

# Akobo County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 5,000 - 25,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** Very High

**Recommendation** Close Monitoring

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

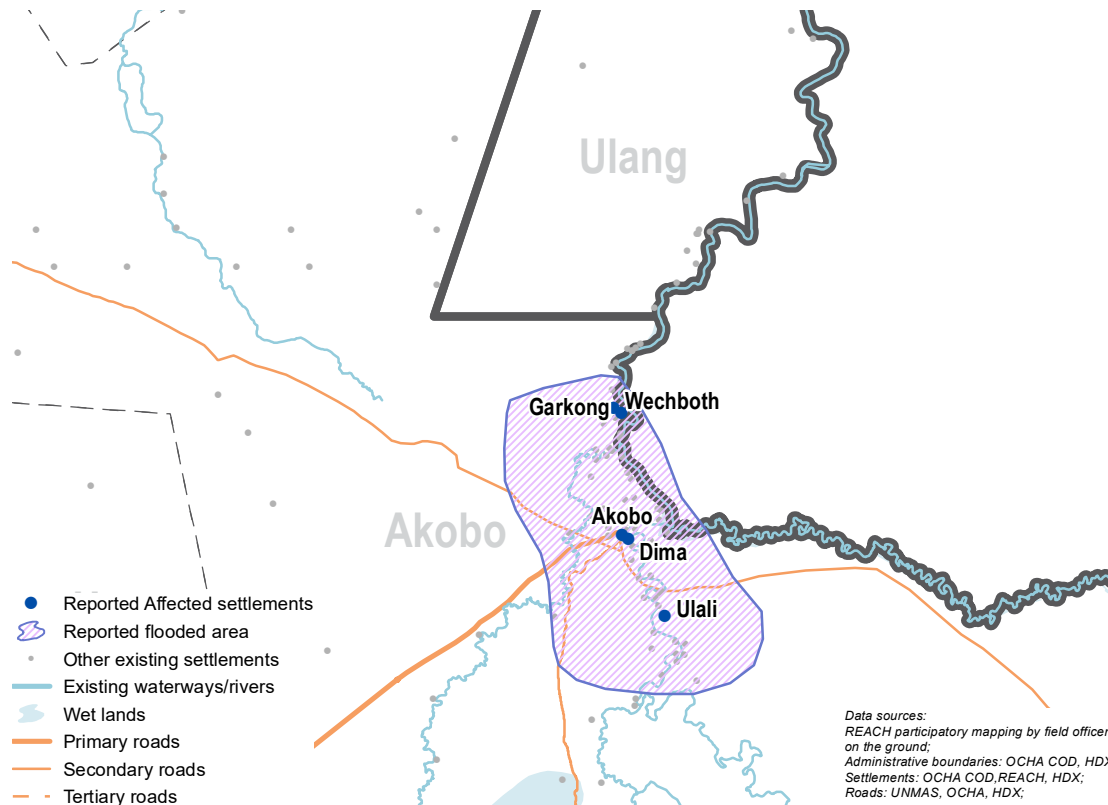
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
	<b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
	<b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	No
	<b>GAM &gt; 15%</b>	No
	<b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

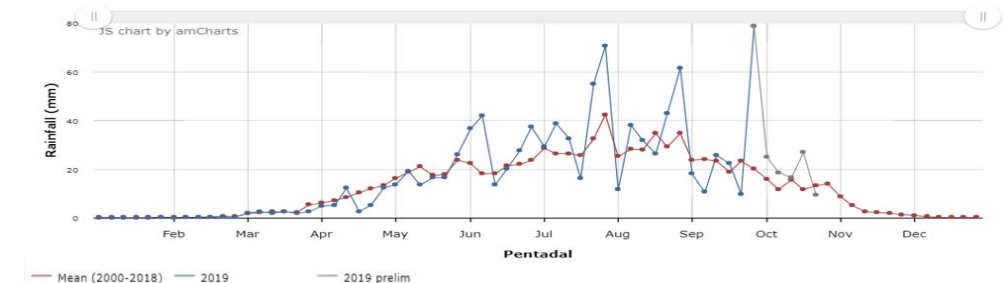
	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	Moderate
	<b>Nutrition</b>	Very High
	<b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	Very High
	<b>Health</b>	Very High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Abnormally high flooding in October may have damaged sorghum crops prior to harvesting, as well as access to supplementary wild foods that are a critical coping strategy for populations going into the lean season
- Deteriorated livelihoods can also be expected in an agro-pastoralist area reliant on cultivation
- Flooding in Akobo town has also constrained access to the market, thereby impacting short-term food availability
- Distress migration to Gambella (Ethiopia) or to cattle camps is reportedly increasingly likely due to the negative impact of flooding on access to services and harvesting of crops

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
- Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Duk County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 25,001 - 50,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** High

**Recommendation** No Action

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

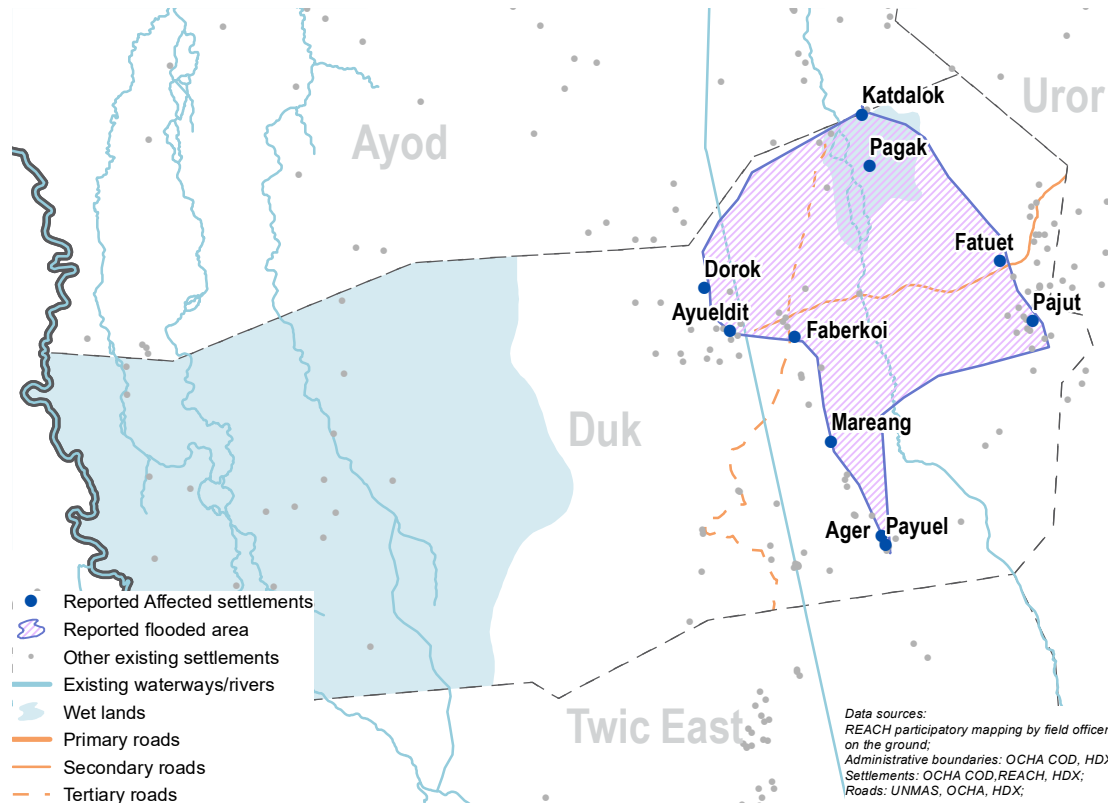
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 4

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
	<b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
	<b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	No
	<b>GAM &gt; 15%</b>	No
	<b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

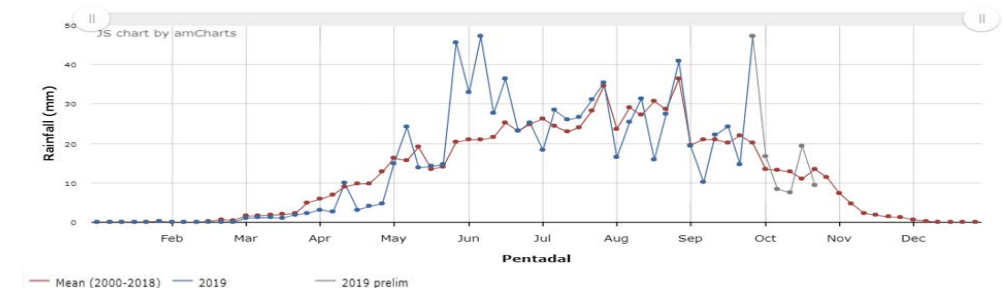
	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	Moderate
	<b>Nutrition</b>	Very High
	<b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	High
	<b>Health</b>	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Increased insecurity in the form of cattle raiding and intercommunal violence across the county has contributed to reduced access to livelihoods and basic services, and eroded household resilience through repeated exposure to shocks
- Having already seen an increase in the number of IDPs living in temporary shelters before the flooding, the county is likely to see higher vulnerability to shelter damage due to flooding
- The already significant IDP population may also contribute to large numbers of unregistered populations that may not be accounted for in flooding planning

## Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Nyir County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **25,001 - 50,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Confirmed**

Recommendation **Close Monitoring**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

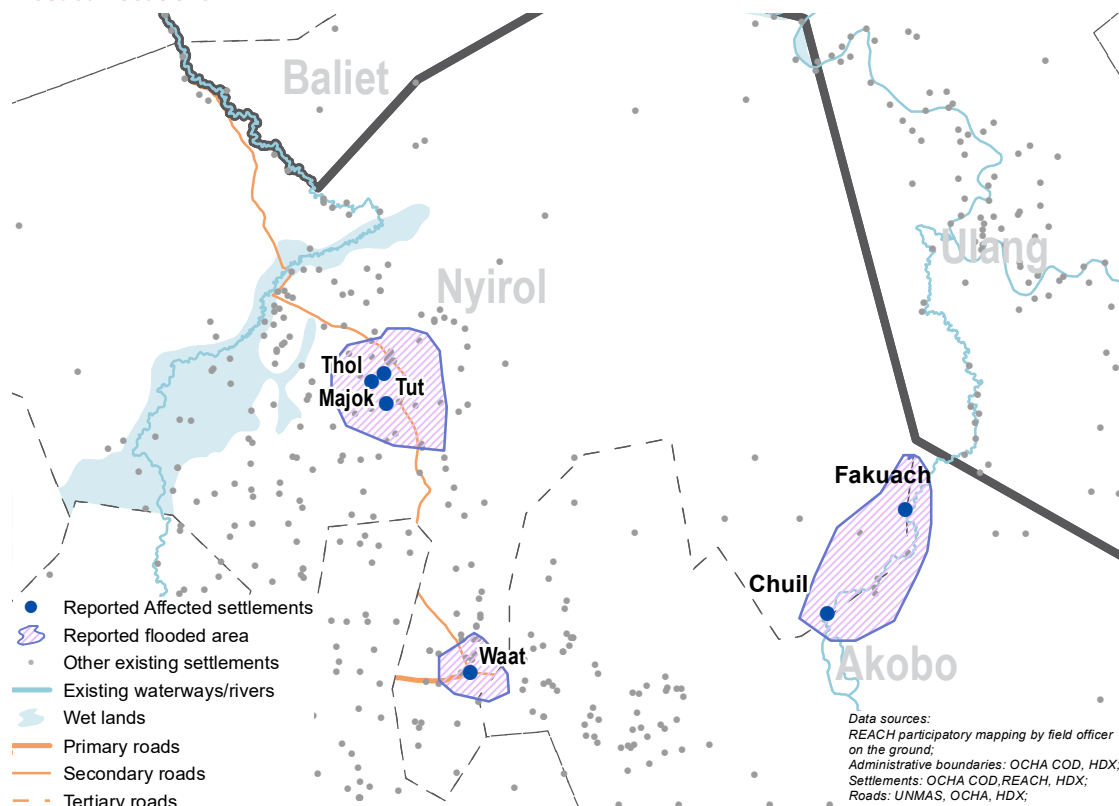
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **4**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	Yes
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	Yes
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

