



Flood-affected Jonglei and Lakes states face population displacement, asset losses and livestock migration in search of dry land and pasture

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to satellite-based rainfall estimated, in the first Dekad of August, most areas in the central and western parts of the country experienced rainfall above 50 mm (blue, yellow and orange areas in Figure 1), with the border areas found in the eastern part of the country experiencing lower amounts of rainfall that were below 50 mm (green areas in Figure 1).
- Compared to the long-term average, the rainfall experienced in the central and western parts of the country was largely within the amount of rainfall expected at this time of year. However, there were some locations where the amount of rainfall experienced was more than 80 percent compared to normal (dark blue areas in Figure 2) e.g. Panyijjar in Unity State; Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Budi, and parts of Lopa/Lafon and Torit in Eastern Equatoria State; Bor South in Jonglei State; Awerial in Lakes State; Tonj South in Warrap; and the northern parts of Abyei, Aweil East in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and Pariang in Unity State.
- Due to the rainfall that is spatially and temporally well distributed across the country, majority of the crops are performing well (Figure 3), with crops undergoing moisture stress in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal. For most of Northern Bahr el Ghazal in particular, this year's rainy season has been below average

FLOOD WATCH

- Since May, South Sudan has experienced flooding in various counties, including Bor South, Twic East, Ayod, and Pochalla of Jonglei State; Panyijjar of Unity State; and Awerial of Lakes

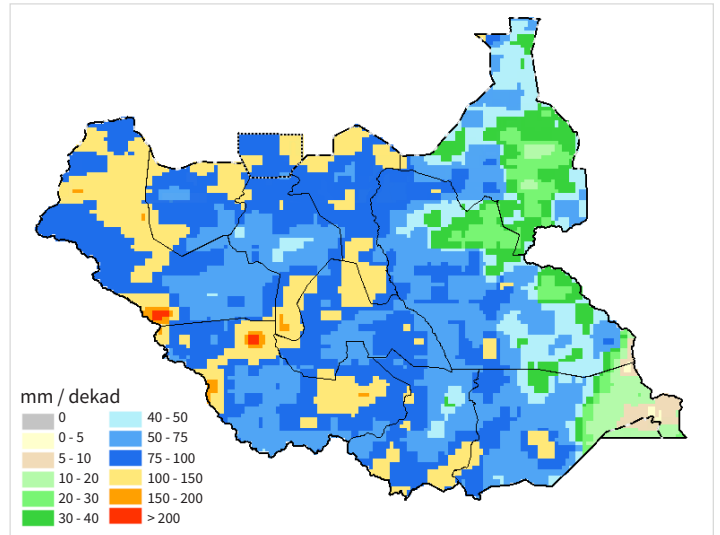


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, Dekad 1, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

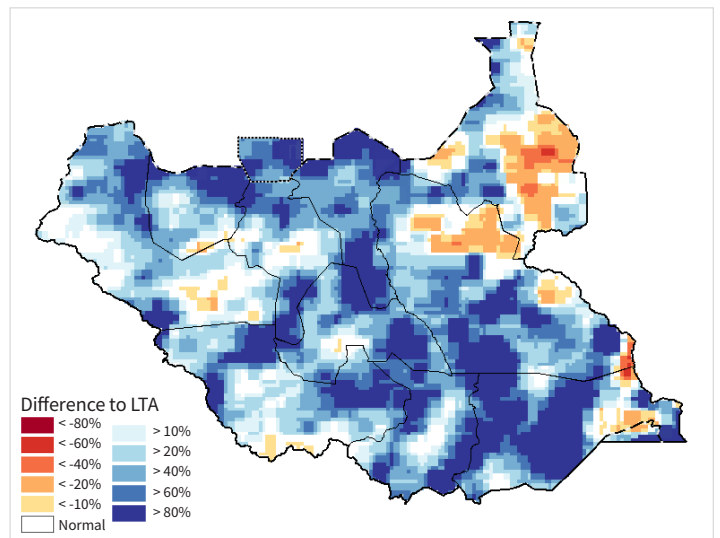


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 1, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

