Akobo County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~52000¹ High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification,

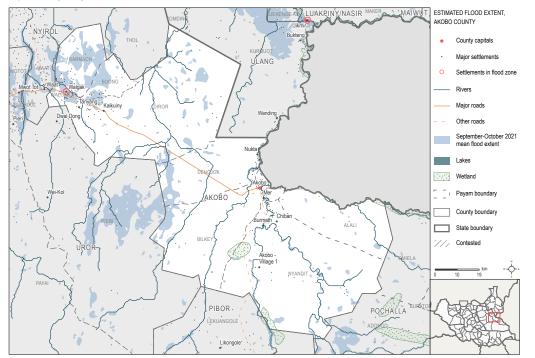
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

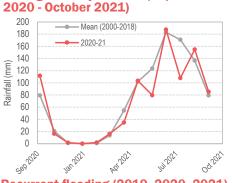
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



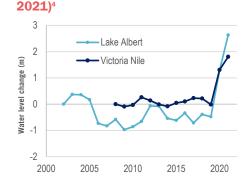
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AGK</u>, <u>REACH JM(I)</u>, <u>ESINYS</u>, <u>SMART</u>, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS</u> - <u>WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CESAM</u> <u>3: Fanak Shock Verification Mission</u>: Jonglei State, South Sudan, REACH JM(J), JSNNS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS</u> - <u>WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CESAM</u>



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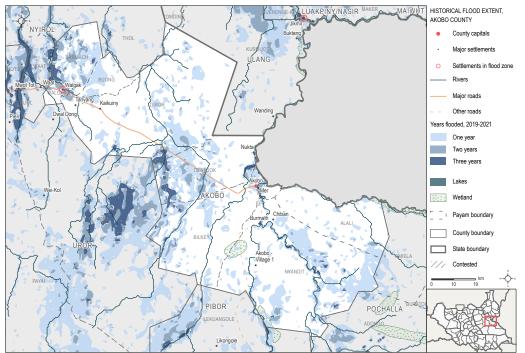
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT_for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).

Ayod County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021



 Population affected:
 INT Risk Level (July):

 ~125200¹
 Moderate²

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

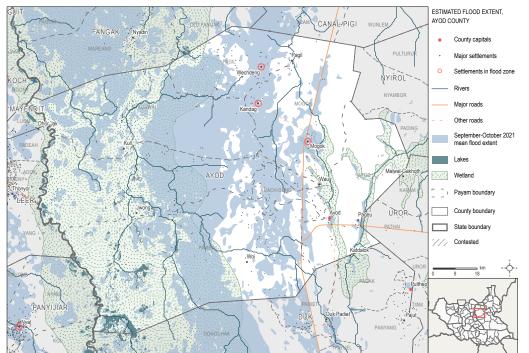
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

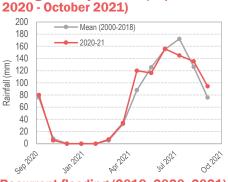
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



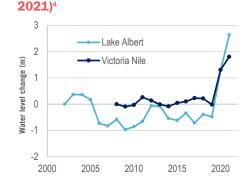
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH JMGI, FSNMS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CFSAM</u> <u>Srapas</u>, <u>Shocks Verification</u>, <u>Mission</u>, Jongie State, South Sudan, REACH, June 2021



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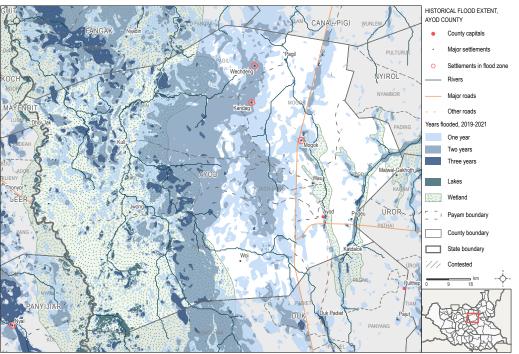
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT_for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).



