



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 third *Dekad* of August, rainfall was distributed across most parts of the country. However, rainfall above 100 mm was experienced in most parts of following states: Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria (yellow and orange areas in Figure 1).
- Above average rainfall was experienced in almost all of Upper Nile (except parts of Manyo), Central Equatoria (all counties except Terekeka), Eastern Equatoria (Magwi and Torit), Warrap (Tonj South and Tonj East), Jonglei (Pochalla and eastern parts of Pibor), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (parts of Aweil West and Aweil South), Western Equatoria (western parts of Ibba), and the western part of Raga (dark blue areas in Figure 2).
- Compared to the previous two dekads of August 2020, the distribution and intensity of rainfall in the third dekad improved and this alleviated the dry conditions that had been observed in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Northern Bahr el Ghazal since the beginning of the month (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,

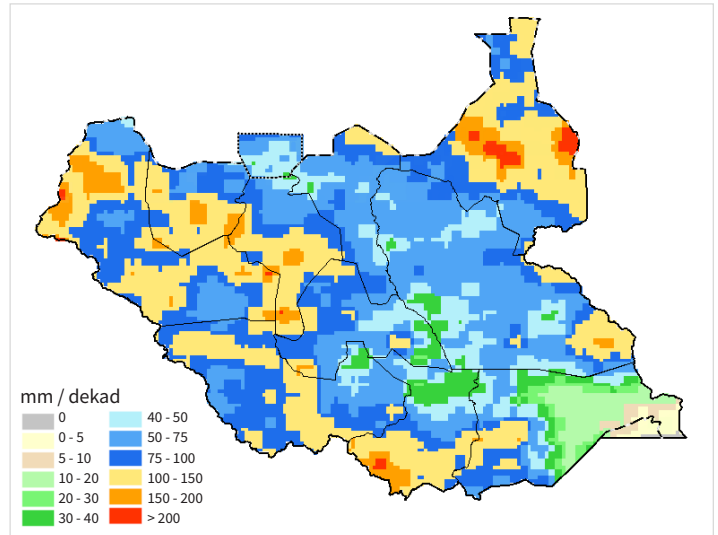


Figure 1 - Estimated rainfall, Dekad 3, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

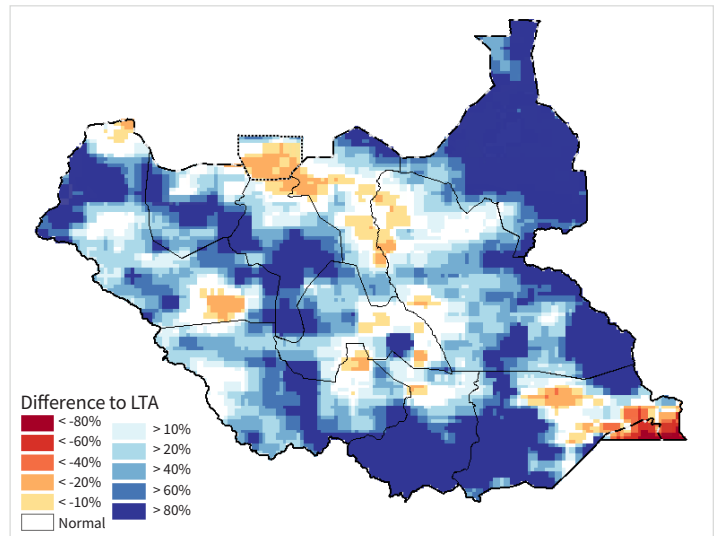


Figure 2 - Estimated rainfall anomaly, Dekad 3, August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