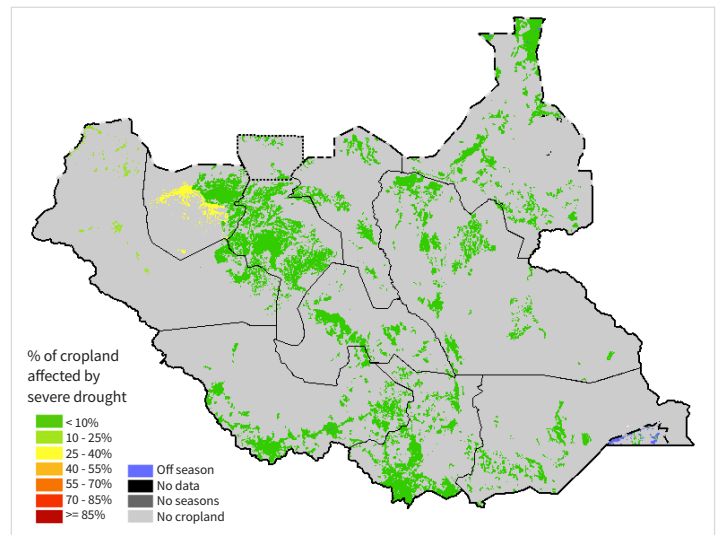


Figure 3 - Agricultural Stress Index, From start of the agricultural season to Dekad 1 of August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

State. Other than the primary outcomes associated with flooding e.g. displacement and loss of assets and lives, in some cases e.g. Panyijiar, the flooding caused a southward migration of livestock into the Equatorias - a situation that is likely to result in conflict with the farming communities, as well increase exposure to cattle raiding.

- The latest counties to experience flooding are Twic East, Pochalla and Ayod in Jonglei State, as well as Awerial in Lakes State. In Pochalla, reports indicate that all five Payams of Adongo, Akiela, Burator, Omiela, and Pochalla have been affected, affecting the population, livestock and crops. For some of Pochalla’s Payams, such as Burator which is closer to the border, its population has crossed the border into Ethiopia in search of high, dry ground.
- States that are most at risk of flooding (or continuing to flood) include Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Upper Nile, and Warrap. Northern Bahr el Ghazal that was severely affected by flooding last year is likely to be less affected this year. *The list of areas at risk of flooding will continue to be updated as the rainy season progresses and peaks. **FAO is in the process of assessing the impact of floods on crops and livestock and will share the report once finalized. The findings will then inform humanitarian response and programming.***

SEASONAL FORECAST

- According to ICPAC’s rainfall prediction for August 2020, majority of the country will experience normal rainfall, with slightly above normal rainfall likely to be experienced towards the western parts of the country, as well as the border areas of Pochalla and Pibor counties of Jonglei State.
- For August 2020, ICPAC’s temperature forecast for South Sudan is that the northeastern parts of the country will experience warmer than usual temperatures. The southern border of the country will experience the usual mean temperatures, whereas the northern part of the country, particularly Unity State, will experience cooler than usual mean temperatures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to monitor the floods in the country, provide assistance to the affected populations and invest in infrastructure to control flooding from rivers.
- Following the flooding that has resulted in the southward, abnormal migration of livestock, it is important to coordinate with local authorities along these routes and reduce the risk or amount of conflict between farmers and herders.



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.

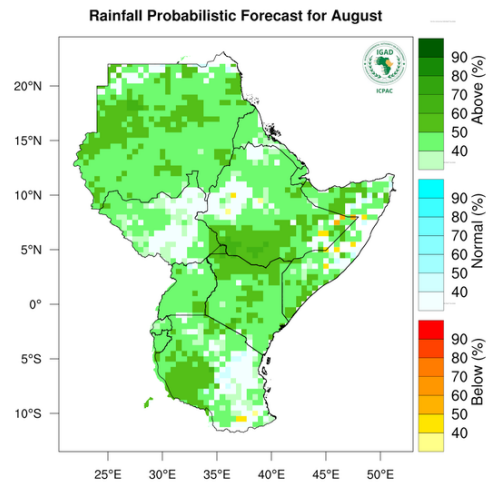


Figure 4 - Rainfall forecast for August 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

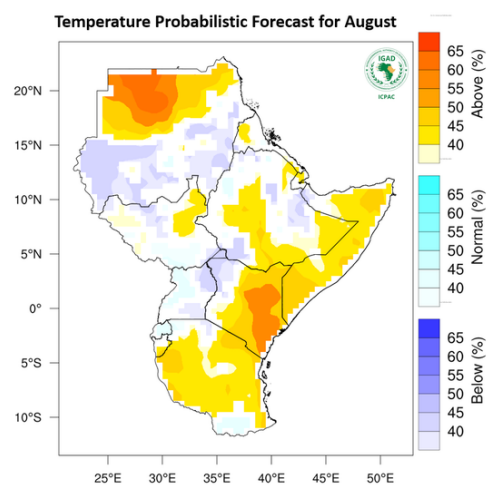


Figure 5 - Temperature forecast for August 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

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