Canal Pigi County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021



2020

2015

Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): **IPC** projections: High² ~788001

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

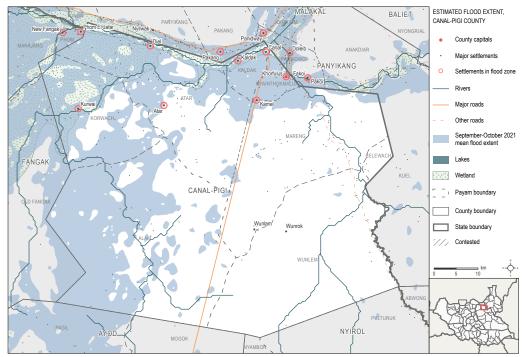
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AOK, REACH_JMMI, ESNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CESAM 3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021



----- 2020-21 160 140 Rainfall (mm) 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 P612021 1112021 5892020 1212021

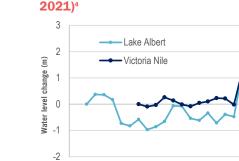
Average County Rainfall (September

— Mean (2000-2018)

2020 - October 2021)

200

180



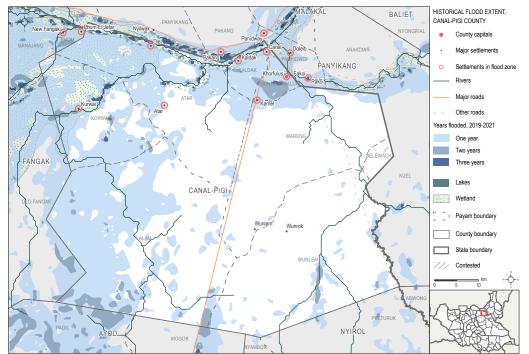
2005

2010

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶

2000



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITL altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability. 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT for dates outlined above.

5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18);



Cueibet County Profile - Flooding Trends

Lakes State, South Sudan - December 2021

			Apr - July 2
Population affected:	INT Risk Level (July):	IPC projections:	🔵 Acute Main
~4800 ¹	High ²	n o projections.	A auto Food

Apr - July 2021: Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

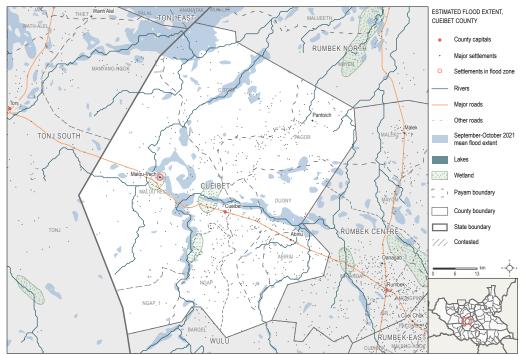
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



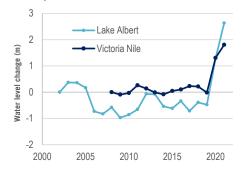
Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021
 The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AGAS, REACH_JIMMI, FSIM/S, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WEP VAM, CLIMIS, CESAM
 Sagaak-Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan REACH. June 2021



2020 - October 2021) 250 200 (III) 150 100 50 0 687²¹⁰ Jan²⁰¹ pa²⁰² Ju²⁰¹ ca²⁰¹

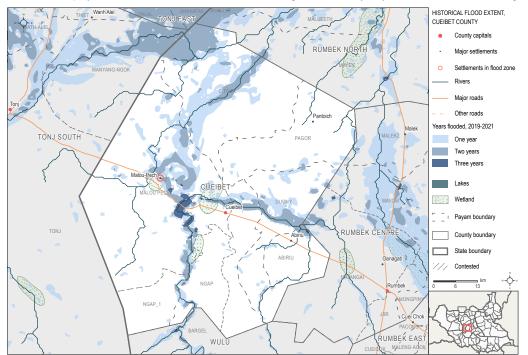
Average County Rainfall (September

Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)⁴

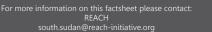


Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSAT</u> for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensina imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19); 2021 (September 20 - October 20



Fangak County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~115900¹ High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

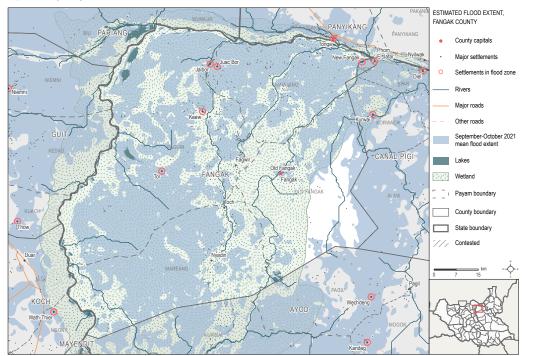
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

