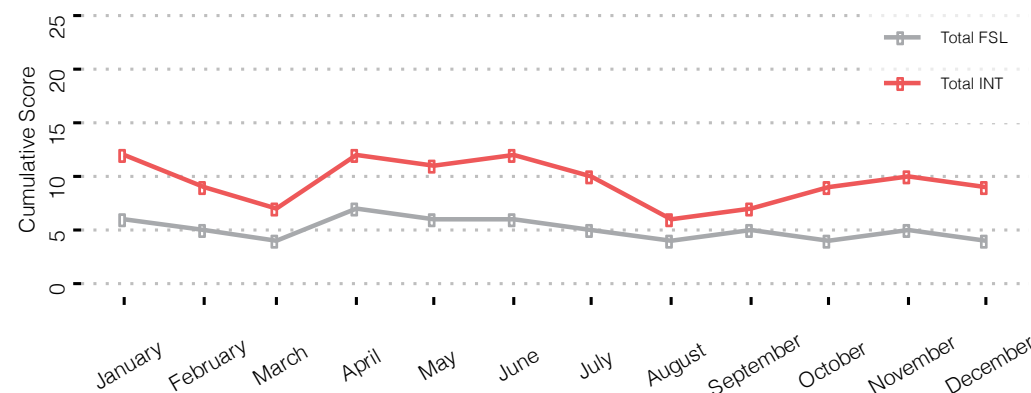
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+1.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	18%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	86%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+9%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayom County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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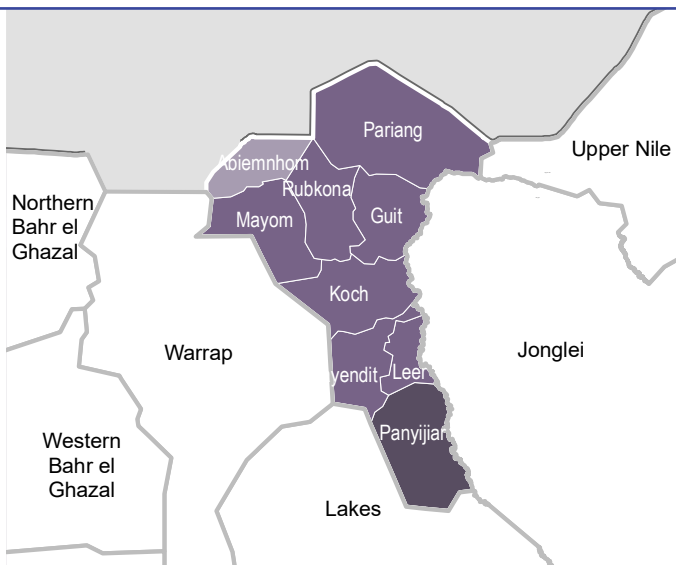
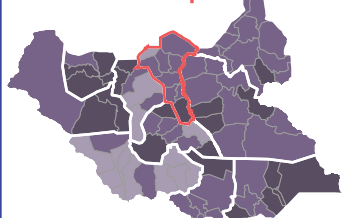
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Moderate**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	43%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	52%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	14%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	43%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	76%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low

Agriculture

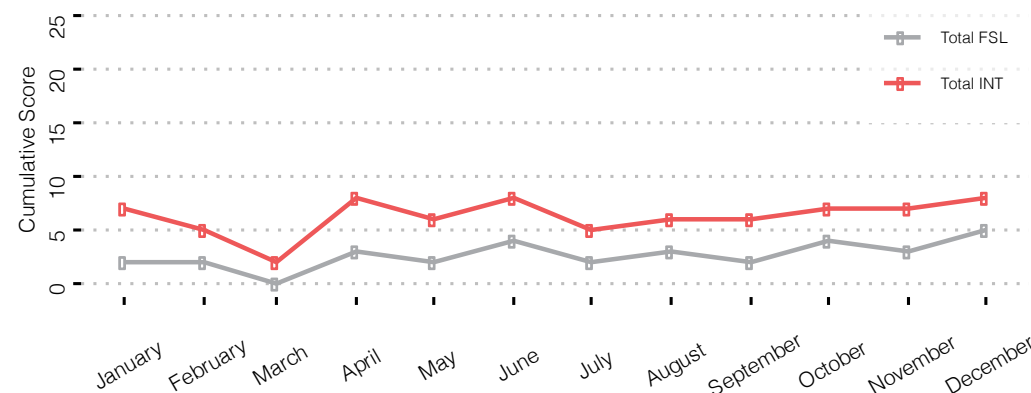
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+9.20%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	32%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Melut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	6.90%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+58%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+23%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	3.40%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	3.40%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

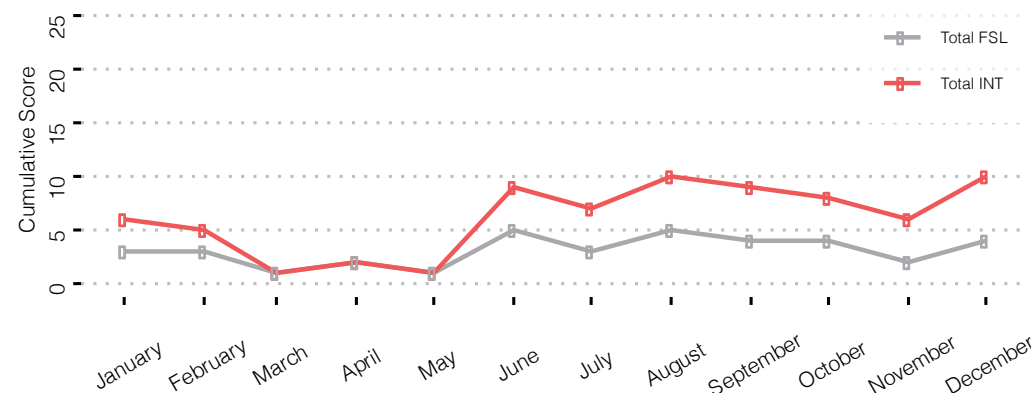
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-25%	High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	9%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	32%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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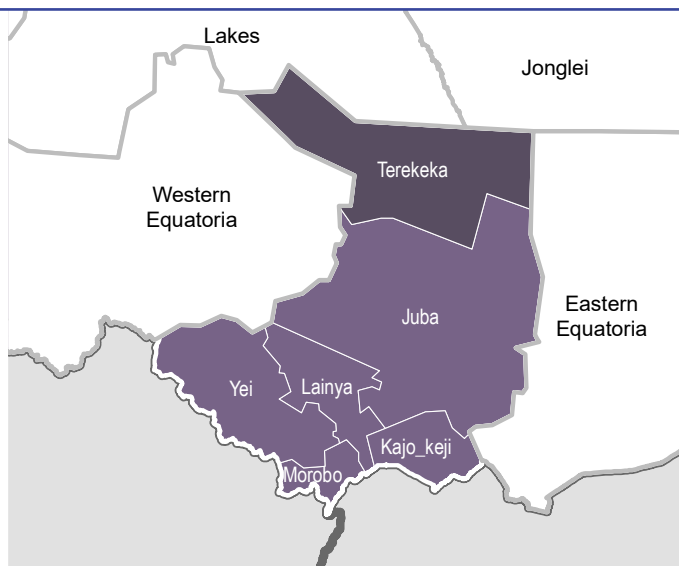
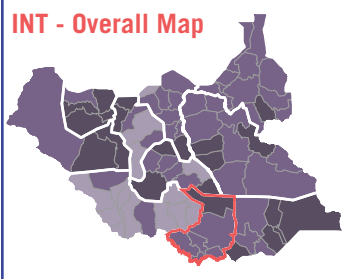
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ +85% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 60% **Very High**

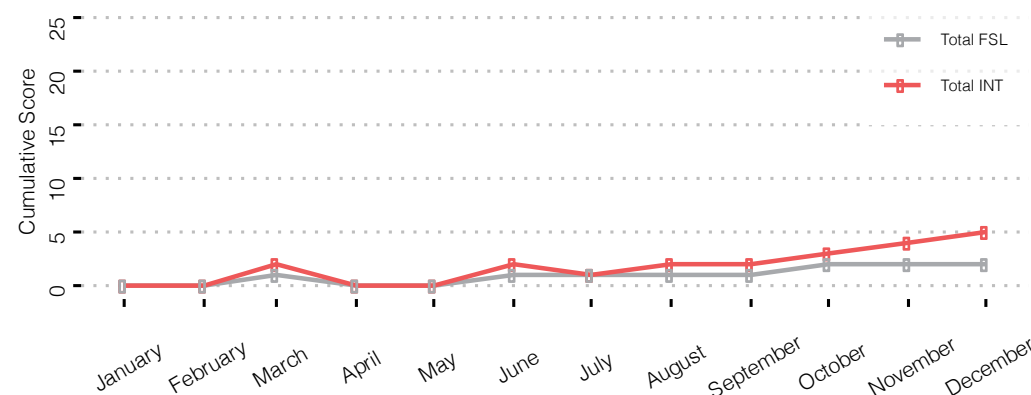
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +7.80% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +119% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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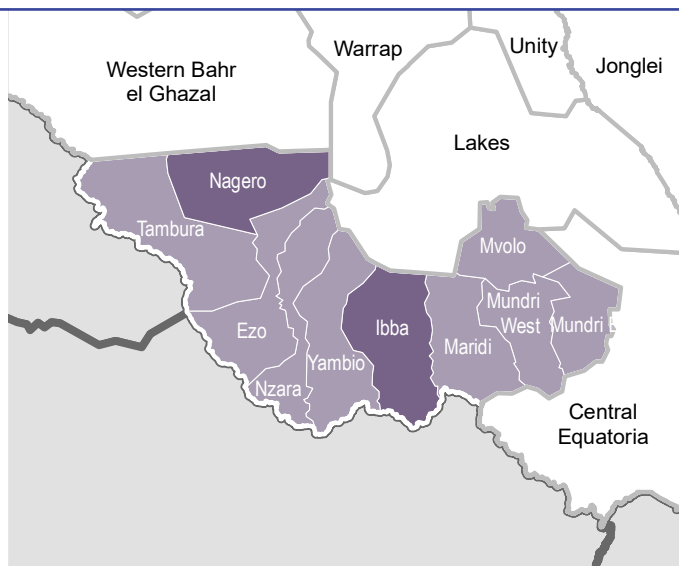
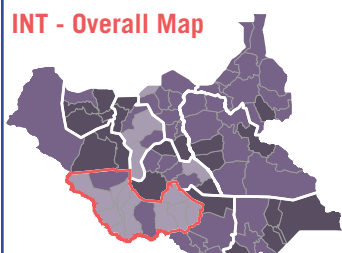
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	9.10%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-99%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+30%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	64%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	18%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	55%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	82%	Very High

Agriculture

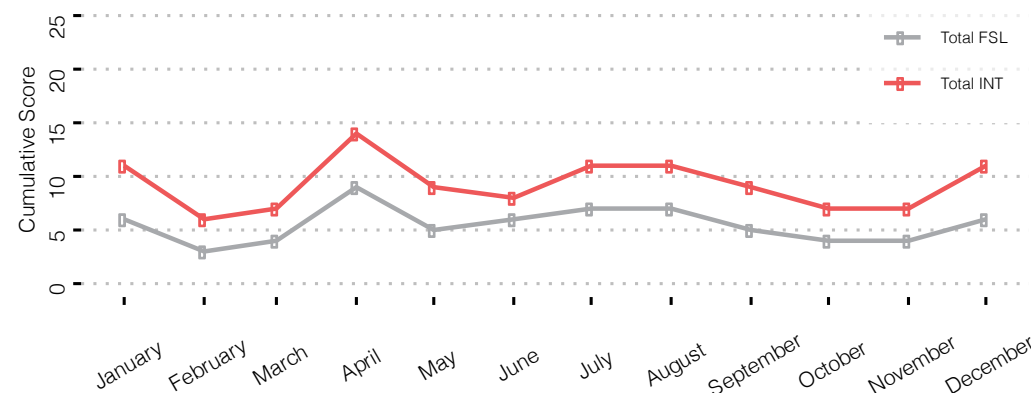
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+28%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	31%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+61%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH Aok⁽¹⁾, REACH JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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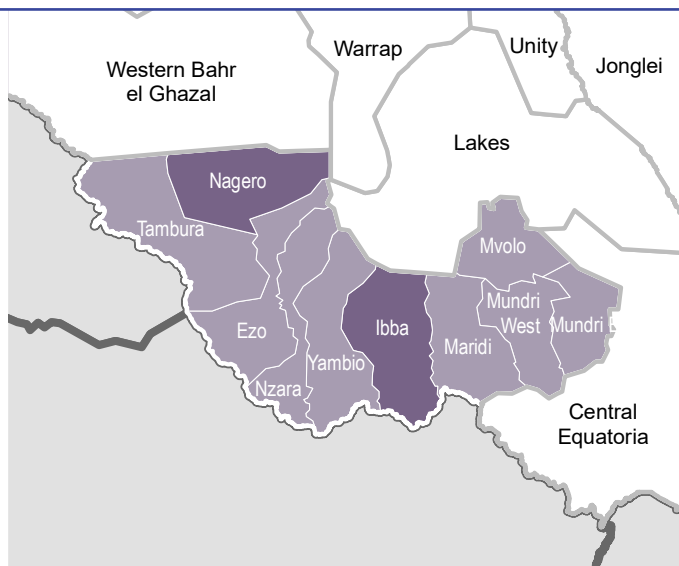
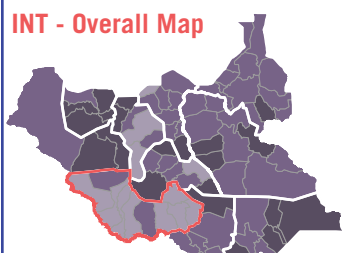
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Health: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-98%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+1.2%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	78%	High

