



*Lakes State is the wettest, even as river levels begin to rise again in Bor and Twic East, increasing the risk of floods*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- In the third dekad of June 2020, heavy rainfall estimated at above 100 mm was experienced in most of Lakes State, in the southern parts of Central Equatoria State, in the eastern parts of Western Equatoria State, northern parts of Unity State and south-western parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal (Figure 1). Rainfall that was at least 80 percent more than the long-term average was experienced in Lakes State, southern parts of Central Equatoria, western parts of Eastern Equatoria, eastern parts of Western Equatoria, north-western parts of Unity State and parts of Raga bordering the Central Africa Republic (dark blue areas in Figure 2). Conversely, most of Upper Nile State, the eastern parts of Jonglei State, western parts of Warrap, western parts of Warrap and eastern parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal experienced rainfall of 30 mm or less (orange to red areas in Figure 2).
- Since the start of the rainfall season this year, June has been the wettest month, with majority of the country experiencing cumulative monthly rainfall that exceeds 200 mm (red areas in Figure 3). Majority of the locations that experienced above-average rainfall were concentrated at the center of country, from the north to the South (dark blue areas in Figure 4).

### FLOOD WATCH

- With the heavy rainfall being experienced in parts of the country, the risk of floods abounds. Analysis of historical trends indicate that the year **2020 has been the wettest in the region in the last 40 years**, even compared to last year.
- Field reports indicate flooding occurred in

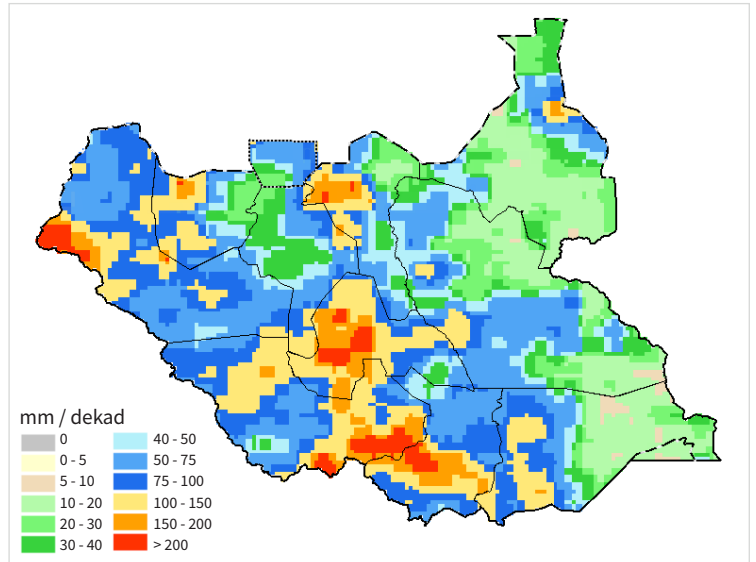


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, Dekad 3, June 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

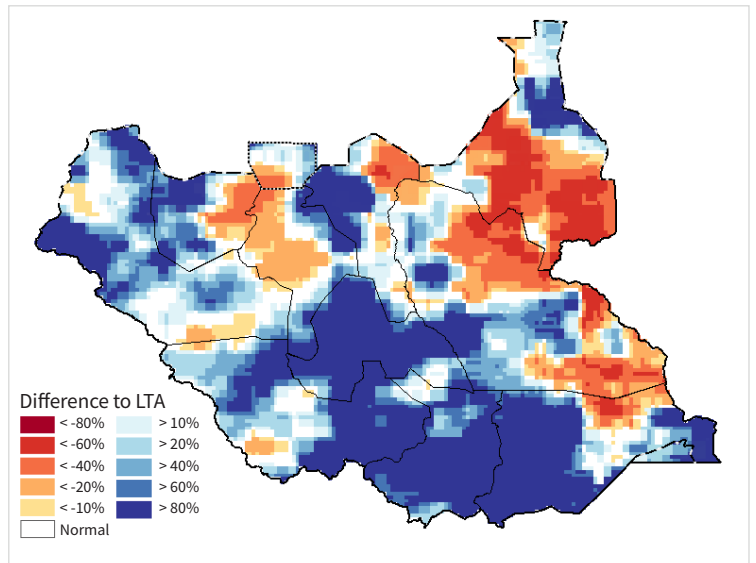


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 3, June 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

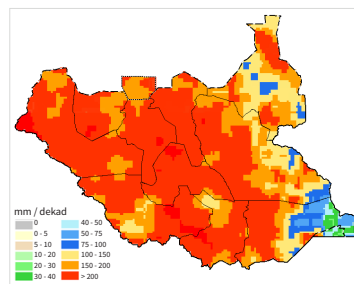


Figure 3 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, 3rd Dekad, June 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

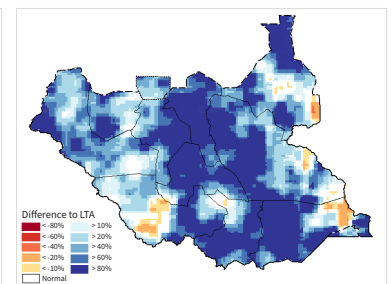


Figure 4 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, 3rd Dekad, June 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

Panyijiar because of increased river levels and broken dykes. This led to displacement of populations and loss of livestock and assets. Humanitarian actors are on the ground conducting assessments in readiness for response.