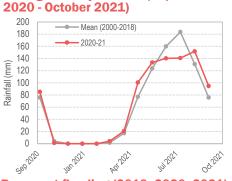
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1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>BEACH AGK, BEACH JUNKS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CFSAM</u> 3: <u>Fanack Shocks Verification</u>, <u>Mission</u>: Jongie State, South Sudan, REACH, June 2021



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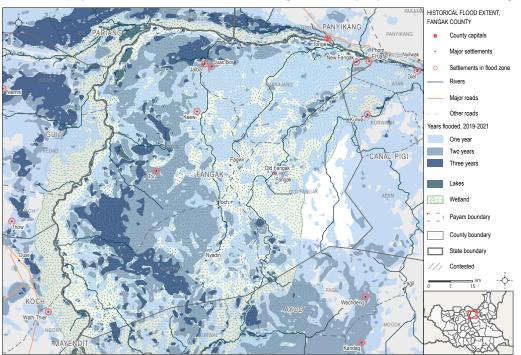


Average County Rainfall (September



Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSAT</u> for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagero of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18).

Gogrial West County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021



2020

2015

Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~106800¹ Very high² IPC projections: Apr - July 2021: Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

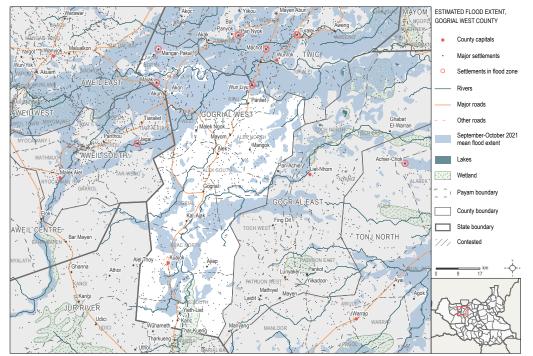
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

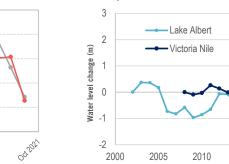
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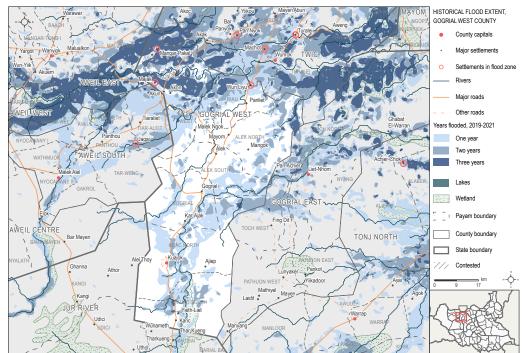
Average County Rainfall (September



2021)4

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSAT</u> for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18).

> REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT

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Leer County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~17600¹ High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Crisis

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification,

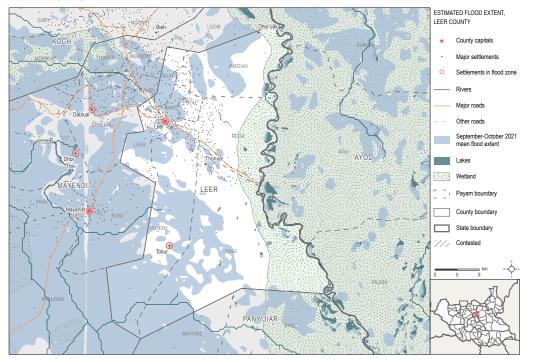
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



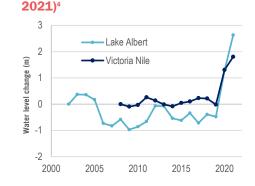
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH Aok, REACH JMMI, ESNMS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CESAM</u> 3: <u>Fangak Shocks Verification Mission</u>: Jongie State, South Sudan, REACH. June 2021



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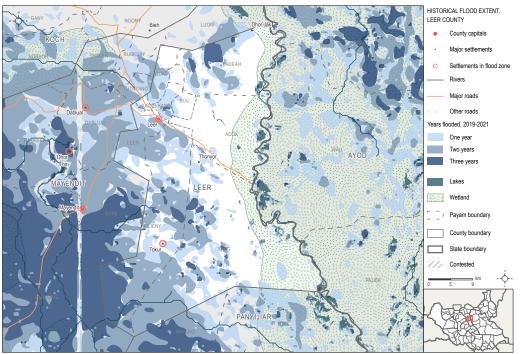
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT_for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).