Agriculture

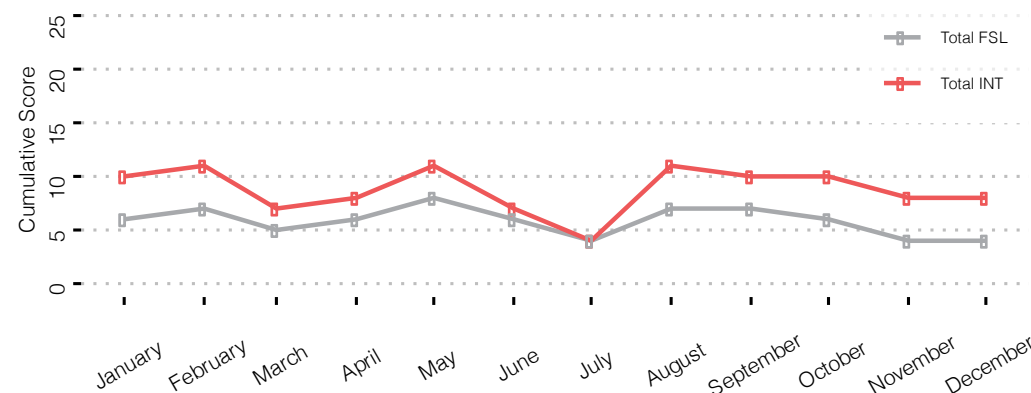
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+29%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	47%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+58%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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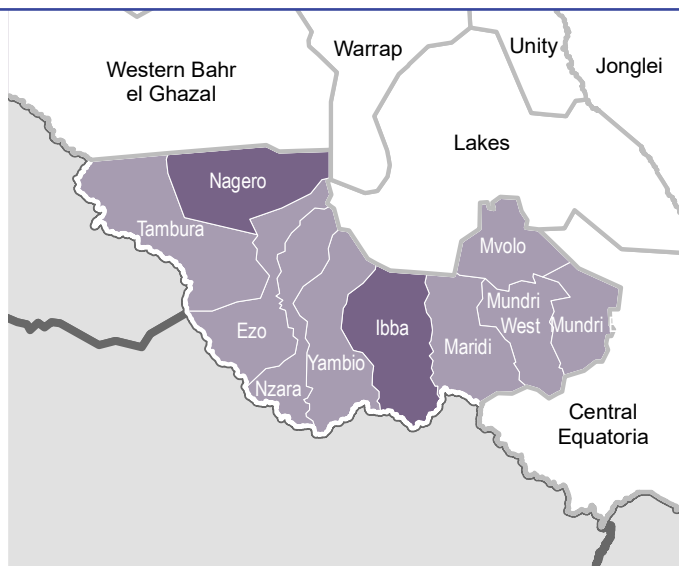
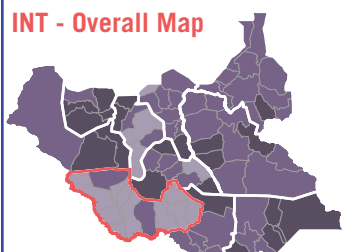
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	70%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	40%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	70%	High

Agriculture

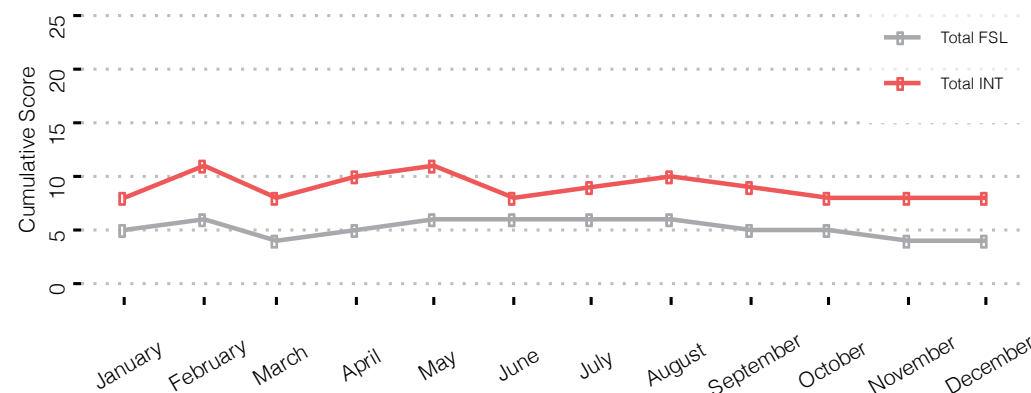
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+41%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	53%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+24%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+39%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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

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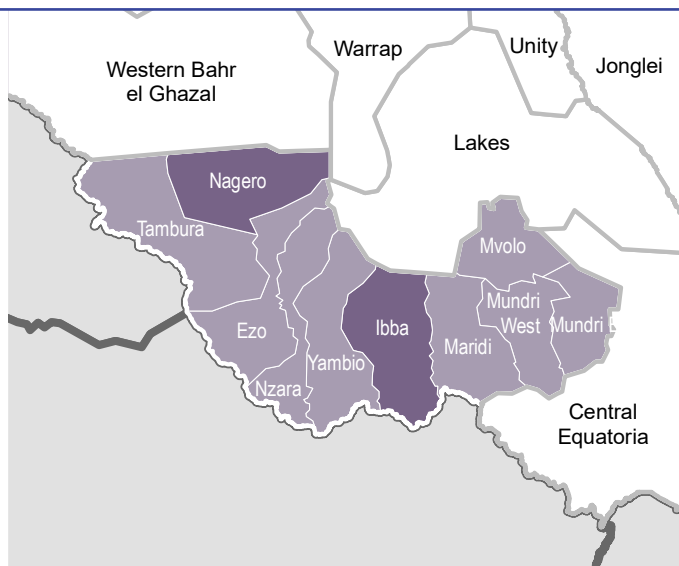
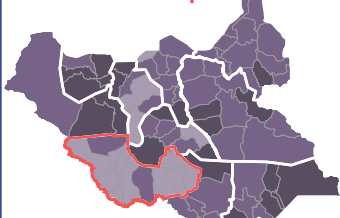
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

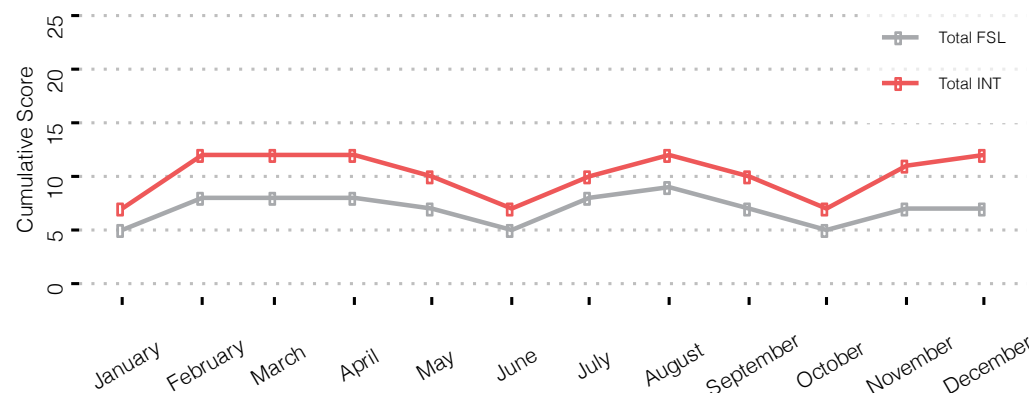
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+5.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	33%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+31%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nyirol County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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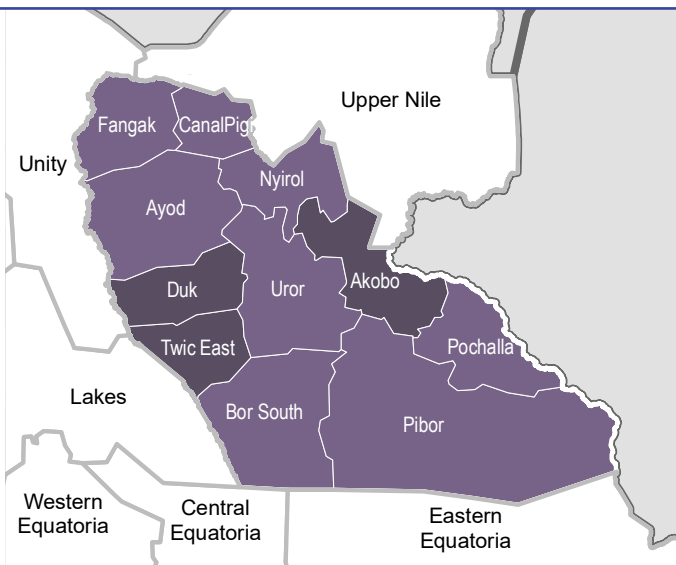
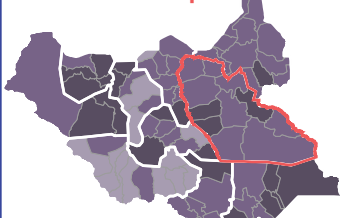
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	71%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	4.20%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	4.20%	Low

Agriculture

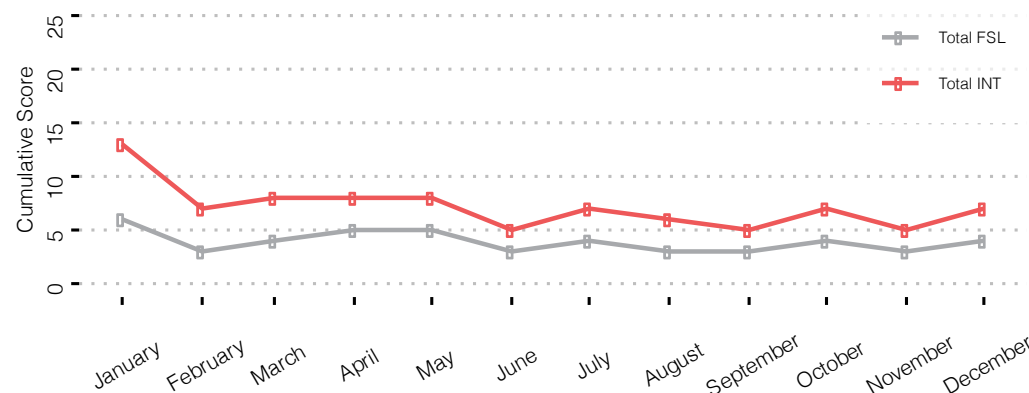
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+3.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	34%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+23%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nzara County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **1**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **1**

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

Introduction

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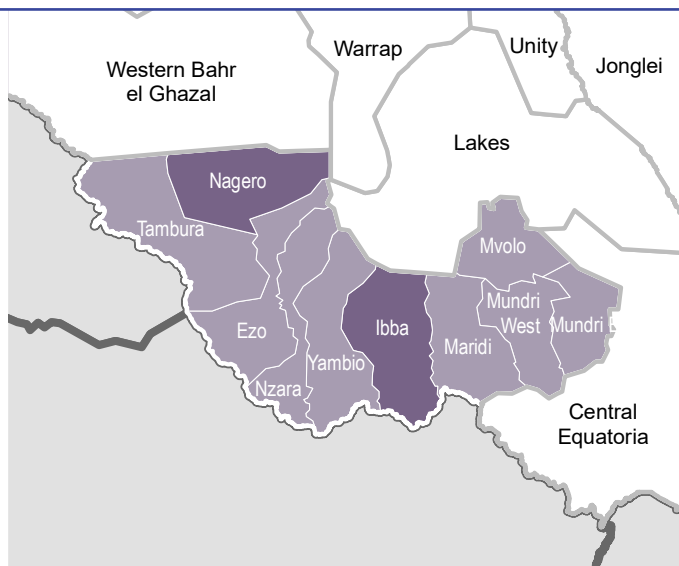
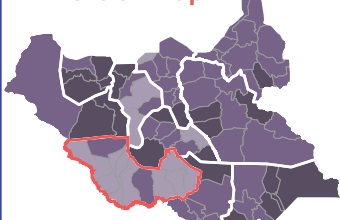
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Low**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-25%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	88%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	24%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	12%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

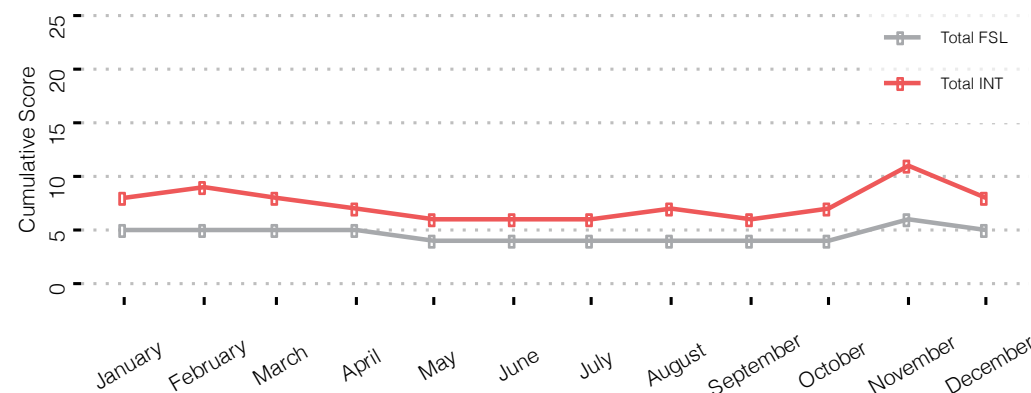
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+76%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	58%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+24%	High