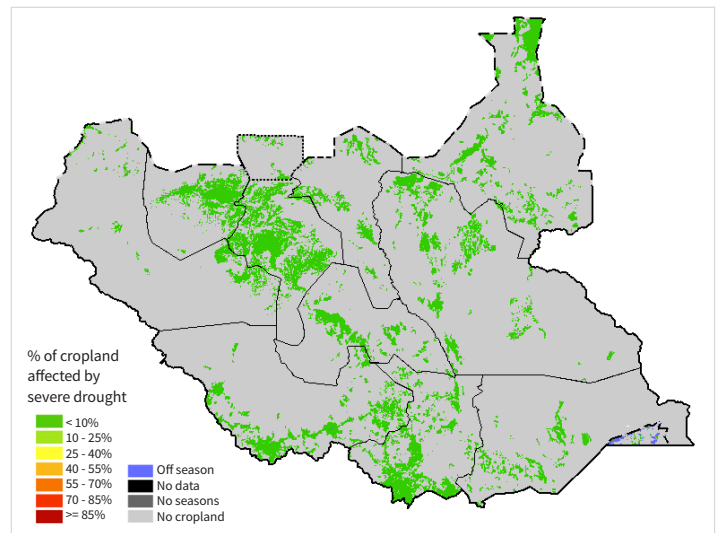


Figure 3 - Agricultural Stress Index, From start of the agricultural season to Dekad 3 of August 2020 (Source: FAO GIEWS)

with the worst hit States being Jonglei and Lakes. The affected populations have been displaced, lost their assets (houses, household goods, 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, exceptionally heavy rainfall is expected in most areas of the northwestern parts of the country.
- According to ICPAC’s mean temperature forecast for 25 August to 01 September 2020, moderate temperatures (ranging from 20-32°C) (Figure 6).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance should be delivered to the affected populations in the areas affected by flooding.
- FAO should ensure fishing kits are included in the humanitarian package provided to each of the affected households.
- FAO should support livestock keepers by supporting their access to animal health services.
- FAO should provide vegetable seeds to the flood-affected population so that they can take advantage of receding flood waters as the dry season approaches.

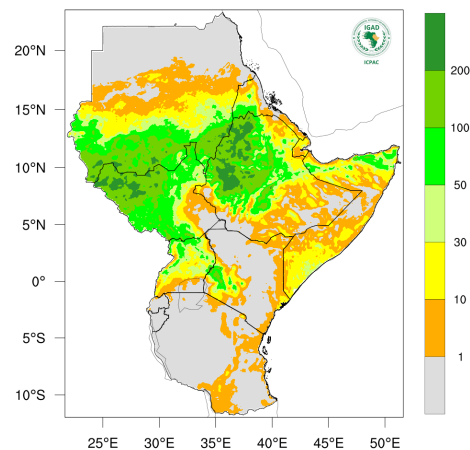


Figure 4 - Rainfall forecast (mm) for 01-08 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

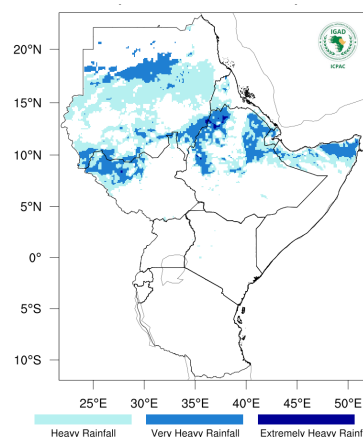


Figure 5 - Exceptional rainfall for 01-08 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)

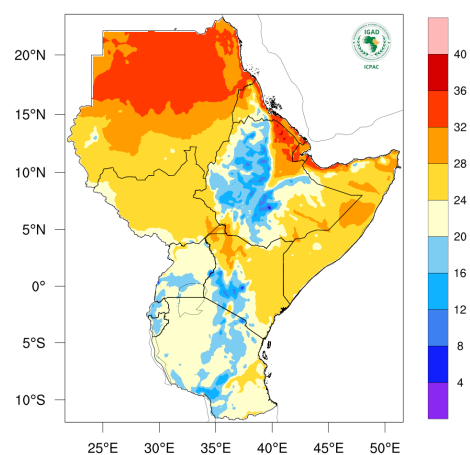


Figure 6 - Mean temperature forecast for 01-08 September 2020 (Source: ICPAC)



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.

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