Luakpiny Nasir County Profile - Flooding Trends

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - December 2021



2020

2015

Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~65200¹ High² IPC projections: Acute Ma

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

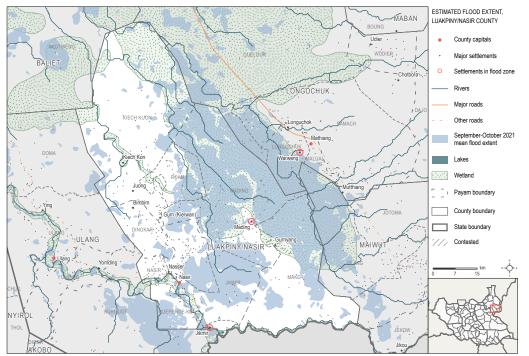
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

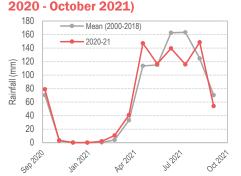
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.

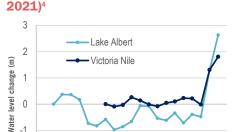


1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AGK</u>, <u>REACH JM(II, FSNMS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CFSAM</u> 3: <u>Fanaak</u>, <u>Shocks Verification</u>, <u>Mission</u>, Jonglei State, South Juna 2021





Average County Rainfall (September



2010

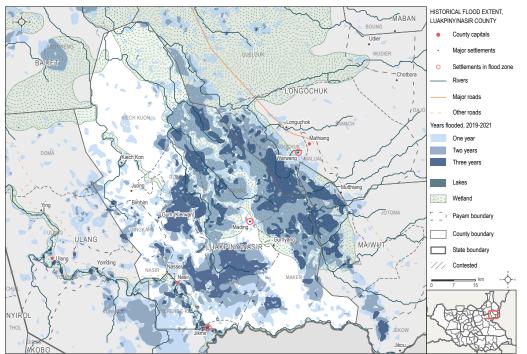
Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶

-2

2000

2005



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSATI</u> for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).

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

Mayendit County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

			Apr - July 2021:
Population affected: ~49000 ¹	INT Risk Level (July): Very high ²	IPC projections:	Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical
			Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

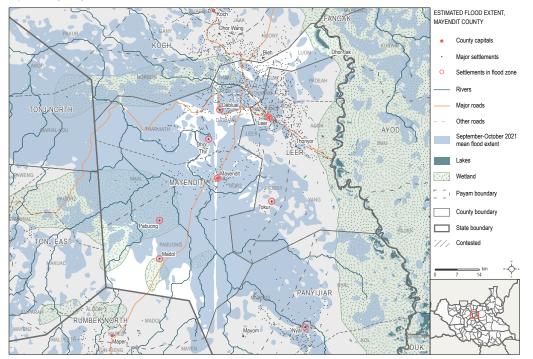
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 202 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AOK, REACH_JMMI, ESNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CESAM 3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021





— Mean (2000-2018)

----- 2020-21

180

160

140

100

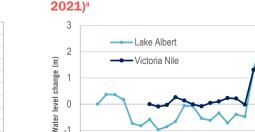
80

60

40

20 0

Rainfall (mm) 120



2005

Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

2010

2020

2015

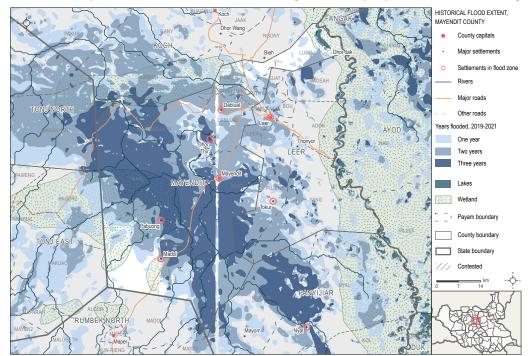
5892020 P61-502, **Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)**

1112021

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶

-2

2000



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITL altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability. 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18).