Trend analysis graph

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

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyijiar County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



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

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

Introduction

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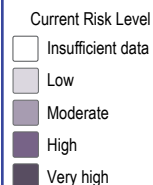
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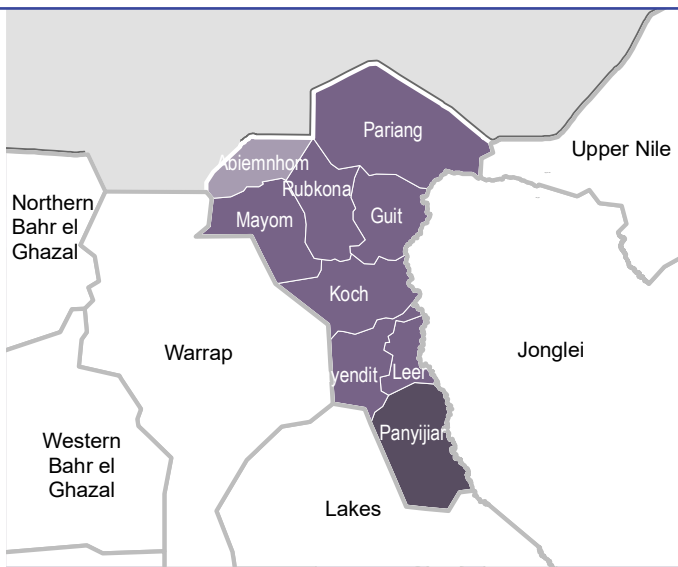
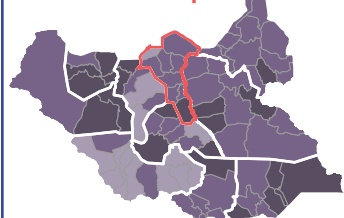
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INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity



INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	Health:	Very High
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	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 ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	30%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	45%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	90%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	59%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	34%	Low

Agriculture

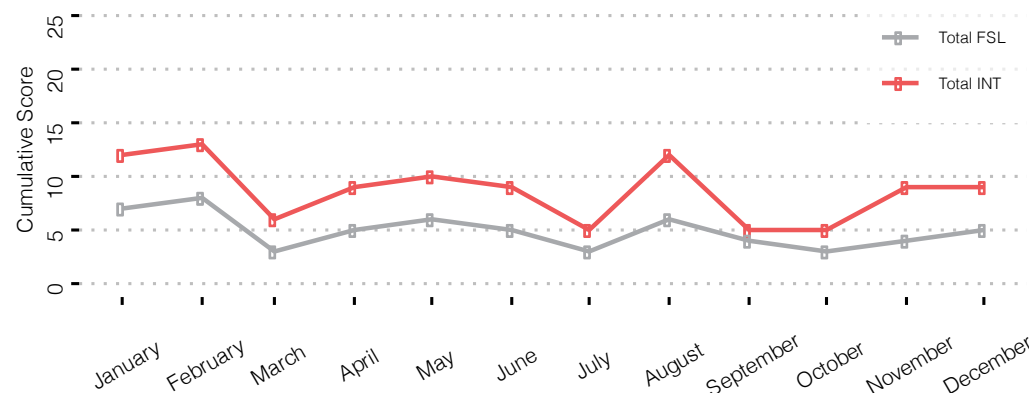
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+0.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	24%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.90%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyikang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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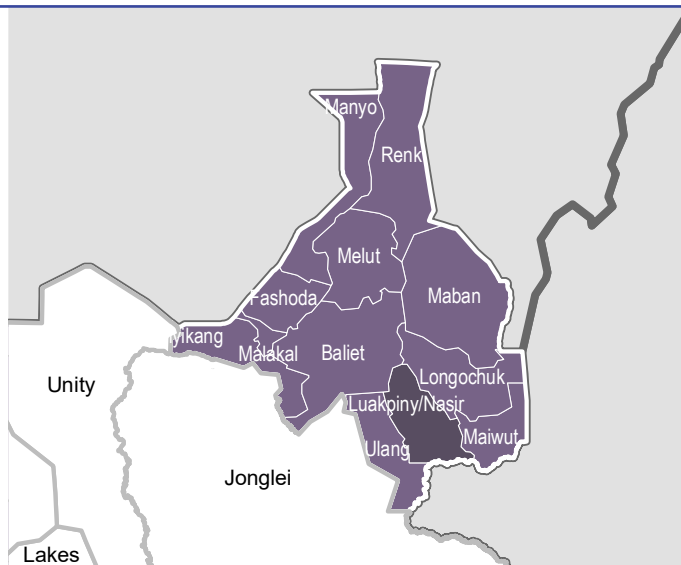
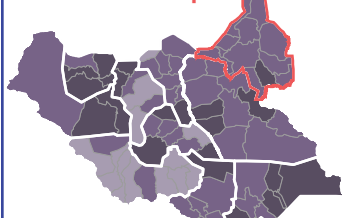
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	32%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	25%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	25%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	75%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

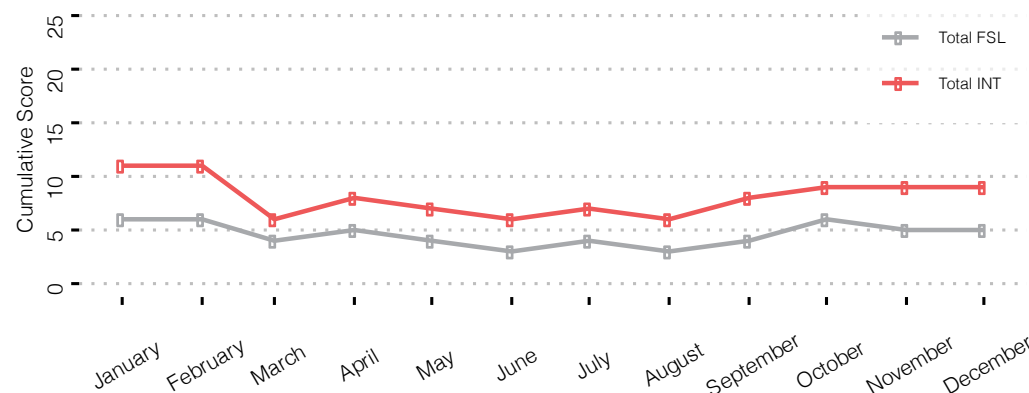
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+3.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	25%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	23%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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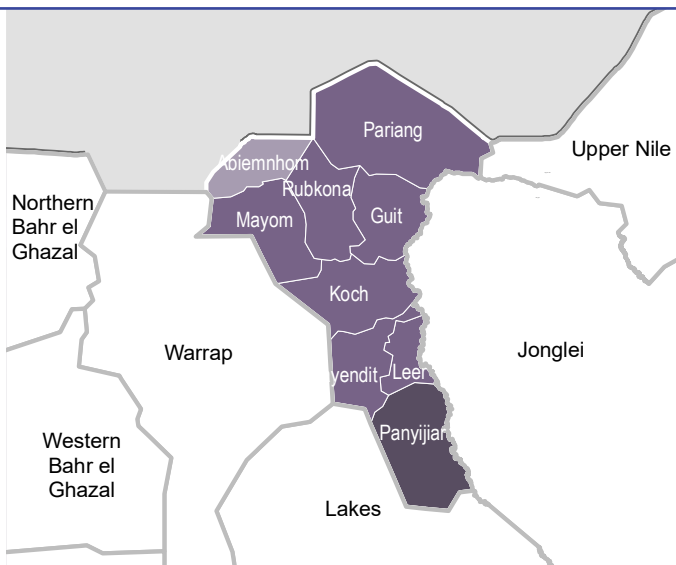
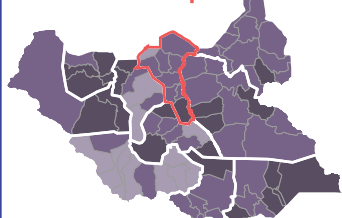
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	2.10%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	25%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

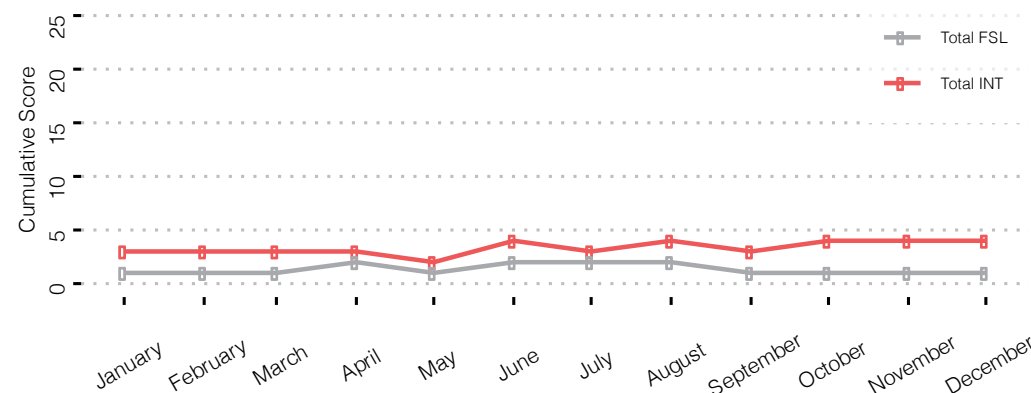
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-0.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	29%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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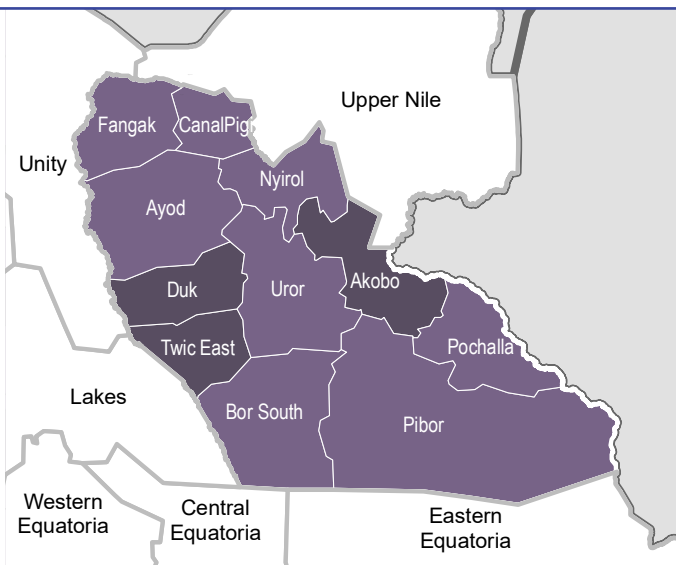
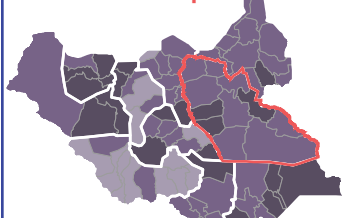
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ -6.30% **Low**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 84% **Very High**

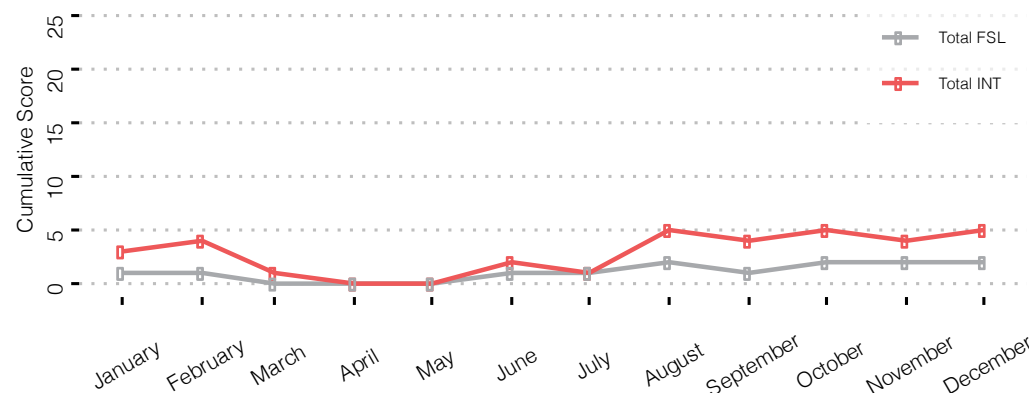
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +17% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +63% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pochalla County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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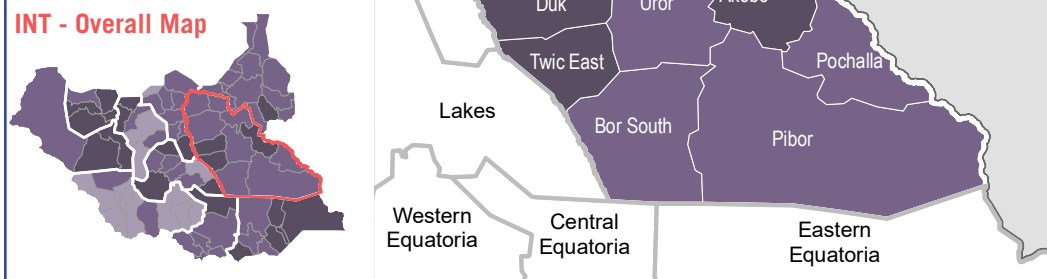
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

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⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating⁽¹⁾ no data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽¹⁾ no data

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

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

Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average⁽¹⁾ -34% **Very High**

