



Rainy season progresses with above-average rainfall in most parts of Eastern Equatoria, Unity, Warrap and the western parts of Jonglei

HIGHLIGHTS

- The second Dekad of June was characterised by rainfall between 100 mm and 200 mm in most of Unity and Warrap States as well as the western parts of Jonglei State and the northern parts of Lakes State (Figure 1). The northern parts of Renk and Manyo counties also experienced more than 100 mm of rainfall.
- Above-average rainfall (i.e. rainfall estimated at more than 80 percent when compared to the long-term average) was experienced in most parts of Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Warrap States. Other parts of the country that experienced similar amounts of rainfall include the Abyei region, the northern parts of Renk and Manyo counties in Upper Nile State, Maridi County in Western Equatoria State, parts of Aweil East, Aweil South and Aweil West in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and the parts of Raga County in Western Bahr el Ghazal that are bordering the Central African Republic (Figure 2).
- Normal to below-normal rainfall was experienced in the south-eastern tip of Kapoeta East County, including the counties of Pibor, Pochalla, Akobo, Ulang, Nasir, Maiwut and Longochuk (Figure 2, the strip of white to orange coloured areas on the eastern part of the country bordering Ethiopia). Parts of Western Equatoria, Lakes, Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states also experienced similar conditions.

FORECAST

Rainfall Forecast: According to the ICPAC forecast for July 2020, most of South Sudan is likely to experience above-normal rainfall except Northern Bahr el Ghazal and most of Western Bahr el Ghazal. At the same time, the south-eastern parts of the country, particularly Eastern Equatoria State, are likely to experience wetter conditions that are estimated at about 50-60 percent above normal (Figure 3).

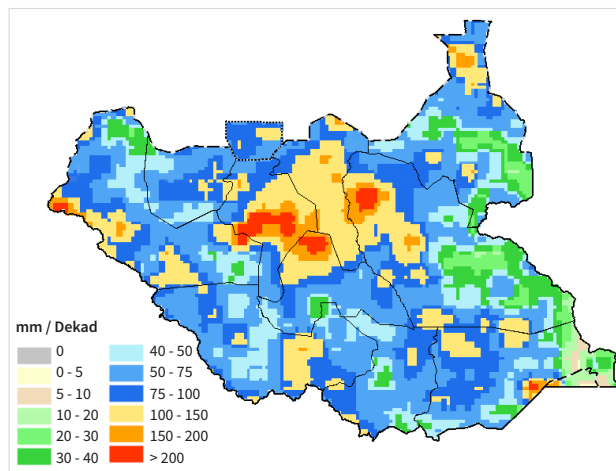


Figure 1: Estimated rainfall, Dekad 2, June 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

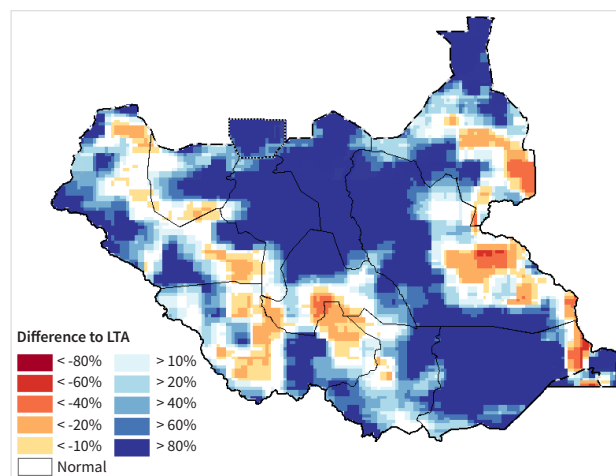


Figure 2: Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 2, June 2020 (Long-term average period is 1989-2015)