- Field reports indicate that the flood waters that had subsided in **Bor** have started to rise again and the risk of another wave of flooding is high.
- Further upstream in **Twic East**, there are threats of flash floods from the River Nile. The primary dyke is broken at Pakeer and Ajuong Payams. The roads conditions have also started worsening as the rainfall season progresses. According to field reports, the rainfall is yet to peak, increasing worry about the risk of excessive flooding later on.

**SEASONAL FORECAST**

- According to ICPAC’s rainfall prediction for 1-10 July 2020, heavy rainfall above 200 mm is expected in isolated areas around the South Sudan - Sudan border. Most areas in the central and western parts of the country will experience rainfall estimated at between 50 and 200 mm. Less rainfall, of less than 50 mm, will be experienced in the southern parts of the country (Figure 5). Even with these predictions, cases of excessively heavy rainfall leading to flash floods or prolonged periods of dry spells are likely in some isolated locations. The eastern parts of Eastern Equatoria, in Kapoeta East, are likely to experience very low rainfall of not more than 10 mm during the same period -trend analysis of this season’s rainfall patterns in eastern Kapoeta East confirm the likelihood of this low amount of rainfall.

- According to ICPAC’s temperature prediction for 01-10 July 2020,

most of South Sudan will experience moderate daily-mean temperature between 20-30°C expected over South Sudan , with the northern parts of the country warmer than the southern parts of the country (Figure 6).

**IMPLICATIONS OF THE SEASON’S PROGRESSION**

- The wet conditions across the country are favourable for agro-pastoralists as their crops and livestock are benefitting.
- The wet and warm conditions continue to be favourable to desert locusts currently located in Eastern Equatoria State.
- With increased rainfall, the incidences of water-borne diseases for humans and livestock are likely to increase.
- The risk of flooding is high for locations found in areas that are identified as flood-prone or at-risk of flooding.
- Road conditions across the country will continue to deteriorate as the rainy season progresses. This will limit physical movement, affect market supply routes and likely result in increased cost of goods in the affected markets.

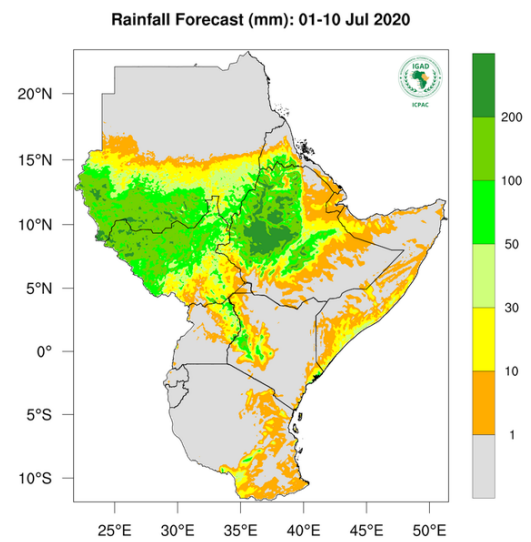


Figure 5 - Rainfall forecast for 1-10 July 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

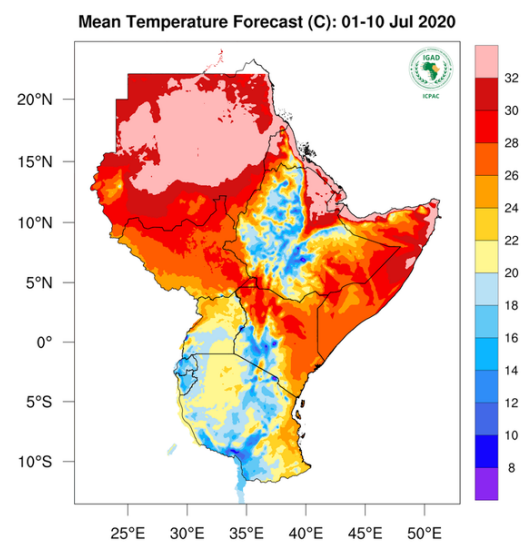


Figure 6 - Temperature forecast for 1-10 July 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Speedy delivery of humanitarian support to the displaced populations in Panyijiar who are in need of shelter, NFIs, WASH and FSL support.
- In Twic East, the risk of flooding is alarming and the community is trying to work on the weak parts of the primary dyke. Already, a meeting was requested by local authorities last month to assess the damage on the dyke and it was attended by majority of the humanitarian agencies in Twic East. Some dyke sites could not be reached because of too much water. The local authorities have requested all agencies to join together to repair the dyke especially on the weak sections so as to limit the impact of the floods should they occur. **Humanitarian agencies should heed the call by local authorities and support repair efforts.**
- Health interventions targeted at humans and livestock should be scaled up to counter the increased incidences of water-born diseases during this wet season.