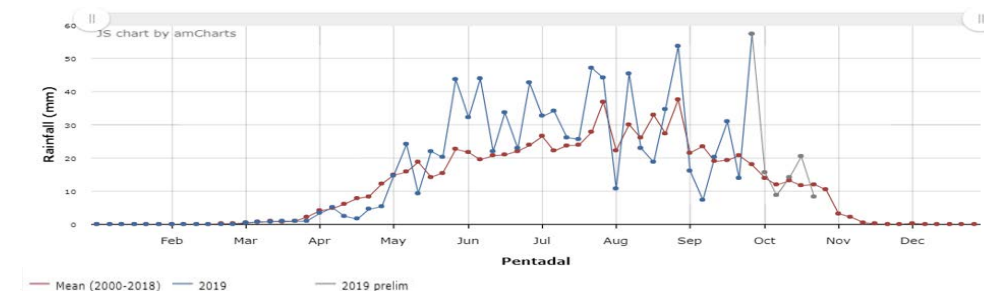
	Food Security & Livelihoods	Moderate
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	High
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Large returnee and IDP populations are present in the area, so the flooding will likely exacerbate the needs of a population with pre-existing vulnerabilities
- The county was predicted to move from IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) to Phase 3 (Crisis) in September-December 2019, but damage to crops and wild foods will likely increase food shortages in the short and long-term
- Acute malnutrition (Phase 4: Critical) may be exacerbated due to increased food insecurity, reduced access to health/nutrition services, and unhygienic environment, with flooding possibly contaminating water sources.

## Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Twic East County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **25,001 - 50,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Very High**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

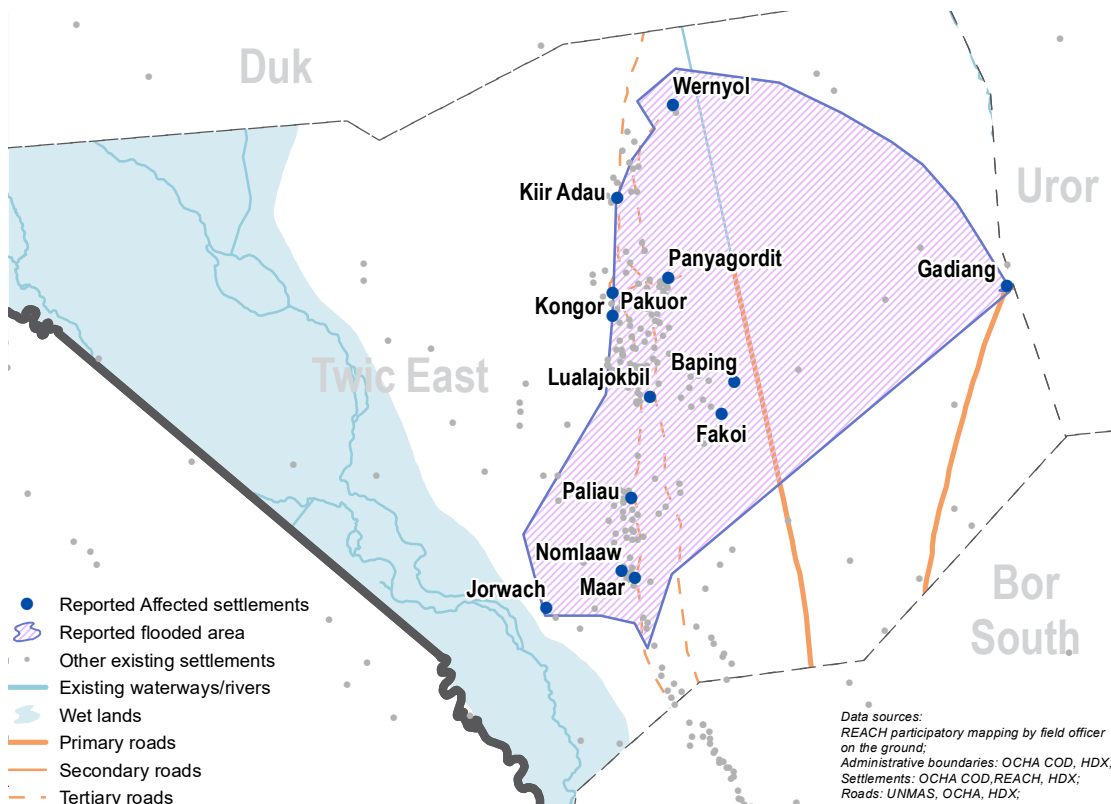
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **4**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

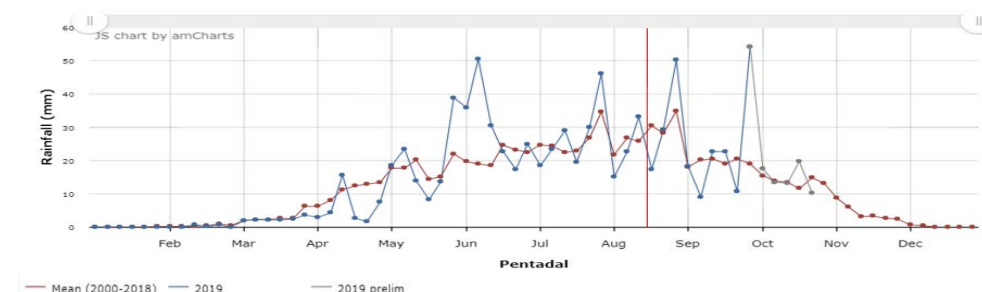
	Food Security & Livelihoods	Moderate
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Very High
	Health	Very High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Flooding may exacerbate the already widespread food insecurity (IPC Phase 3: Crisis) in Twic East, especially as crops have been submerged and likely damaged prior to harvest
- In an area reliant on cattle-keeping, flooding has likely negatively impacted livelihoods as grazing grounds have been destroyed, migration paths washed away, and livestock diseases spread more easily
- WASH needs have been historically high along the Nile in Jonglei, making the area vulnerable to waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, which when coupled with poor access to healthcare may lead to disease outbreak, and long-term increases in malnutrition in the area

## Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Uror County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 25,001 - 50,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** Confirmed

**Recommendation** Assessment

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

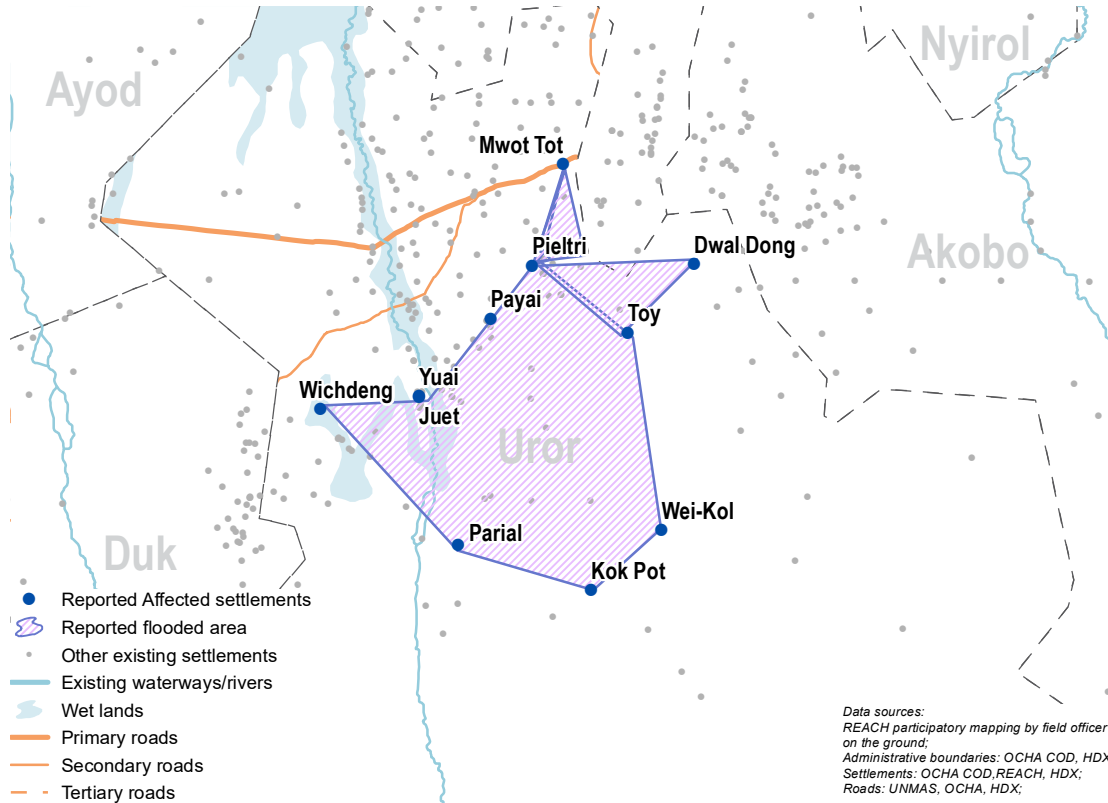
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	Yes
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM >15%	Yes
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

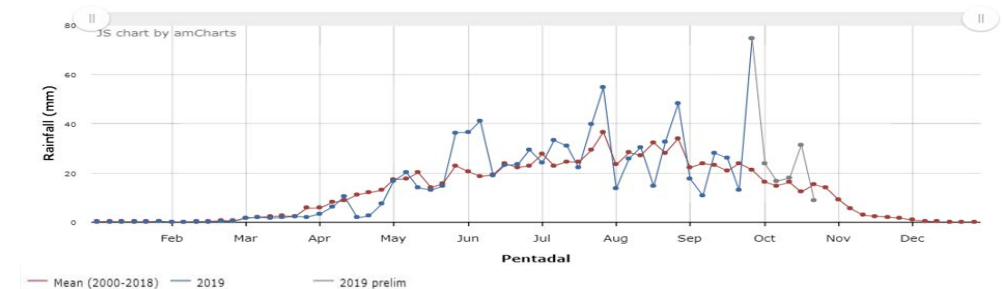
	Food Security & Livelihoods	Moderate
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Moderate
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- The county was predicted to move from IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) to Phase 3 (Crisis) between September-December 2019, but damage to crops and wild foods will likely further increase food shortages in the short and long-term
- Although the damage to crop yields has not yet been ascertained, pre-harvest flooding has likely led to reduced food stocks that will be depleted earlier into the lean season, forcing populations to employ negative coping strategies even earlier than normal
- Possibility of increased distress migration to Gambella (Ethiopia) or to cattle camps due to the negative impact of flooding on access to services and future harvesting of crops

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Luakpiny/Nasir County Profile - Flooding Response

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 25,001 - 50,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** High

**Recommendation** Close Monitoring

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

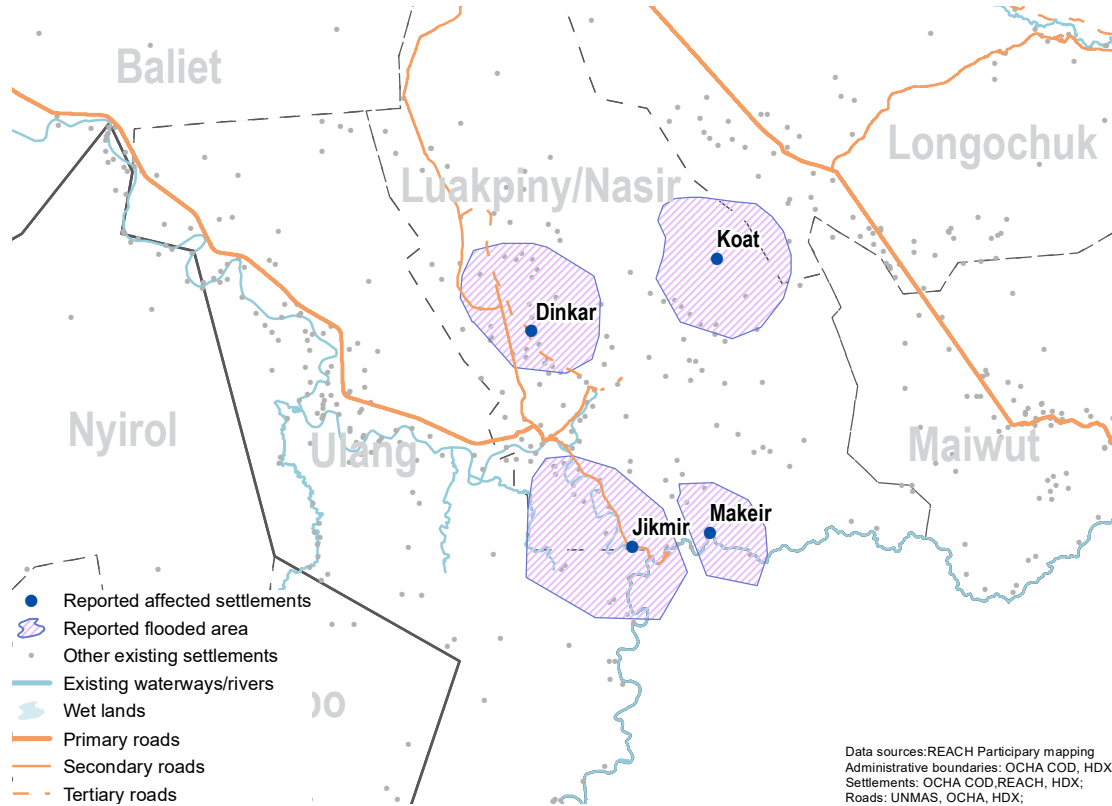
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger



**Disease Outbreak** No



**Displacement > 5000** No



**IPC Population in Phase 5** No



**GAM > 15%** No



**Increased Mortality** No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger



**Food Security & Livelihoods** High



**Nutrition** Very High



**Water Sanitation and hygiene** High



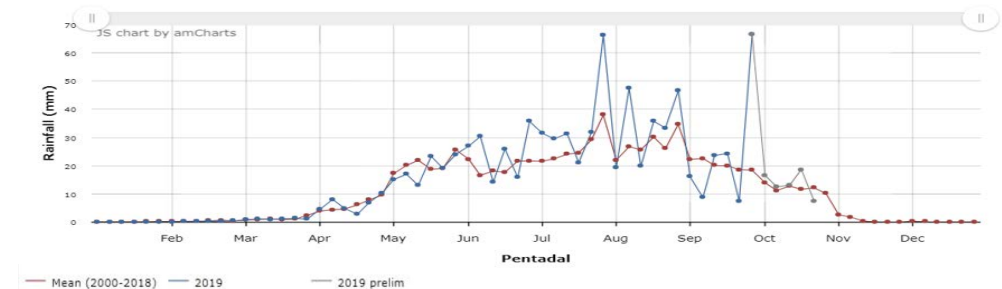
**Health** High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- With livelihoods largely reliant on livestock rearing and to a lesser extent fishing, flooding has reportedly destroyed critical livelihood assets such as livestock, which are dying or falling ill, as well as fishing equipment
- Continuously rising water levels have reportedly destroyed shelters, displaced people to higher grounds, and led to a loss of NFIs
- Coping strategies such as relocating to towns with functional markets to sell existing livestock are reportedly becoming more common in the immediate aftermath of the floods. Sale of livestock is notably the most important source of cash in the region and as such is likely to have long-term negative repercussions on the livelihoods of the area

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Maban County Profile - Flooding Response

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **100,000+**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: REACH FGD

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **High**

Recommendation **No Update**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

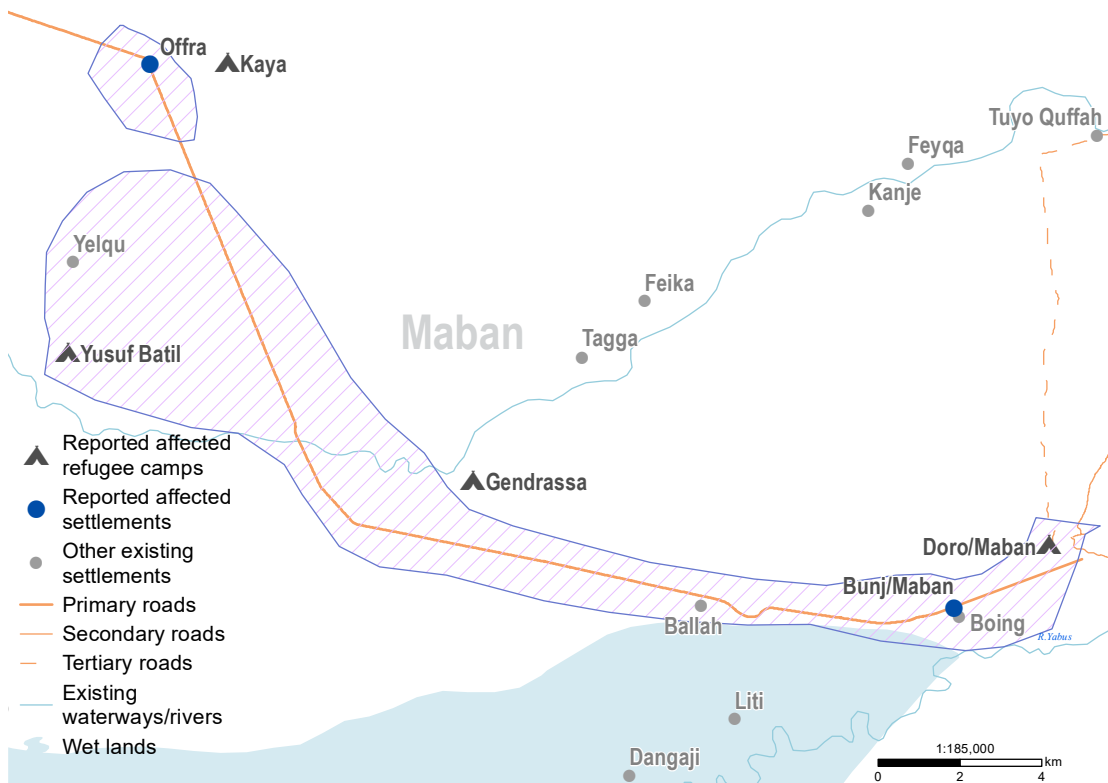
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **3**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM >15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

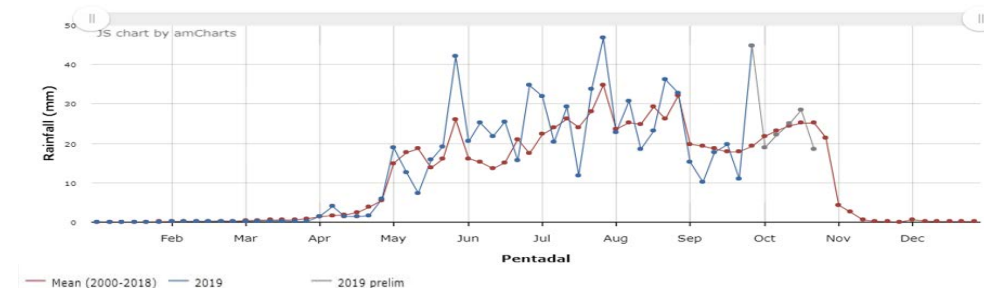
	Food Security & Livelihoods	High
	Nutrition	High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Moderate
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- According to UNHCR, around 150,000 refugees and over 70,000 members of the host community were affected by the recent flooding, which has been unprecedented this season
- The only road connecting Bunj and Melut town was submerged contributing to scarcity of goods in the market and a subsequent significant increase of prices of food and goods
- According to an assessment completed by DRC and UNHCR in Doro Camp in Maban, 80% of shelters have been damaged and there has been a 70% increase in food prices in the markets. Coping mechanisms include eating fewer meals a day and eating more wild foods than usual

## Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Rumbek North County Profile - Flooding Response

Lakes State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **25,001 - 50,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Moderate**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

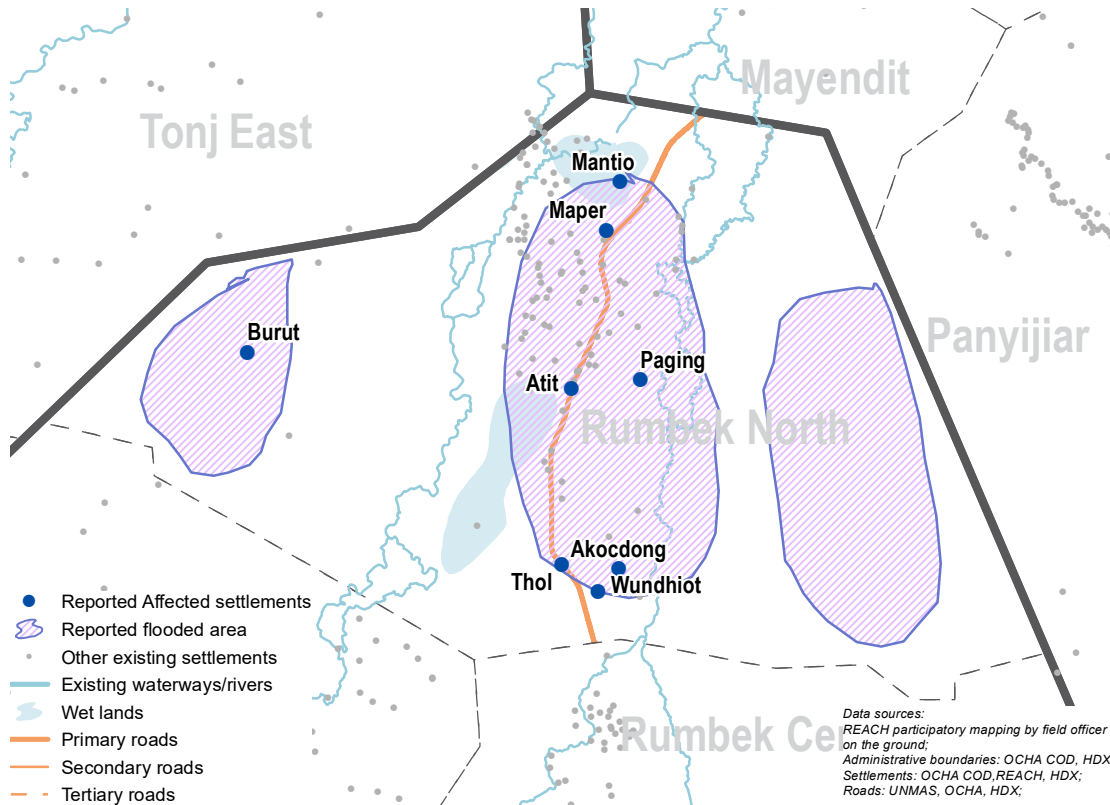
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **3**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

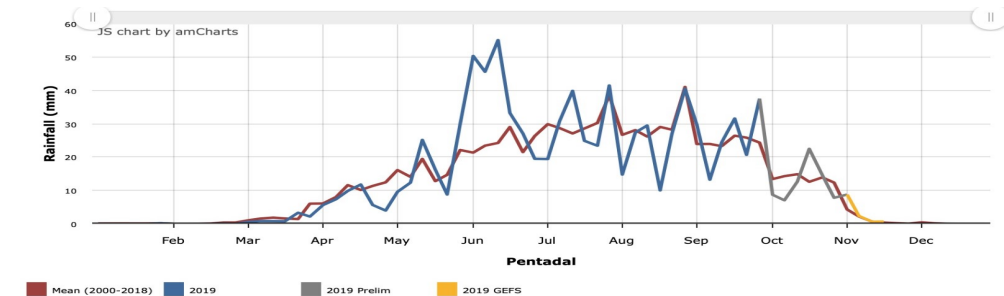
## Flooded Locations



## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Flooding occurred from July through September in low-lying and river-adjacent areas of Meen, Maper, Madol, and Wunrieng Payams, resulting in displacement towards Rumbek Centre and unaffected areas in the east of the county
- Excess ground water has resulted in damage to staple cereals such as sorghum, and disrupted other important livelihood sources such as livestock and cattle rearing
- Due to increased illnesses like malaria and waterborne diseases, outputs of normally productive family members may be reduced, resulting in a greater burden of daily activities to fall upon more vulnerable household members, and a parallel reduction in livelihoods

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
- Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019

## Present NAWG Trigger

Disease Outbreak	No
Displacement > 5000	No
IPC Population in Phase 5	No
GAM >15%	No
Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

Food Security & Livelihoods	Low
Nutrition	High
Water Sanitation and hygiene	Moderate
Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).



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# Yirol East County Profile - Flooding Response

Lakes State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **No Info**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Confirmed**

Recommendation **Close Monitoring**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

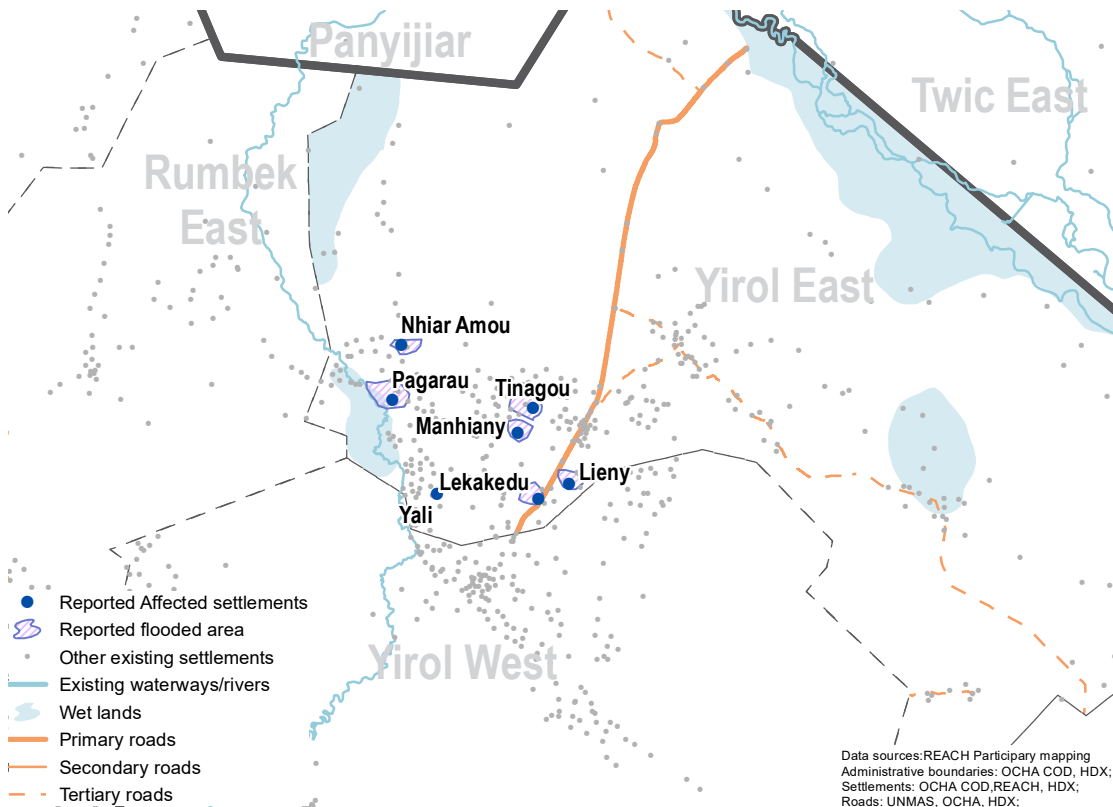
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

 **Food Security & Livelihoods 3**






 **Nutrition 2**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification





## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

 <b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
 <b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
 <b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	Yes
 <b>GAM &gt; 15%</b>	No
 <b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

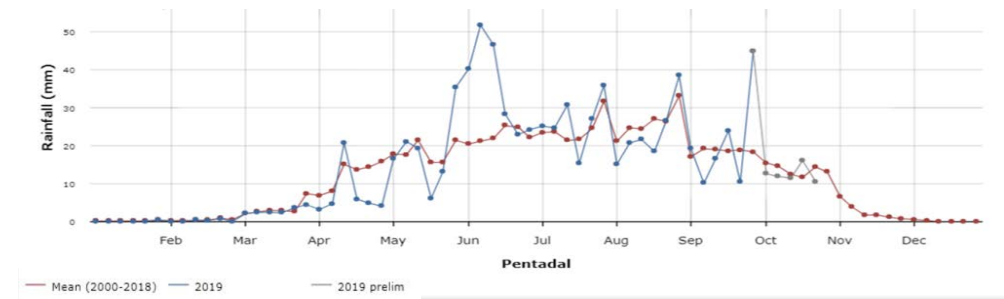
 <b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
 <b>Nutrition</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
 <b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	<b>Very High</b>
 <b>Health</b>	<b>Very High</b>

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Exposure to multiple shocks over the course of several years has eroded community resilience in Yirol East, notably the only county reported to have populations in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) in August 2019
- In the short and mid-term, access and availability of food will be reduced as crops are destroyed and access to markets are cut off which will likely aggravate hunger and acute malnutrition cases already present throughout the community
- Reduced access to health and nutrition services during the flooding period, and possible contamination of water sources will likely increase cases of malaria and other waterborne diseases

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
- Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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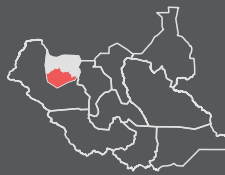
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# Aweil Centre County Profile - Flooding Response

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 25,001 - 50,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** High

**Recommendation** No Action

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

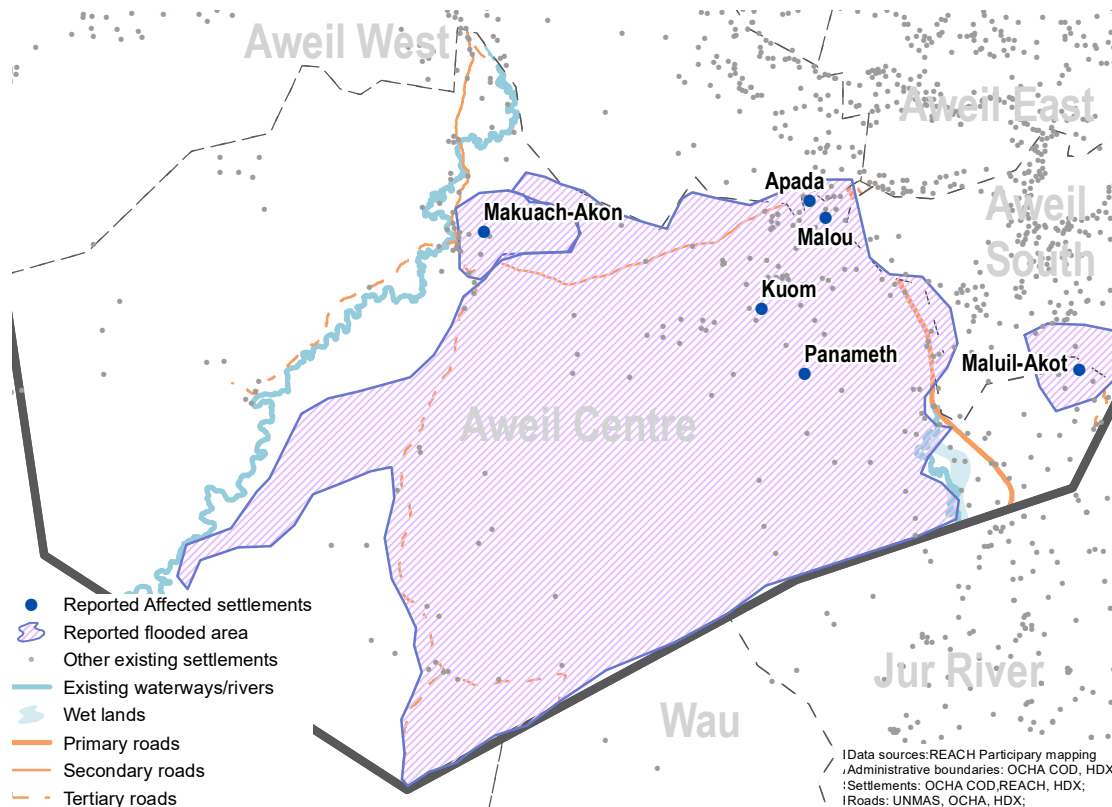
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 3

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
	<b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
	<b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	No
	<b>GAM &gt; 15%</b>	No
	<b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

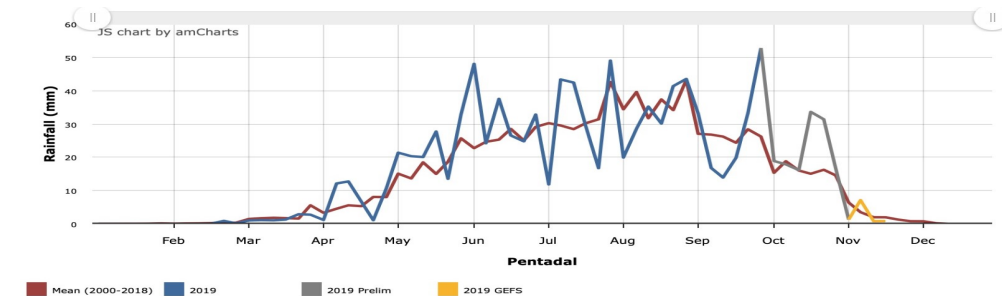
	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	Very High
	<b>Nutrition</b>	High
	<b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	High
	<b>Health</b>	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Roads have deteriorated and become impassable due to flooding, which is also severely impacting people's access to water in this county as most households have reported clean water sources are more than 30 minutes walking distance from their homes (REACH AOK)
- Members of the affected population have reportedly started to engage in coping strategies, such as collecting more wild foods to sustain their households after crop and livestock destruction
- Areas in and around Aweil Town have been hardest hit and high rates of displacement are seen across the county, with likely knock-on negative effects on areas receiving an influx of IDPs

## Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Aweil East County Profile - Flooding Response

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **No Info**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Very High**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

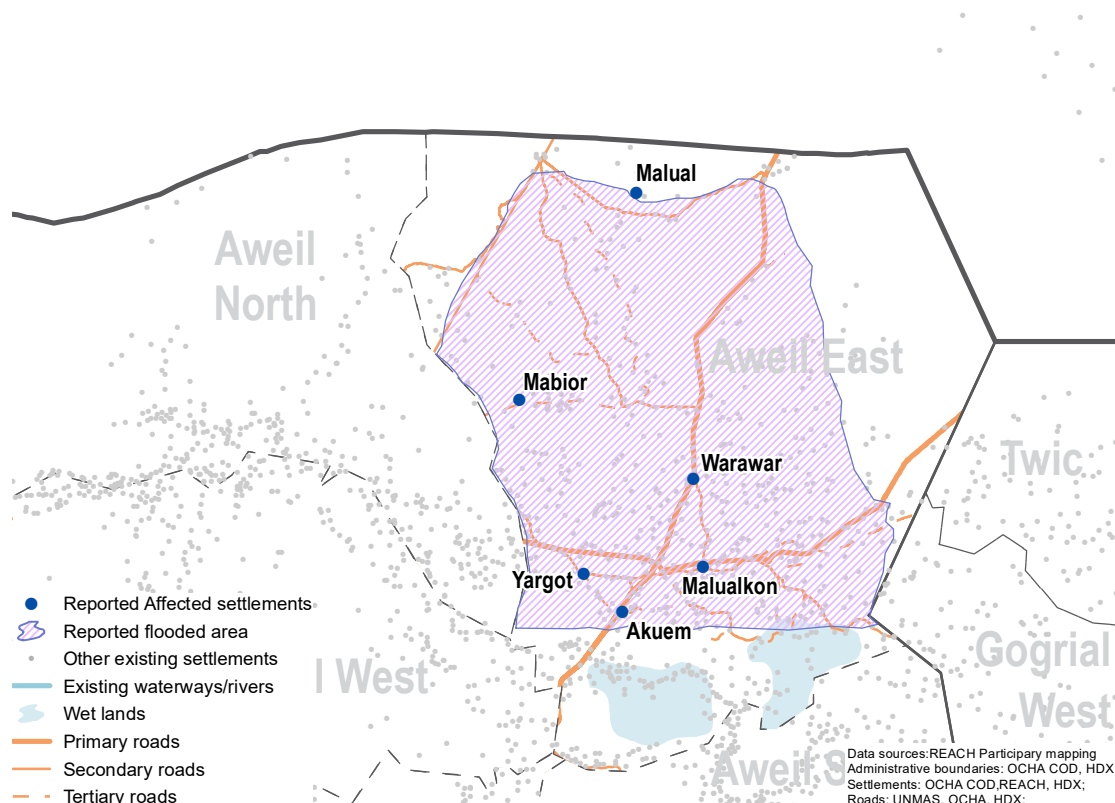
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **3**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

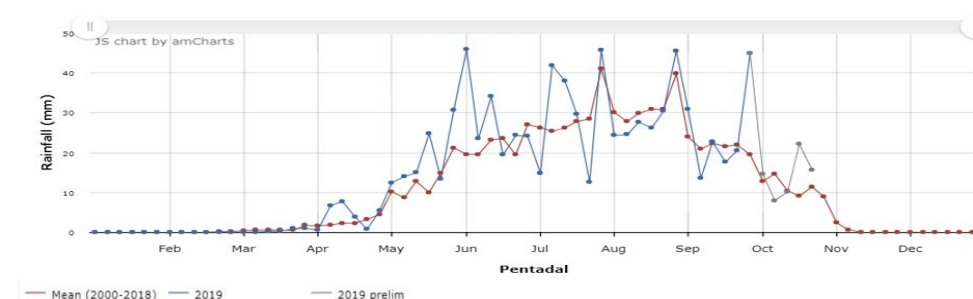
	Food Security & Livelihoods	High
	Nutrition	High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Very High
	Health	Very High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Flooding has impacted road accessibility across the county, which may impact trade routes with Sudan
- County was predicted to move from IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) to Phase 3 (Crisis) between September-December 2019, but crop and wild food destruction due to flooding will likely increase food shortages in the short and long-term
- Increased cases of malaria and waterborne diseases are already being reported as the primary health concerns, which will likely increase with continued rains

## Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Aweil North County Profile - Flooding Response

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **5,000 - 25,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Very High**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

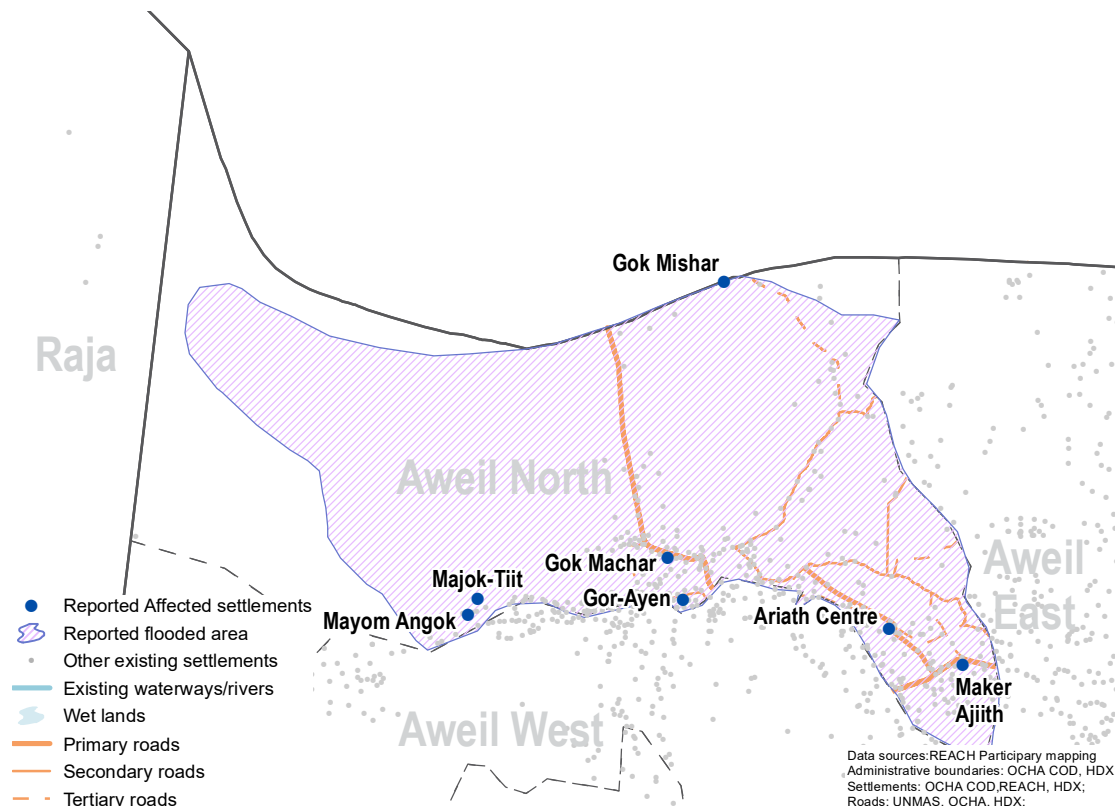
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **3**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

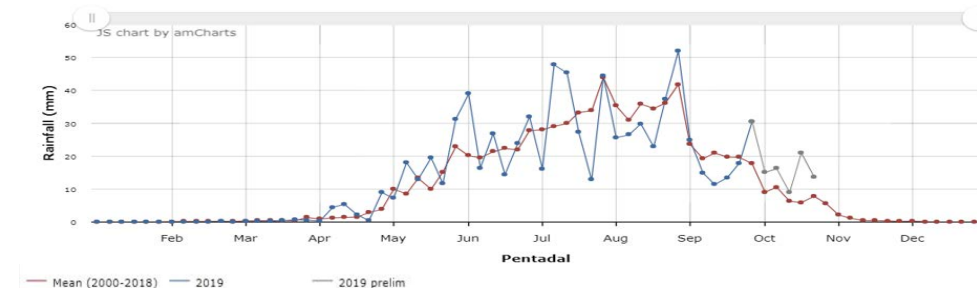
	Food Security & Livelihoods	High
	Nutrition	High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Very High
	Health	Very High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Roads have deteriorated and become impassable due to flooding, which is also severely impacting people's access to water in this county as most households have reported clean water sources are more than 30 minutes walking distance from their homes (REACH AOK)
- Sustained flooding has resulted in little to no harvest, as well as deaths of livestock, which is the main food and income source in this county; flooding is therefore expected to reduce food availability and income sources in the coming months
- Impact on livelihoods will likely encourage an increase in migration to Sudan in search of casual labour opportunities

## Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Gogrial West County Profile - Flooding Response

Warrap State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 5,000 - 25,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: REACH FGD