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported⁽¹⁾ no data

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm⁽¹⁾ 25% **High**

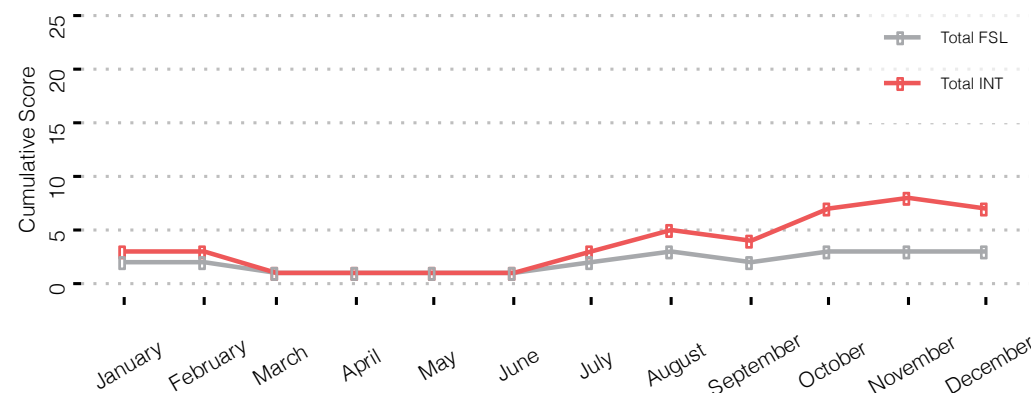
Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +17% **Low**

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms⁽¹⁾ +69% **Very High**

Trend analysis graph

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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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

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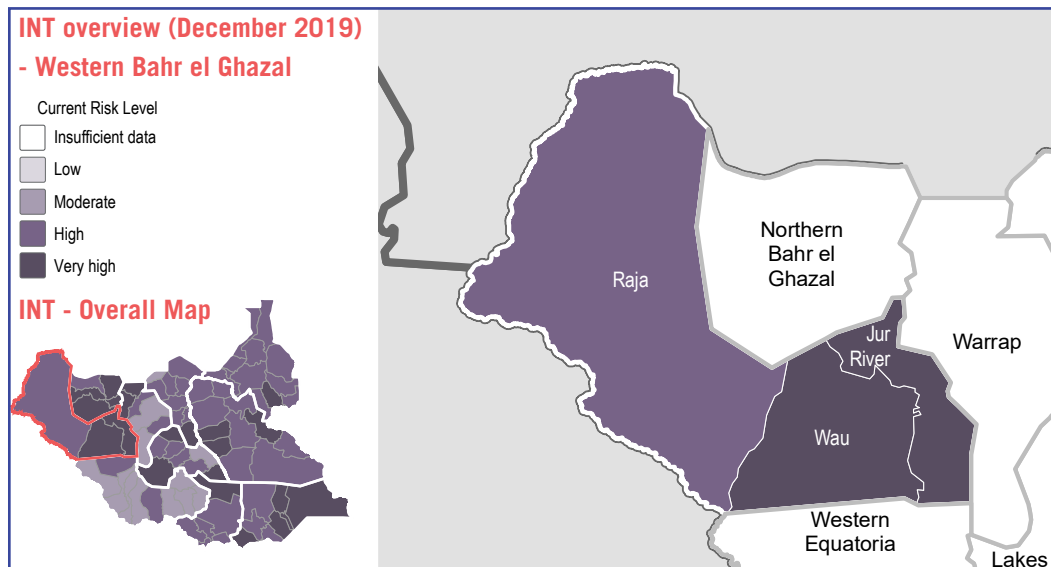
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

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 ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	26%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	95%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

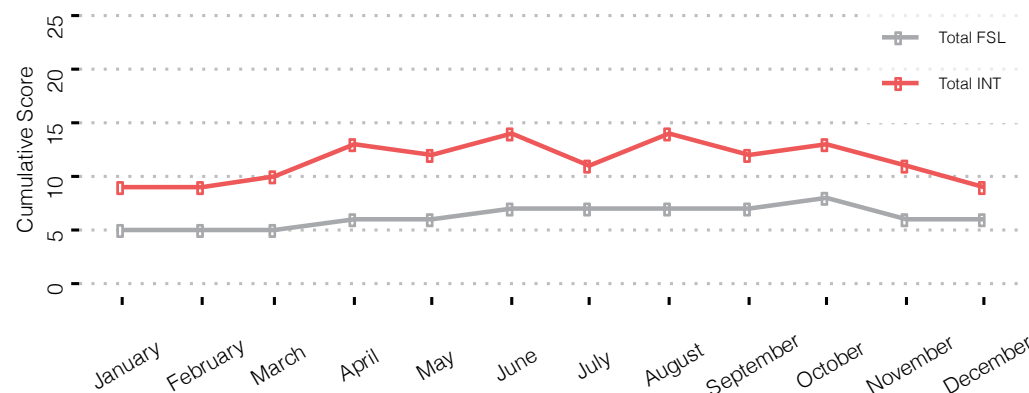
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	46%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	42%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+7.90%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+10%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK⁽¹⁾, REACH JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **5**

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

Introduction

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INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

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 ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-26%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-50%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low

Agriculture

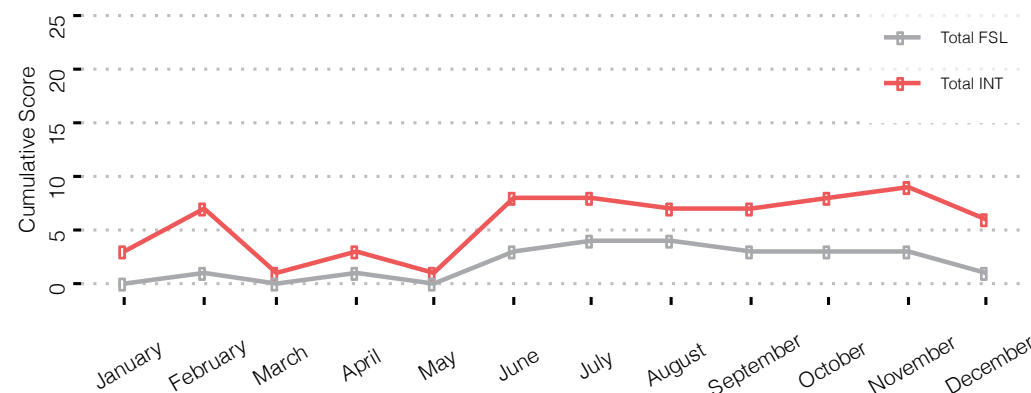
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	76%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rubkona County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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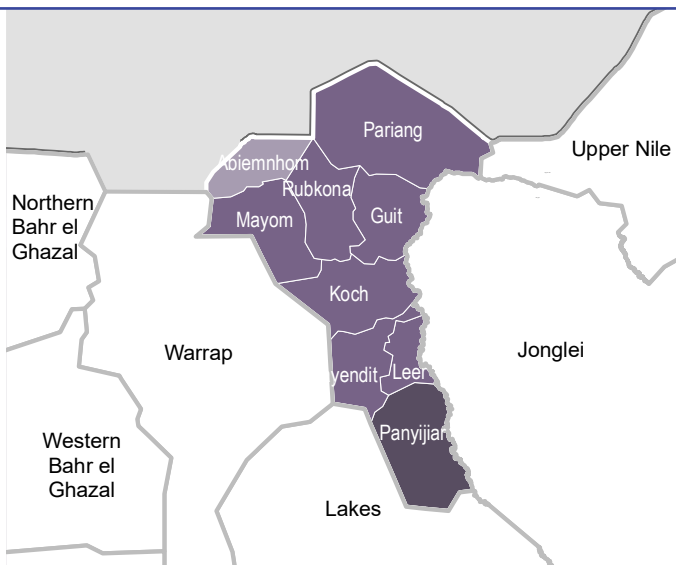
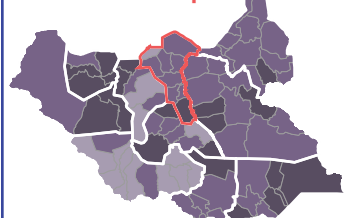
INT overview (December 2019)

- Unity

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **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 ⁽¹⁾	15%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	96%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	23%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	62%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	7.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low

Agriculture

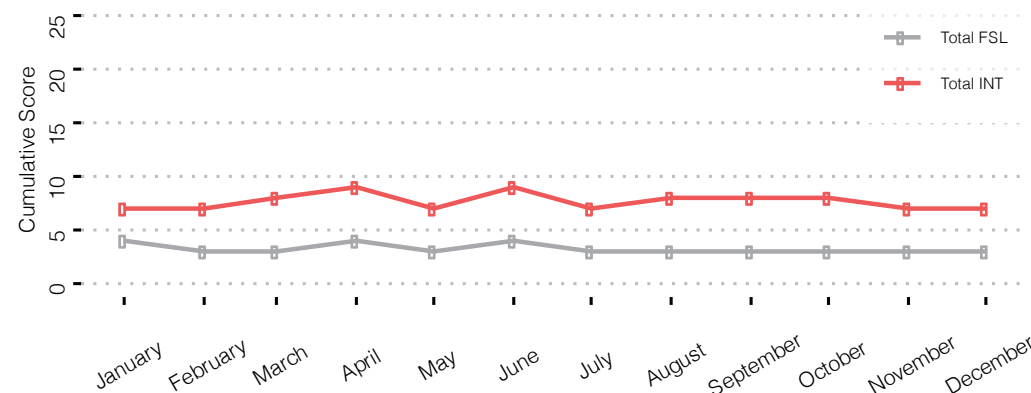
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+0.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	30%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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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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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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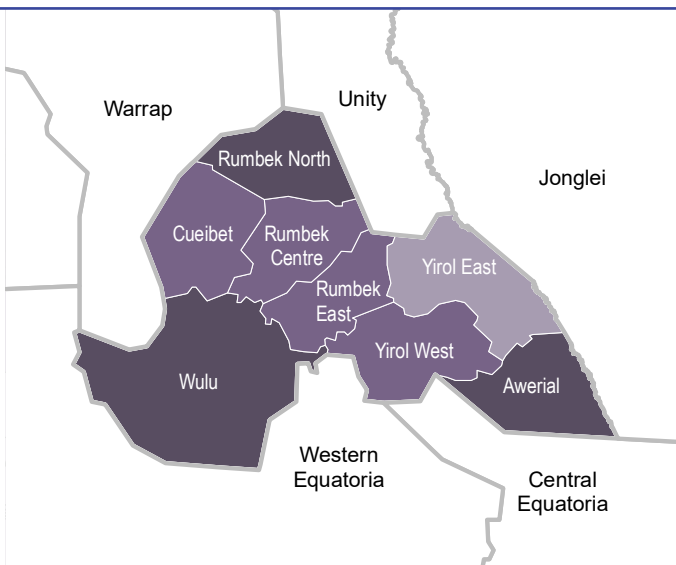
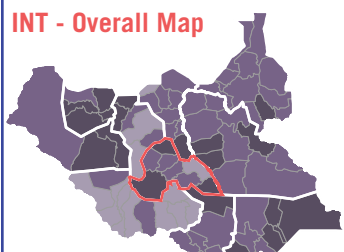
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	47%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	44%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	25%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	34%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	47%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	41%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

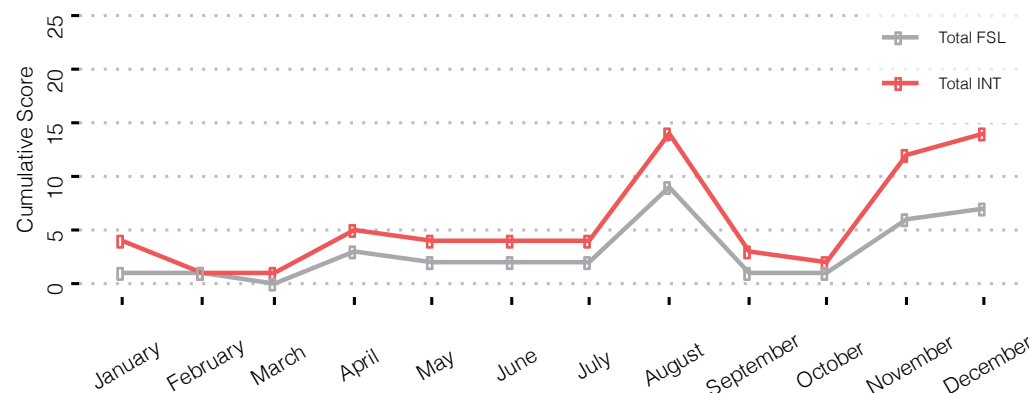
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+3.20%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	53%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+6%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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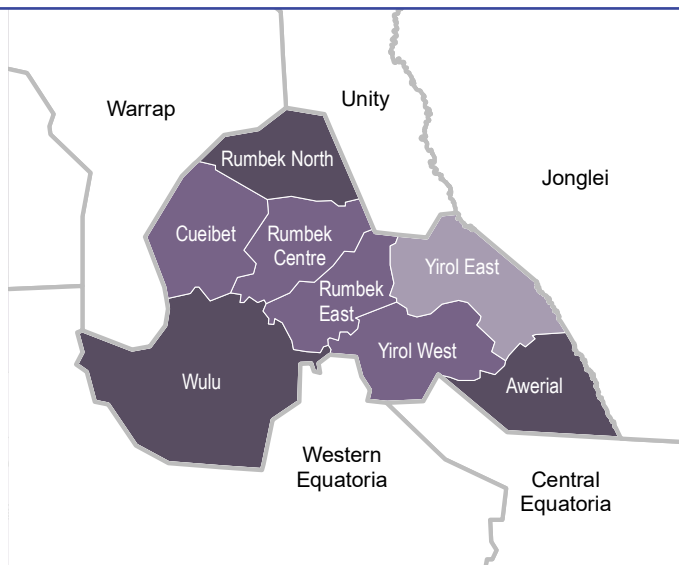
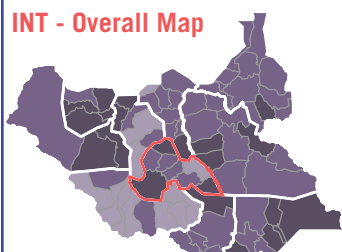
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	43%	High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	90%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	48%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

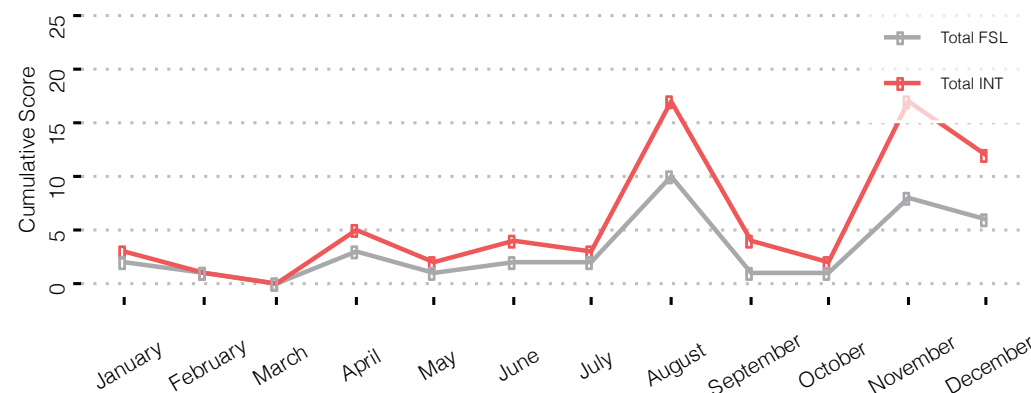
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+0.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	57%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	21%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+10%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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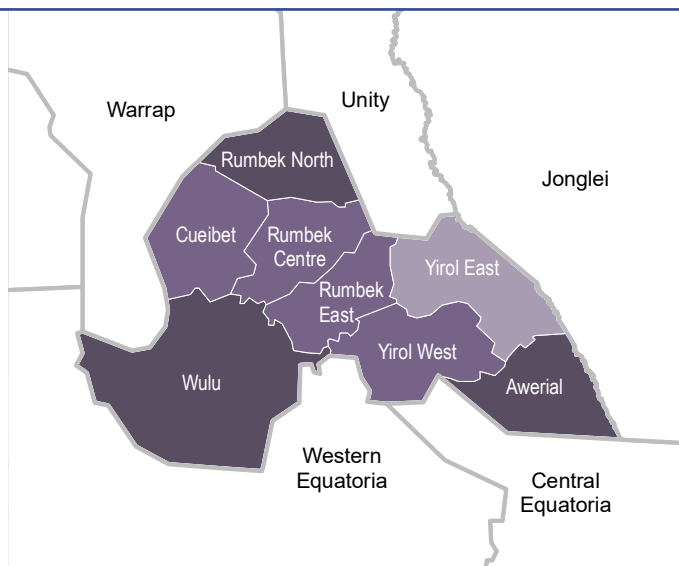
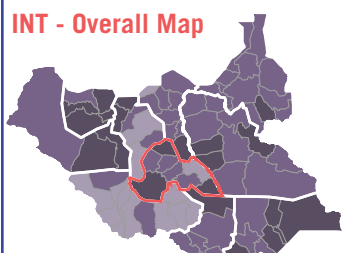
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	91%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	18%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	82%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	64%	Very High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	18%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	64%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	55%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

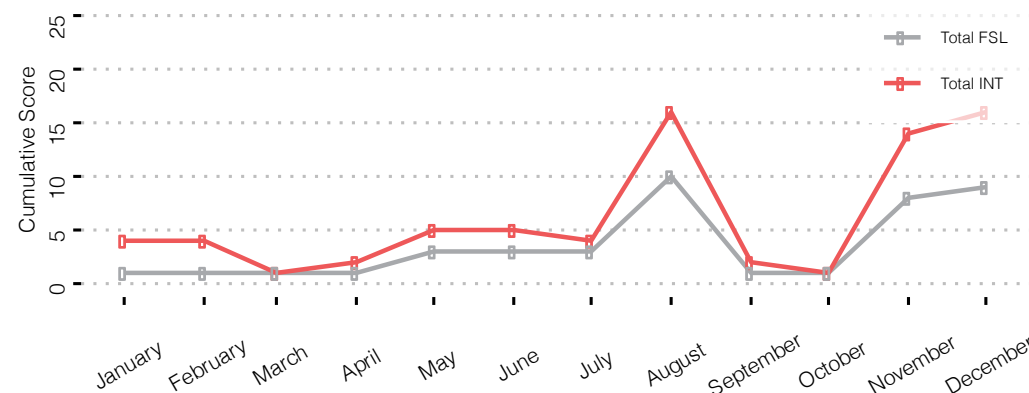
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-5.70%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	79%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	54%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSNMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tambura County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **2**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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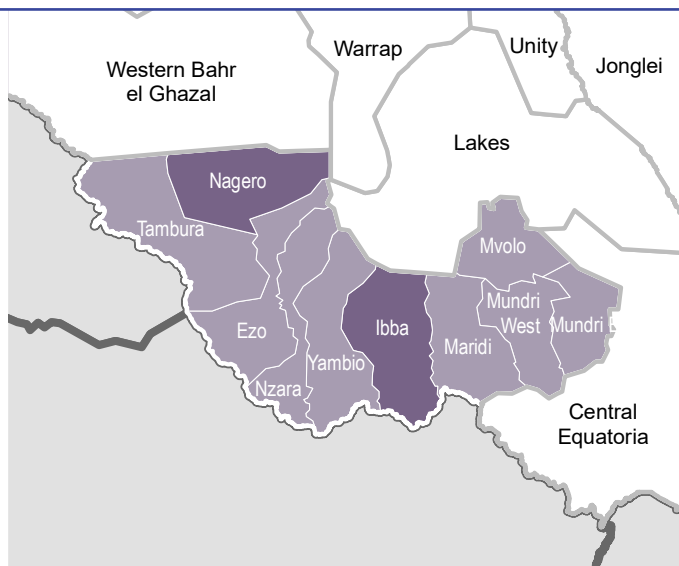
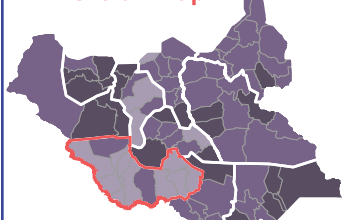
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-21%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+3.4%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	79%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	57%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	43%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

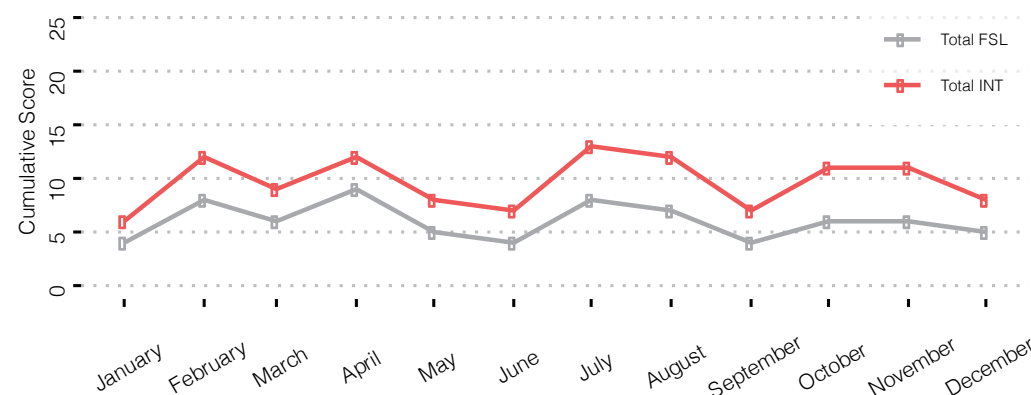
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-8.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	24%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	41%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+39%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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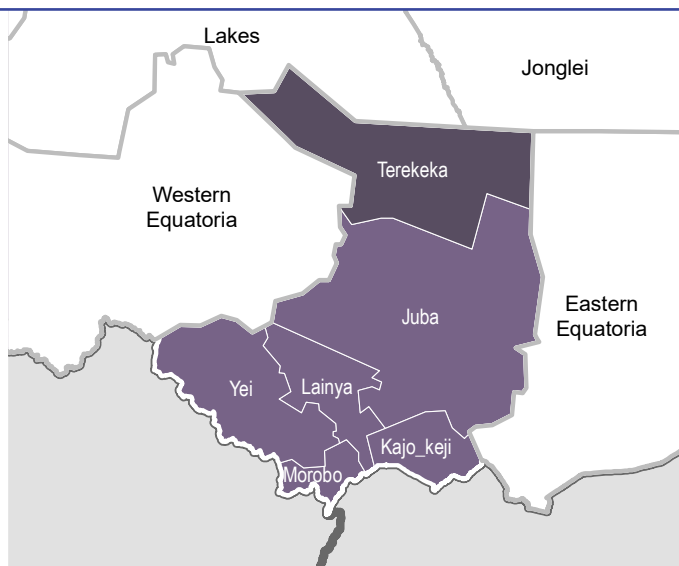
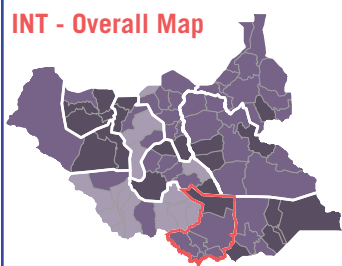
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **High**

Nutrition: **High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	42%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	37%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	26%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	5.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	95%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	89%	Very High

Agriculture

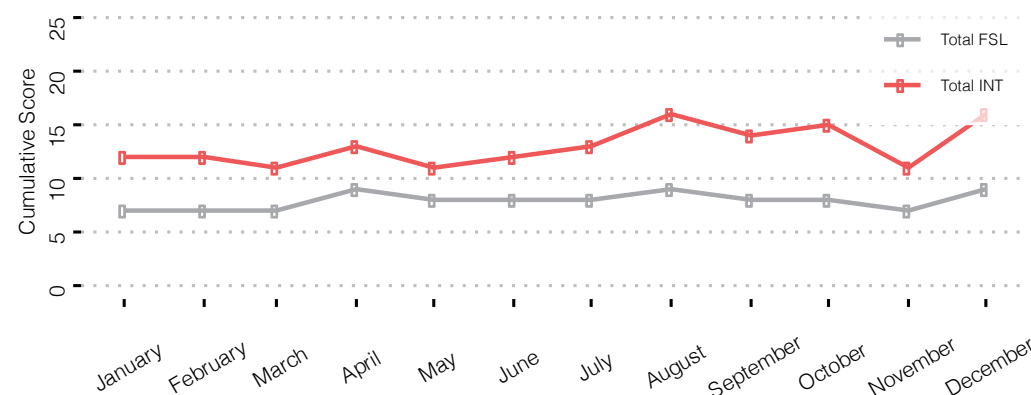
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+38%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	47%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	36%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+81%	Very High

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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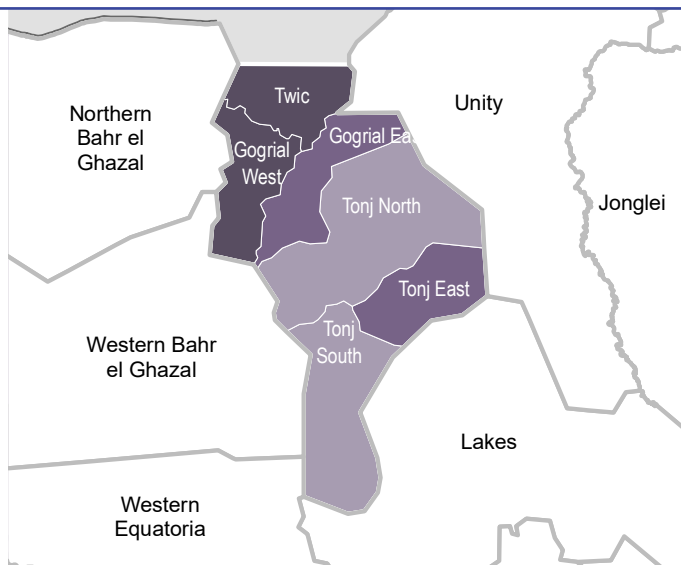
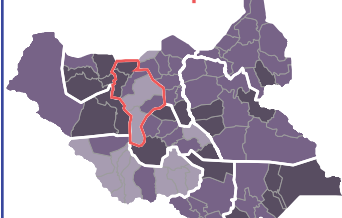
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Very High**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	28%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	56%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	56%	Very High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low

