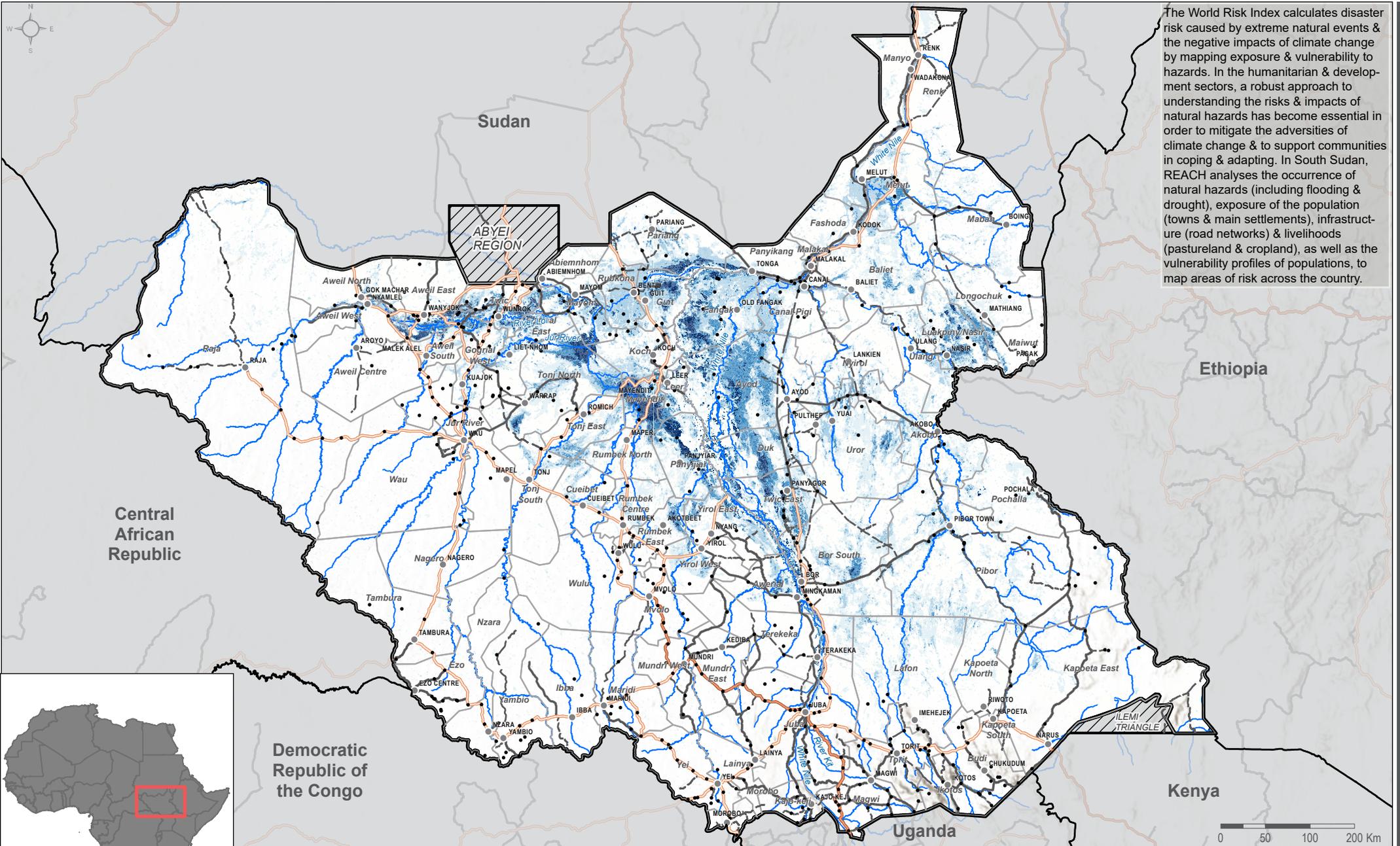


THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN: Flood Hazard

Flood Event Frequency, 2019 to 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
- highway
 - primary
 - secondary
 - tertiary
- Years Flooded, 2019 - 2022
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Administrative boundaries: OCHA COD; HDX
 IDPs: CCCM cluster, IOM, UNHCR. Refugees: UNHCR People of Concern
 Settlements: OCHA COD; Open Street Map Contributors; HDX; GRID3
 Roads: UNMAS; OpenStreetMap Contributors; HDX
 Flood Events: Satellite Data, NOAA/VIIRS; analysis UNOSAT
 Background layer: ESRI, USGS
 Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
 Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Flood frequency dataset indicates number of years flooded between 2019 and 2022 across South Sudan based on maximum flood extent detected in each year. Each annual dataset is an aggregation of all flood analyses undertaken by UNOSAT in that year. These are developed based on satellite-detected water using NOAA/Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) in cloud-free areas. The lowest value of 1 indicates 1 flooding event between 2019-2022, whilst a maximum value of 4 indicates 4 flooding events during this period. Blank areas indicate no flooding events. Resolution of 375 meters