



Mixed rainfall performance was experienced across the country, with wetter conditions prevalent in the western parts of the country.

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to satellite-based rainfall estimations, most areas in the western parts of the country received more rainfall compared to areas in the eastern part of the country (Figure 1).
Even with the variations in the amounts of actual rainfall received across the country, majority of the areas are estimated to have received above-average rainfall (dark blue areas in Figure 2).
Pockets of below-average rainfall (white to orange or red areas in Figure 2) were scattered across the country, with the likely locations affected being most of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; the eastern parts of Upper Nile State; parts of Fangak, Ayod, Duk, Pochalla, Urur and Akobo counties in Jonglei State; Kapoeta East County in Eastern Equatoria State; Rumbek Centre and Rumbek East counties in Lakes State.
The amount of rainfall and resultant soil moisture conditions across the country continue to be favourable for crop growth. However, in areas with excessive rainfall and flooding, crops have been affected (Figure 3).

FLOOD WATCH

- FAO's report on the impact of floods in Jonglei estimates that cereal losses will amount to 11 916 metric tonnes following the damage of 26 892 hectares by flood waters.
The same report indicates that about 47 555 animals have died in Twic East, Duk, Bor South and Canal Pigi following flooding that has affected an estimated 72 percent of the livestock population in the four counties. To download the Jonglei flood impact report, click on the link: https://bit.ly/3jjGsnS

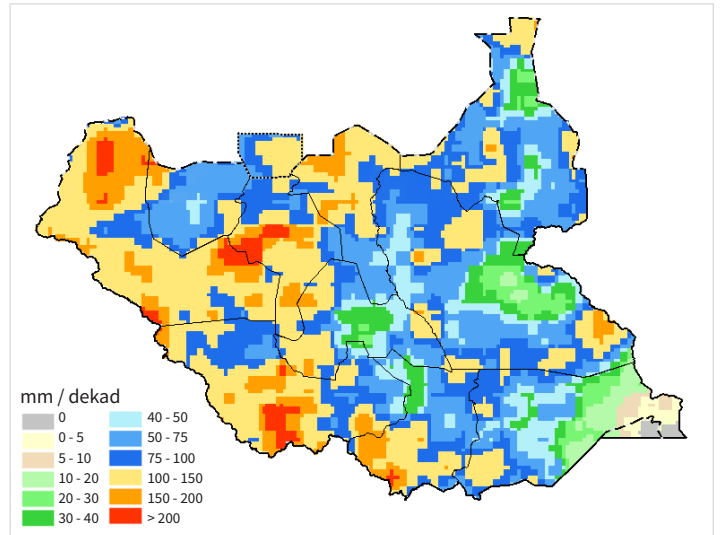


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, 11-20 September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

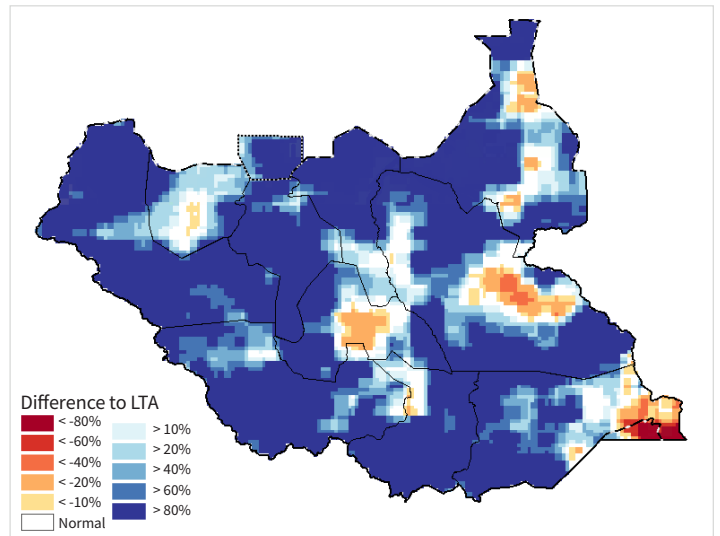


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, 11-20 September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

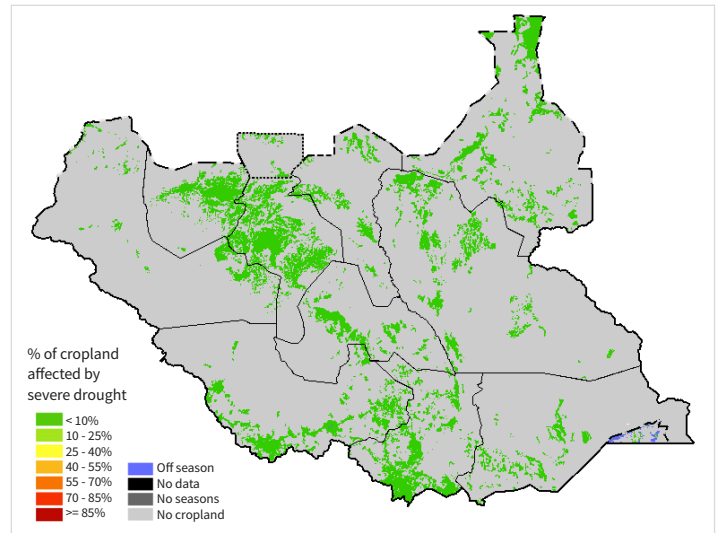


Figure 3 - Agricultural Stress Index, From start of the agricultural season to 20 September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

