

## Rainfall Forecast 30 Sept-07 Oct 2026

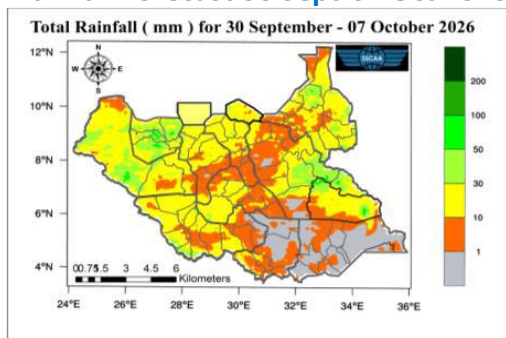


Figure 1 - Total rainfall forecast  
30 Sept-07 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

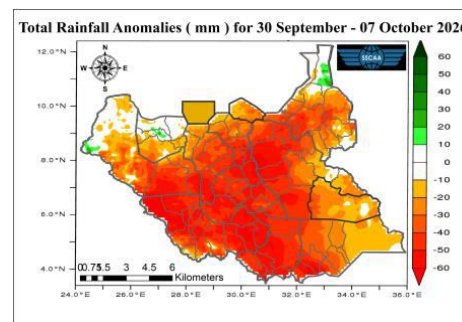


Figure 2 - Rainfall anomalies forecast  
30 Sept-07 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 1 indicates moderate rainfall of about 30 –50 mm (light green shading) is expected over southern parts of Tambura, Yambio, Nagero and Ezo Counties in Western Equatoria State; Raja in Western Bahr el Ghazal State; most parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; Melut in Upper Nile State; South Bor, Akobo, Pochalla counties and northern and southwestern parts of Pibor Administrative Area, while light rainfall of less than 20 mm (orange shading) is expected over most other parts of South Sudan.

In terms of rainfall anomalies (Figure 2), the usual wet conditions (light green shading) are expected over western parts of Raja County, Aweil West County and Renk County. In contrast, drier-than-usual conditions (orange shading) are expected across most parts of South Sudan.

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- The expected moderate rainfall may provide favorable soil moisture conditions for crop growth, pasture regeneration, and replenishment of water sources in the affected areas, supporting ongoing agricultural and livestock activities.
- Localized waterlogging may occur in low-lying and poorly drained areas receiving moderate rainfall, potentially affecting crop fields, rural roads, and access to markets and services.
- The widespread light rainfall and forecast drier-than-usual conditions across most parts of the country may lead to declining soil moisture, increased moisture stress on crops, and reduced pasture productivity, particularly in areas dependent on rainfall for agricultural production.
- Water availability for livestock and domestic use may gradually decrease in areas experiencing below-normal rainfall, increasing pressure on existing water resources.
- The drier conditions may favor harvesting, drying, and post-harvest handling activities where crops have matured, reducing the risk of crop spoilage from excess moisture.
- An increased risk of vegetation dryness and localized bushfires may develop in areas experiencing prolonged dry conditions, especially where temperatures remain high and vegetation cover is sparse.

### ADVISORY

- Farmers are advised to take advantage of the expected rainfall to support crop establishment and undertake timely weeding and other crop management practices.
- Communities in areas expecting moderate rainfall should maintain drainage channels to minimize localized flooding and waterlogging.
- Livestock owners should monitor the condition of pasture and water resources and plan for supplementary feeding and watering where necessary.
- Farmers should adopt soil and water conservation practices to retain available moisture and reduce the impacts of below-normal rainfall.
- Relevant authorities and humanitarian partners should continue monitoring rainfall performance and water availability in areas forecast to experience drier-than-usual conditions.

## Temperature Forecast for 30 Sept-07 Oct 2026

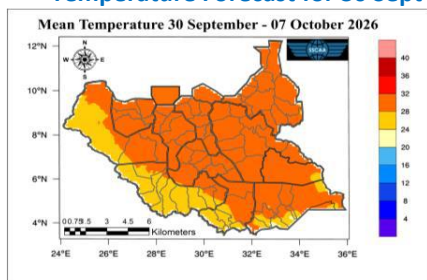


Figure 3 - Mean temperature forecast 30 Sept-07 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

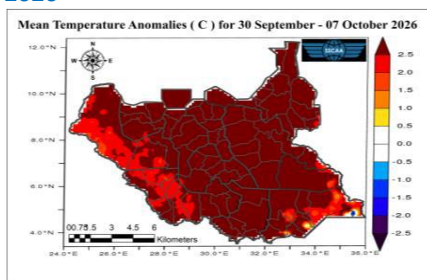


Figure 4 - Temperature Anomalies 30 Sept -07 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

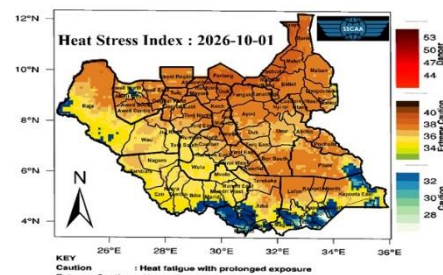


Figure 5 - Heat Stress Index 2026-10-01 30 Sept-07 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 3 indicates that average temperatures exceeding 28°C (red shading) are expected over most parts of South Sudan, while average temperatures of less than 28°C are expected over southeastern parts of the Pibor Administrative Area; northern parts of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South; Budi, Ikotos, Southern of Torit and Magwi counties in Eastern Equatoria State; Kajo-Keji, western parts of Juba, Lainya, Yei and Morobo counties in Central Equatoria State; most counties in Western Equatoria State; southwestern parts of Wau and most of Raja counties in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

The Heat Stress Index (Figure 5) indicates that **extreme caution** heat stress conditions are expected across several areas of South Sudan in central, northern, and eastern parts of the country. The highest temperatures, exceeding 40°C, are forecast in **Pariang, Abiemnhom, Rubkona, Guit, Panyikang, Fangak, Melut, Renk, and Baliet**, increasing the risk of heat-related illnesses and discomfort. In contrast, **lower heat stress conditions** are expected across the southern parts of the country, where relatively cooler temperatures are likely to prevail.

Temperature anomaly forecasts (Figure 4) indicate warmer-than-usual temperatures across South Sudan during the forecast period.

### 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.
- 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 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:<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data)

For more details, contact FAO South Sudan: [FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org](mailto:FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org)