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** Very High

**Recommendation** No Action

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

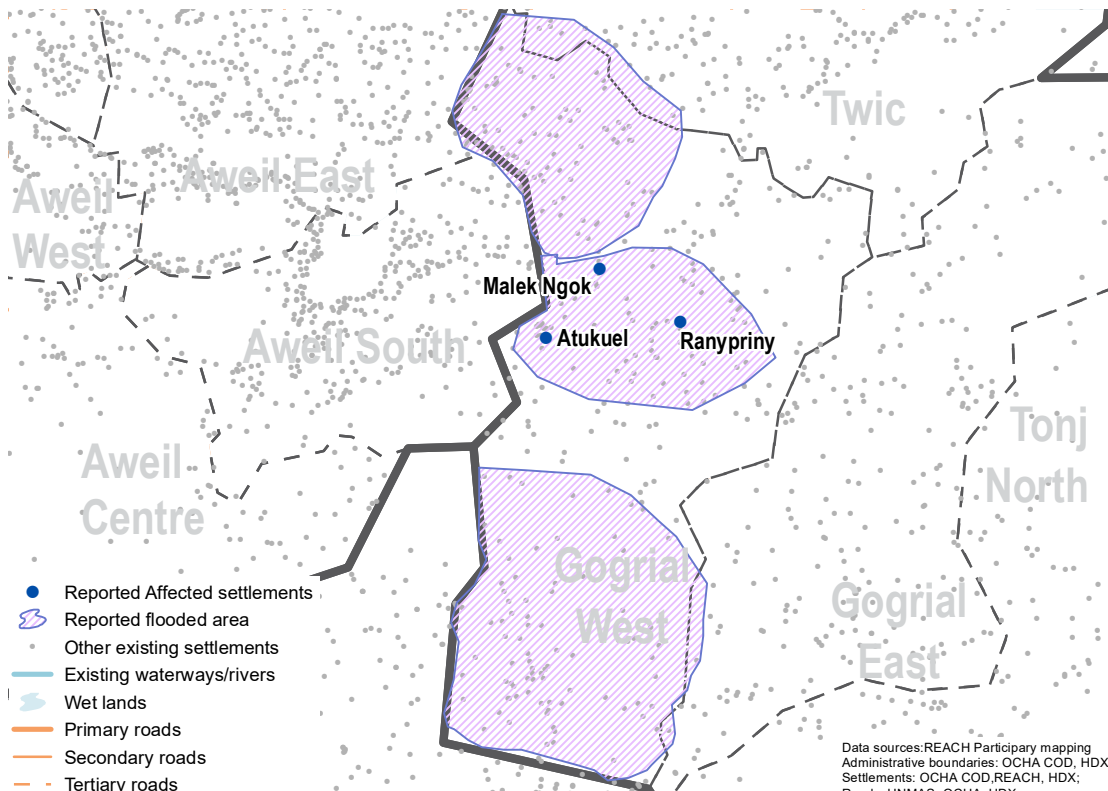
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

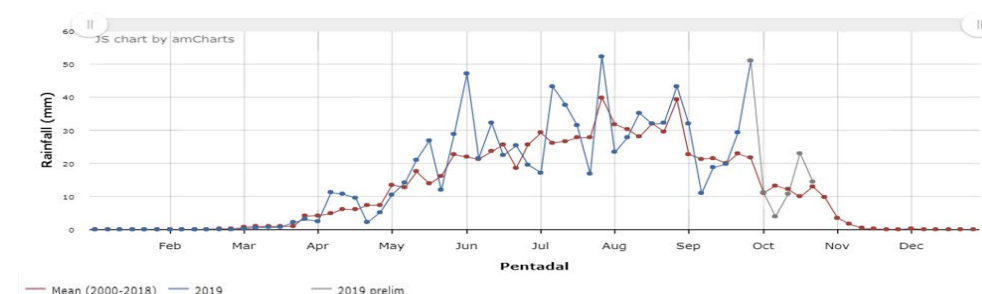
## Flooded Locations



## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Heavy rainfall contributed to atypical flooding in the southern, western, and northern areas of the county
- Flooding has reportedly restricted road access to some of the more remote areas of Gogrial West, limiting access to markets and humanitarian services for already vulnerable populations
- Given the high dependence on cultivation, the reduced yield will likely result in an early-onset lean season, further exacerbating food insecurity
- Flooding has also reportedly damaged key grazing land around cattle camps for livestock, which will likely have longer-term implications on livestock health and livelihoods

### Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/eww/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019

## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM >15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

	Food Security & Livelihoods	Very High
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Very High
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).



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# Tonj North County Profile - Flooding Response

Warrap State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **5,000 - 25,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Moderate**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

## IPC Phase (August 2019)



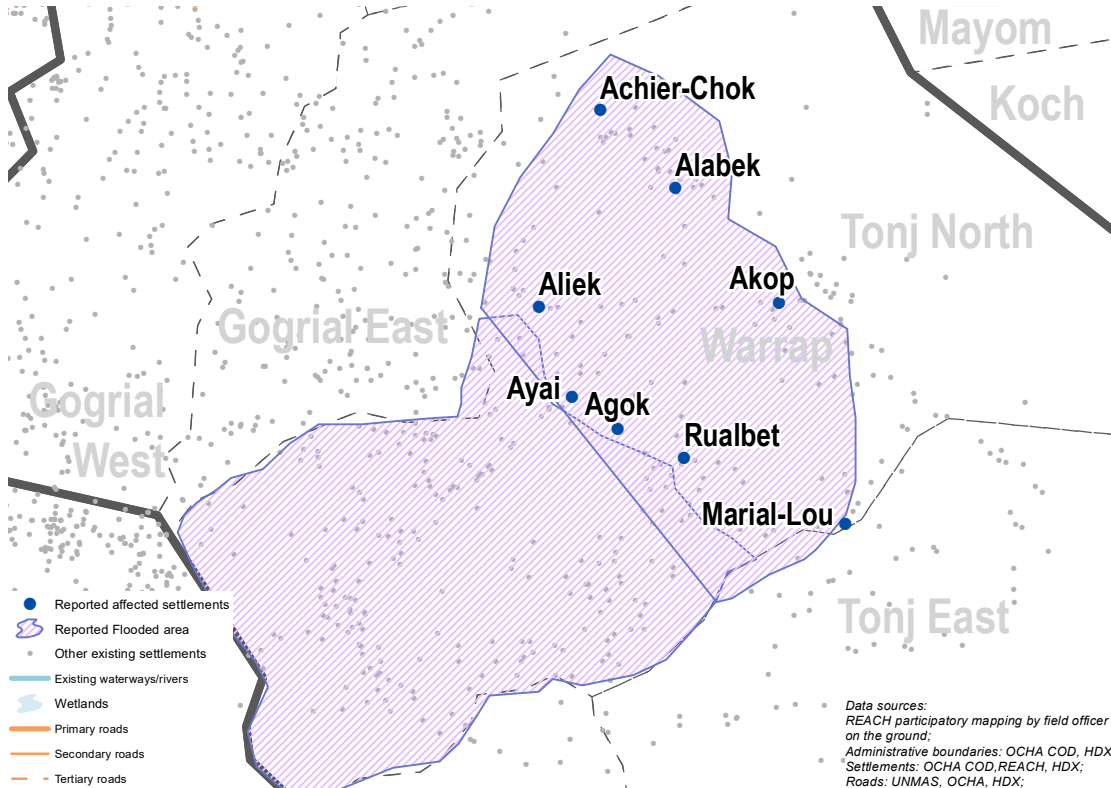
Food Security & Livelihoods **3**



Nutrition **2**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

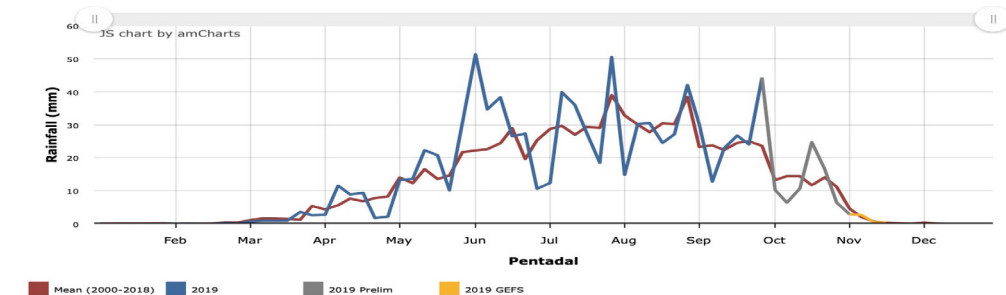
## Flooded Locations



## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Reported destruction of crops due to flooding and displacement will likely impede access to food and basic services in Tonj North, which is a largely rural area that already faces seasonal access constraints
- Poor harvest resulting from the destruction of crops during flooding may have short, medium and long-term food security implications given high reliance on agriculture across the county
- Increased cases of malaria and waterborne diseases, alongside decreased access to health services, may exacerbate existing health needs

### Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019

## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

	Food Security & Livelihoods	Low
	Nutrition	Moderate
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	High
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).



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# Twic County Profile - Flooding Response

Warrap State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **25,001 - 50,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **Confirmed**

Recommendation **Close Monitoring**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

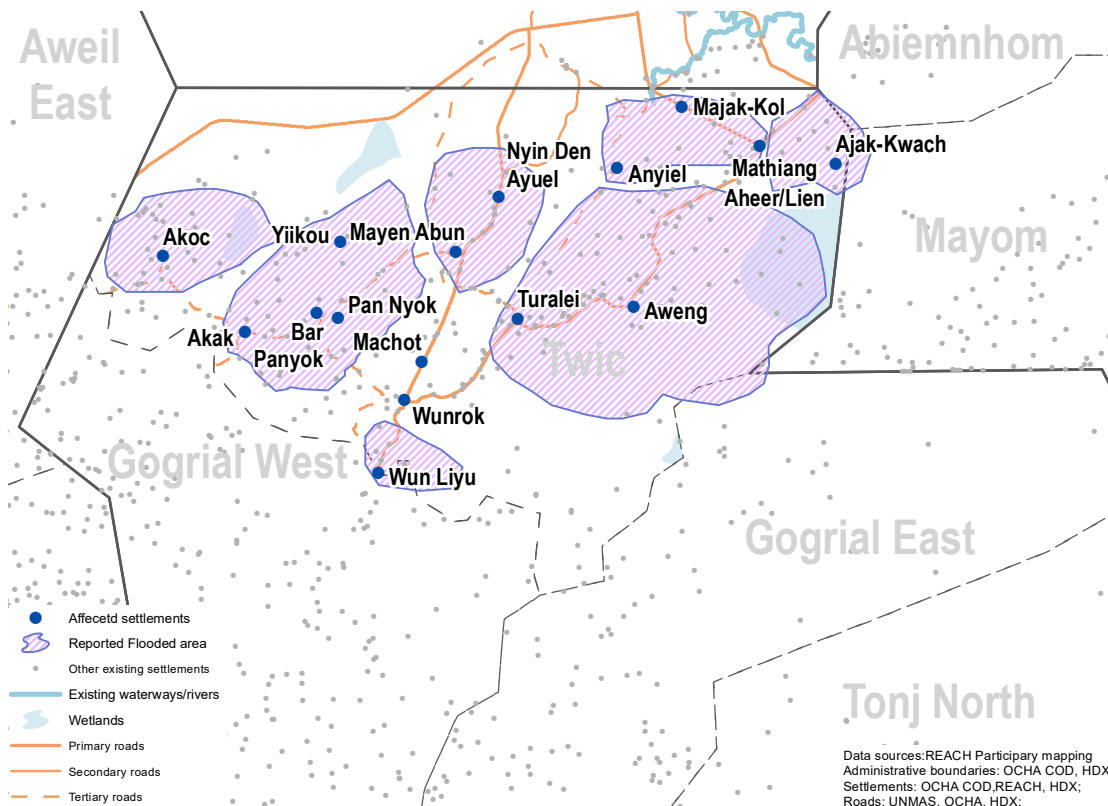
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **4**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	Yes
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	Yes
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

