



6 out of 10 States have been affected by floods so far, with Jonglei and Lakes most affected. Flood impact assessments are necessary to understand the magnitude of needs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the second *Dekad* of August, most of the western part of the country experienced heavy rainfall (dark blue and orange areas in Figure 1). Other parts of the country that experienced heavy rainfall include Pibor in Jonglei State and most of Upper Nile State.
- Above average rainfall fell in most parts of the country, with the exception of Pariang in Unity State and all the counties of Jonglei except Pibor County (Compared to the long-term average, dark blue areas in Figure 2 experienced above-average rainfall; white areas experienced normal rainfall; orange areas experienced below-normal rainfall).
- Across the country, most of the crop growing areas have sufficient soil moisture and are performing well, with the exception of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (all counties except Aweil East are experiencing soil moisture stress) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (Figure 3).

FLOOD WATCH

- The flooding in South Sudan that started as early as May has since affected at least six States i.e. Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria. All flooding incidents reported in these States are a result of heavy rainfall as well as overflowing of rivers into adjacent settlements.
- According to estimates generated by both the government and the humanitarian community, an estimated 600 000 people have been affected, with the worst hit States being Jonglei and Lakes. The affected populations have been displaced, lost their assets (houses, household goods,

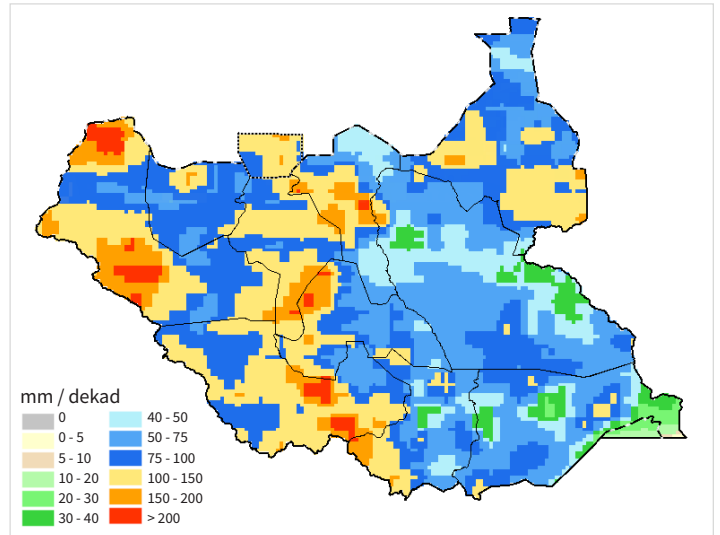


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, Dekad 2, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

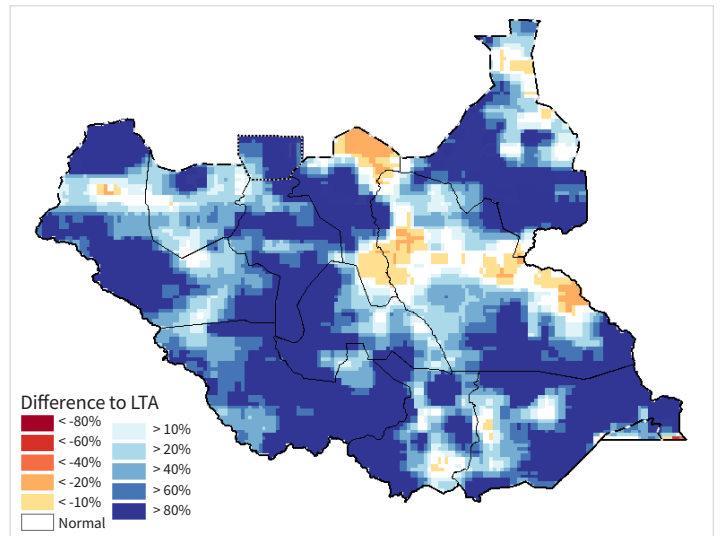


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 2, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

