THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN: Drought Hazard

Drought Condition 2001 - 2022

Production date : 14 August 2023

The World Risk Index calculates disaster risk caused by extreme natural events & the negative impacts of climate change by mapping exposure & vulnerability to hazards. In the humanitarian & development sectors, a robust approach to understanding the risks & impacts of natural hazards has become essential in order to mitigate the adversities of climate change & to support communities in coping & adapting. In South Sudan, REACH analyses the occurrence of natural hazards (including flooding & drought), exposure of the population (towns & main settlements), infrastructure (road networks) & livelihoods (pastureland & cropland), as well as the vulnerability profiles of populations, to map areas of risk across the country.

- Settlement
- County Capital
- River
- Fresh water marsh
- Lakes/Water body

Land Use
- Pasture land
- Cropland

May - Nov Drought Condition
- No Drought
- Extreme Drought

Administrative boundaries: OCHA COD; HDX
IDPs: CCCM cluster, IOM, UNHCR. Refugees: UNHCR People of Concern
Settlements: OCHA COD; Open Street Map Contributors; HDX; GRID3
Land Use: Copernicus Global Land Cover 2019, 100m resolution
Drought Condition: Vegetation Condition Index, UN-SPIDER
Background layer: ESRI, USGS
Coordinate System:GCS WGS 1984
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Drought Condition is derived from the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), UN-SPIDER knowledge portal. It shows the historical average drought condition of areas during the rainy season (May to November) over the past 20+ years (2001 to 2022). A high VCI value indicates No Drought experience and a low VCI value indicates Extreme Drought.

Esri, USGS
0 50 100 200 Km

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT