Akobo County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~52000[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

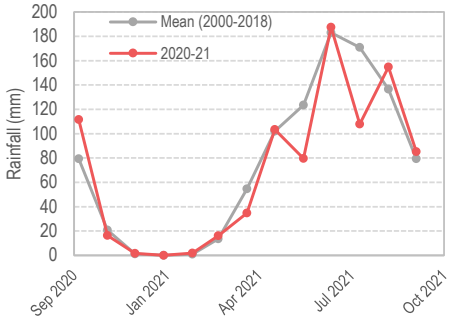
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

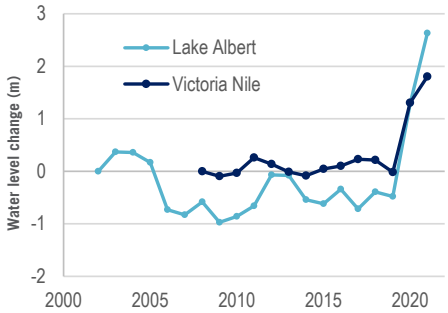
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

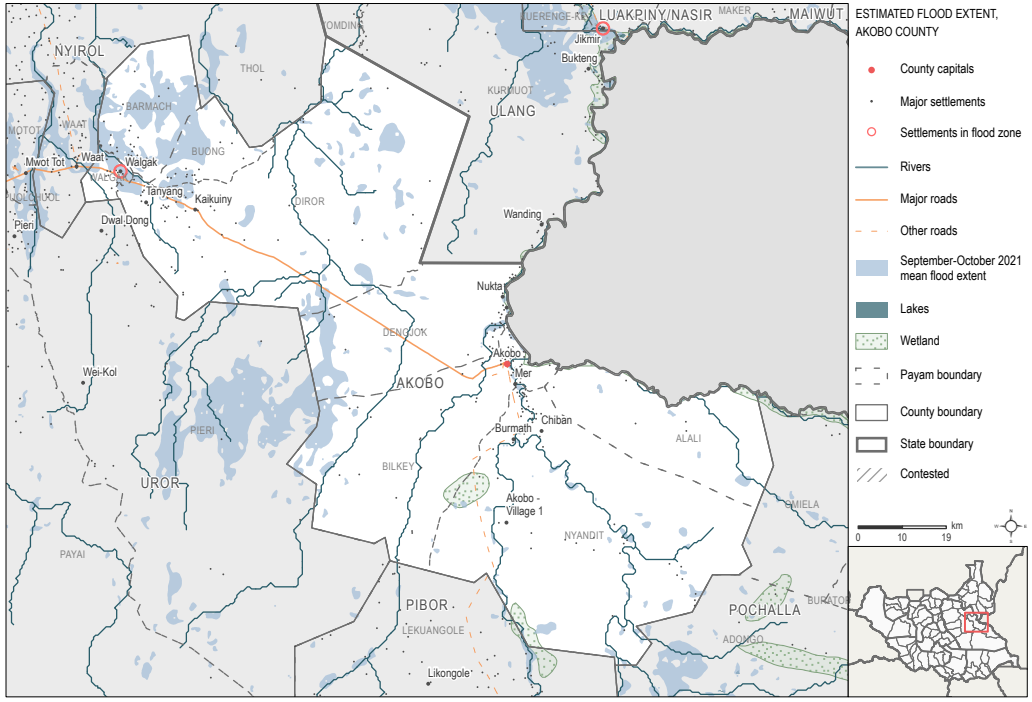


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



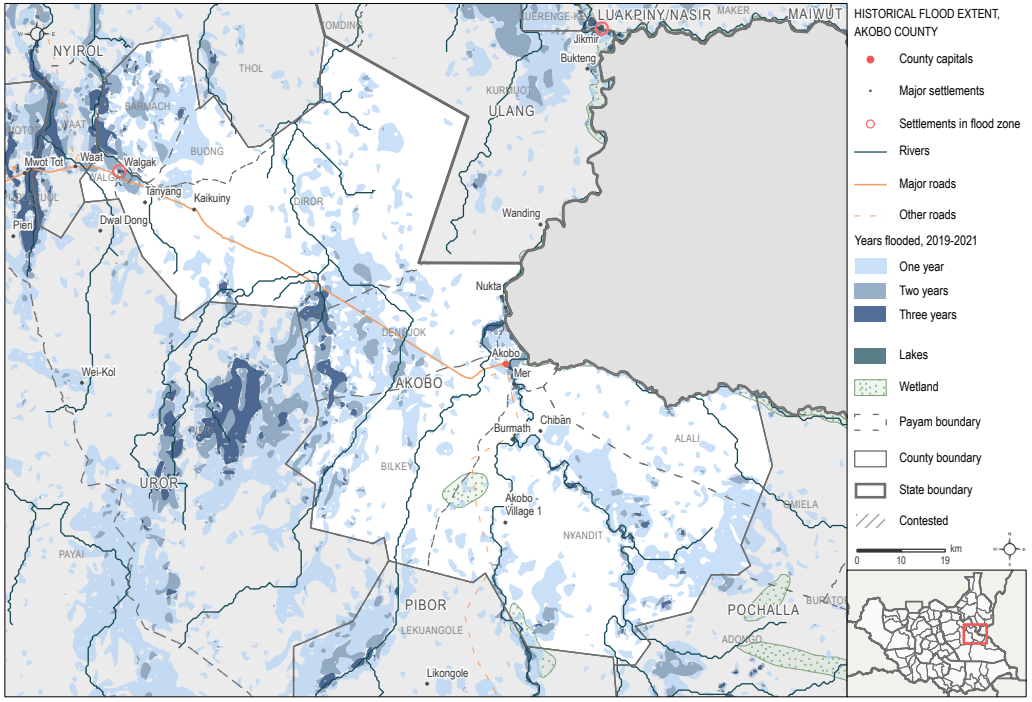
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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).

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Ayod County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~125200[1]

INT Risk Level (July): Moderate[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

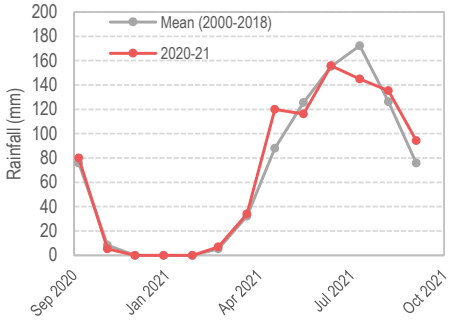
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

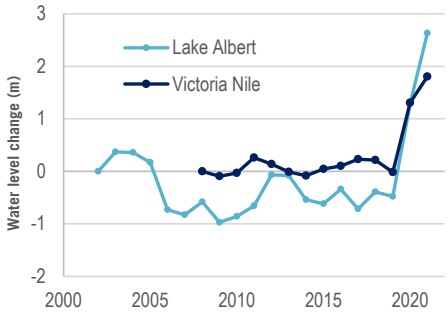
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

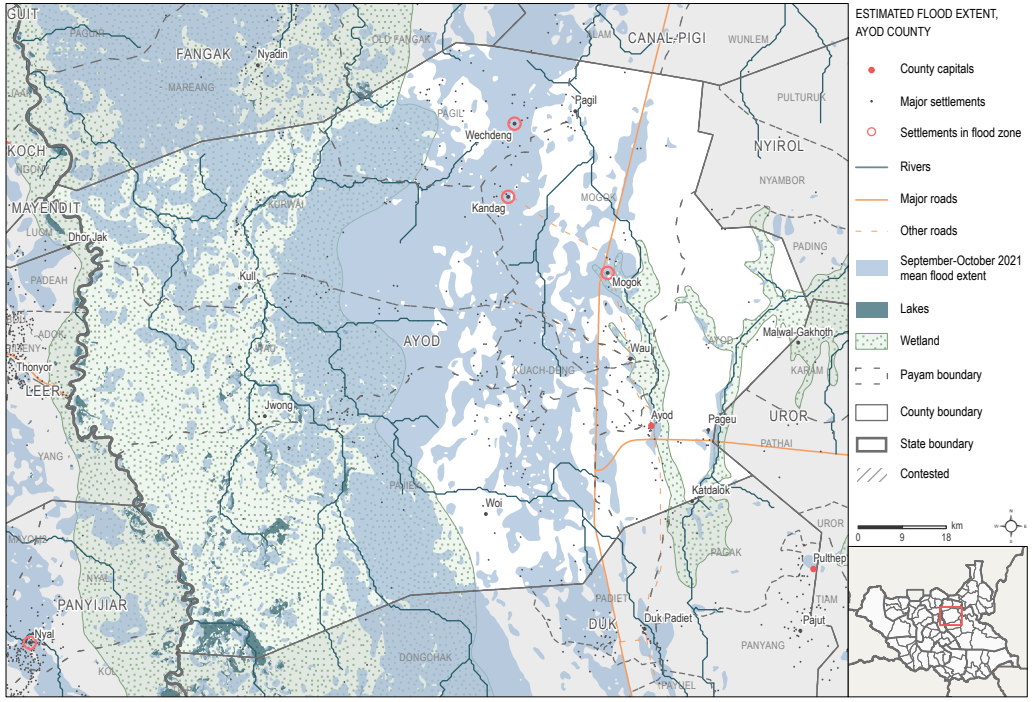


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



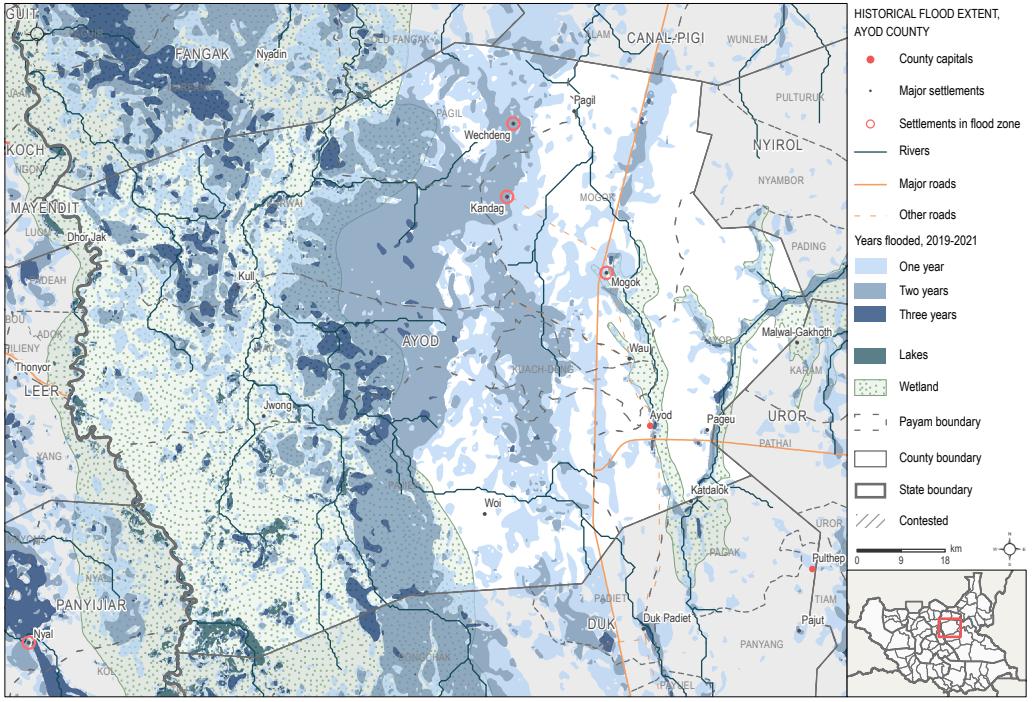
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM
3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021
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).

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Canal Pigi County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~78800[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

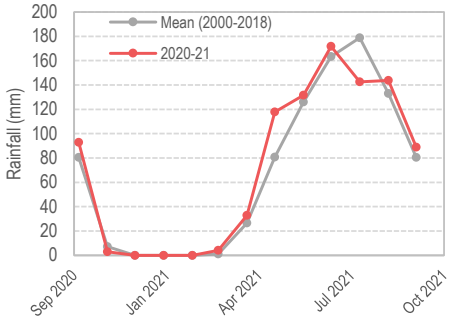
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

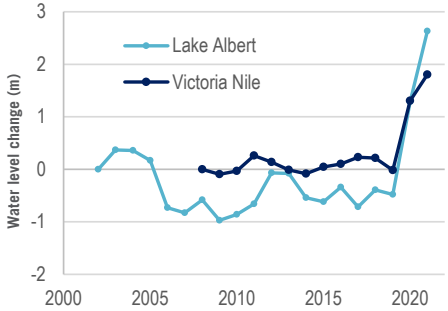
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

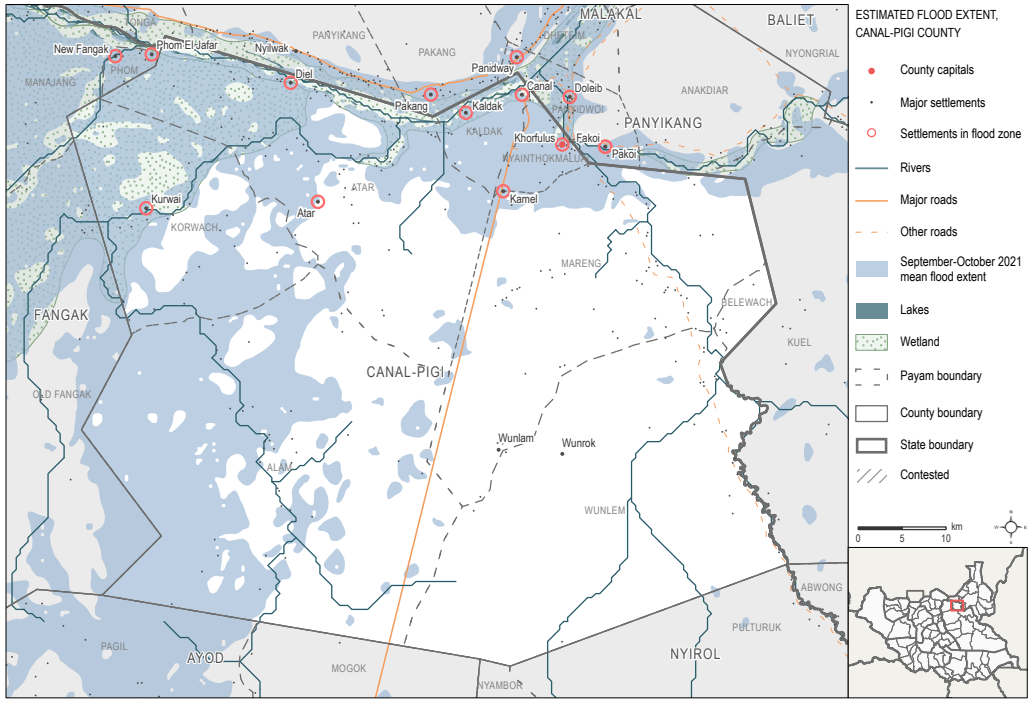


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



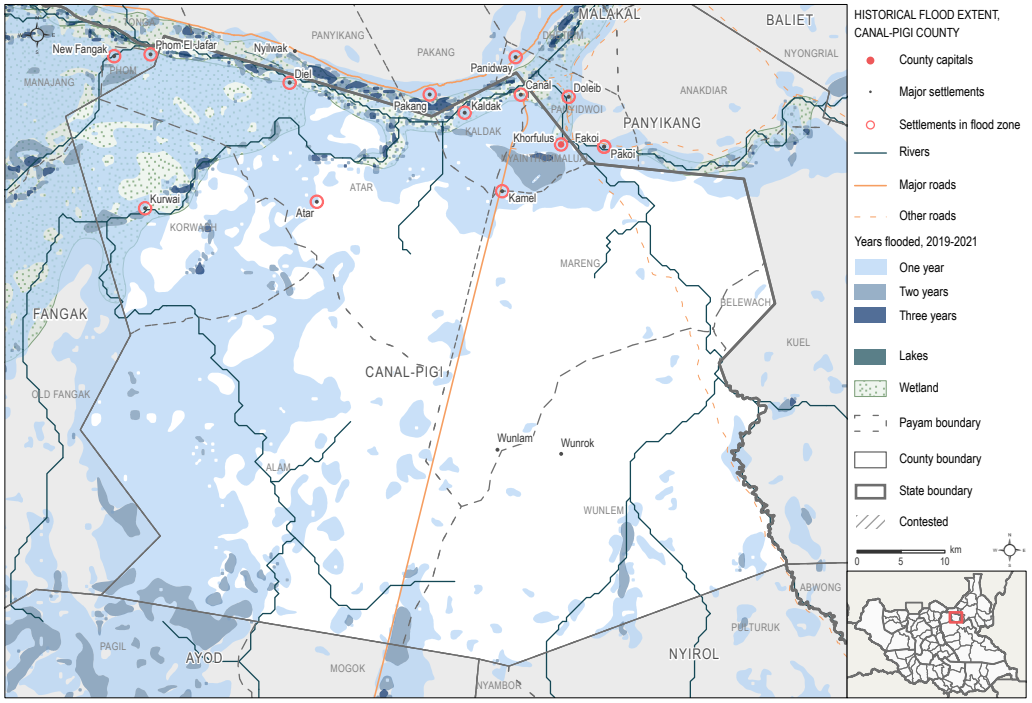
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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).

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Cueibet County Profile - Flooding Trends

Lakes State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~4800[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

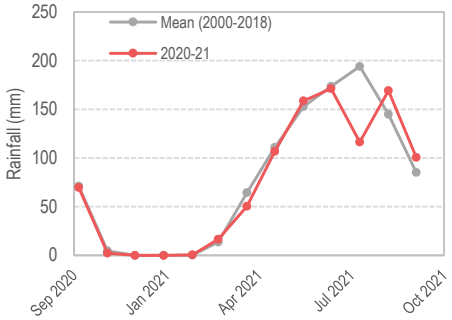
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

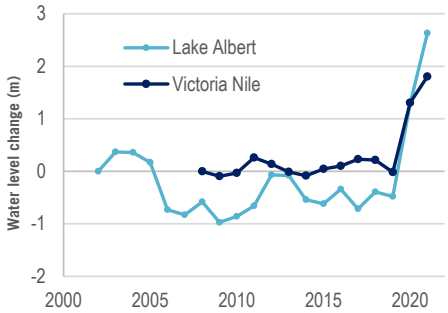
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

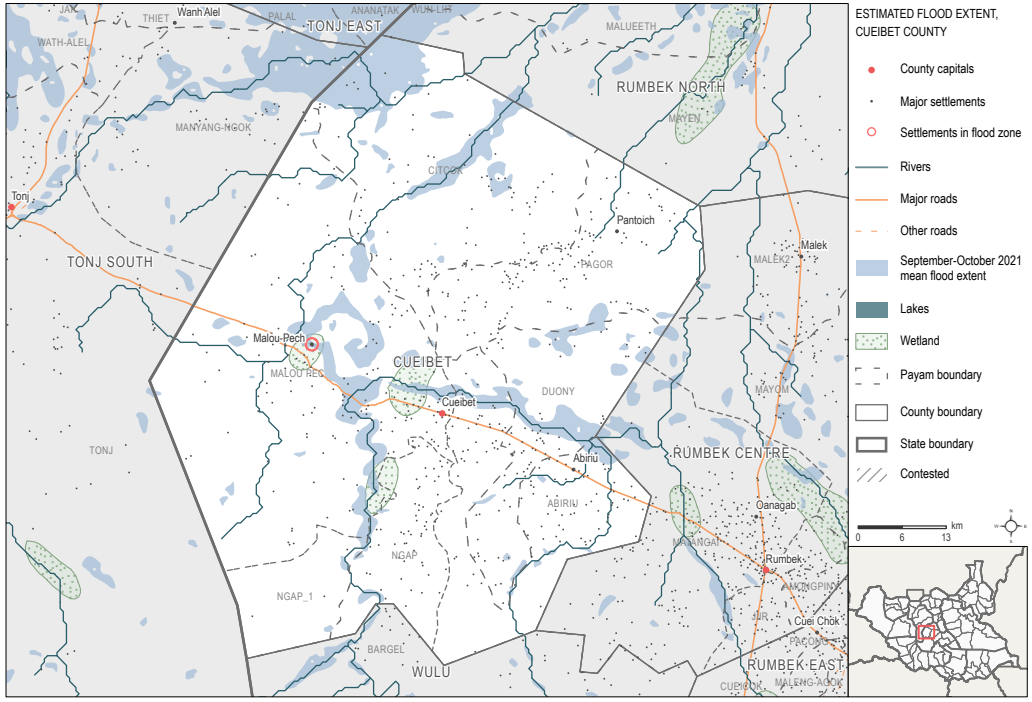


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



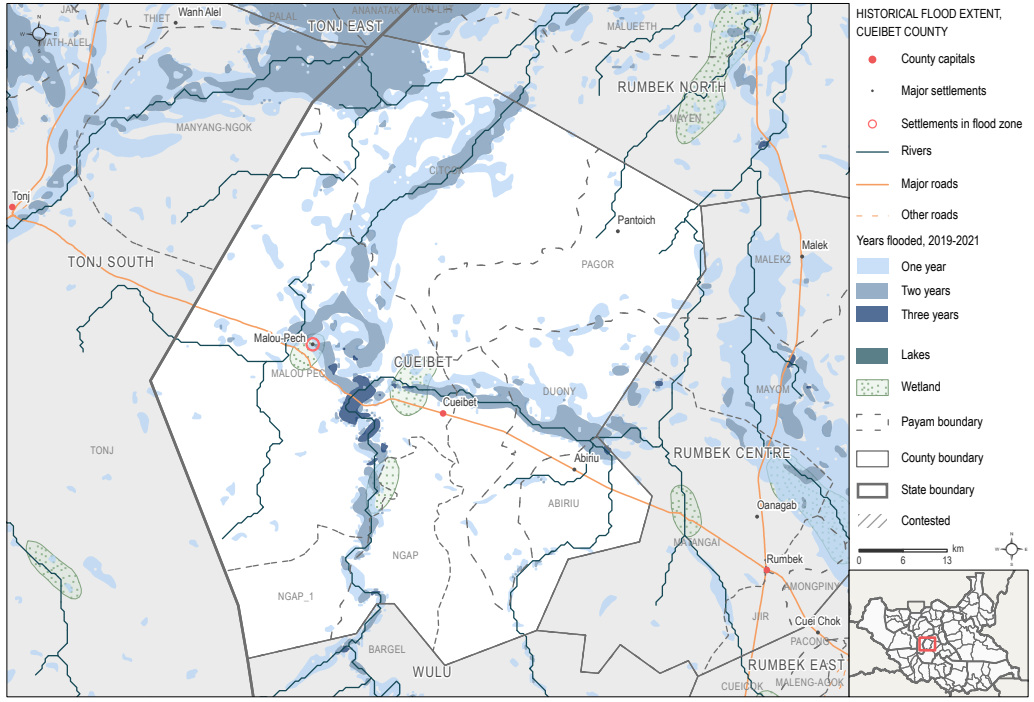
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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.

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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).

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Fangak County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~115900[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

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]

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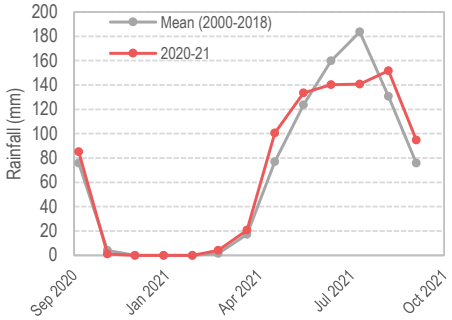
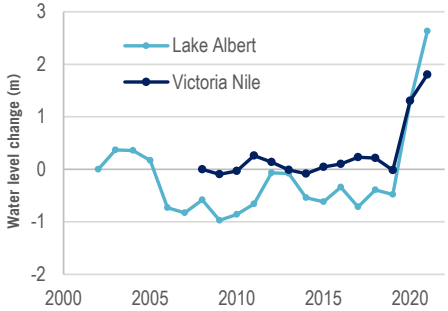
Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

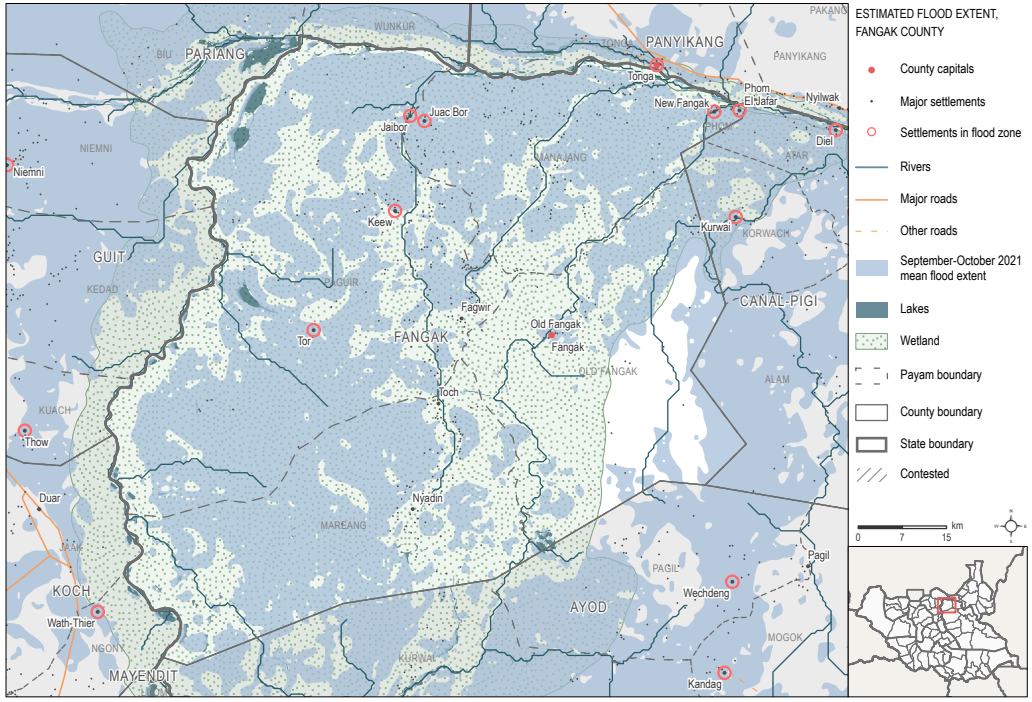


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



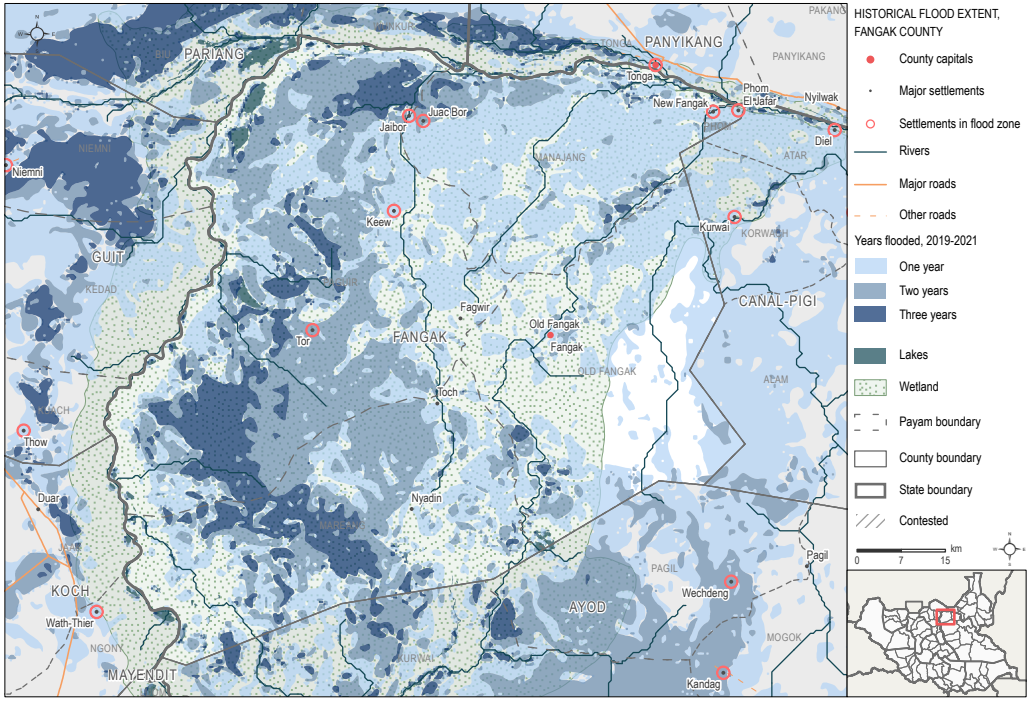
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

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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).

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Gogrial West County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~106800[1]

INT Risk Level (July): Very high[2]

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]

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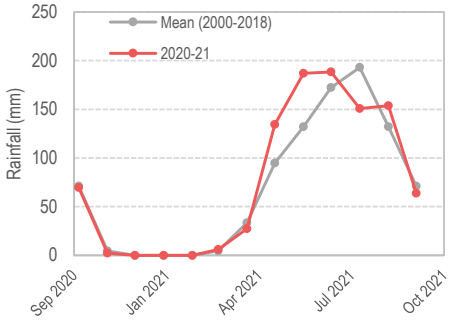
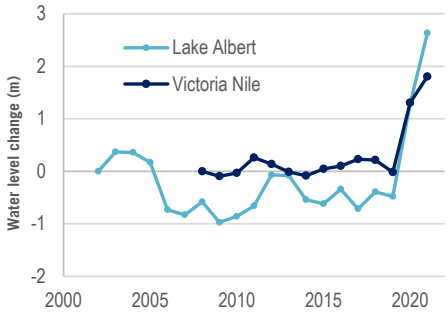
Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

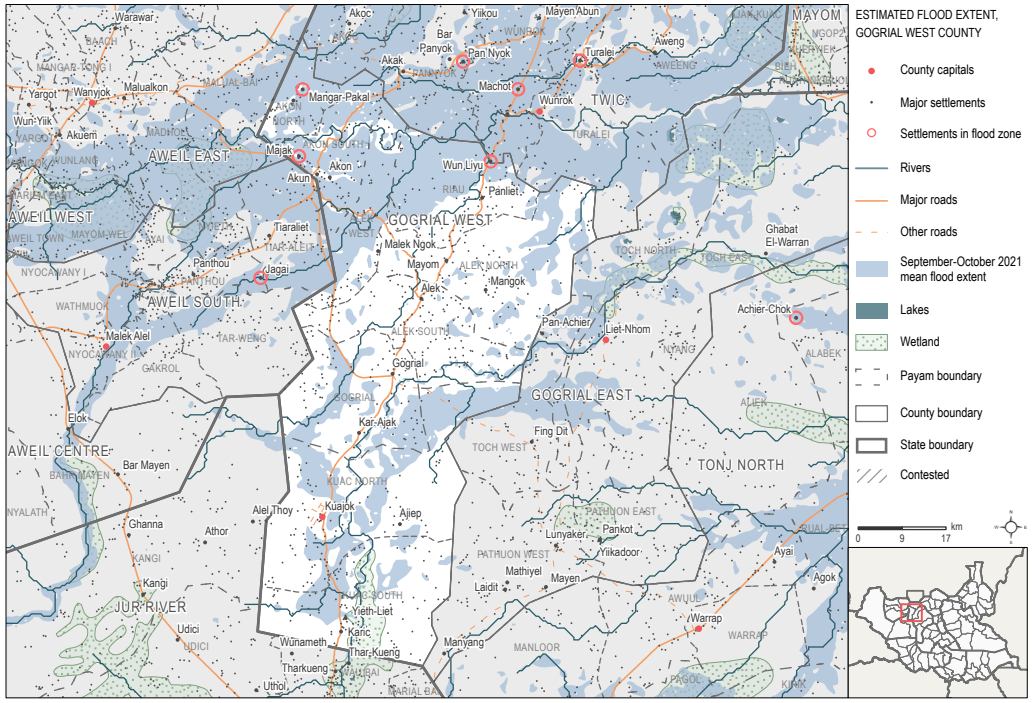


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



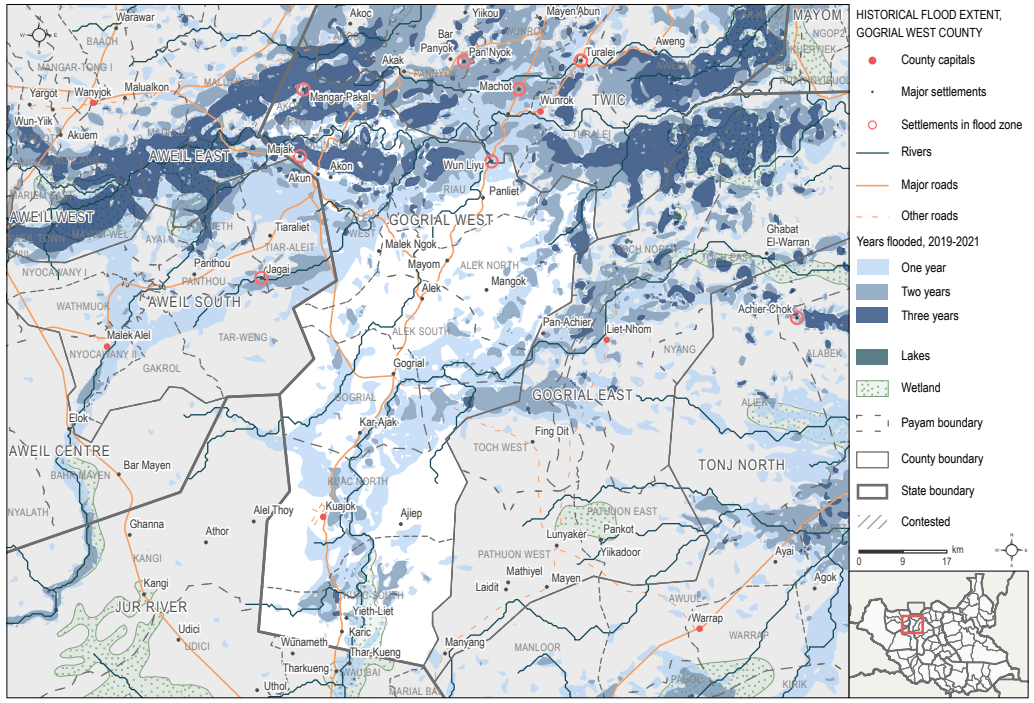
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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.

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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).

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Leer County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~17600[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Crisis

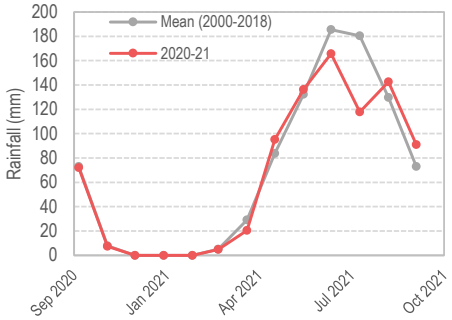
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

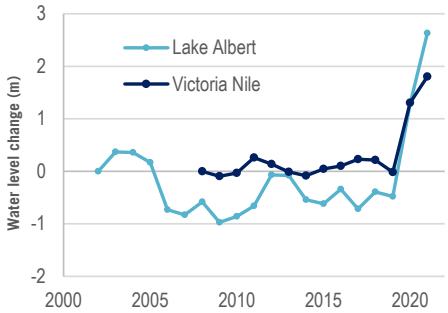
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

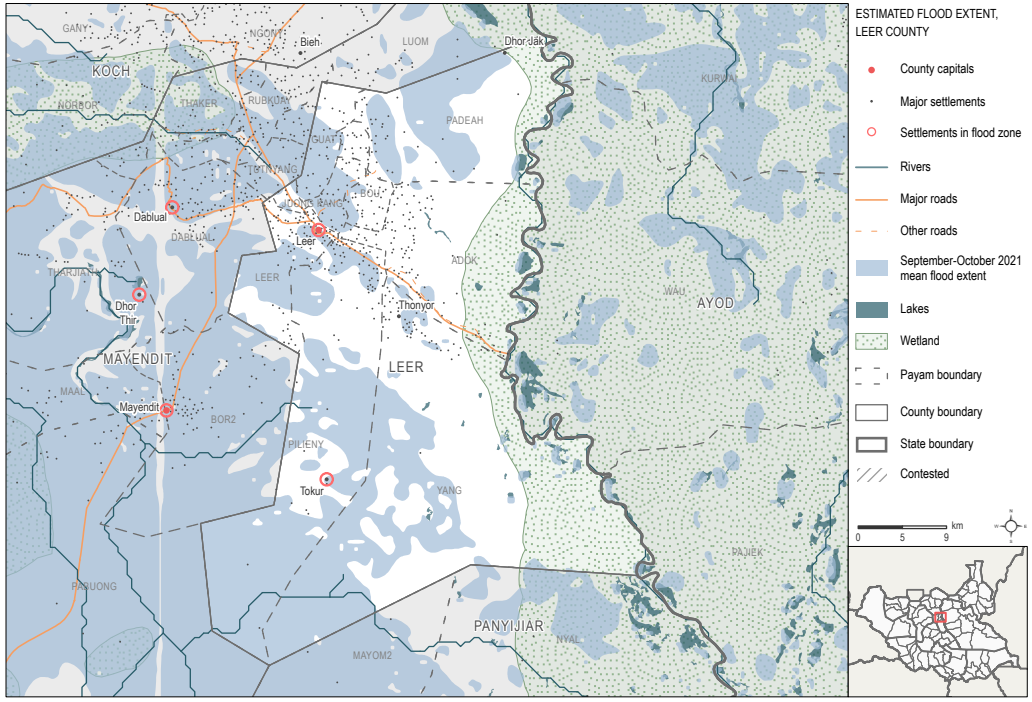


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



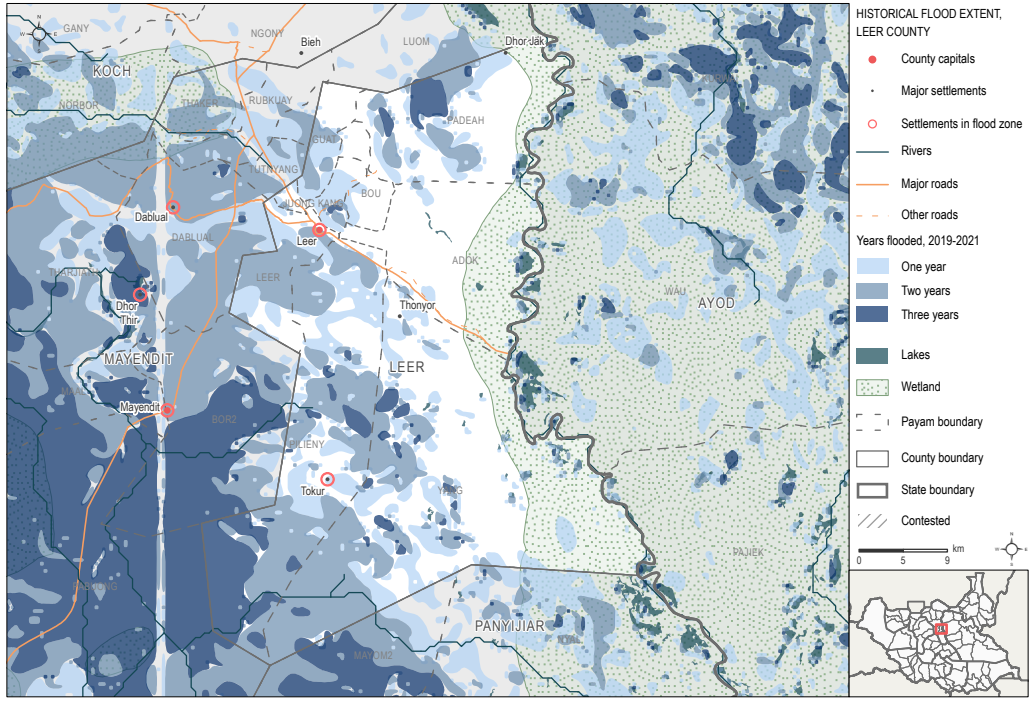
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM
3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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).

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Luakpiny Nasir County Profile - Flooding Trends

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~65200[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

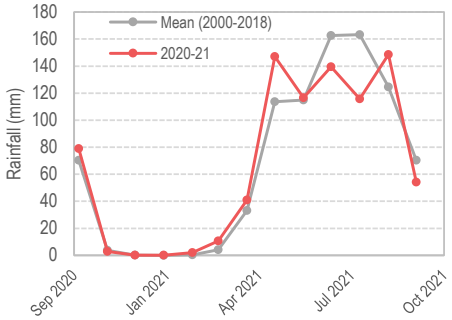
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

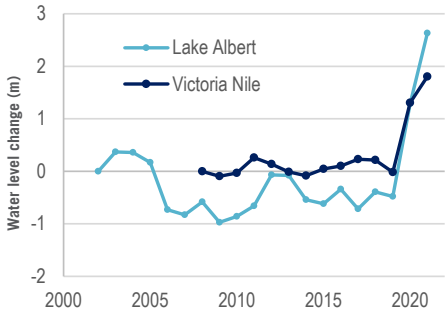
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

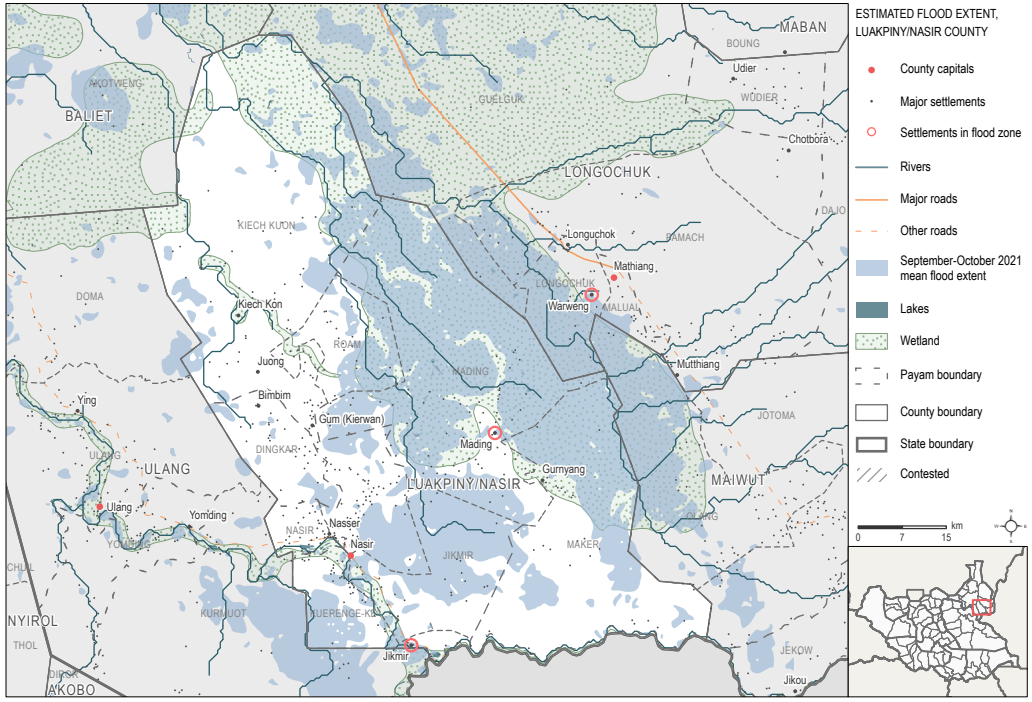


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



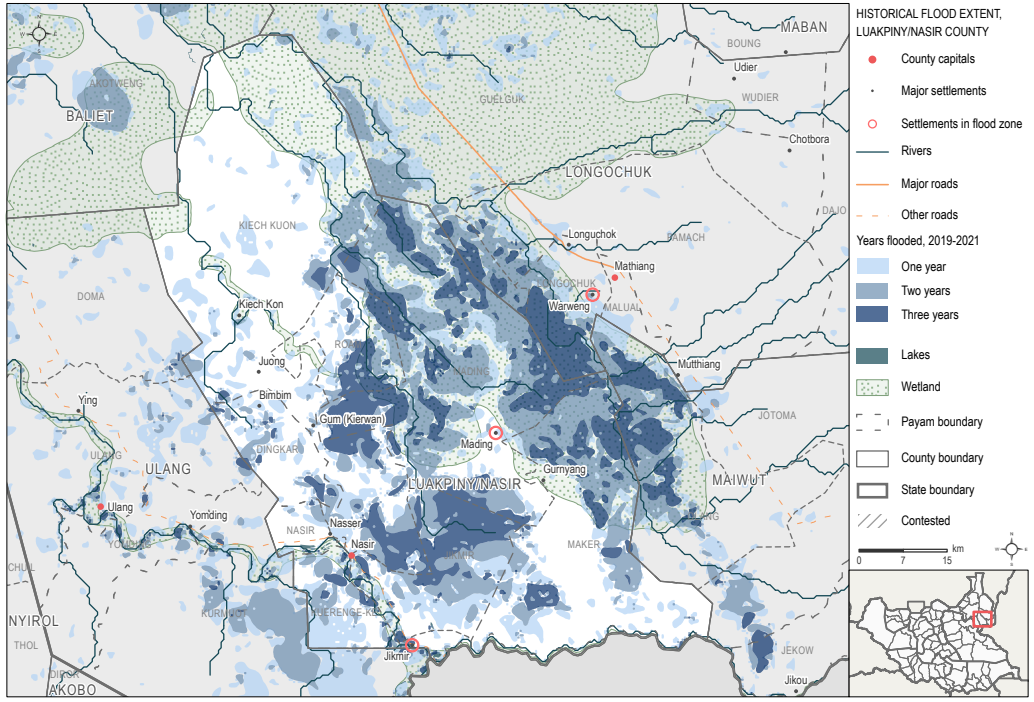
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission: Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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).

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Mayendit County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~49000[1]

INT Risk Level (July): Very high[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

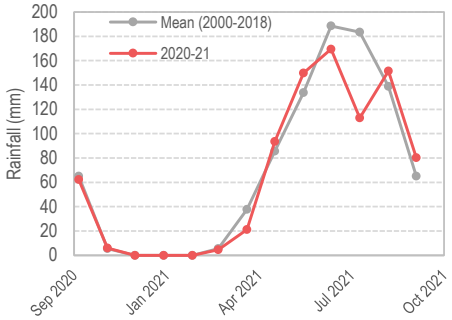
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

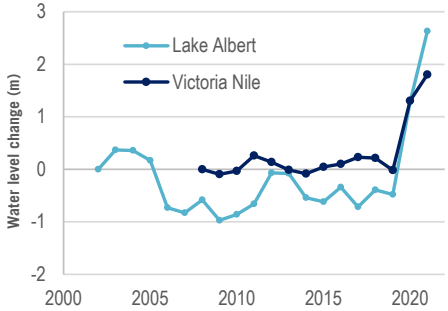
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

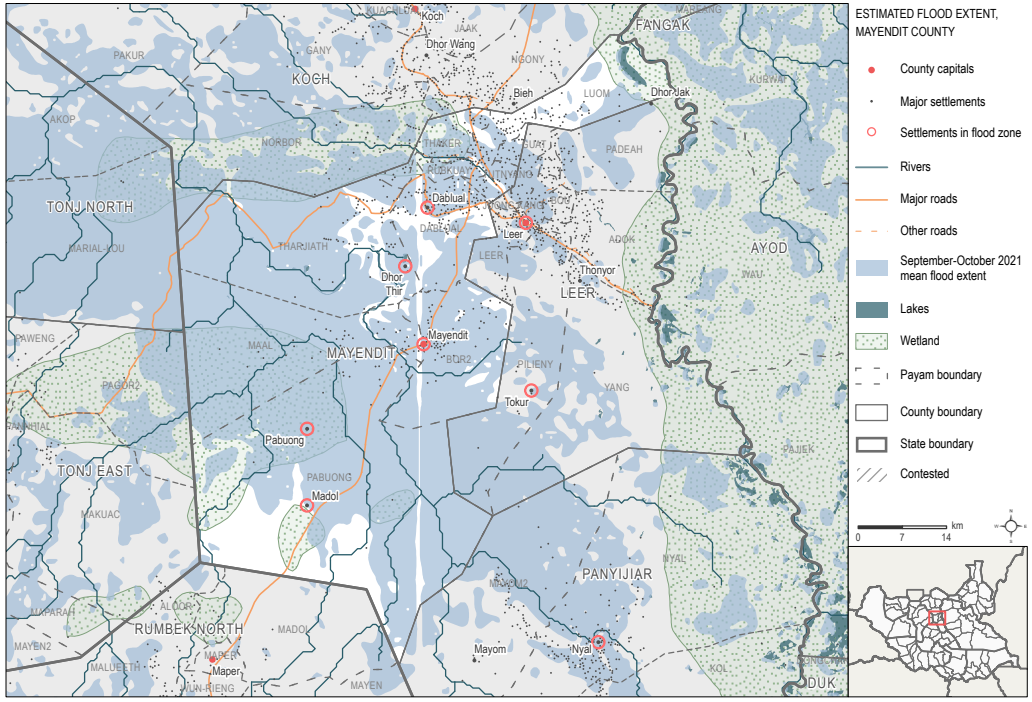


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



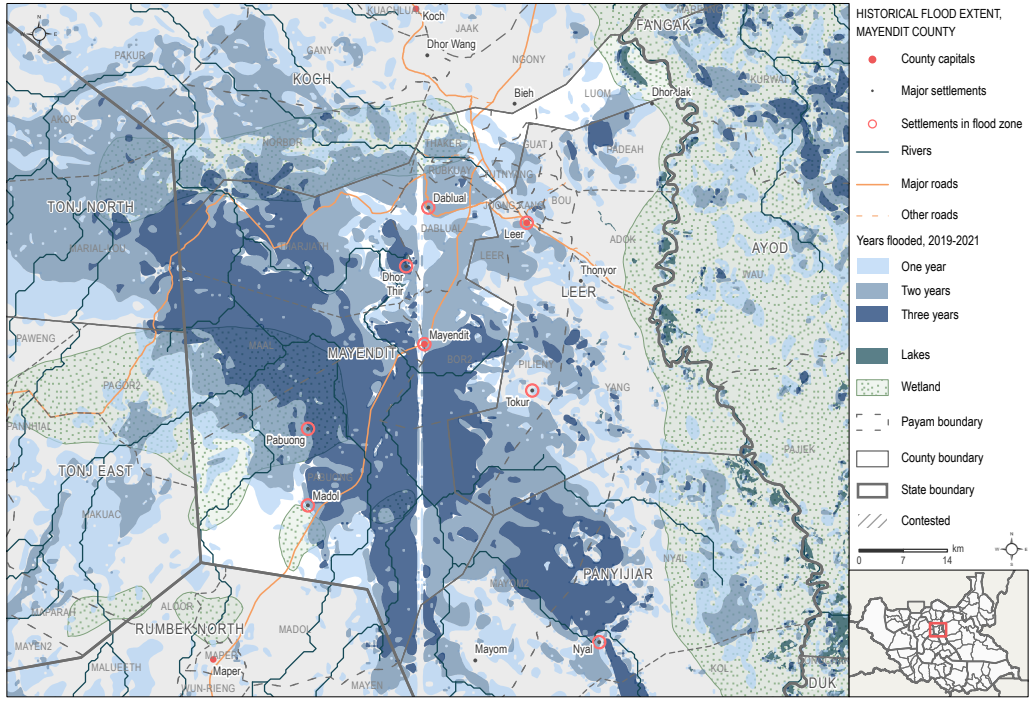
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021

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.

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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).

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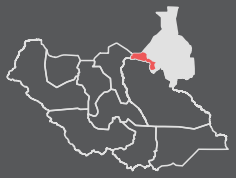
Panyikang County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: ~49100[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Critical

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

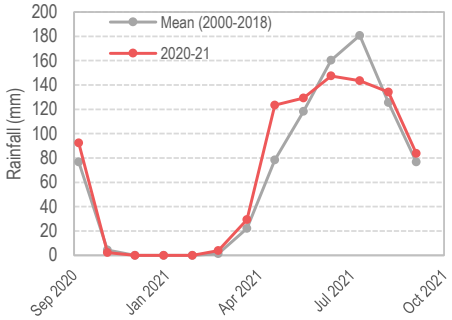
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

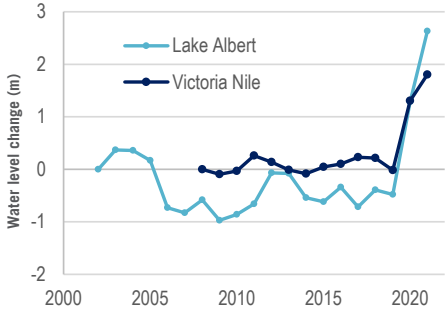
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

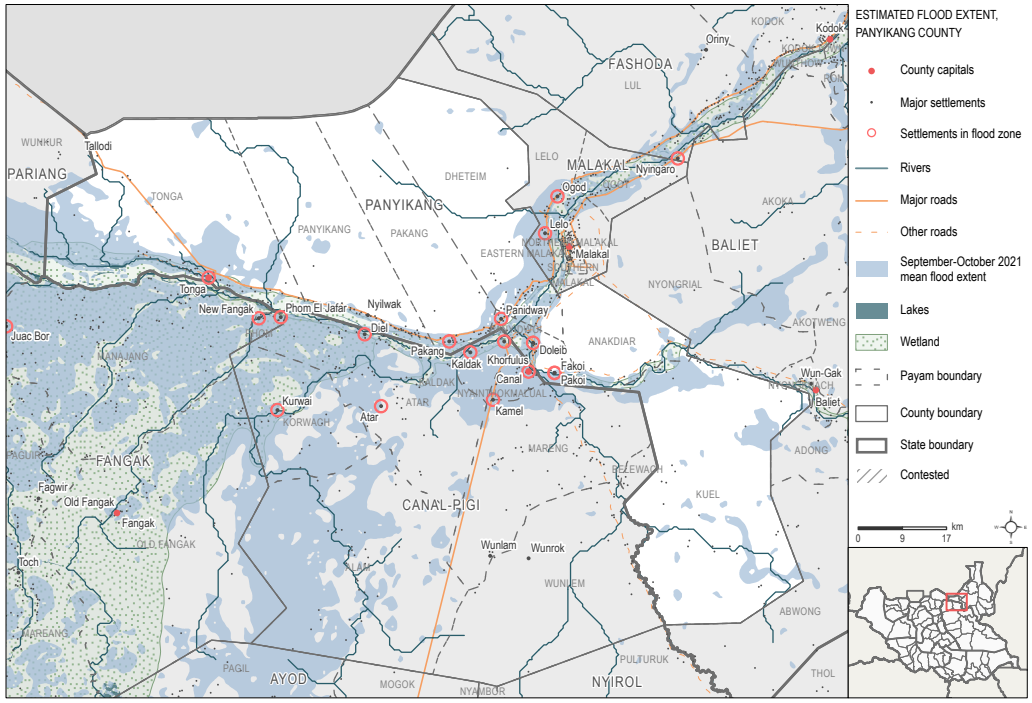


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



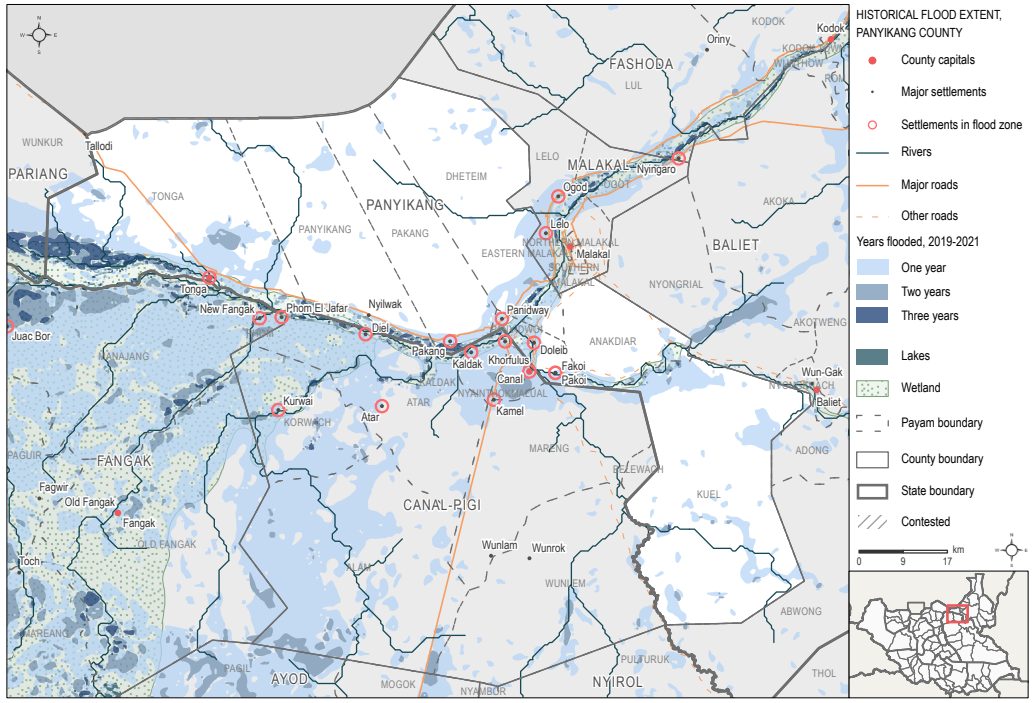
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM

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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).

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Pibor County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~55200[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

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]

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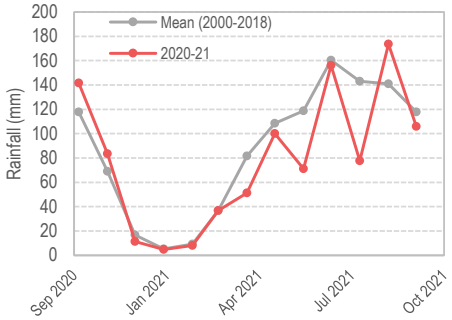
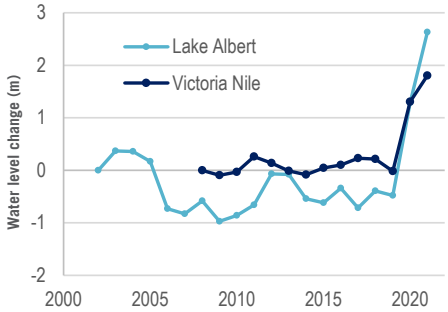
Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

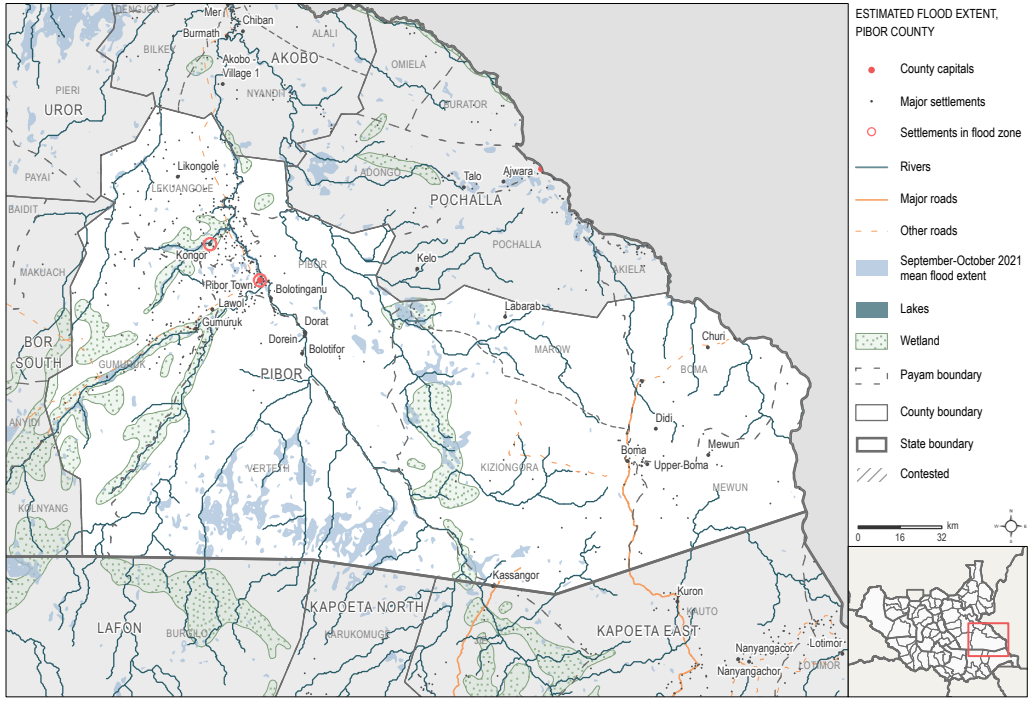


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



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.



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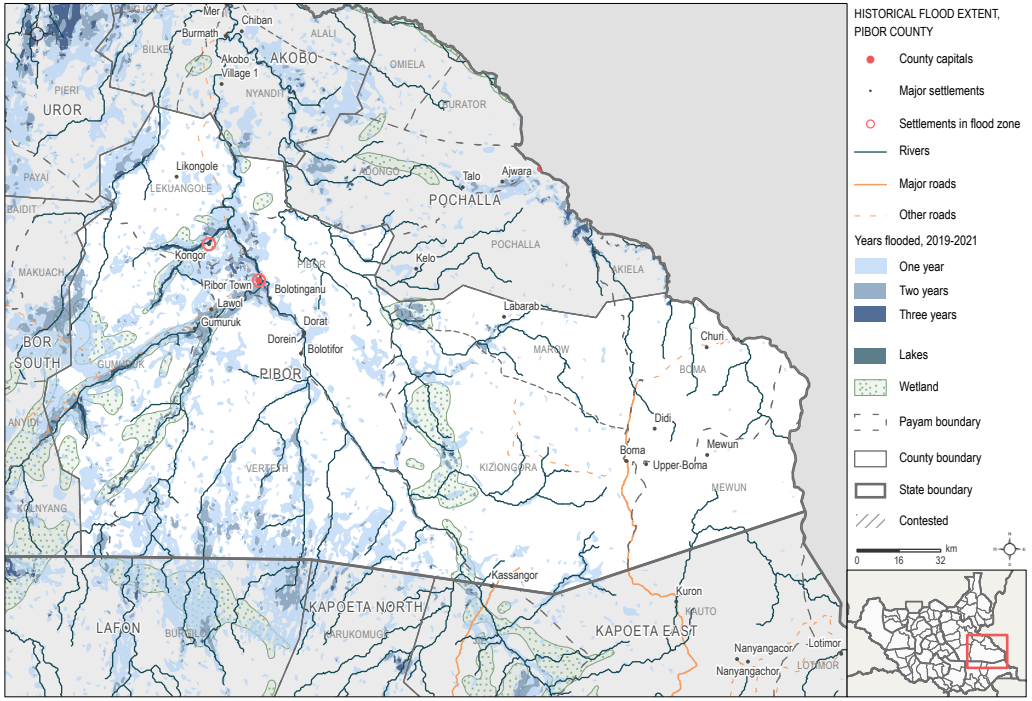
The map shows areas where floodwater has been detected in multiple years between 2019 and 2021. Locations where flooding occurs on consecutive years are likely to be at greater overall risk of flooding. Additionally, floodwater can take a long time to dissipate, meaning ground may already be saturated 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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



1: Population estimated by overlaying WorldPop data with UNOSAT detected floodzone for period September 19 - October 18, 2021

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Rubkona County Profile - Flooding Trends

Unity State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~82500[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

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]

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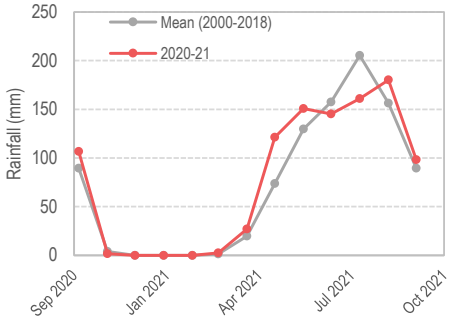
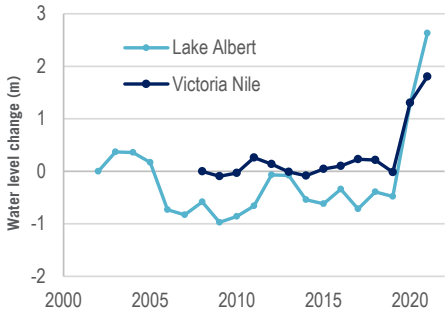
Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

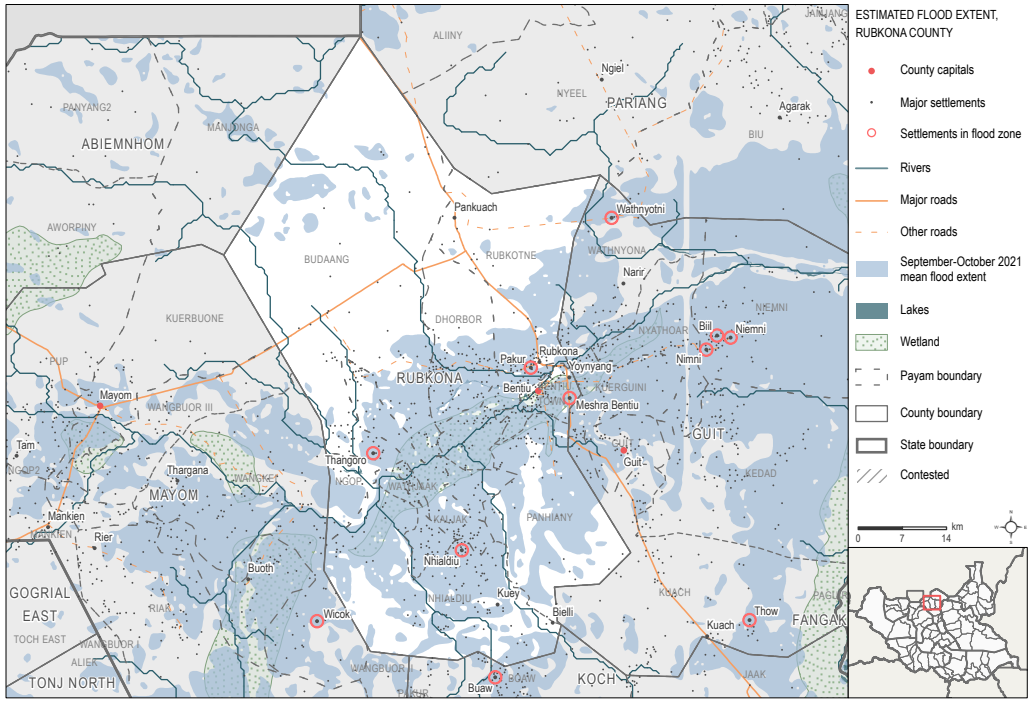


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



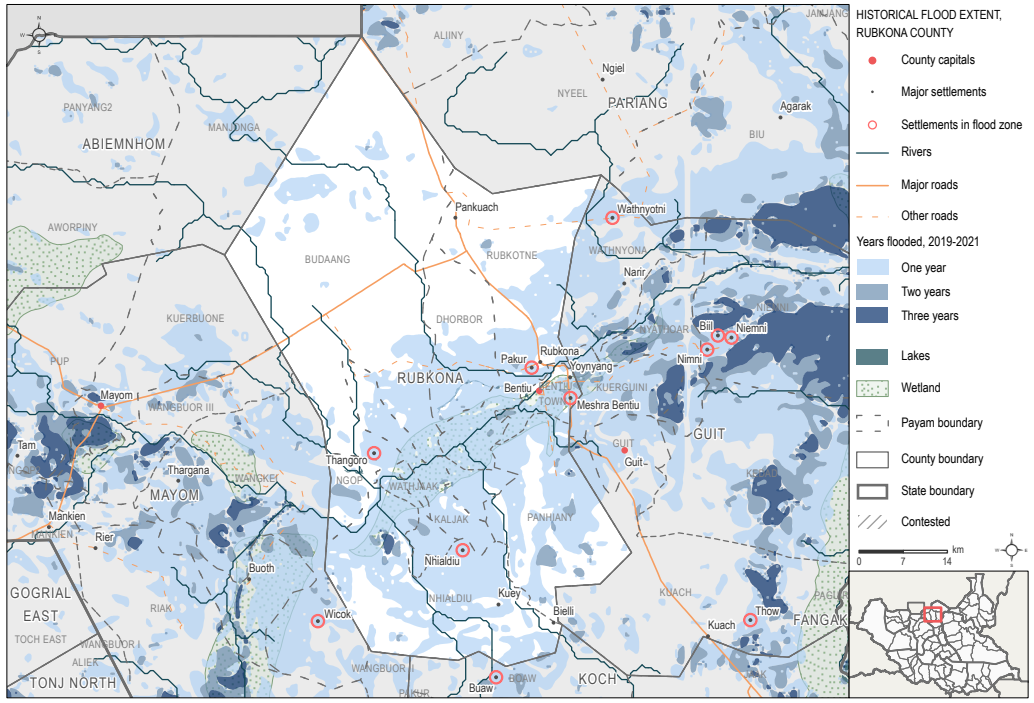
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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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).

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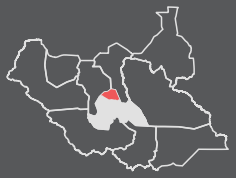
Rumbek North County Profile - Flooding Trends

Lakes State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: ~10200[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Alert

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

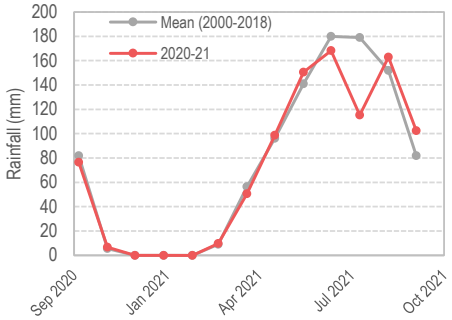
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

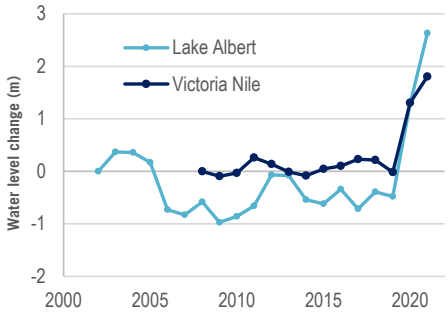
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

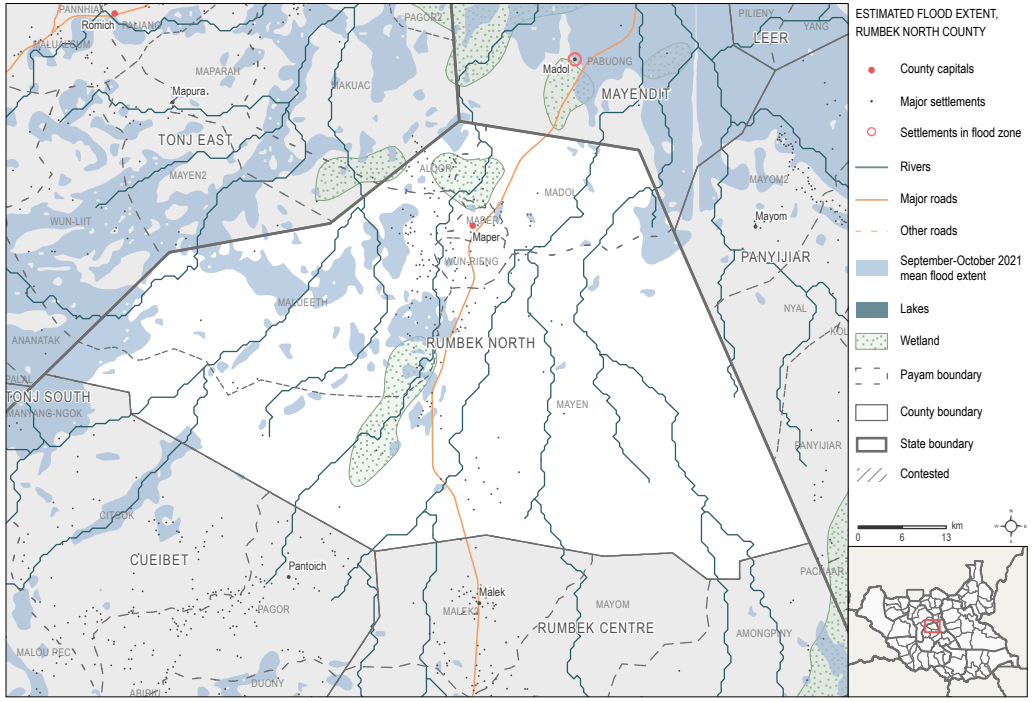


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



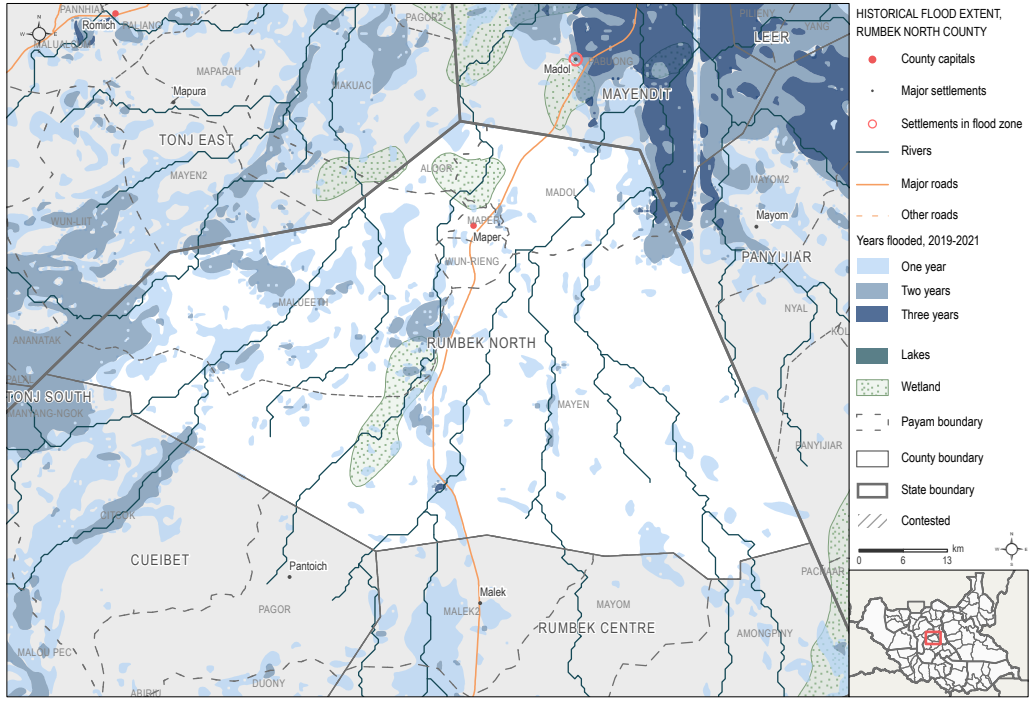
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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, FSNMS, SMART, Health - WHO IDSR, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM
3: Fangak Shocks Verification Mission; Jonglei State, South Sudan. REACH. June 2021
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).

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Tonj East County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~28100[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

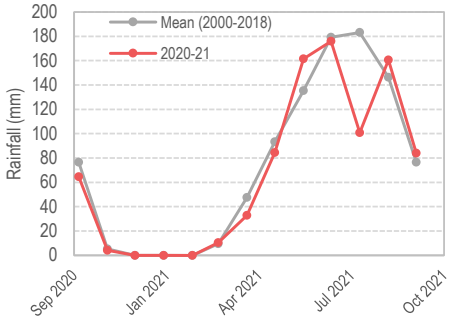
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

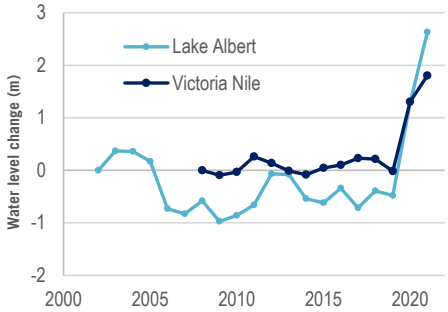
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

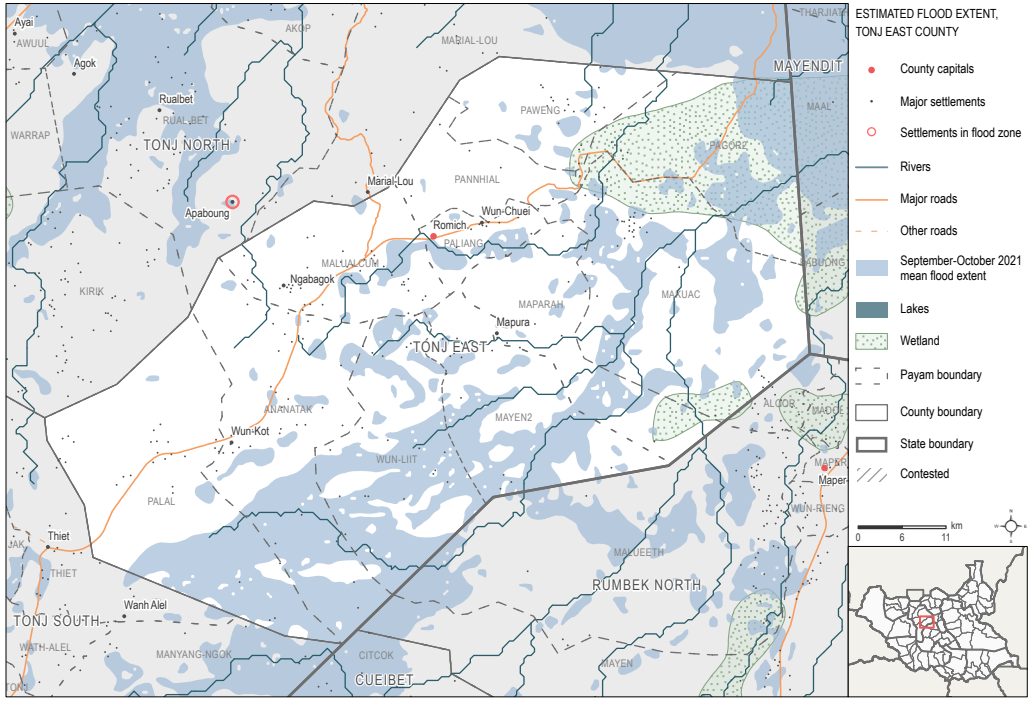


Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



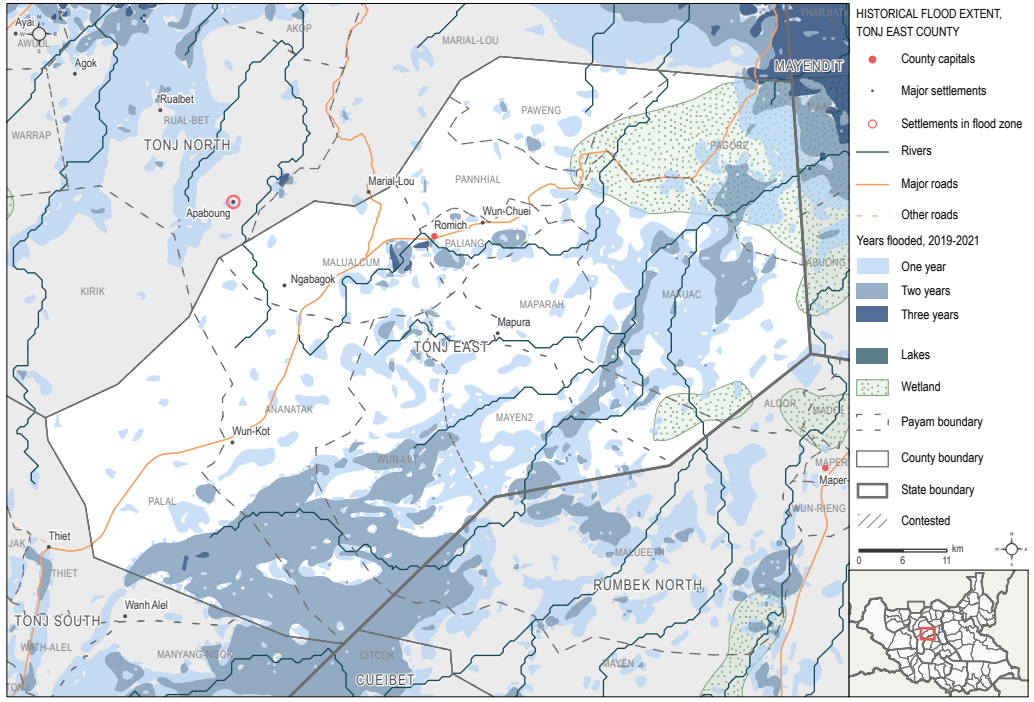
Flooded Locations (September - October 2021)

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.



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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]



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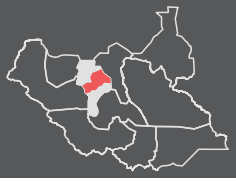
Tonj North County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021



Population affected: ~57700[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

IPC projections: Apr - July 2021:

Acute Malnutrition Phase: Serious

Acute Food Insecurity Phase: Emergency

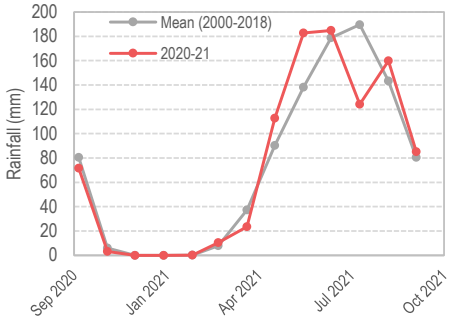
Population figures not validated (source: WorldPop). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracker. IPC Figures from IPC - Integrated Phase Classification.

Introduction

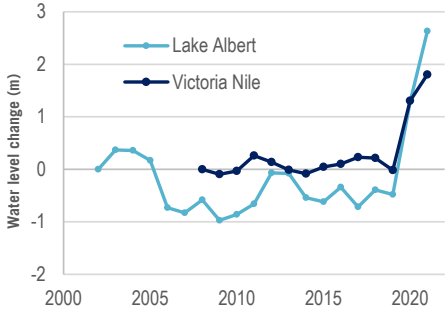
Extensive flooding occurred across much of South Sudan in 2021. Whilst rainfall was not abnormally high in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years, most of which had not fully receded. Higher water levels detected upstream on the Victoria Nile, and 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.

Average County Rainfall (September 2020 - October 2021)

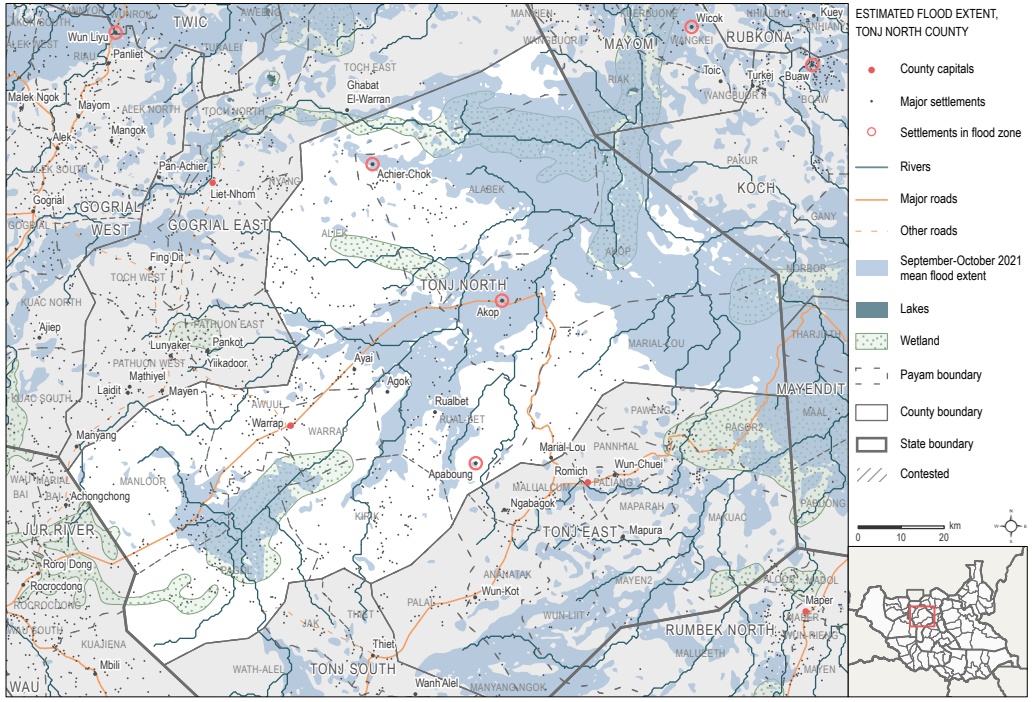


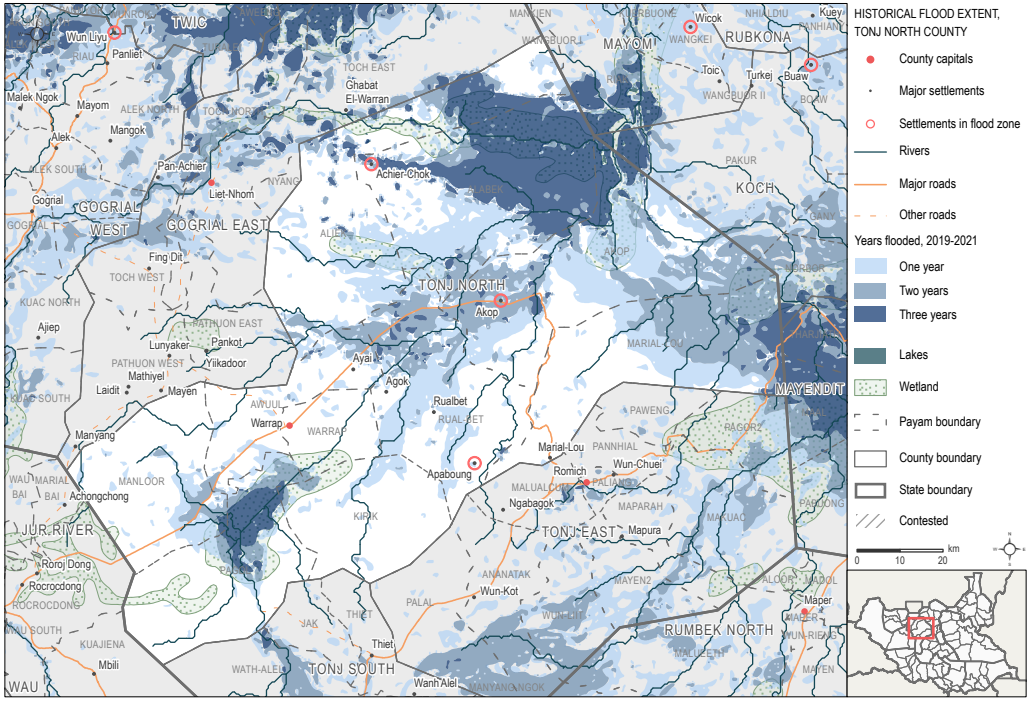
Change in upstream water levels (2002 - 2021)[4]



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.





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[5]) for selected date ranges.[6]

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Twic County Profile - Flooding Trends

Warrap State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~153000[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

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]

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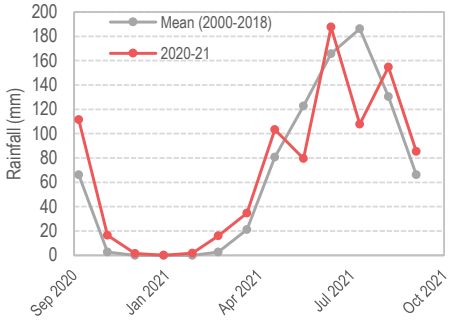

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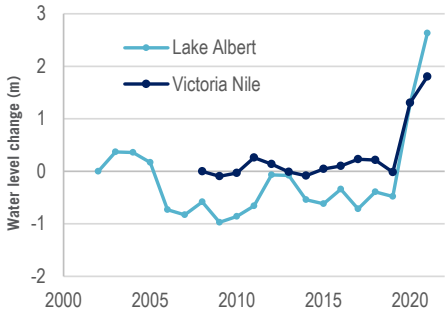

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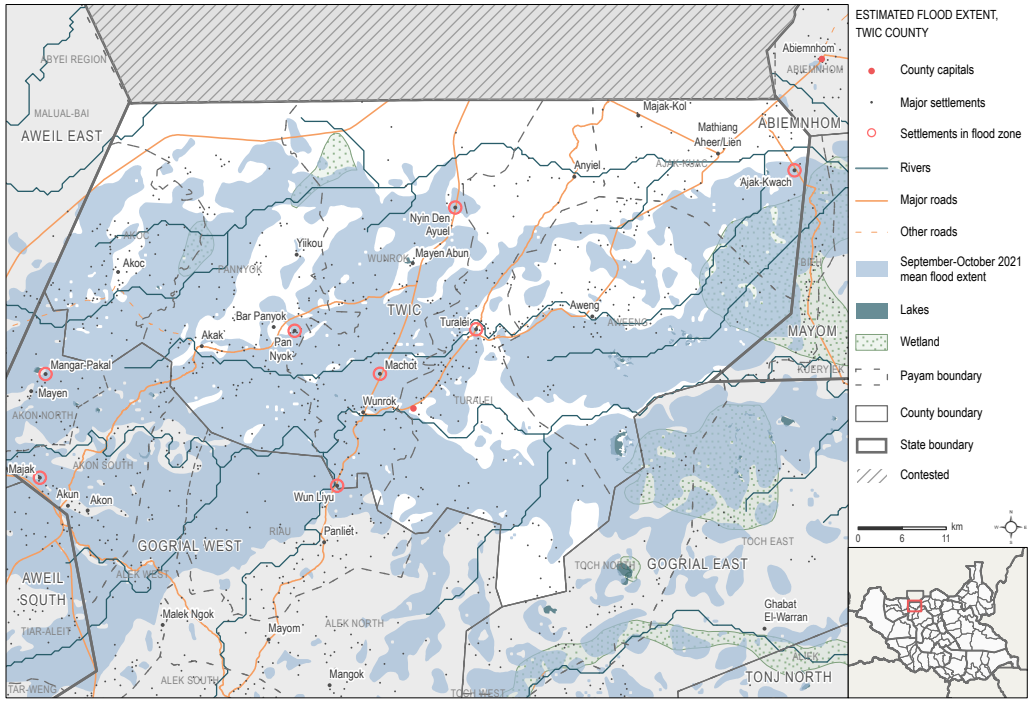

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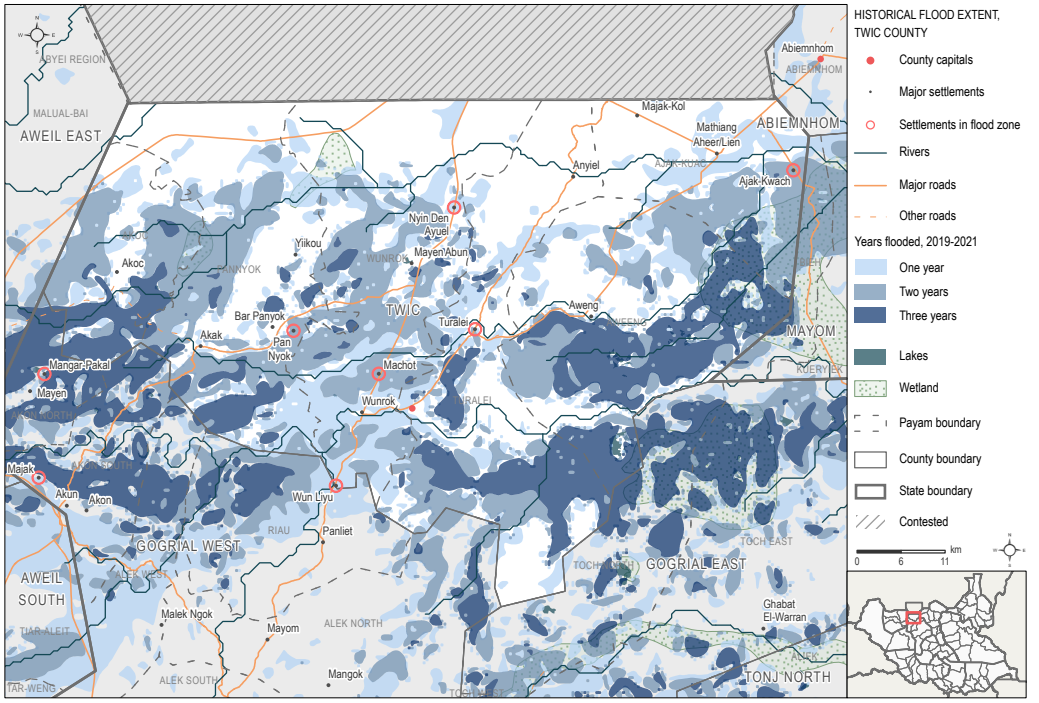

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Uror County Profile - Flooding Trends

Jonglei State, South Sudan - December 2021

Population affected: ~19900[1]

INT Risk Level (July): High[2]

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.

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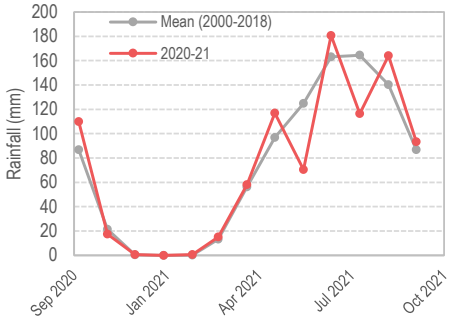

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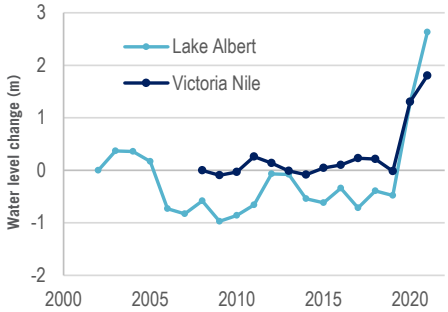

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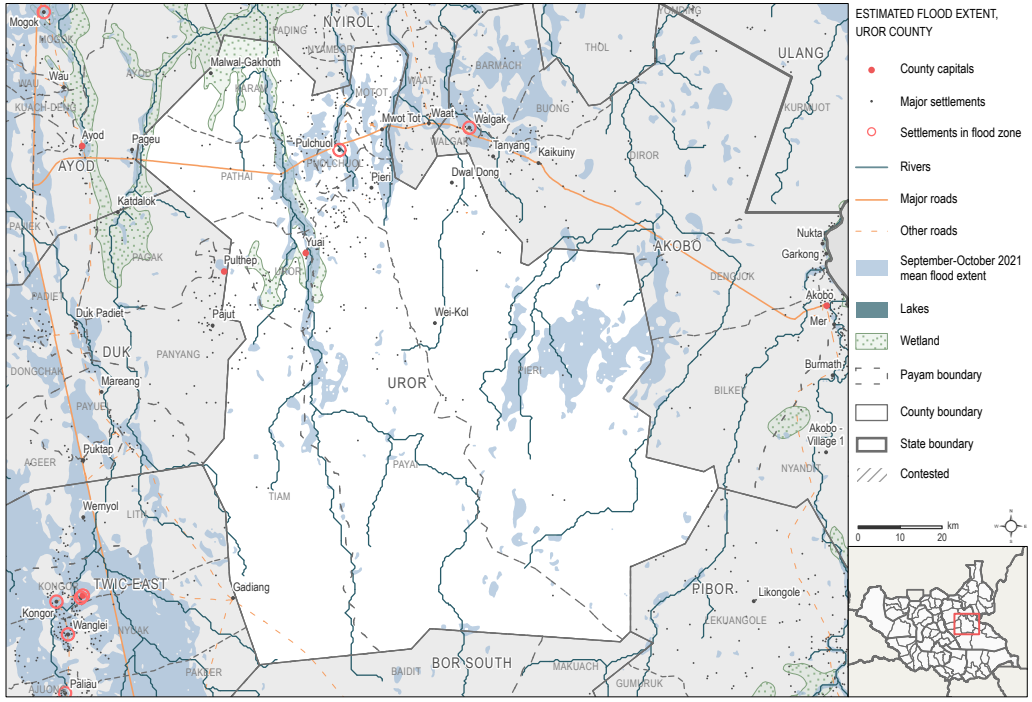

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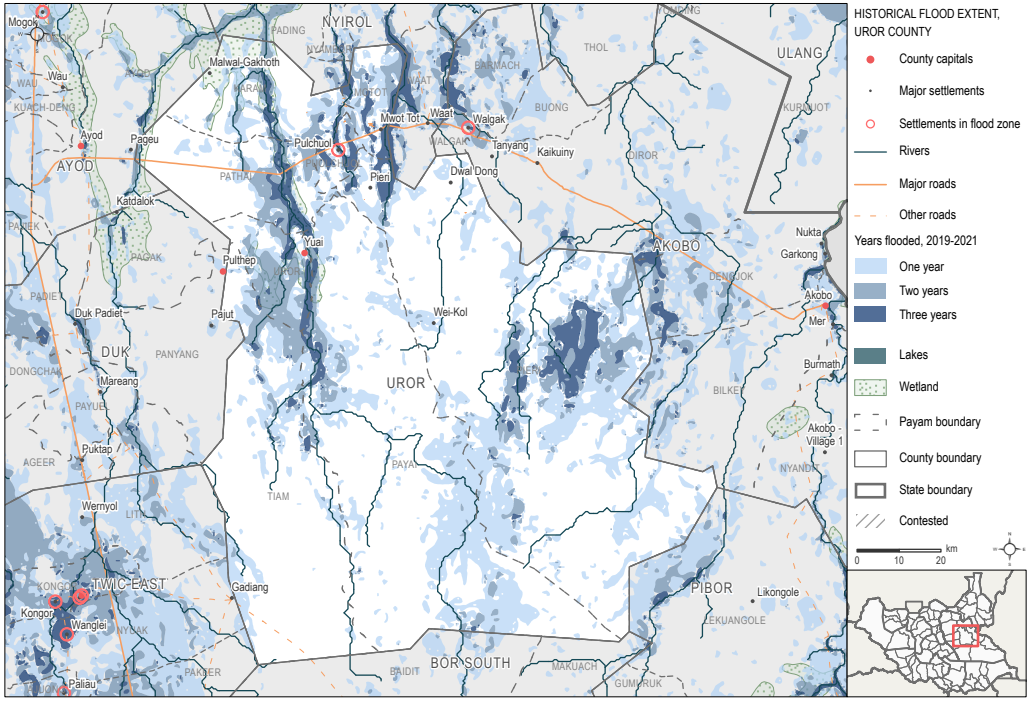

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