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

Panyikang County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

			Apr - July 2021:
Population affected:	INT Risk Level (July):	IPC projections:	Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical
~49100 ¹	High ²		Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

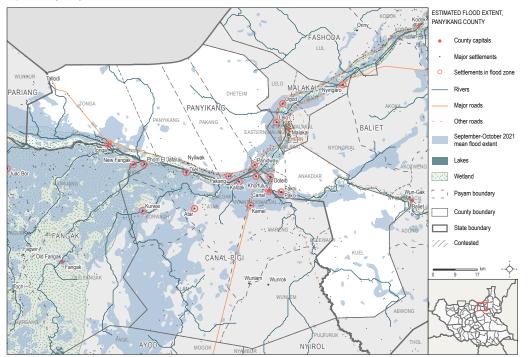
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.

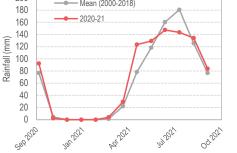


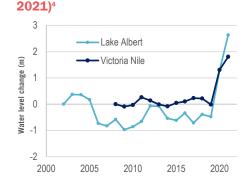
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u>, <u>REACH JIMMJ</u>, <u>FSINIS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CFSAM</u> 3: <u>Fangak Shocks Verification Mission</u>, Jonglei State, South Sudan, REACH. June 2021



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Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021) 200 180 160 Mean (2000-2018) 2020-21

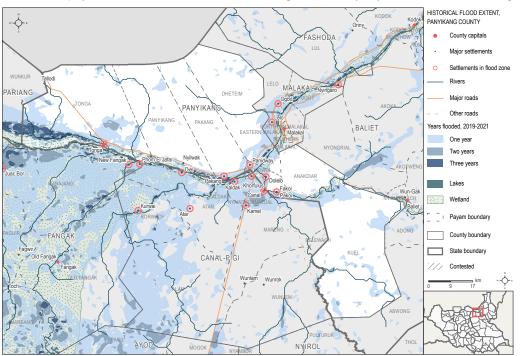




Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSAT</u> for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagero of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18).



Pibor County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021



Apr - July 2021: **Population affected:** INT Risk Level (July): Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical **IPC** projections: High² ~552001 Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

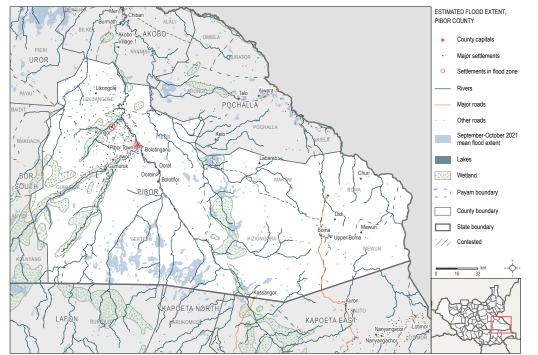
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

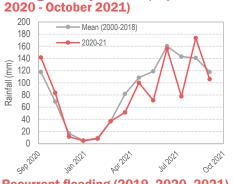
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



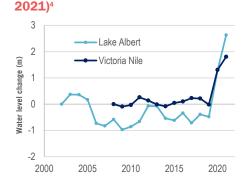
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AOK, REACH_JMMI, ESNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CESAM 3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021



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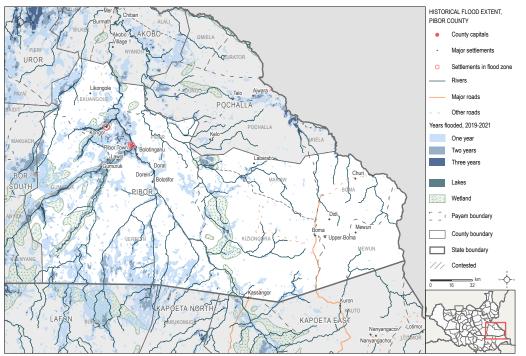
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability. 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT for dates outlined above.

