

Rainfall Forecast 02-09 Sept 2026

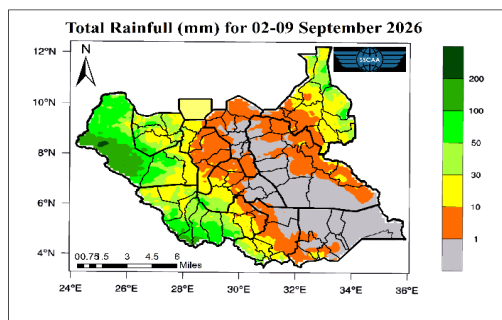


Figure 1 - Total rainfall forecast
02-09 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

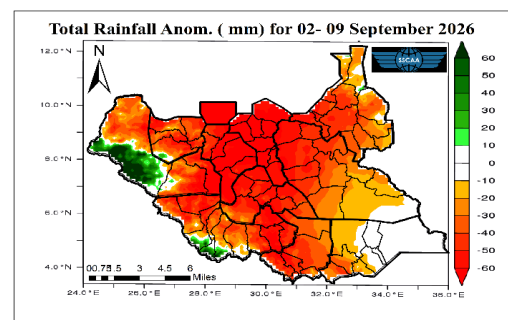


Figure 2 - Rainfall anomalies forecast
02-09 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 1 indicates that heavy rainfall exceeding 200 mm (dark green shading) is expected over the central to western parts of Raga County in Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Moderate rainfall amounts ranging from 50 to 200 mm (green shading) are forecast over Maridi, Ibba, Yambio, Nzara, and Ezo Counties in Western Equatoria State, most parts of Raga County and parts of Wau County in Western Bahr el Ghazal, as well as some areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile State. Light rainfall of less than 50 mm (yellow and orange shading) is expected across most parts of South Sudan. Meanwhile, relatively drier conditions (grey shading) are forecast over much of Eastern Equatoria State, Pibor Administrative Area, western parts of Jonglei State, northeastern Central Equatoria State, southeastern Lakes State, and most areas of Unity State.

In terms of rainfall anomalies (Figure 2), the weekly outlook suggests that typical wet-seasons conditions (green shading) are likely to prevail over southern parts of Western Equatoria State, and southern parts of Raga County in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal. In contrast, typical dry-season conditions (orange shading) are forecast across most of South Sudan.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Localized flooding and waterlogging may occur in parts of Raga County and other areas receiving moderate to heavy rainfall.
- Improved soil moisture conditions are expected to support crop growth and pasture regeneration in wetter areas.
- Poor road conditions and temporally transport disruption may occur in flood-prone areas.
- Drier areas may experience below-normal soil moisture, leading to moisture stress/drought condition for crops and reduced water and pasture availability for livestock.

ADVISORY

- Communities in areas expecting moderate heavy rainfall should remain alert and follow weekly forecast to monitor rainfall performance and monitor weather information
- Farmers are encouraged to take advantage of favorable moisture conditions for planting and crop management.
- Communities in drier areas should conserve available water resources and monitor crops and livestock for signs of moisture stress.

Temperature Forecast for 02-09 Sept 2026

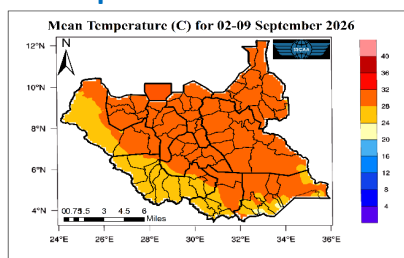


Figure 3 - Mean temperature forecast
02-09 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

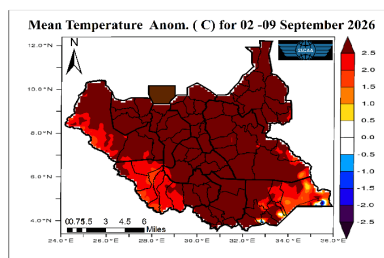


Figure 4 - Temperature Anomalies
02-09 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

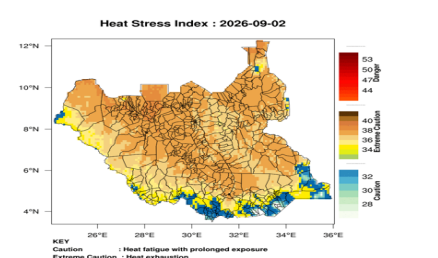


Figure 5 - Heat Stress Index 2026-09-05
02-09 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 3 indicates that average temperatures exceeding 28°C (deep orange shading) are expected across most parts of South Sudan during the forecast period. However, average temperatures below 28°C (light orange shading) are expected in parts of Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South, Budi, Ikotos, and Magwi counties in Eastern Equatoria; the western parts of Juba, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Yei, and Morobo counties in Central Equatoria; Western Equatoria State; and the western and southern parts of Raga County in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

Extreme Caution heat stress levels are expected across most parts of South Sudan during the forecast period, for several consecutive days. These conditions may increase the risk of heat-related illnesses, particularly among outdoor workers, children, older persons, pregnant women, and people with pre-existing health conditions.

According to temperature Anomalies (Figure 4), warmer-than-usual temperatures (orange shading) are expected across South Sudan during the forecast period.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Temperatures below 28°C across most areas are generally suitable for the growth and development of major crops such as sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables.
- Warmer-than-normal conditions with low or no rainfall may increase evapotranspiration, causing crops to lose moisture or dry up more rapidly.
- High temperatures during critical growth stages can reduce pollination success and lower yields in some crops.
- Warm and humid conditions may also favor development/ increase of certain livestock/crops pests and diseases
- Increased demand for irrigation in areas where irrigation facilities exist.
- Increased stress on vegetation and rangelands, particularly in areas with limited rainfall.
- Elevated risk of bushfires and grassland fires where vegetation becomes dry

ADVISORY

- Communities in areas expected to experience high temperatures and extreme heat are advised to drink plenty of water and avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight during the hottest hours of the day.
- Farmers are advised to maintain soil moisture through mulching and other water conservation practices
- Livestock owners should prioritise livestock heat management and pest and disease monitoring to minimise potential losses and maintain productivity during the forecast period.
- Livestock owners should ensure adequate water supplies and provide shade where possible.
- Monitor weekly forecast updates from meteorological services and stay updated on advisories, especially in regions expecting hotter and drier conditions

Source: ¹ South Sudan Meteorological Services; <https://meteosouthsudan.com.ss/>. in collaboration with ICPAC

About this bulletin: This weather update is derived from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre's (ICPAC) weekly forecasts and produced with the support of FAO South Sudan through projects funded by the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, and the Governments of Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.

Visit the CLIMIS Portal: <http://www.climis-southsudan.org>

View Rain Gauge Data on the CLIMIS Portal: http://www.climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

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