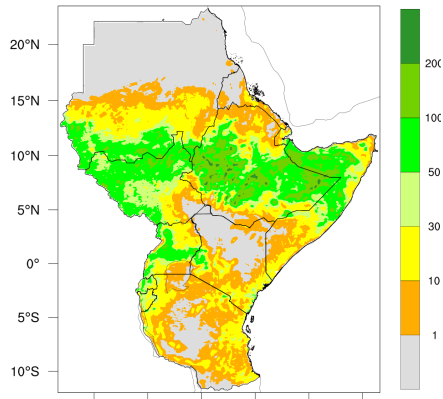


Figure 4 - Total rainfall forecast for 29 September - 06 October (Source: ICPAC)

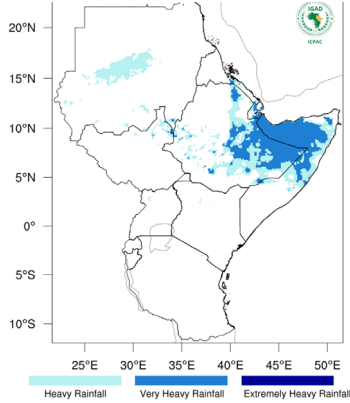


Figure 5 - Exceptional rainfall forecast for 29 September - 06 October (Source: ICPAC)

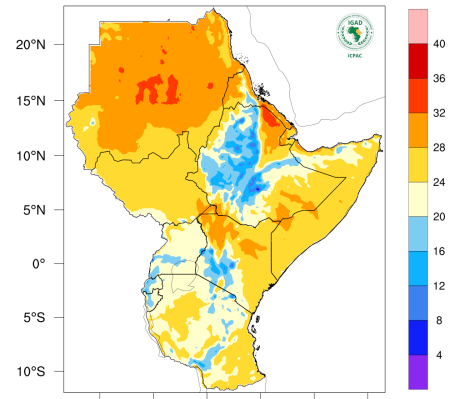


Figure 6 - Mean temperature forecast for 29 September - 06 October (Source: ICPAC)

SEASONAL FORECAST

- According to ICPAC’s seasonal forecast for 29 September to 06 October, 2020, moderate rainfall between 50-200 mm is expected in northern and western South Sudan, with dry conditions likely in south-eastern South Sudan. During the same period, much of South Sudan will likely experience moderate daily-mean temperatures between 20-32°C (Figures 4 and 6).
- In October 2020, ICPAC’s seasonal forecast indicates that wetter than usual conditions are expected in much of eastern and north-western South Sudan, and usual rainfall conditions over parts of central South Sudan. Temperature conditions over the same period are likely to be warmer than usual (Figures 7 and 8).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Following the release of FAO’s report on the impact of floods in Jonglei State, there is urgent need for response that is targeted at protecting the livelihoods of the affected households - this includes provision of vegetable seeds to capitalize on recession agriculture opportunities and provide a diversified diet to beneficiary households; scale up of livestock treatment and vaccination campaigns to address the increased cases of water-borne animal diseases; and engagement with local authorities to identify and map all the spots along the rivers where flood waters find their way into the adjacent residential and farmlands for purposes of seeking support to construct or repair infrastructure such as dykes.

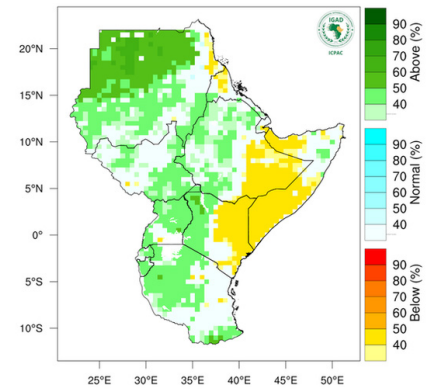


Figure 7 - Rainfall probabilistic forecast for October 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

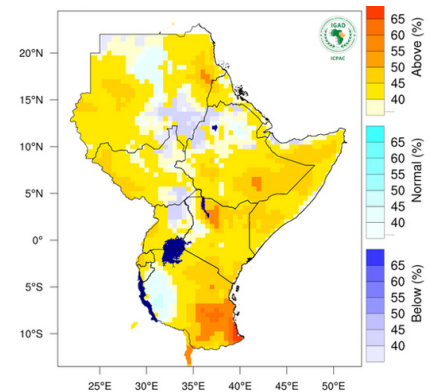


Figure 8 - Temperature probabilistic forecast for October 2020 (Source: ICPAC)



This report is produced by FAO South Sudan’s project (*Strengthening the Livelihoods of Pastoral and Agropastoral Communities in South Sudan’s Cross-border Areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda*) which is funded by the European Union.

[2020 Dekadal Seasonal Progression Tracker \(PDF\)](#)
[2020 Rainfall & NDVI Graphs and data \(MS Excel\)](#)

Project Website:

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/south-sudan-cross-border-project/en/>

CLIMIS Portal:

https://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps in this bulletin do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-FAO. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

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