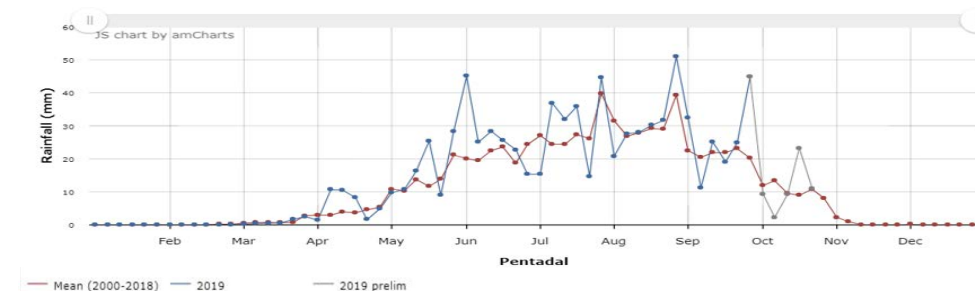
	Food Security & Livelihoods	Moderate
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- According to REACH Area of Knowledge data, the proportion of assessed settlements reporting flooding as the main cause of displacement increased from 5% to 80% between August and September in Twic County
- Reduced crop yields will likely negatively impact access to food in the long term, as food stocks will be depleted earlier into the lean season
- The likely increase in cases of malaria and waterborne diseases, alongside decreased access to health services due to damaged roads, will exacerbate existing humanitarian needs
- Already vulnerable populations displaced by intercommunal violence have been displaced a second time due to flooding

### Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement > 5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring, or response scale-up.
2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Ayod County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 5,000 - 25,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** High

**Recommendation** Assessment

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

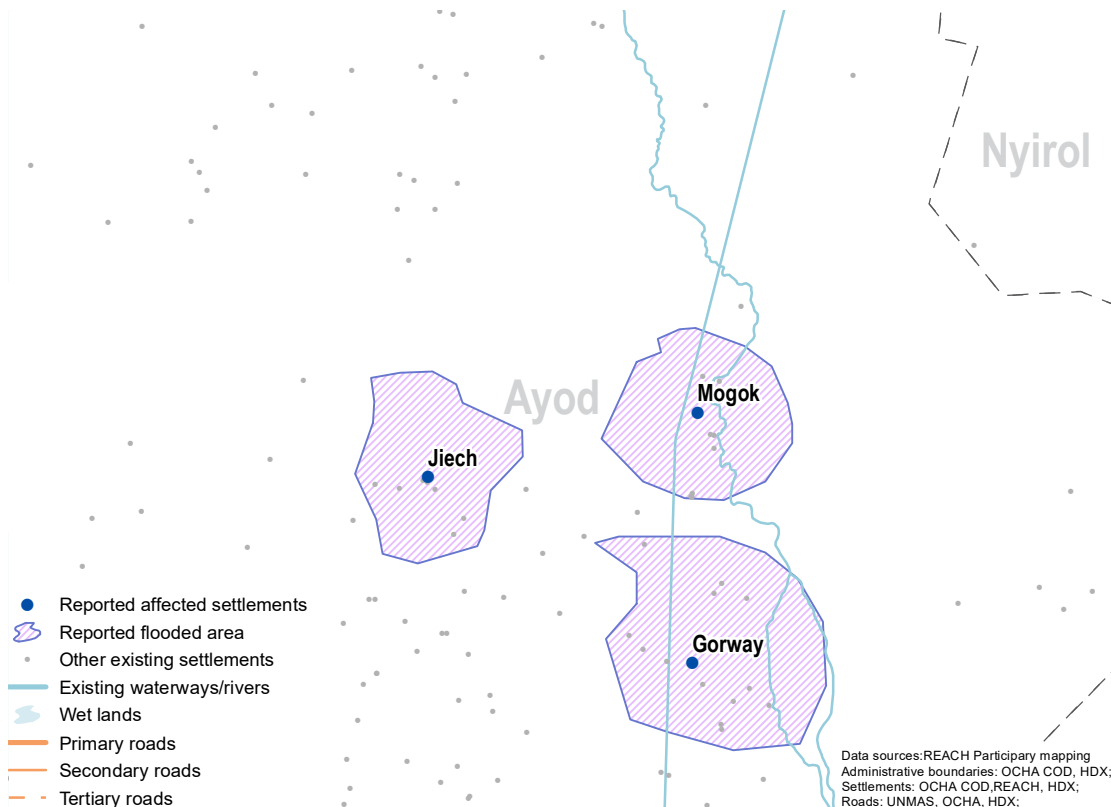
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 3

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
	<b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
	<b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	No
	<b>GAM &gt;15%</b>	No
	<b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

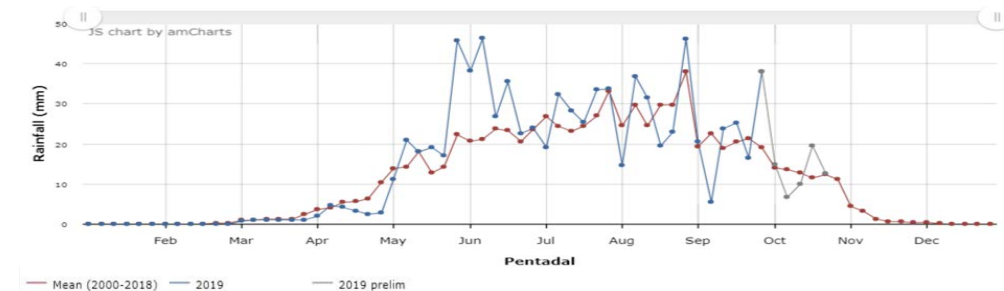
	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	Low
	<b>Nutrition</b>	Very High
	<b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	Very High
	<b>Health</b>	Low

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Flooding may have had a severe impact on cattle-keeping as grazing grounds are destroyed, migration paths are washed away and livestock diseases spread more easily
- Flooding may restrict trade routes and cut off access to markets
- WASH needs have been historically high along the Nile in Jonglei, making the area vulnerable to waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid as water sources may have been contaminated by flood water

### Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Pibor County Profile - Flooding Response

Jonglei State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **100,000+**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **High**

Recommendation **Assessment**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

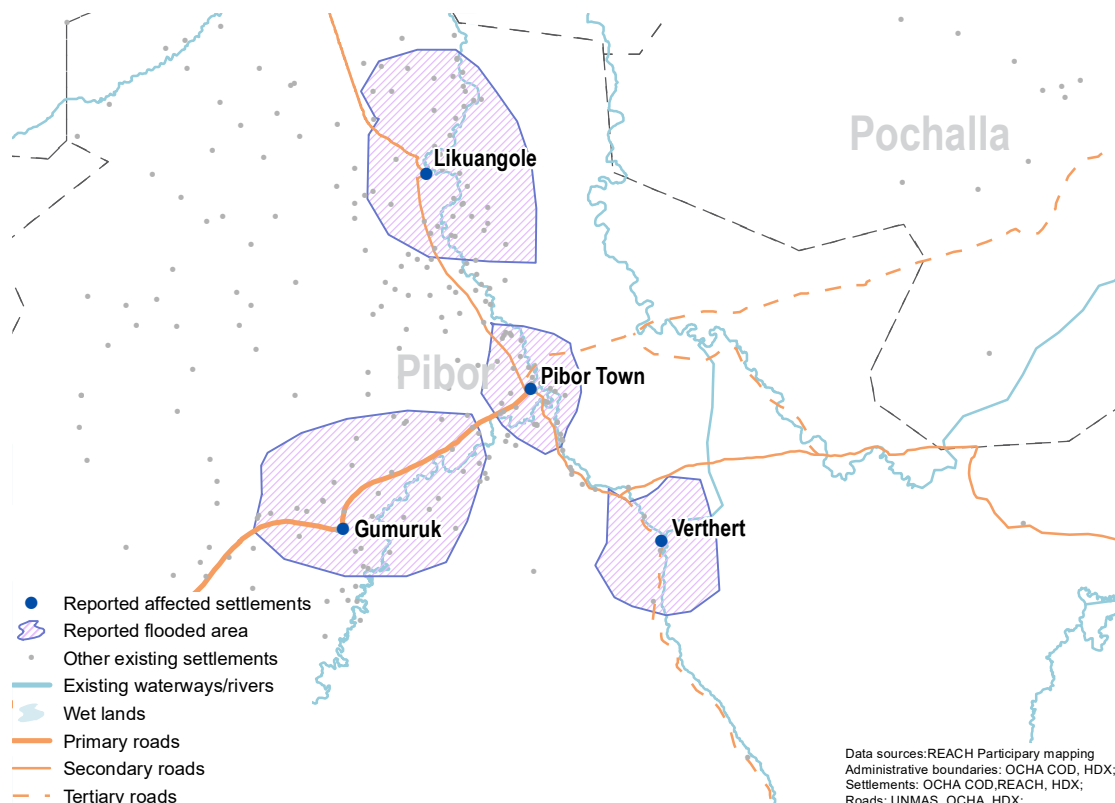
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

Food Security & Livelihoods **3**

Nutrition **4**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM >15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

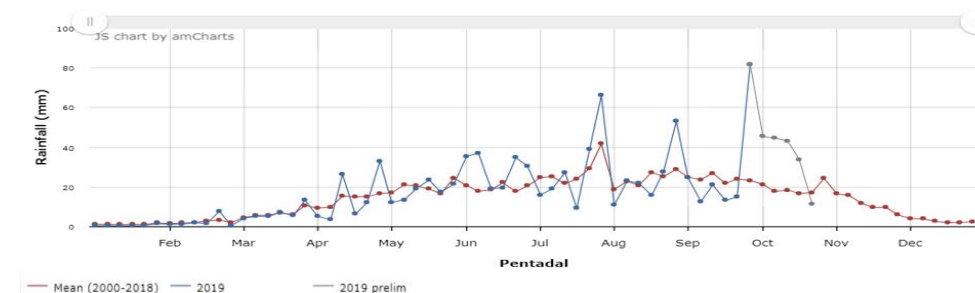
	Food Security & Livelihoods	High
	Nutrition	Very High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	Moderate
	Health	Very High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Access is reportedly extremely limited due to flooding, but the community has reported an increased need of NFI and food assistance
- High displacement out of Pibor due to the flooding, but women and children are going to different locations from the men and livestock which may imply protection risks among the community
- According to REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, the market in Pibor town was completely inaccessible due to the flooding

## Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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# Mayom County Profile - Flooding Response