Agriculture

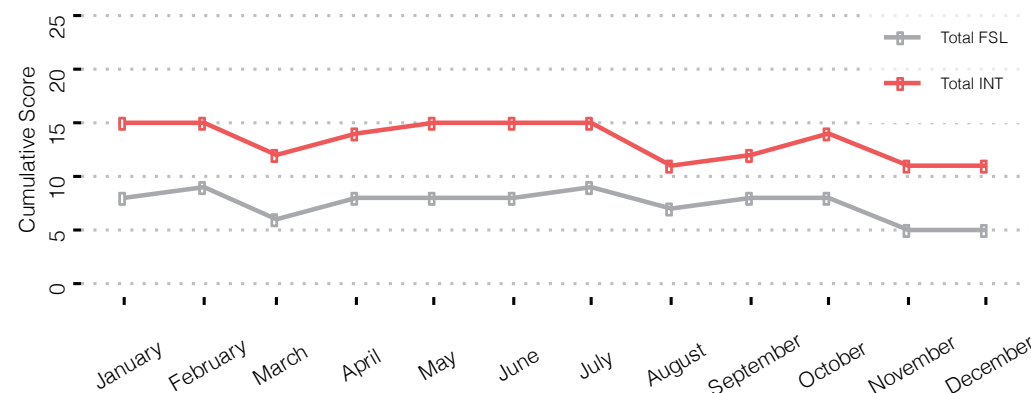
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-31%	Very High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+6.40%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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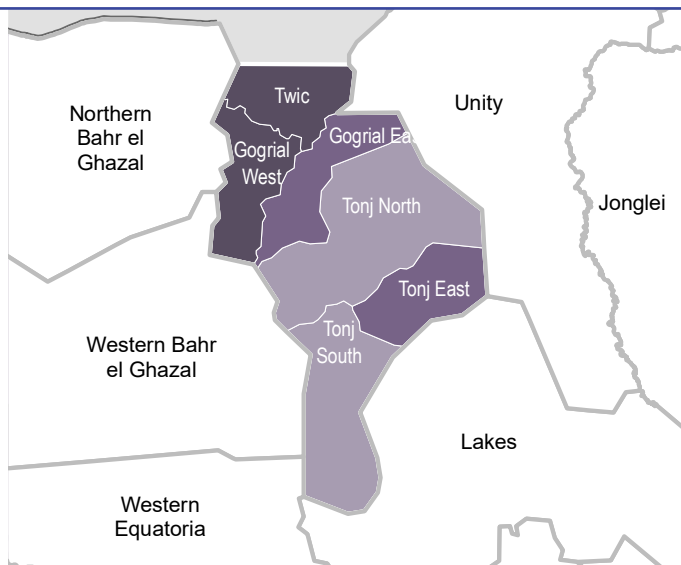
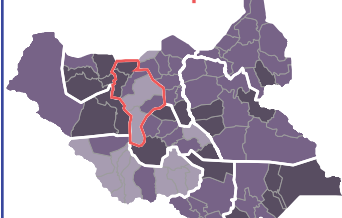
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

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 ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	10%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	2.60%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-1.6%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	13%	Low

Agriculture

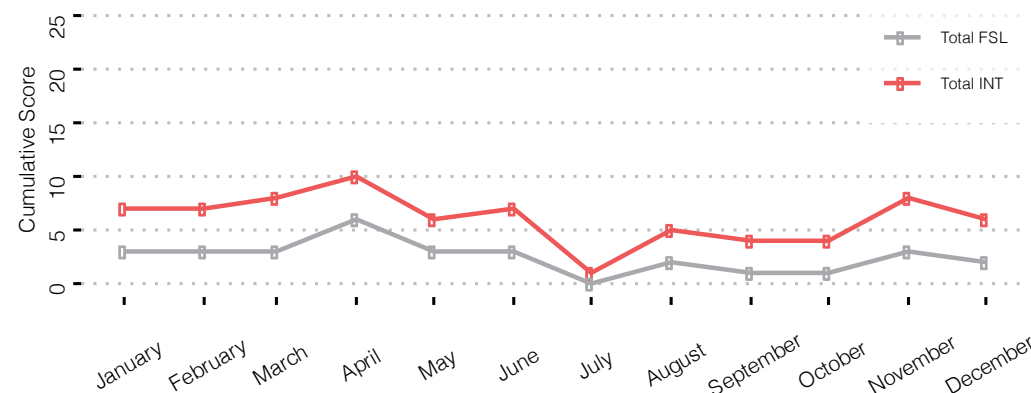
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+22%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+16%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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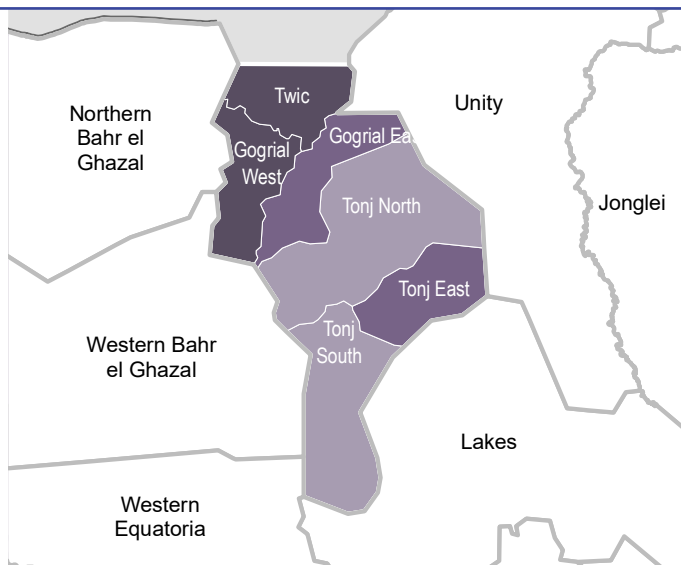
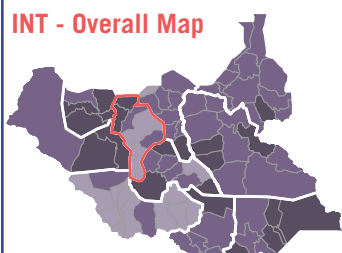
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Low**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

Health: **Very High**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	14%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-10%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	36%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	7.10%	Low

Agriculture

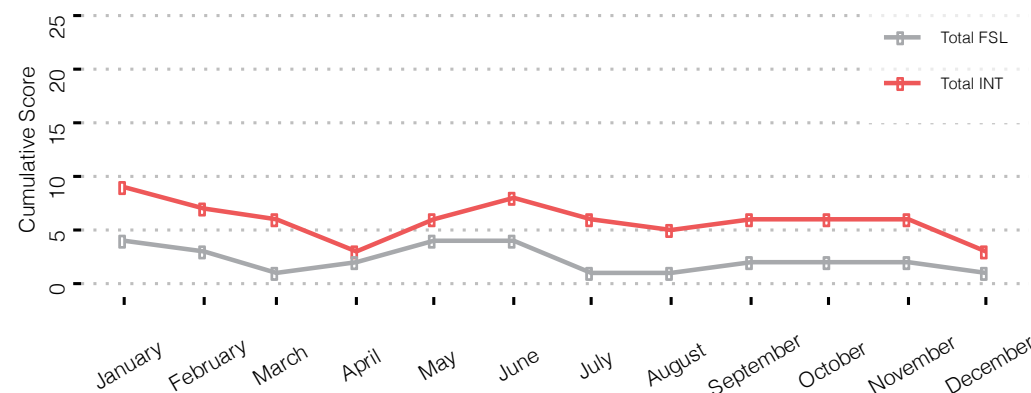
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+9%	Low

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSNMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, 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 period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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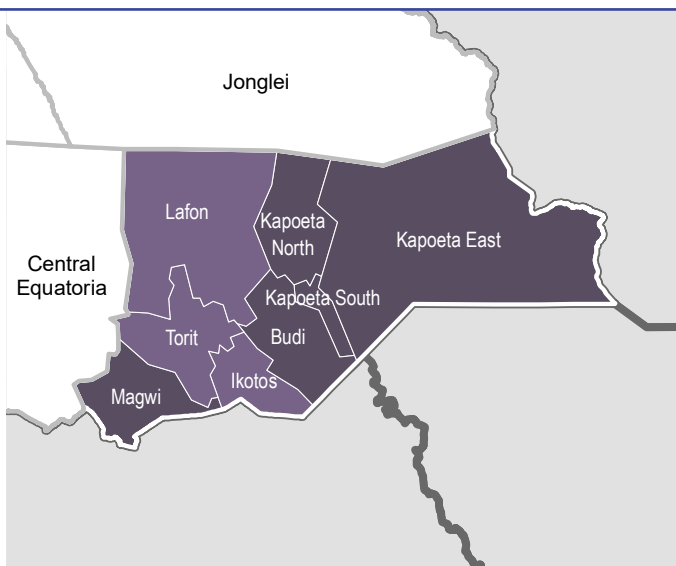
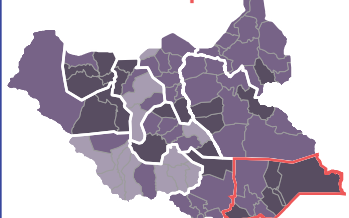
INT overview (December 2019)

- Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	42%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+5.80%	Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-15%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	8.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

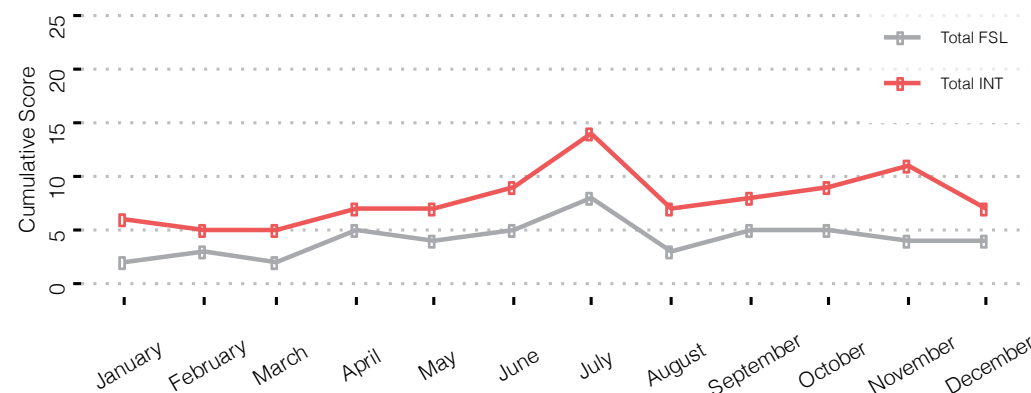
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+58%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	41%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+72%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic County

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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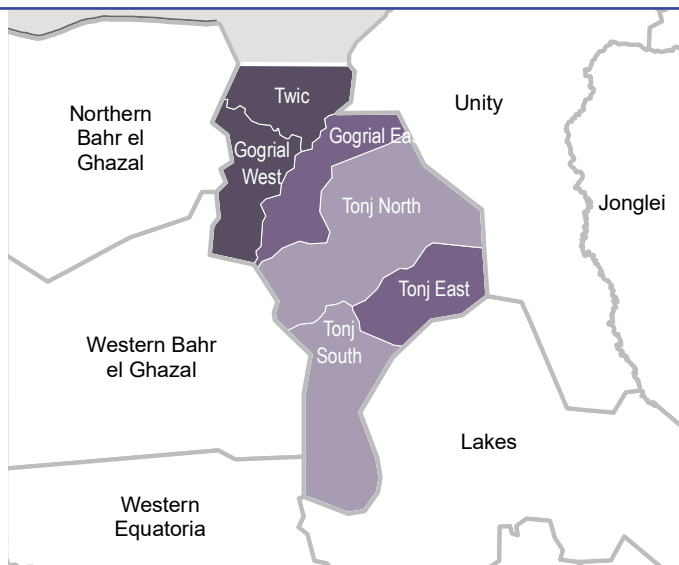
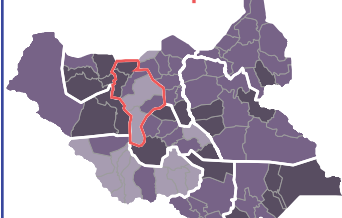
INT overview (December 2019)

- Warrap

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	31%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	34%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+44%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+6.2%	Moderate

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	91%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	94%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	46%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	97%	Very High

Agriculture

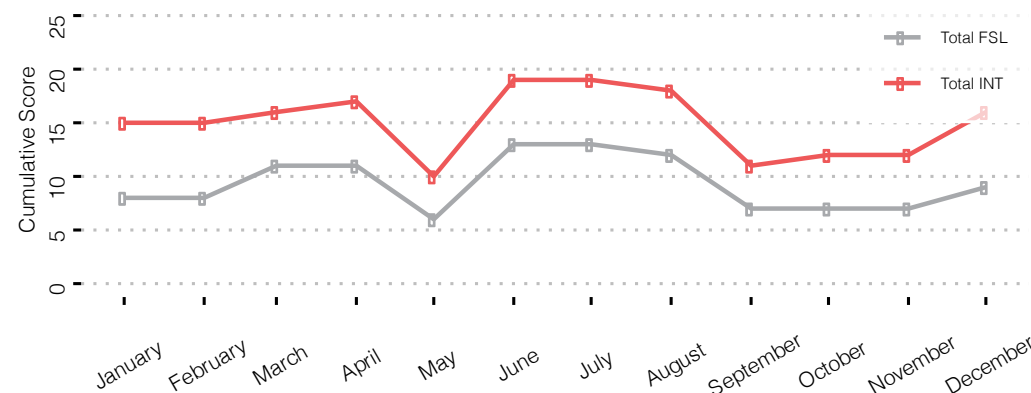
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+51%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	59%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	33%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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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 **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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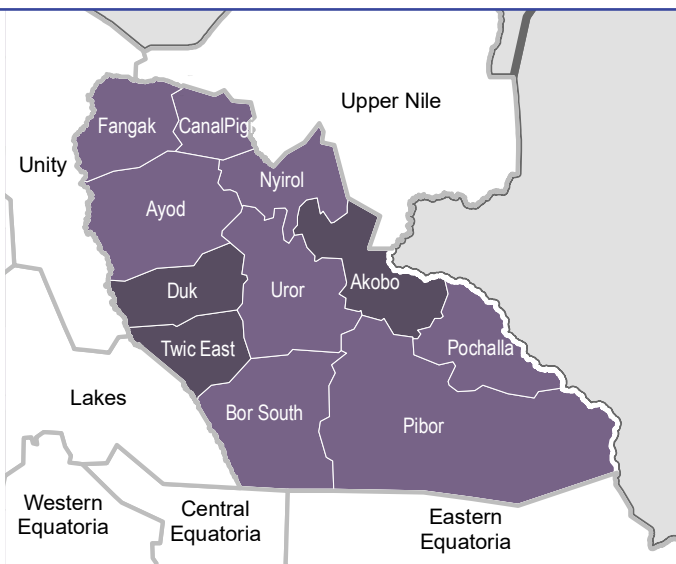
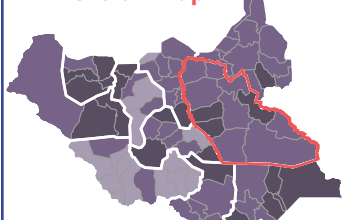
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

