

Rainfall Forecast 09-16 Sept 2026

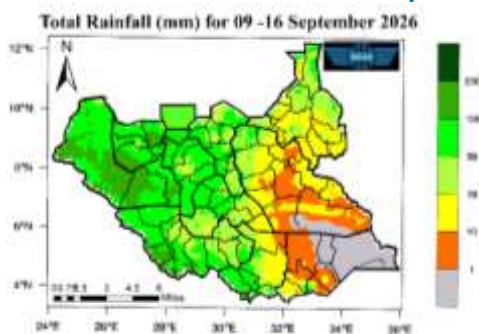


Figure 1 - Total rainfall forecast 09-16 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

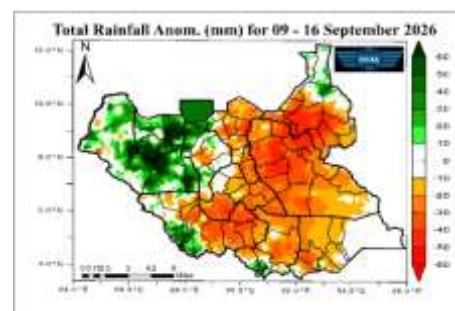


Figure 2 - Rainfall anomalies forecast 09-16 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 1 indicates that moderate rainfall amounts ranging from 100 to 200 mm (dark green shading) are expected over Ezo County in Western Equatoria State; most parts of Raja County; the western part of Wau County; and the southern parts of Jur River County in Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Similar rainfall amounts are also expected over the southern part of Aweil Centre County and southern parts of Aweil East County in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. The rest of the country (light green shading) is expected to receive 50 to 100 mm of rainfall. Light rainfall (less than 50 mm - orange and yellow shading) is expected over a few localized areas of South Sudan.

In terms of rainfall anomalies (Figure 2), the usual wet-season conditions (green shading) are expected over Southern parts of Western Equatoria State, and most parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal State, most parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Abyei Administrative Area, and some parts of upper Nile State. However, the usual dry-season conditions (orange shading) are expected across most parts of South Sudan.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Moderate rainfall amounts (100 to 200 mm) are likely to support crop growth, pasture regeneration, and water availability for livestock.
- The expected normal wet-season conditions over southern parts of Western Equatoria State, most parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal State, most parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, the Abyei Administrative Area, and parts of Upper Nile State are favorable for ongoing agricultural activities and may enhance crop yields.
- In regions expected to experience normal dry-season conditions across most parts of South Sudan, reduced rainfall may lead to declining soil moisture, moisture stress for crops, deterioration of pasture conditions, and reduced water availability for livestock and domestic use.
- Drier-than-normal conditions may increase the likelihood of crop yield reductions, especially for late-planted crops and rain-fed agricultural systems.

ADVISORY

- Communities in areas expecting moderate to heavy rainfall should remain alert and follow the weekly forecast to monitor rainfall performance and 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 09-16 Sept 2026



Figure 3 - Mean temperature forecast 09-16 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

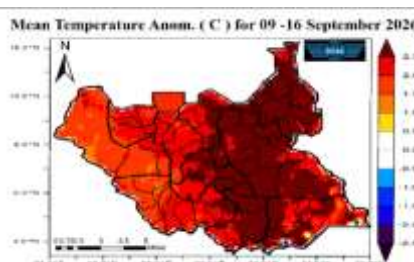


Figure 4 - Temperature Anomalies 09-16 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

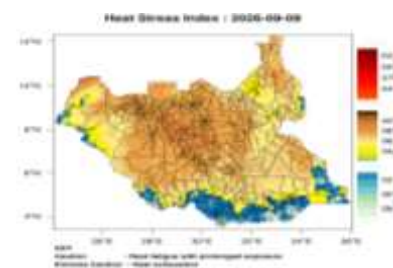


Figure 5 - Heat Stress Index 09-16 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 3 indicates that average temperatures exceeding 28°C (red shading) are expected across central, eastern and northern parts of South Sudan during the forecast period. However, average temperatures below 28°C (orange shading) are expected over the southeastern parts of the Pibor Administrative Area; northern parts of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South Counties; Budi, Ikotos, Torit, and Magwi Counties in Eastern Equatoria State; Kajo-Keji, most parts of Juba, Lainya, Yei, and Morobo Counties in Central Equatoria State; most counties in Western Equatoria State, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and Warrap State; parts of northern Jonglei State; and Maban County in Upper Nile State and southern parts of Lakes 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 (red shading) are expected across South Sudan this week

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Warmer than usual temperatures and widespread Extreme Caution heat stress conditions are expected to increase evapotranspiration rates and atmospheric moisture demand, accelerating soil moisture depletion and increasing crop water requirements.
- Elevated temperatures are also likely to increase livestock water requirements and heat stress, potentially reducing productivity and increasing disease susceptibility.
- Prolonged exposure to heat stress conditions may increase the incidence of heat-related illnesses among vulnerable populations, including outdoor workers, children, older persons, pregnant women, and individuals with underlying health conditions.
- Increased evaporation from surface water bodies may further reduce water availability for agricultural, livestock, and domestic use.
- The combination of above-average temperatures and near-normal rainfall conditions is likely to create favorable environmental conditions for the proliferation and spread of crop pests, particularly Fall Armyworm (FAW), in areas historically prone to infestations.
- Warmer and dry conditions are favorable for post-harvest drying of cereals.

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 prioritize livestock heat management and pest and disease monitoring to minimize 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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