5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18);



Rubkona County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

			Apr - July 2021:
Population affected:	INT Risk Level (July):	IPC projections:	🗶 Acute Malnutritio
~82500 ¹	High ²		Acute Food Insec

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

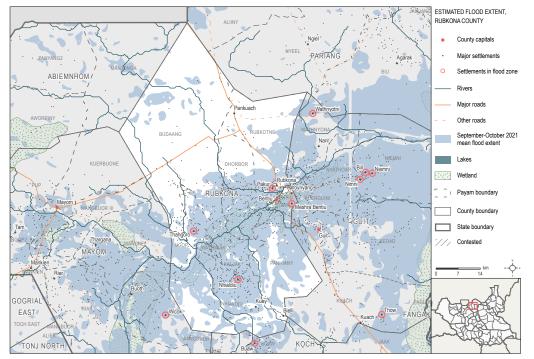
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

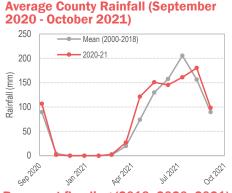
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u>, <u>REACH JMMI</u>, <u>FSIMS</u>, <u>SMART</u>, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CESAM</u> 3: <u>Fangak</u>, <u>Shocks</u>, <u>Verification Mission</u>, Jongie State, South Sudan, <u>REACH</u>, June 2021



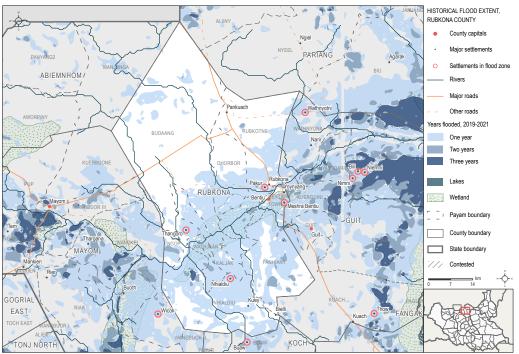
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Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT_for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).





Rumbek North County Profile - Flooding Trends

Lakes State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~10200¹ High² IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Alert

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

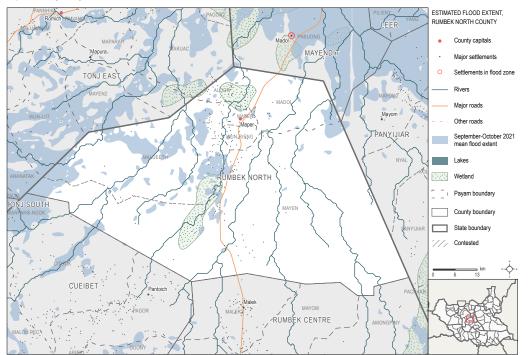
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



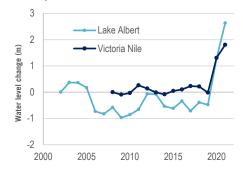
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AGK_REACH_JIMIJ, FSINIS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM 3: Fangak-Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021



2020 - October 2021) 200 — Mean (2000-2018) 180 ----- 2020-21 160 140 Rainfall (mm) 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 1112021 0°22021 5892020 1212021 AP12021

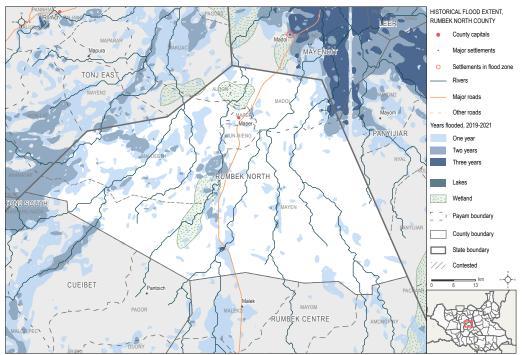
Average County Rainfall (September

Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)⁴



Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensina imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).