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 ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	62%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	4.80%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	81%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	43%	Moderate

Agriculture

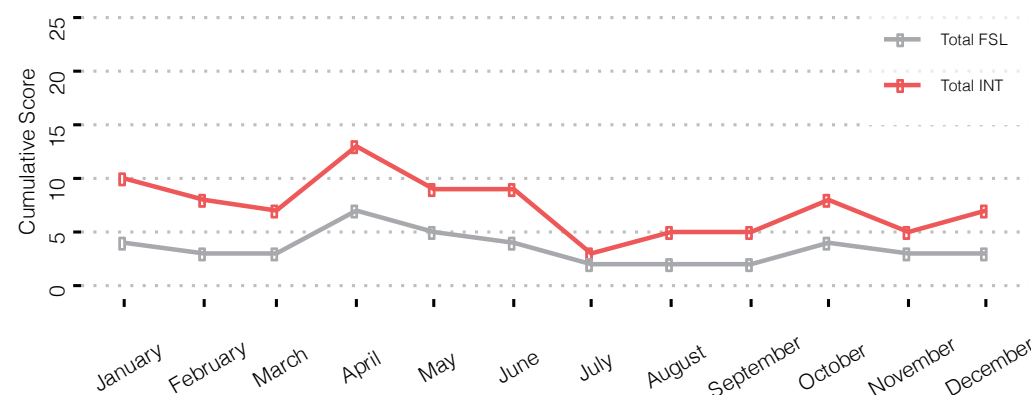
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	30%	High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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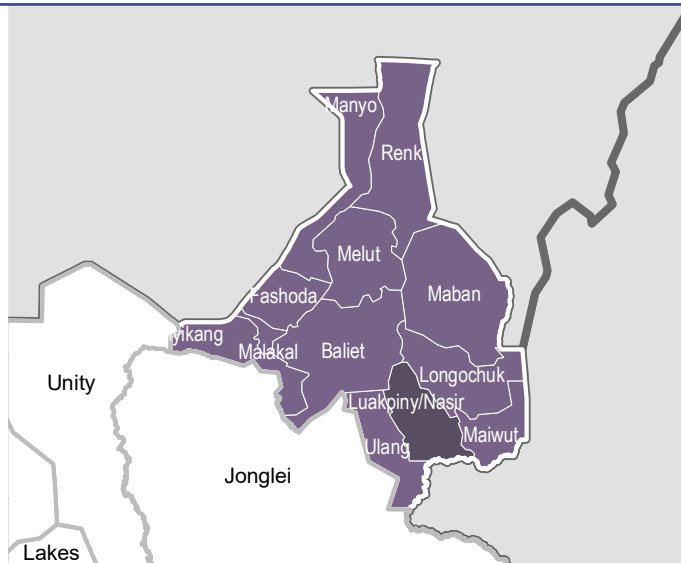
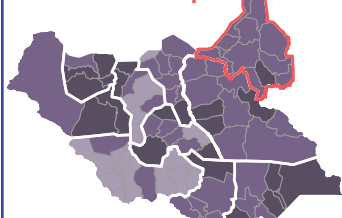
INT overview (December 2019)

- Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	36%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	39%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	61%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

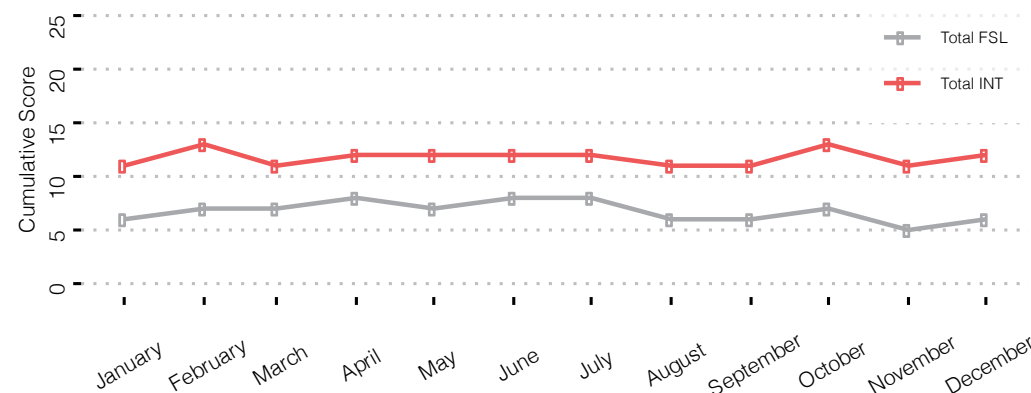
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

Introduction

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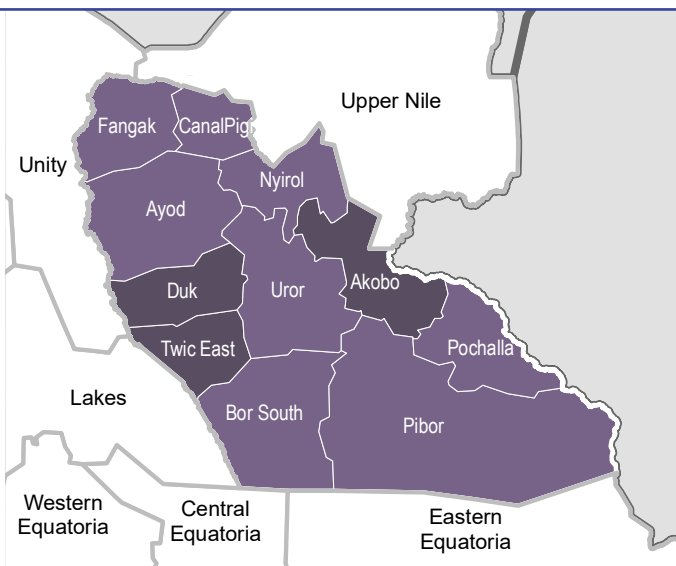
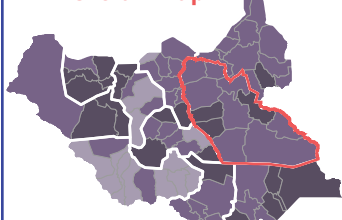
INT overview (December 2019)

- Jonglei

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **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 ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	38%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Agriculture

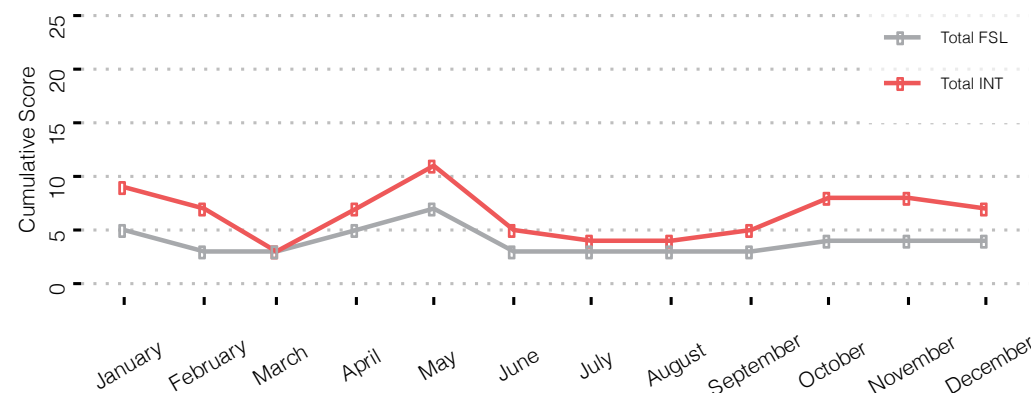
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-3.50%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	34%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+27%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+23%	High

Trend analysis graph

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



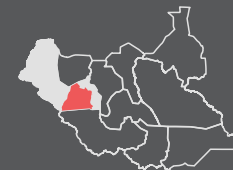
Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK⁽¹⁾, REACH JMM⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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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, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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 **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **3**

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

Introduction

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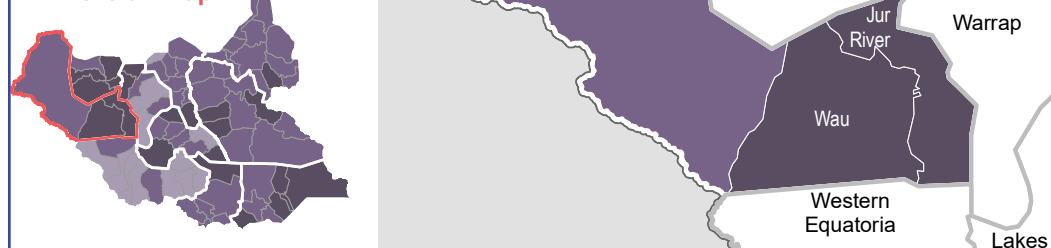
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **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 ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	3.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	15%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-7.90%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	79%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	1.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	1.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	94%	Very High

Agriculture

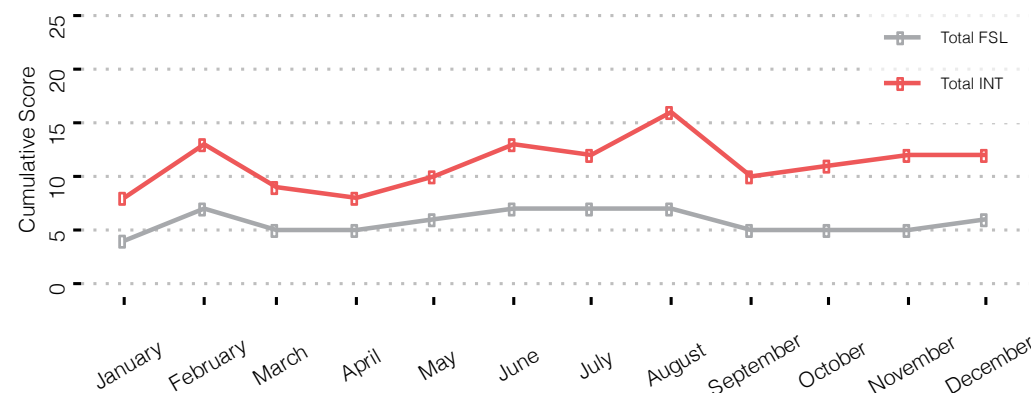
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	39%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	36%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+3.70%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+22%	High

Trend analysis graph

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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**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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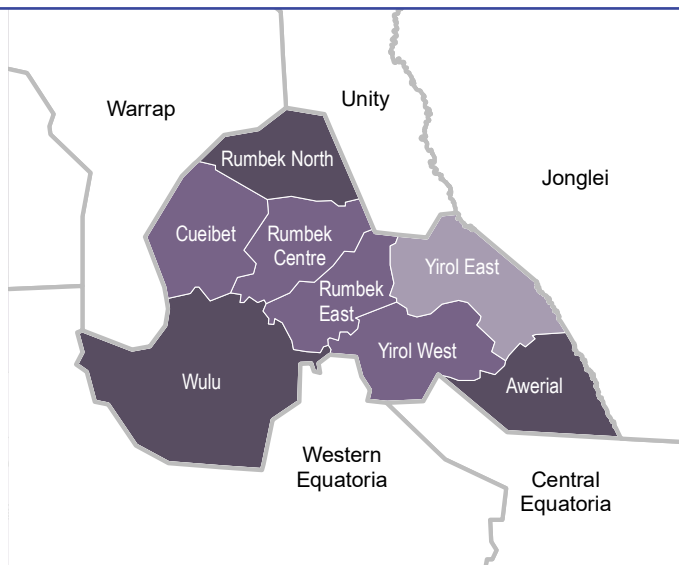
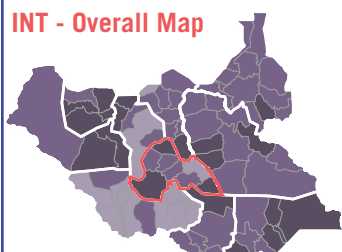
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Very High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Very High**

Health: **Very High**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	28%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	11%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	11%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	no data	

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	89%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	56%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

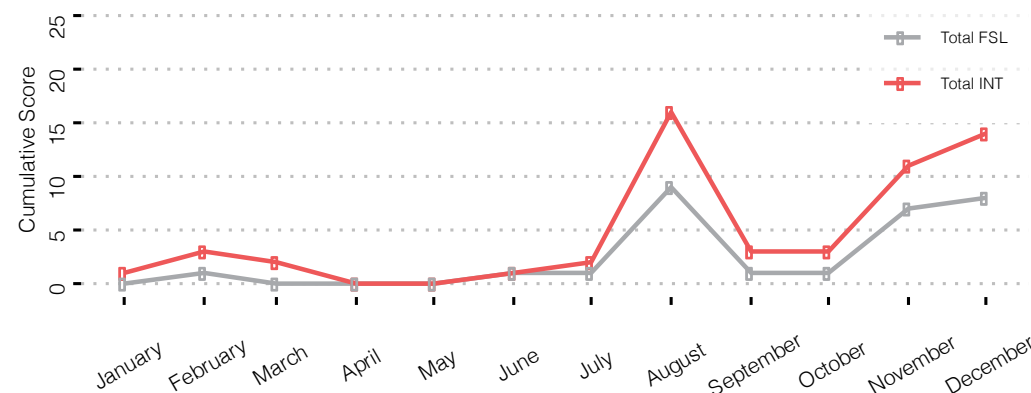
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-7.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	48%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	31%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+22%	High