Unity State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



Individuals affected: **25,001 - 50,000**

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

Overall Risk **High**

Recommendation **No Action**

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

## IPC Phase (August 2019)



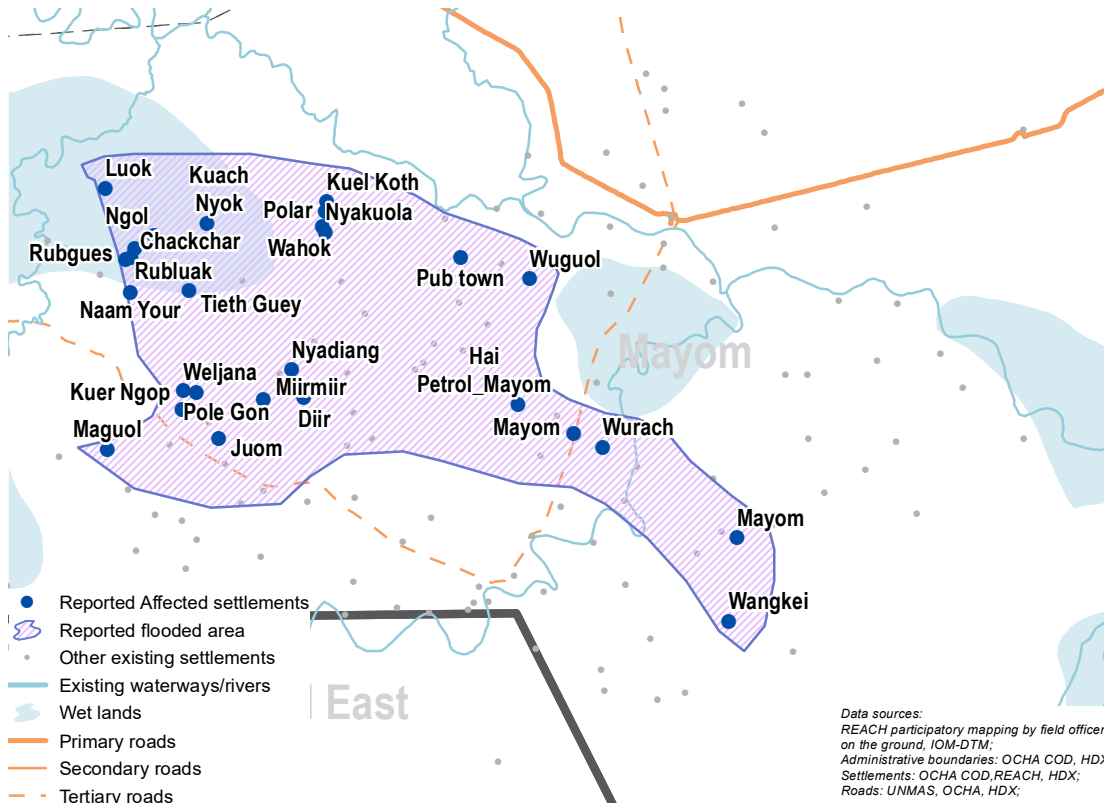
Food Security & Livelihoods **3**



Nutrition **3**

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



- Reported Affected settlements
- Reported flooded area
- Other existing settlements
- Existing waterways/rivers
- Wet lands
- Primary roads
- Secondary roads
- Tertiary roads

Data sources:  
REACH participatory mapping by field officer on the ground, IOM-DTM;  
Administrative boundaries: OCHA COD, HDX;  
Settlements: OCHA COD, REACH, HDX;  
Roads: UNMAS, OCHA, HDX;

## Present NAWG Trigger

	Disease Outbreak	No
	Displacement > 5000	No
	IPC Population in Phase 5	No
	GAM > 15%	No
	Increased Mortality	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

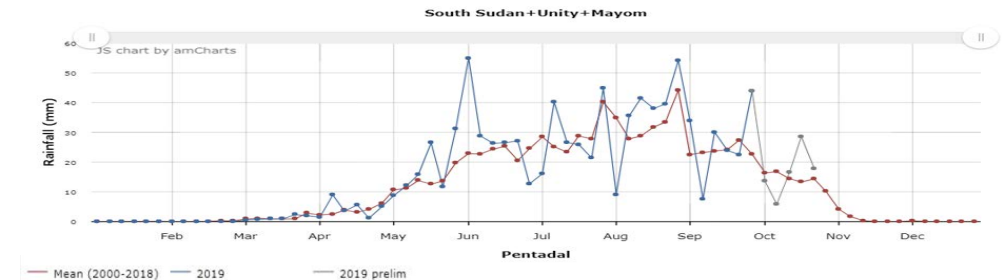
	Food Security & Livelihoods	Low
	Nutrition	High
	Water Sanitation and hygiene	High
	Health	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Excess rains have caused displacement to surrounding highlands and roadside areas and IDPs are reportedly relying on relatives or social networks for shelter and resources
- Reported destruction of crops by flooding will likely impede access to food in the short and medium-term, with reports of increased sales of livestock in the market as a coping mechanism
- Flooding has destroyed waterpoints and local community members are reportedly relying on open-water sources, such as rivers and swamps, which is a severe health risk given reports of widespread open defecation practices near rivers. This risk is further exacerbated by the reportedly flooded health and nutrition facilities in the area

### Endnotes

1. The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.

2. Early Warning Signs: <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af> as of October 2019



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# Ulang County Profile - Flooding Response

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - October 2019



## Affected Populations



**Individuals affected:** 25,001- 50,000

The numbers are indicative and have not been verified. Source: OCHA Overview Floods Matrix

## NAWG Trigger<sup>1</sup> (29th October 2019)

**Overall Risk** High

**Recommendation** Close Monitoring

NAWG: Needs Analysis Working Group

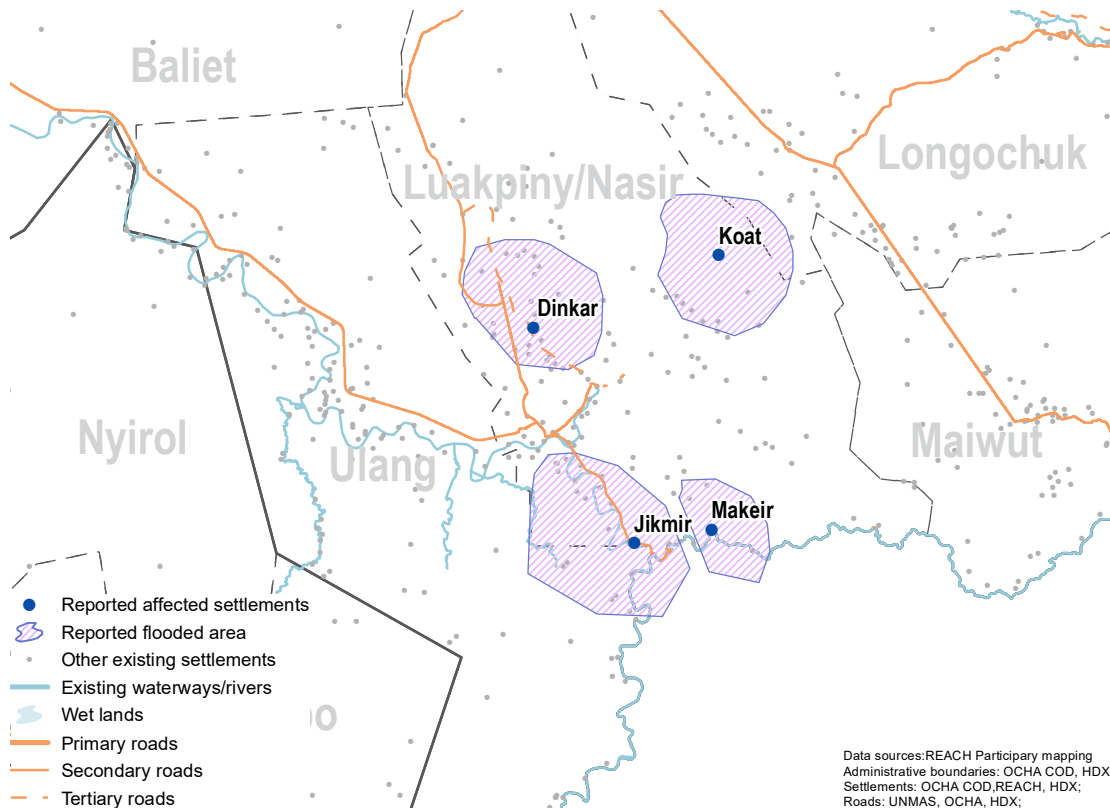
## IPC Phase (August 2019)

**Food Security & Livelihoods** 4

**Nutrition** 4

Source: [IPC - Integrated Food Security](#) Phase Classification

## Flooded Locations



## Present NAWG Trigger

	<b>Disease Outbreak</b>	No
	<b>Displacement &gt; 5000</b>	No
	<b>IPC Population in Phase 5</b>	No
	<b>GAM &gt;15%</b>	No
	<b>Increased Mortality</b>	No

## Risk of leading to a NAWG trigger

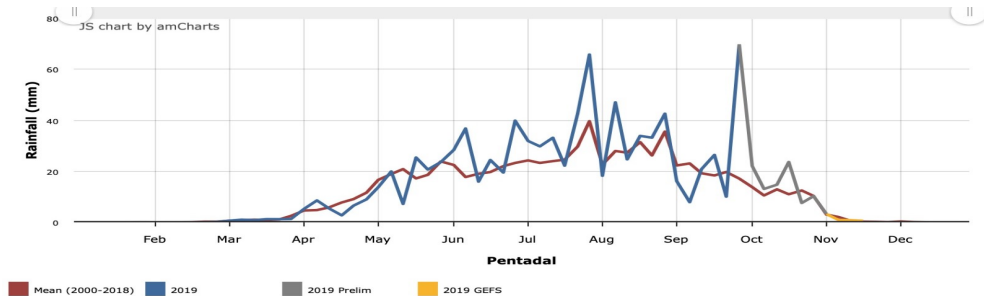
	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>	High
	<b>Nutrition</b>	Very High
	<b>Water Sanitation and hygiene</b>	High
	<b>Health</b>	High

According to Integrating Needs Tracking (INT) system, available [here](#).

## Introduction

In 2019, unprecedented flooding has reportedly washed away crops, destroyed homes, and contaminated water sources, as well as cut off or constrained access to critical basic services in some parts of the country. In many parts of South Sudan, strong coping mechanisms are already in place to deal with annual flooding, however, it is important to recognise that many households have limited capacity to adopt traditional coping mechanisms due to the cumulative impact of multiple years of shocks. To inform the emergency response, REACH conducted Key Informant interviews with local partners and authorities and Participatory Mapping between October 21 - November 5 to provide a better understanding of where atypical flooding has occurred, and its impact on the local population. The factsheet below compiles information about the flood-affected population in each county along with existing vulnerabilities identified by the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and Area of Knowledge (AoK) data to identify areas of particular concern for the humanitarian response.

## Average County Rainfall<sup>2</sup>



## Impact of Flooding (as reported by KIs)

- Flooding may have had a severe impact on cattle-keeping as grazing grounds are destroyed, migration paths are washed away and livestock disease spreads more easily
- Local populations were reportedly displaced, with women and children heading to Mandeng settlement, and men are going to Dualdong
- Key informants reported an urgent need for plastic sheets due to destroyed shelters

### Endnotes

- The Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) conducts country-wide analysis of critical humanitarian needs to support the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with emergency prioritisation. The NAWG identifies counties with any of the following 5 triggers present: Disease outbreak, Displacement >5,000 individuals, IPC Population in Phase 5, GAM > 15%, or Increased Mortality. To support prioritisation, the INT also estimates the risk that worsening humanitarian needs within sectors (FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health) may lead to one or more NAWG triggers occurring. The level of risk of NAWG triggers occurring is identified along a 4-point scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High) for each sector in each county. Based on the risk levels observed across sectors, the INT provides an overall risk classification of counties along the same scale (Low, Moderate, High, Very High). Counties with at least one NAWG trigger identified are classified as "Confirmed" in the INT system and flagged for discussion. Following discussion, the NAWG decides among 4 possible actions: no action, assessment, close monitoring or response scale-up.
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