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Tonj East County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~28100¹ High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

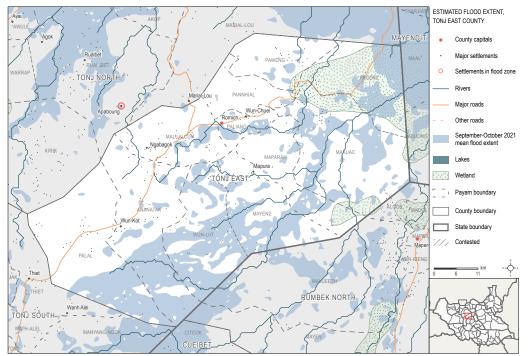
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

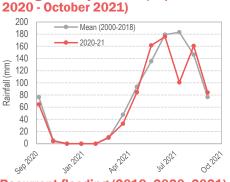
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



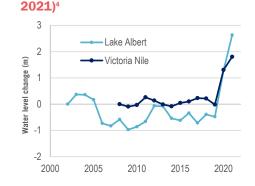
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AGK</u>, <u>REACH JM(I)</u>, <u>ESINFS</u>, <u>SMART</u>, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CESAM</u> <u>3: Fanak Shock Verification Mission</u>; Jonglei State, South Judan, REACH J. June 2021



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

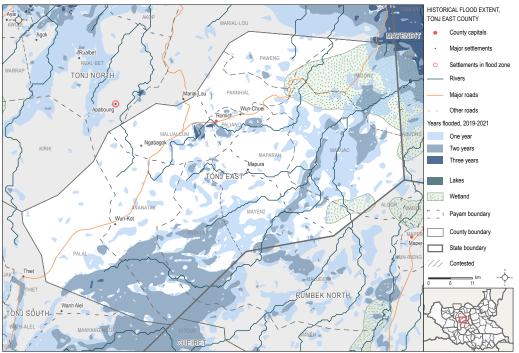


Average County Rainfall (September



Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHIII altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensina imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).



Tonj North County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021



2020

2015

Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~57700¹ High² IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification,

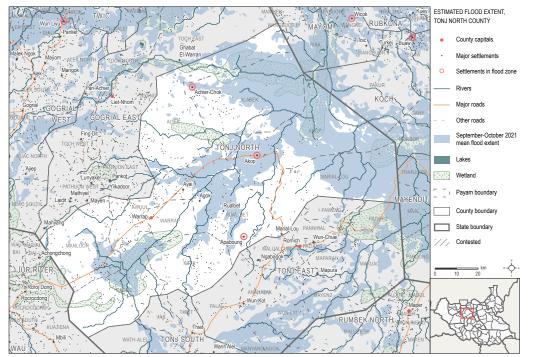
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.

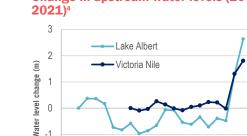


1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AGK, REACH JMMJ, FSINFS</u>, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM</u> 3: <u>Fanagak Shocks Verification Mission</u>; Jonglei State, South Sudan, REACH, June 2021



2020 - October 2021) 200 — Mean (2000-2018) 180 ----- 2020-21 160 140 Rainfall (mm) 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 5892020 1212021 AP1202 1112021

Average County Rainfall (September



2005

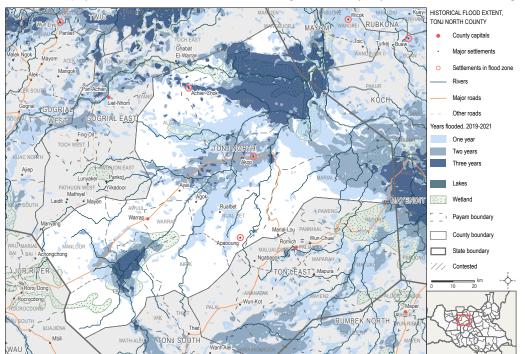
2010

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT^S) for selected date ranges.⁶

-2

2000



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability. 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by <u>UNOSAT for dates outlined above</u>.

5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 18).



Twic County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~153000¹ High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Crisis

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

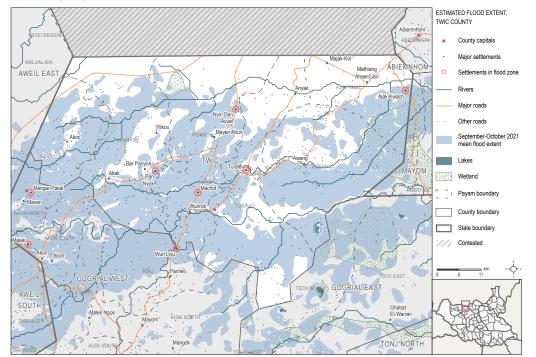
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