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **1**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **1**

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

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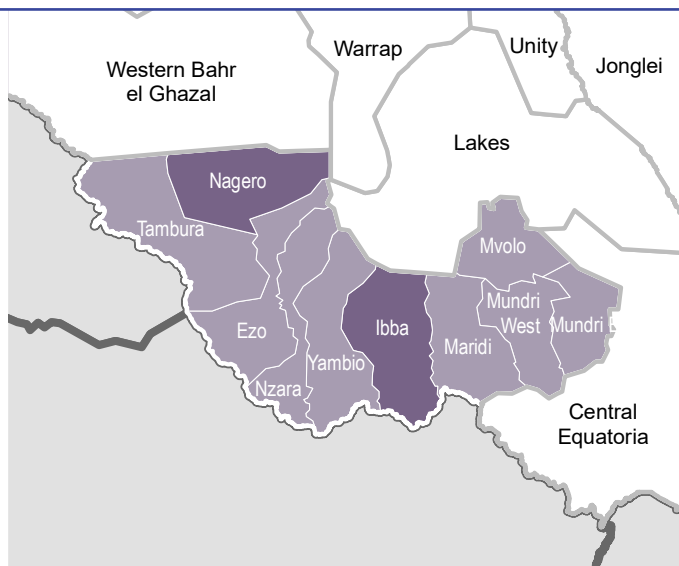
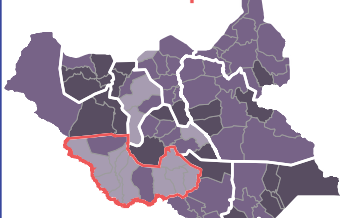
INT overview (December 2019)

- Western Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Low**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	6.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	6.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	6.30%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-40%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	81%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	19%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

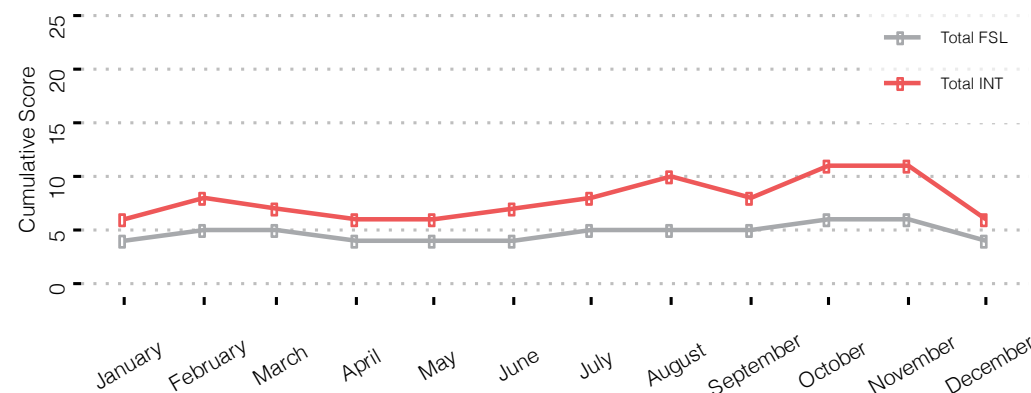
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+47%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	15%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	49%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+19%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL: **3**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

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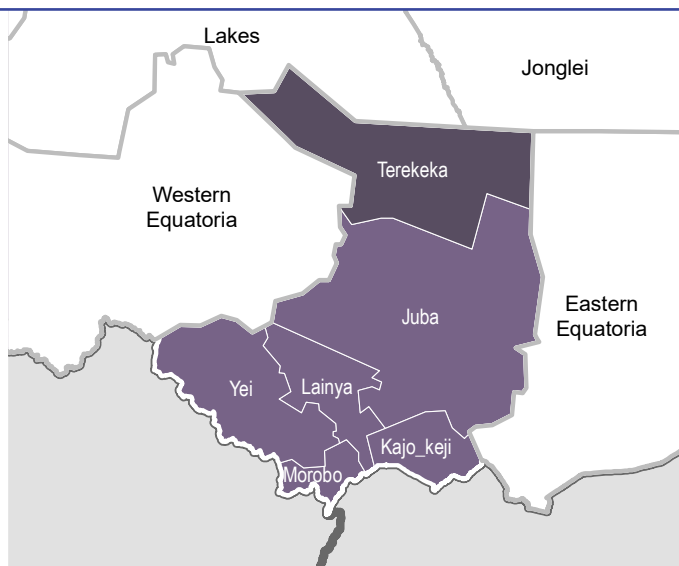
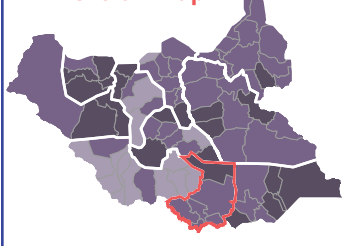
INT overview (December 2019)

- Central Equatoria

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **Moderate**

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 ⁽¹⁾	23%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	31%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	54%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+3.30%	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-2.6%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	54%	High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High

Agriculture

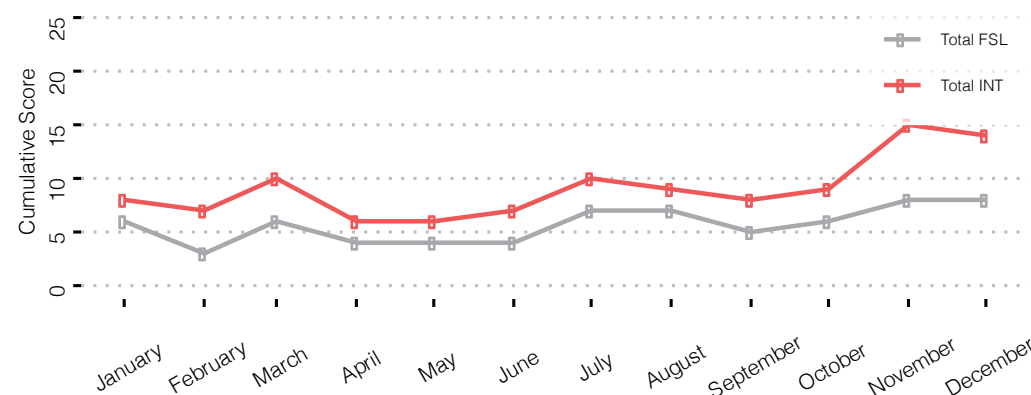
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	+58%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	41%	Very High
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	50%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+81%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **Moderate**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **2**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **2**

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

Introduction

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This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

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

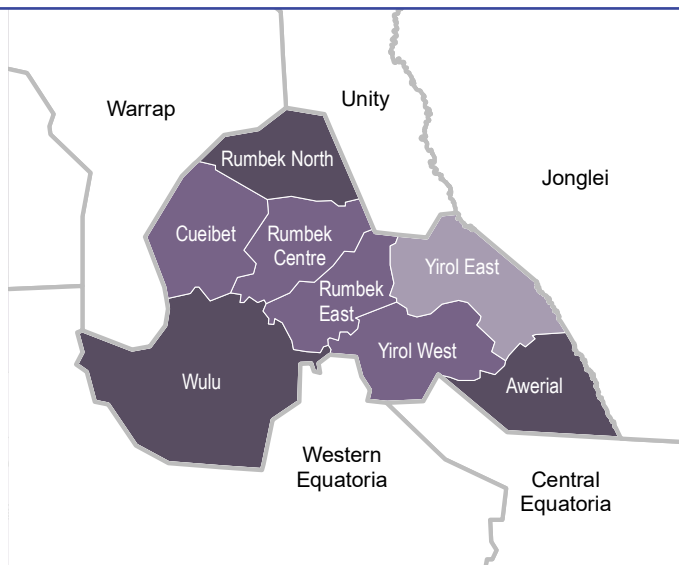
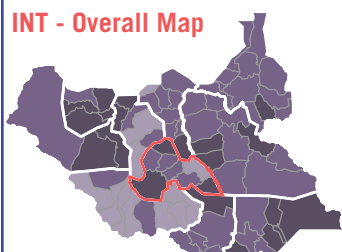
INT overview (December 2019)

- Lakes

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map



December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **Moderate**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Moderate**

Nutrition: **Moderate**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	20%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	-63%	Low

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	3.90%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	37%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	47%	Moderate

Agriculture

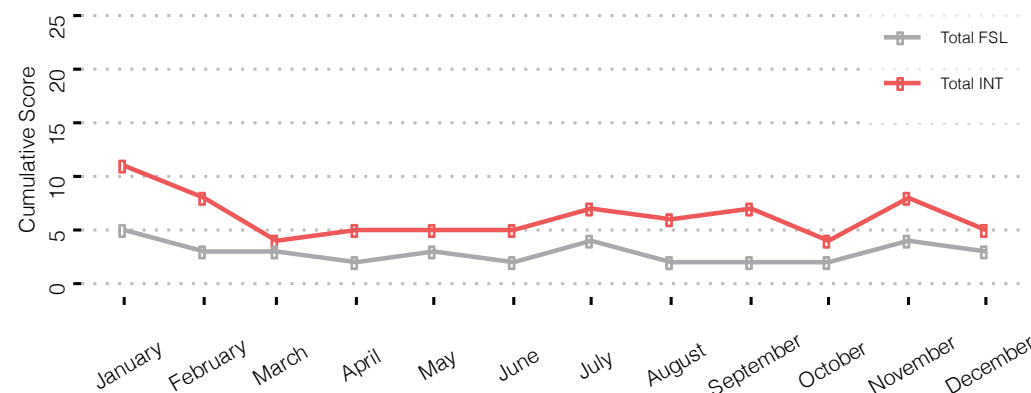
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-4.80%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	9%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	71%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+24%	High

Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each 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⁽²⁾, FSIMS⁽³⁾, SMART⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM⁽⁶⁾, CLIMIS⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM⁽⁸⁾.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSIMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall period, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019



December 2019: INT Risk Level: **High**

IPC FSL Projection **3**
(Sept - Dec)

IPC Nutrition Projection **4**
(Sept - Dec)

August 2019: INT Risk Level: **Very High**

IPC FSL: **4**

IPC Nutrition: **4**

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

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This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

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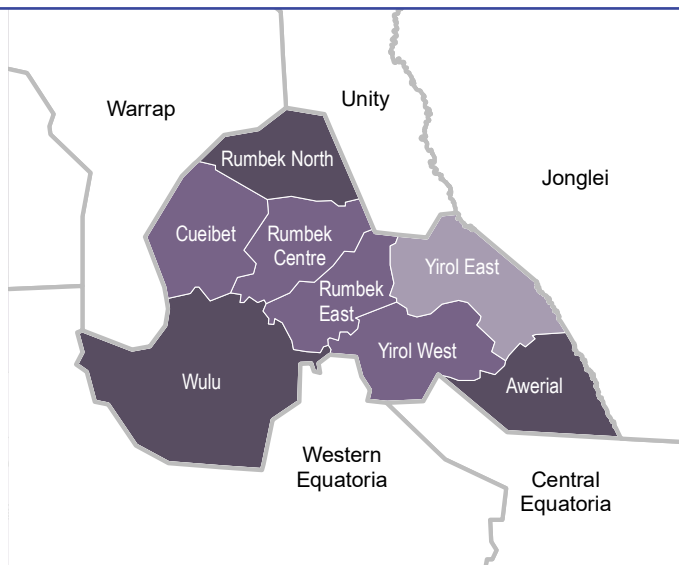
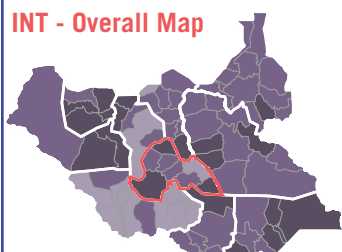
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December risk level for the four components

Food Security & Livelihoods: **High**

Water Sanitation & hygiene: **High**

Health: **Low**

Nutrition: **Very High**

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	25%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽¹⁾	+40%	Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ⁽¹⁾	2.30%	Low
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported ⁽¹⁾	61%	Very High
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	27%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy ⁽¹⁾	36%	Low

Agriculture

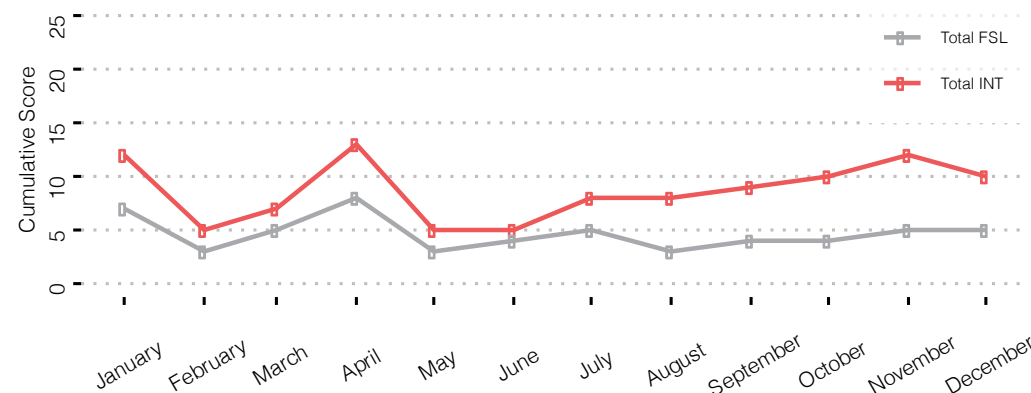
Change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽¹⁾	-22%	High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm ⁽¹⁾	22%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽¹⁾	+30%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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