



As the rainfall season approaches its end, heavy rainfall is concentrated in the western parts of the country, especially Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the first *Dekad* of September, moderate (50-200 mm) and heavy (above 200 mm) rainfall was concentrated in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, most of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, as well as parts of Lakes and Central Equatoria states (yellow and orange areas in Figure 1).
- Most of the areas in the southern and western parts of the country recorded above-average rainfall in the first *Dekad* of September. Furthermore, despite most of Eastern Equatoria State having received light to moderate rainfall that was below 100 mm, this rainfall was considered above-average rainfall when compared to long-term - indicative of an area that is generally dry (dark blue areas in Figure 2). Most of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile states recorded normal to below-normal rainfall, consistent with the expected seasonal reduction in the amount of rainfall across most of the country (yellow, orange and red areas in Figure 2).
- Most of the agricultural areas of the country continue to exhibit adequate soil moisture content, manifesting in the form of healthy vegetation. Crop conditions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal continue to improve because of the favourable rainfall in the first *Dekad* of September (Figure 3).

FLOOD WATCH

- While no reports of new flooding have been received for the first *Dekad* of September, most of the areas previously affected by flooding continue to be in need of urgent and multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to save lives and livelihoods. Rapid assessments are also necessary to understand the magnitude of needs.

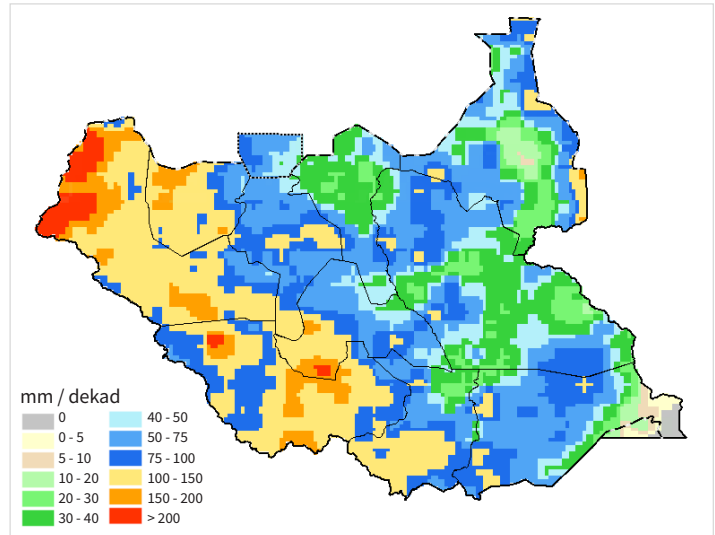


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, Dekad 1, September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

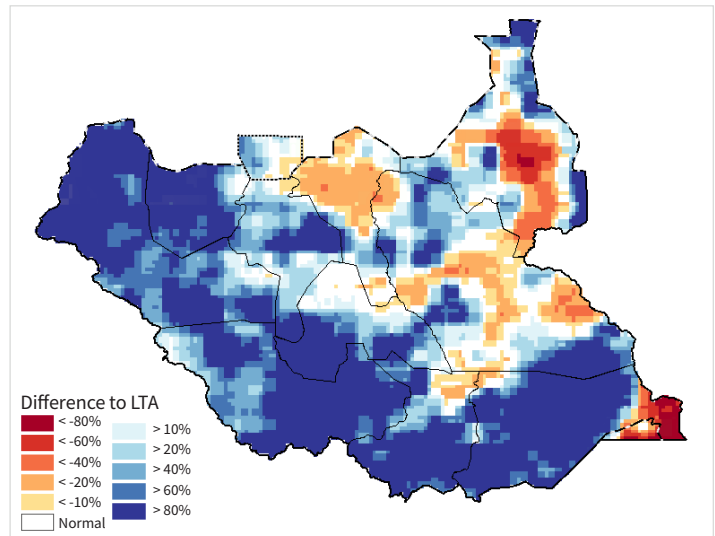


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 1, September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