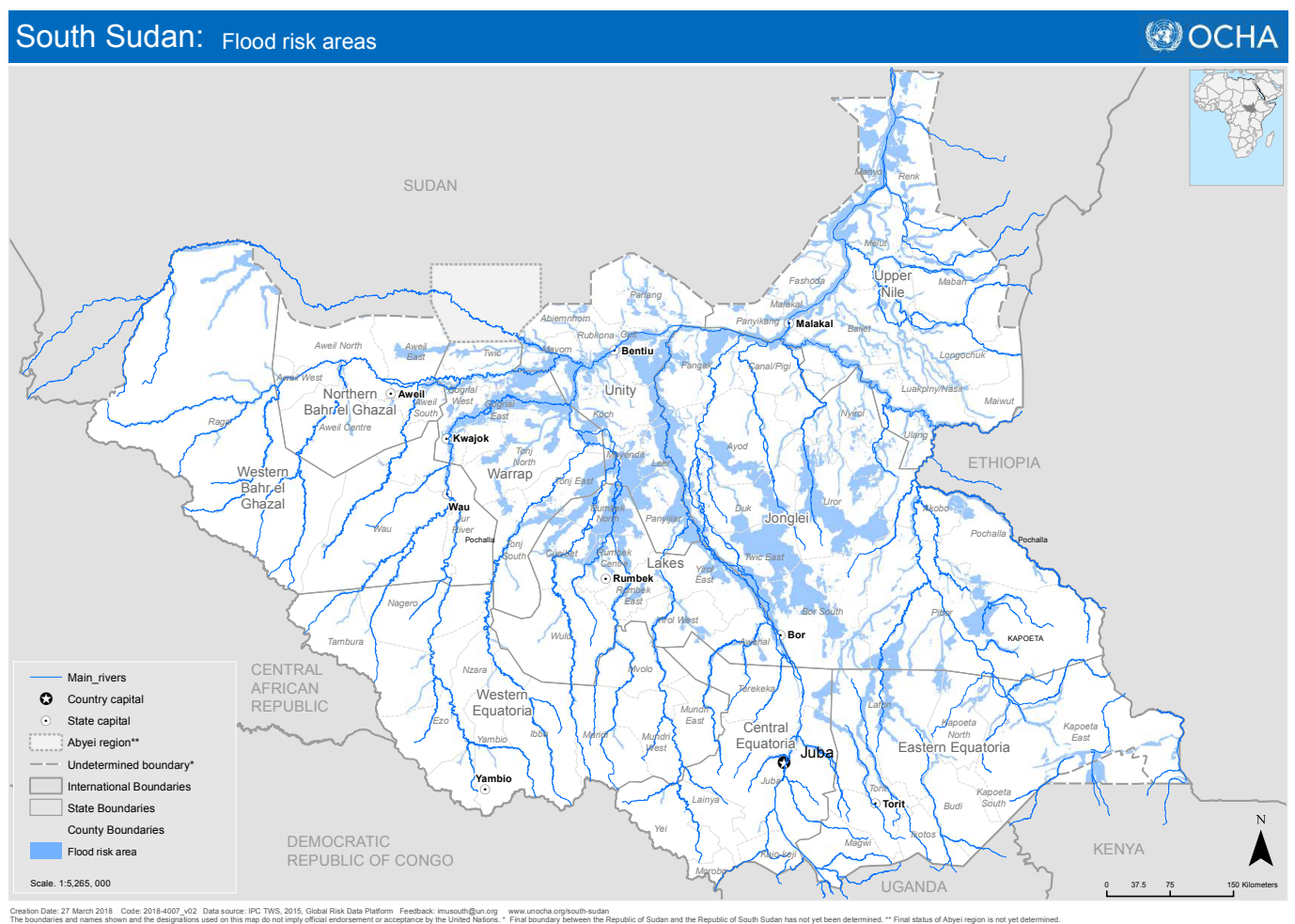


Figure 7 - South Sudan flood-risk map (Source: UNOCHA, South Sudan)



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 \(PDF, 1.02MB\)](#)  
[2020 Rainfall & NDVI Graphs and data \(MS Excel, 183KB\)](#)

**Project Website:**  
<http://www.fao.org/in-action/south-sudan-cross-border-project/en/>  
**CLIMIS Portal:**  
[https://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall\\_data](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.

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