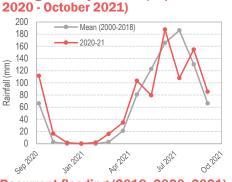
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INIT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AGK, <u>REACH JMMI</u>, <u>ESNMS</u>, <u>SMART</u>, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS</u>, <u>CFSAM</u> 3: <u>Engask Nocks Verification Mission</u>: Jonglei State, South Sudan, REACH. June 2021</u>



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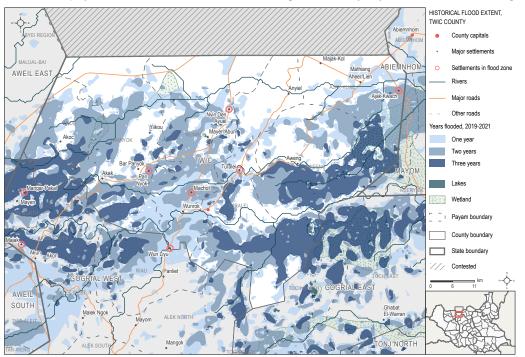
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



3: Water level change calculated from DAHITI altimetry data for Lake Albert (ref. 85) and Victoria Nile (ref. 2264). Shows change in water level in metres from first year of data availability: 4: Flood extent data from VIIRS, with analysis undertaken by UNOSAT_for dates outlined above. 5: Remote sensing imagery of flood extent from the following date ranges: 2019 (September 30 - October 19); 2020 (September 20 - October 19); 2021 (September 19 - October 19).



Uror County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: INT Risk Level (July): ~199001 High² IPC projections:

Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification,

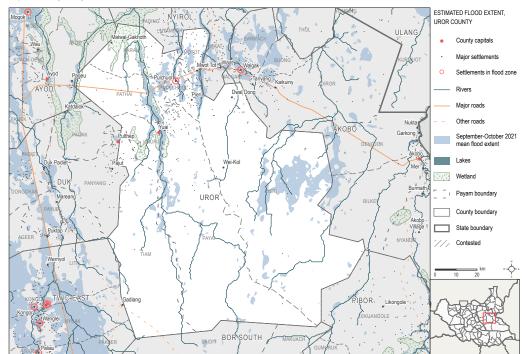
Introduction

Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and on the Great Lakes including Lake Albert, also contributed to the greater flood extent observed in 2021, as shown in the graph to the right. The flooding has led to widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods and contamination of water sources, compounding existing insecurity issues in many regions.³

Flooding can result in inundation of cultivated land and destruction of livestock, adversely affecting food secutity and livelihoods. The impact of flooding is therefore an important consideration when assessing FSL and when undertaking the IPC.

Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

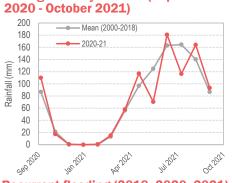
The map below shows the floodwater extent as detected from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) remote sensing data analysed by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) for the period between 19 September and 18 October 2021. Note that this is preliminary analysis and the data has not been validated in the field.



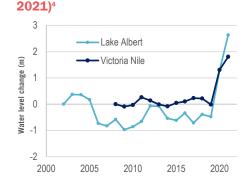
1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021 2: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH_AGK, REACH_JIMMI, FSINKS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u>, <u>CLIMIS, CFSAM</u> 3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan, REACH. June 2021



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



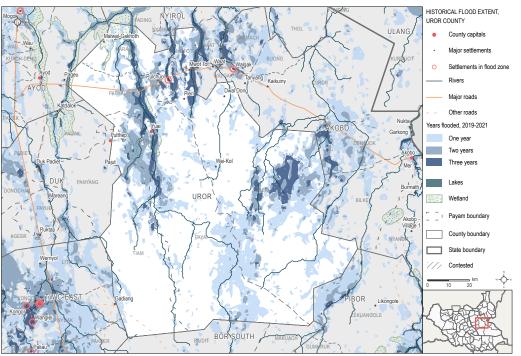
Average County Rainfall (September



Change in upstream water levels (2002 -

Recurrent flooding (2019, 2020, 2021)

The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated when floods occur the following year. Darker blues indicate areas where flooding has occurred in multiple years. Flood extent data derived from remote sensing data (VIIRs, analysis by UNOSAT⁵) for selected date ranges.⁶



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