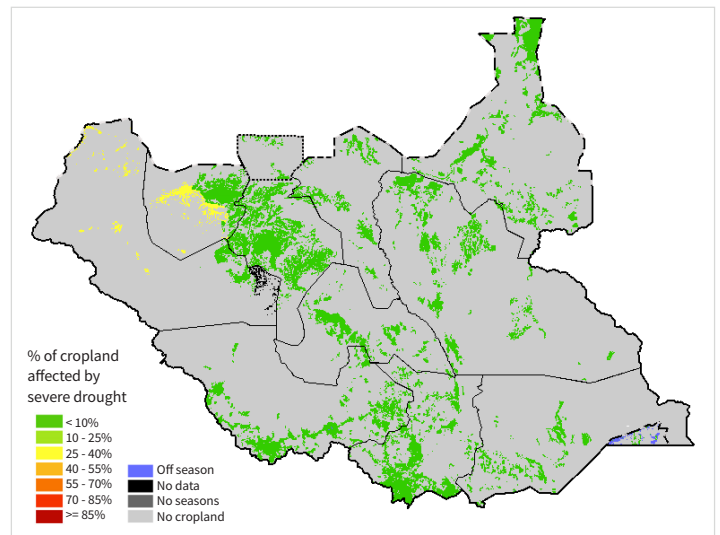


Figure 3 - Agricultural Stress Index, From start of the agricultural season to Dekad 2 of August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

livestock etc.) and crops in the farms.

- **FAO is currently in the process of finalizing a report on the impact of the floods on agriculture in Jonglei State - the most affected - and will be sharing the report soon. Thereafter, FAO will also compile crop damage reports for the other States also.**

SEASONAL FORECAST

- According to ICPAC’s rainfall forecast for 25 August to 01 September 2020, western and central South Sudan will experience moderate rainfall (50-200 mm) (Figure 4). Dry conditions are expected in most parts of Kapoeta East. According to Figure 5, no exceptionally heavy rainfall is expected in any location in South Sudan.
- According to ICPAC’s mean temperature forecast for 25 August to 01 September 2020, moderate temperatures (ranging from 20-32°C) (Figure 6).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated logistical and movement challenges, FSL partners should work together to conduct flood impact assessments so as to understand the magnitude of the damage caused by the floods to farmlands, infrastructure, markets etc. and how this will contribute to or exacerbate food insecurity.
- The government and FAO should conduct training for farmers so as to equip them with knowledge and technologies that will assist them reduce crop losses to flooding. This includes building of dykes to limit flow of water onto crops and/or digging of channels to guide water away from farmlands where the land elevation supports such a solution. The farmers should also be taught how to build flood-resistant storage facilities for their harvests.

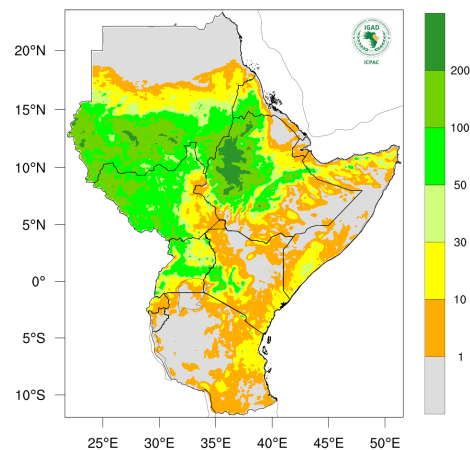


Figure 4 - Rainfall forecast (mm) for 25 August - 01 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

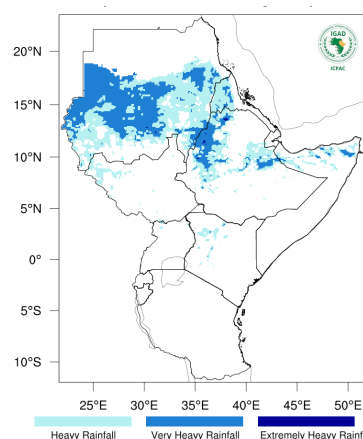


Figure 5 - Exceptional rainfall for 25 August to 01 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

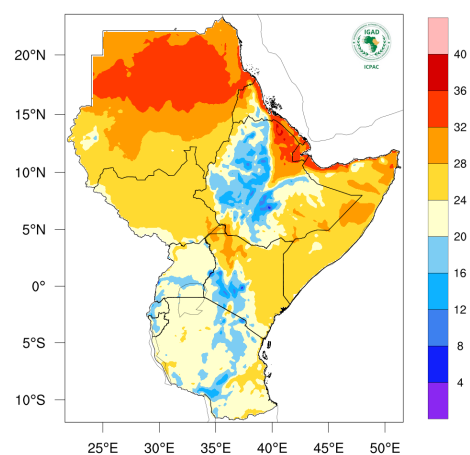


Figure 6 - Mean temperature forecast for 25 August to September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)



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