For the next 15 days (12-26 July) much heavier rainfall than those of both the last two weeks and the long-term average is expected, hence an increased risk of flooding in WBeG, Unity and Upper Nile.

From March-1st to June-30th 2020 increased rainfall was experienced for much of South Sudan.

Flood incident since mid-May until now, were reported in some Payams of Juba, Bor-South, Payinjar, Twic-East counties and flood waters are still standing affecting crops, livestock and left many households displaced requiring shelter, WASH and some food.

The cumulative heavy rains experienced in May and June, and the expected high rains in July is likely to result in more flooding across the flood prone areas as in 2019.

2020 may be a good agricultural season, except for the flooded areas and those affected by desert locusts.
15 Days rainfall forecast (July 12 – July 26)

- The rainfall forecast for the next 15 days (July 12th to 26th), indicate heavier rains that those forecasted for the last two weeks in most parts of the country.
- Forecasted rains range between medium to heavy rains (100 and 300mm).
- **Very Heavy rains** are expected in counties of Raja (WBeG), Pariang, Mayendit, Leer (Unity), Fangak, Panyikang, Fashoda (Upper Nile) and some areas in Lakes, Warrap and the both Western and Central Equatoria.
- Most of these areas were among the 2019 flood affected counties.

For most parts of the country, very high rainfall compared to long-term average (50 to 200mm above normal average) is expected particularly in WBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Western and Central Equatoria.

The expected heavy rainfall, means that populations in the flood prone areas should move to higher ground and that a close monitoring of flood incidents across the country should be increased.
Cumulative rains in May and June coupled with the forecasted heavy rains in July, is likely to result in increased flooding in the flood prone areas as experienced in 2019.

- Since March 2020, rains continued to increase both in observed quantities and distribution across the country.
- The entire country experienced rains not less than 100mm of cumulative monthly, with most of the counties receiving heavier rains (200 to 250mm).
- The second 10 days of June (10th to 20th) was marked with less rains compared to the first dekad.
- Rains were heavy in the eastern parts in the 1st dekad of June and in the 3rd dekad, medium-heavy rains were observed in the western and southern part of the country.
- In May, medium to heavy rains were observed, with the season also starting in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states (central-east).
Through VAM FP weekly flood incident reporting mechanism, floods were reported in:

- **Juba county** (Northern Bari – Since May 15 until now, area is flooded). People, crops and infrastructure were affected. Some 350HHs are said in needs of Food Assistance. Affected HHs were currently relocated to the mainland, field office recommends more data collection/follow-up as no IRNA was conducted so far.

- **Bor South** The affected villages include; Achiendir, Lankbaar, Malu, Nigel, Tibek, Hai, Panjak, Thouawai, Moldoor, Hai Machour, Lakeyak, Kondai, Arek, Palliate, Leudiet and Pabial. Anyidi, Bor – Since May 18 until now, area is flooded. About 1800HHs of the total 2346HHs affected were reported displaced. A severe loss is anticipated for submerged standing crops. Houses and several other infrastructure were submerged. Several sectors are affected.

- **Twic East** (Ajuong, Pakeer – Since June 18, area still flooded). About 3500HHs reported displaced. Crops in farms completely ravaged. Community working hard to rehabilitate broken dykes. FO Led rapid assessment recommended as currently no IRNA was conducted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Flooded Since:</th>
<th>Affected HHs</th>
<th>Displaced HHs</th>
<th>Crop damages</th>
<th>Damaged houses</th>
<th>In need of food</th>
<th>In need of shelter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panyijiar</td>
<td>Jun-20 100%</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor south</td>
<td>May-20 33%</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic east</td>
<td>Jun-20 40%</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>May-20 6%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer: These are estimated damages reported by our FPs subject for validation through IRNAs reporting.
• Since March this year, observed rains (quantities and distribution) across the country are exponentially increasing.
• Forecasted heavy rains above normal average for all parts of the country are expected during the month of July.
• CHIRPS data from the WFP Dataviz are indicating that rains in the 3rd dekad were like those in the 1st and slightly higher to those observed during the 2nd dekad.
• According to the same source, the states of CES, Lakes, EES, WES and WBeG indicates the third dekad had more rains above normal average.
Precipitations are positively correlated with Normalized Difference vegetation index (NDVI), the more the rains the more vegetation.

Since the beginning of this year, NDVI in all states was above both the normal and last year’s average especially for the states of Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei.

The observed NDVI are strongly linked to early start of the rainy and cropping season in most parts of the country, starting from the Eastern Equatoria where observed rains of March and April were higher that both the normal and last year’s average.

Apart from the flooding events that will disrupt cropping activities, 2020 may be a good agricultural season.
NDVI: 2019 - 2020

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Upper Nile

Warrap

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Unity

Western Equatoria