



Seasonal / Weather Update

Presentation to FSLC meeting – 18th August 2021 By Mark Nyeko

FAO South Sudan

With funding from the European Union



Seasonal progression (FAO/GIEWS)

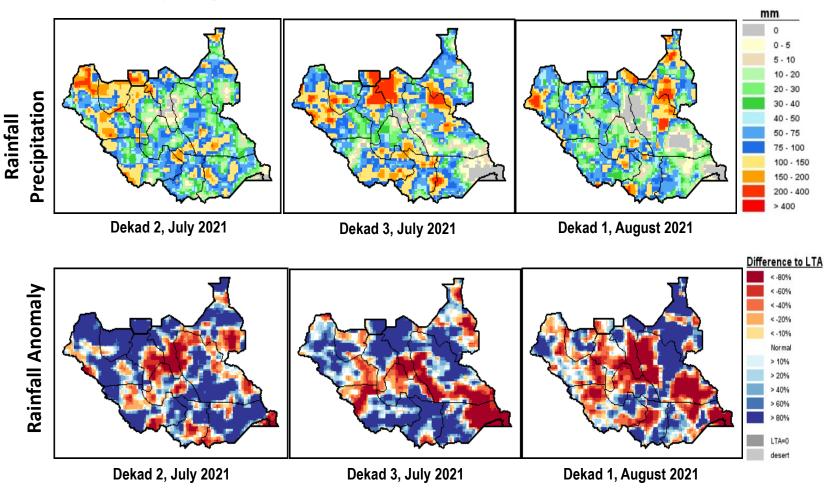


Figure 1: Rainfall precipitation and anomaly maps (Source - GIEWS FAO)

- In Dekad 1 of August 2021, the country experienced a combination of high rainfall, (colored orange and red), moderate rainfall (colored blue), low rainfall (colored green) and dry spells (colored grey).
- Most of the southeastern parts of the country experienced a mix of low rainfall and dry conditions.
- The anomaly maps of the same period indicate a mixture of below- to aboveaverage rainfall compared to the longterm average (LTA). Kapoeta East continues to experience dry spells.
- Progression of the season using the anomaly maps indicates that rainfall amounts have been declining in the past three dekads, with Dekad 2 of July 2021 generally the wettest, and Dekad 1 of August 2021 with the most areas experiencing rainfall that is less than 80% compared to the LTA.

Poor vegetation and crop conditions in Kapoeta East

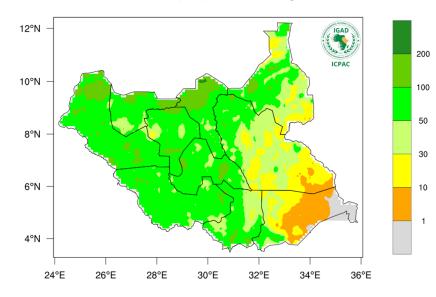
(Source: Field visit report by Simon Aruei of WFP)

Persistently low rainfall and dry spells from May to July in Kapoeta East have affected crop and vegetation performance. This has led to fears of a likely poor harvest this year, even as livestock face food shortages thus affecting their milk production.



weather forecast (source: ICPAC) 17-25 August2021

Total Rainfall (mm) for 17-24 Aug 2021



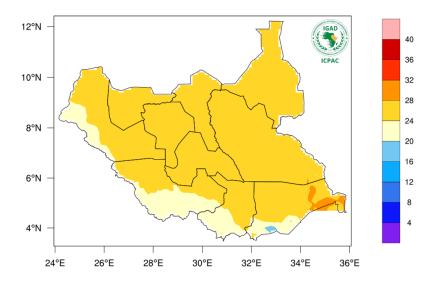
RAINFALL:

Moderate rainfall between 50-100 mm is expected over western South Sudan while light rainfall less than 30 mm is expected over much of eastern South Sudan. The eastern part of Eastern Equatoria State is expected to have rainfall of less than 10mm with Kapoeta East expected to remain dry.

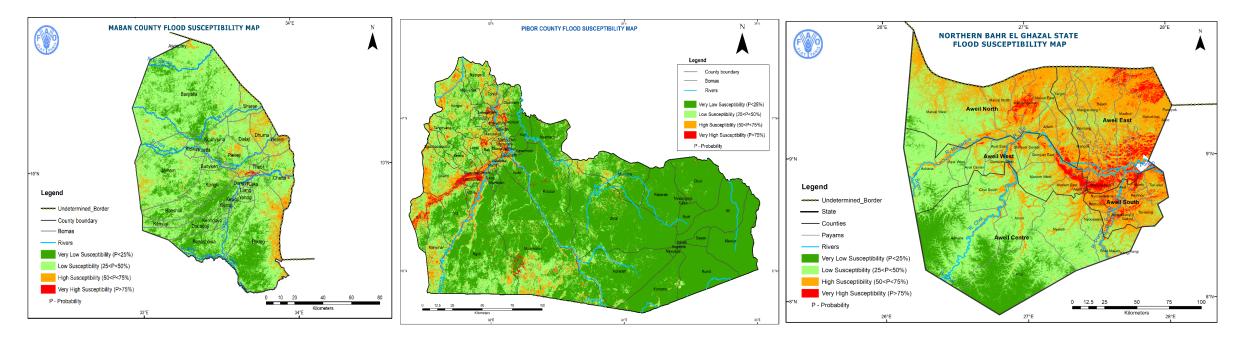
TEMPERATURE:

Moderate temperatures between 20-28 °C are expected in the country while higher temperatures of between 28-32 °C are expected in parts of Kapoeta East, in Eastern Equatoria State.

Mean Temperature (C) for 17-24 Aug 2021



Flood susceptibility maps .(source: FAO)



- Areas highlighted in orange and red are highly susceptible to flooding while green areas have low susceptibility to floods.
- Maban: Eastern and isolated areas (coloured orange to red) susceptible to flood as the season progress.
- **Pibor**: Floods reported in some isolated areas in Pibor but not severe. More flooding expected as the season progresses.
- Northern Bahr-el Ghazal: Water bodies along the road to Aweil town from Wau. Aweil East, South and northern parts of Aweil North highly susceptible to floods. Isolated areas reported to have water bodies

Risks, Implications, Recommendations

- Flood risk
 - ✓ The risk of flooding continues as the rainy season progresses and there is likelihood of water from neighbouring countries findings its way into rivers that run through South Sudan e.g., River Nile.

Agriculture and Food Security

The moderate to high rainfall will support:

- ✓ Crop establishment and performance.
- ✓ Increased pasture and water availability for livestock.
- \checkmark Increased availability of wild foods as the lean season progresses.

Below normal to dry conditions will affect crop performance, increase FAW availability, and reduce pasture and water availability for livestock.

Advisory for decision support

- ✓ Stakeholders are advised to take necessary measures to mitigate the effects of below normal rainfall to dry conditions, particularly in Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta East County.
- Livestock disease surveillance and vaccination / treatment campaigns to be scaled up as the wet season advances.
- ✓ Crop pest surveillance and recommended / appropriate actions for control to be put in place.

FAO weather information services to farmers and for decision support

- CLIMIS Portal
 - ✓ <u>http://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data</u>
- <u>Weekly radio talk show programme:</u>
 - ✓ On hold as of now

Thank you / Shukran / Merci ...

Questions ... discussion ...