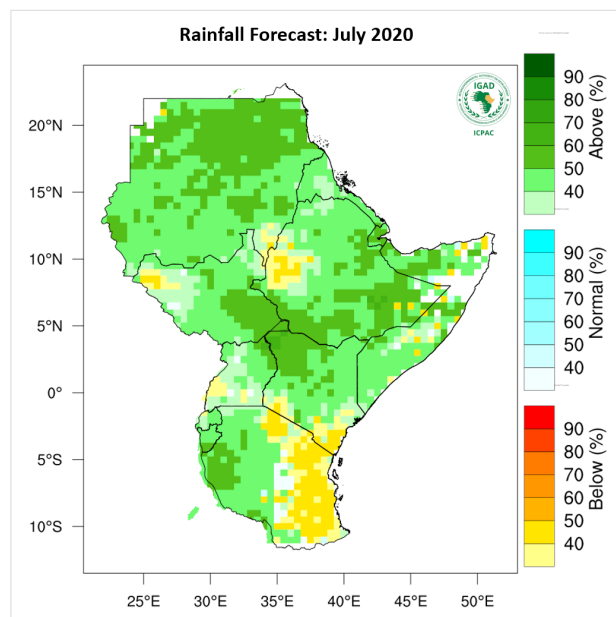


Figure 3: Rainfall forecast for July 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

Temperature Forecast: In July 2020, and according to ICPAC’s forecast (Figure 4), the southern parts of South Sudan are likely to experience hotter than normal temperatures, while the rest of the country will likely experience normal temperatures, except for Kapoeta East and the eastern part of Pibor where cooler temperatures are expected.

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The wet conditions, particularly in the northern parts of the country will limit physical movement and particularly affect market functionality as supply trucks take longer to resupply markets due to poor road conditions.
- Incidences of water-borne diseases will increase.
- The rainfall conditions are however favourable for farmers (adequate soil moisture) and pastoralists (availability of water and pasture).
- Flood monitoring should continue, particularly in areas found along the River Nile and its tributaries, as well as low-lying flood-prone areas. Communication of early-warning messages via platforms such as radio and community-based meetings is encouraged.

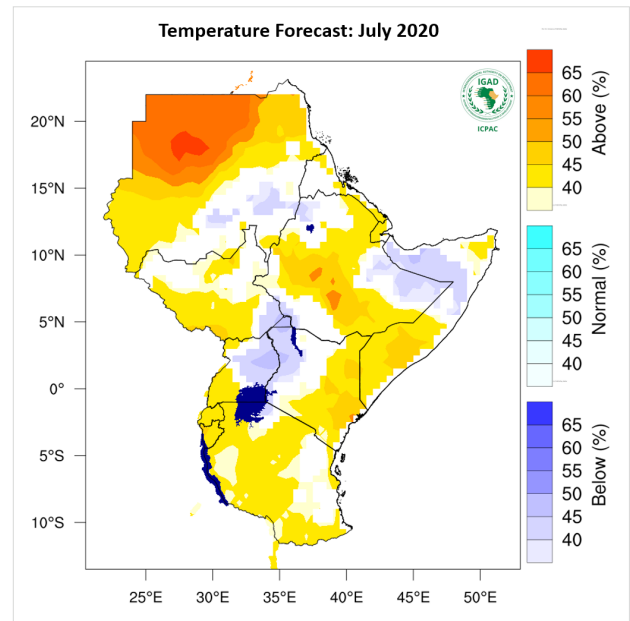


Figure 4: Temperature forecast for July 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

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.

FAO’S FLOOD RESPONSE IN BOR

In collaboration with State Authorities and humanitarian partners, FAO through the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP) is participating in a multi-sectoral emergency flood response (Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Items, FSL, Nutrition, Health, WASH) in Bor town of Bor South County in Jonglei State. As part of the response, FAO is going to provide 1 800 fishing kits (two different sizes of hooks, mono-filament coil, and twine) to enable the affected population access food immediately. According to a rapid assessment that was conducted following the flooding in Bor, the majority of the 1 800 households that were affected were engaged in vegetable production along the river. Therefore, ELRP will also provide vegetable kits (onion, okra, tomatoes, kale), agricultural hand tools (*maloda*) and crop seeds (cowpea).



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 \(PDF, 1.5 MB\)](#)
[2020 Rainfall & NDVI Graphs and data \(MS Excel, 190 KB\)](#)

Project Website:

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

CLIMIS Portal:

<http://www.climis-southsudan.org>

View Rain Gauge Data on the CLIMIS Portal:

http://www.climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

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