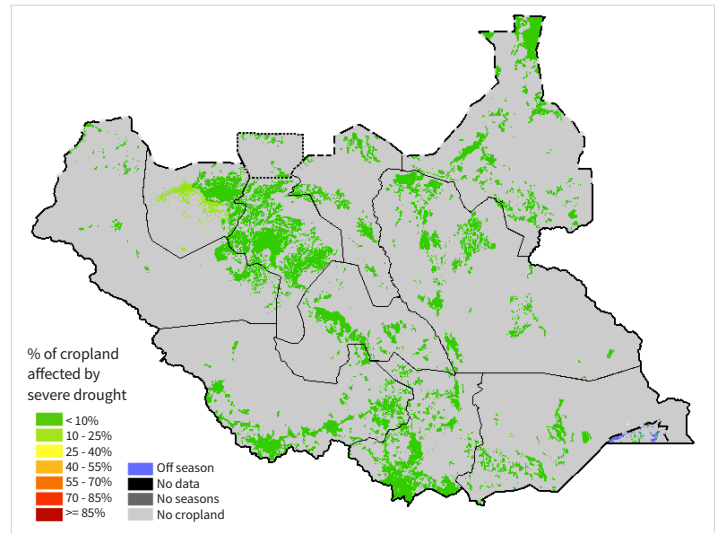


Figure 3 - Agricultural Stress Index, From start of the agricultural season to Dekad 1 of September 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

SEASONAL FORECAST

- According to ICPAC’s rainfall forecast for 15-22 September 2020 (Figure 4), moderate rainfall between 50-200 mm is likely to fall in north-western to south-western South Sudan. Light rainfall less than 50 mm is likely in western and central South Sudan. Dry conditions are likely in south-eastern South Sudan. All of the rainfall trends forecasted are not exceptional and fall within the normal, seasonally expected range (Figure 5).
- According to ICPAC, daily mean temperature between 20-32°C are likely to be experienced in South Sudan (Figure 6).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance should continue being delivered to the flood-affected populations.
- Fishing kits should be distributed to populations that live near water bodies so as to take advantage of the anticipated increase in availability of fish.
- As the rainy season starts coming to an end and water-borne diseases start to increase for both humans and livestock, provision of appropriate health services should be scaled up.
- Humanitarian agencies involved in livelihood activities should start preparing for the dry season response to ensure that farming communities are equipped to take advantage of the residual soil moisture once the rainy season comes to an end.

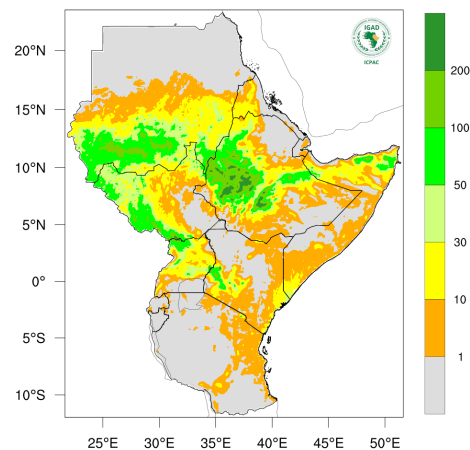


Figure 4 - Rainfall forecast (mm) for 15-22 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

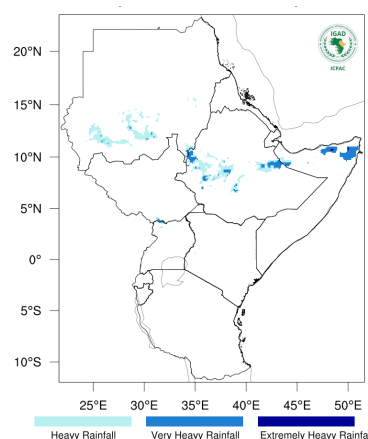


Figure 5 - Exceptional rainfall for 15-22 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

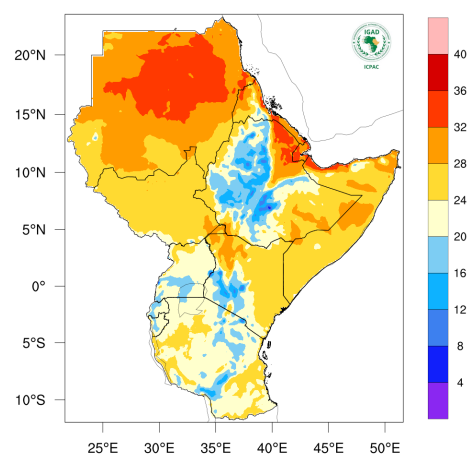


Figure 6 - Mean temperature forecast for 15-22 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)



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.

Contacts

Mark Nyeko
Agrometeorologist
Mark.Nyeko@fao.org

Nicholas Kerandi
Food Security Analyst
Nicholas.Kerandi@fao.org

FAO South Sudan
Juba, South Sudan
FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org

**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**
www.fao.org/south-sudan