



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

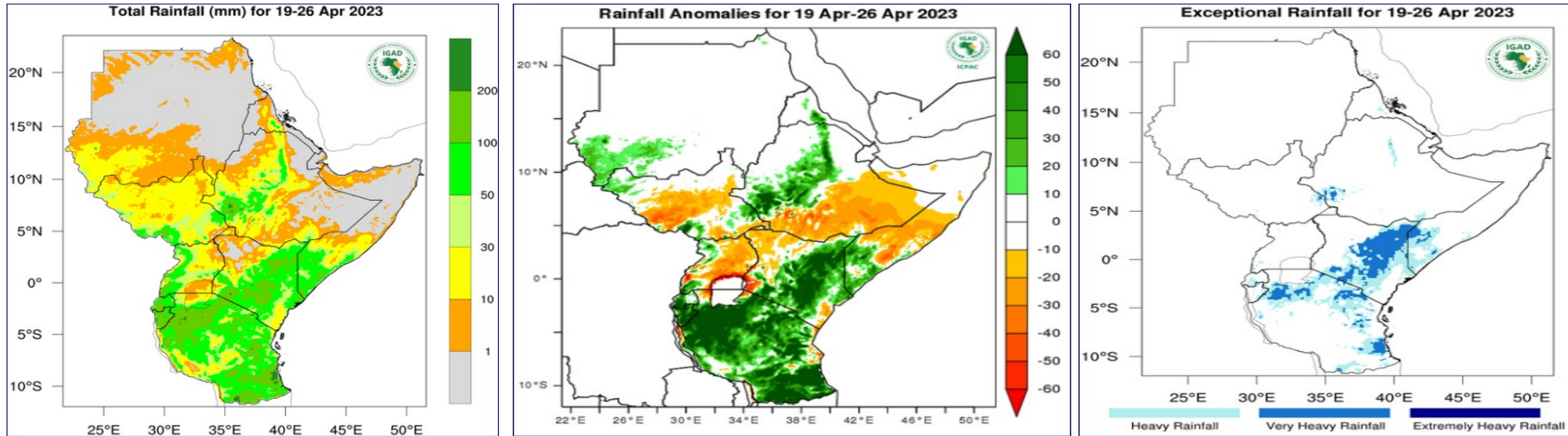
# South Sudan Climate Outlook

**FSL Cluster meeting 19 April 2023**

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*Agroclimatologist*

# Weekly Weather Forecast

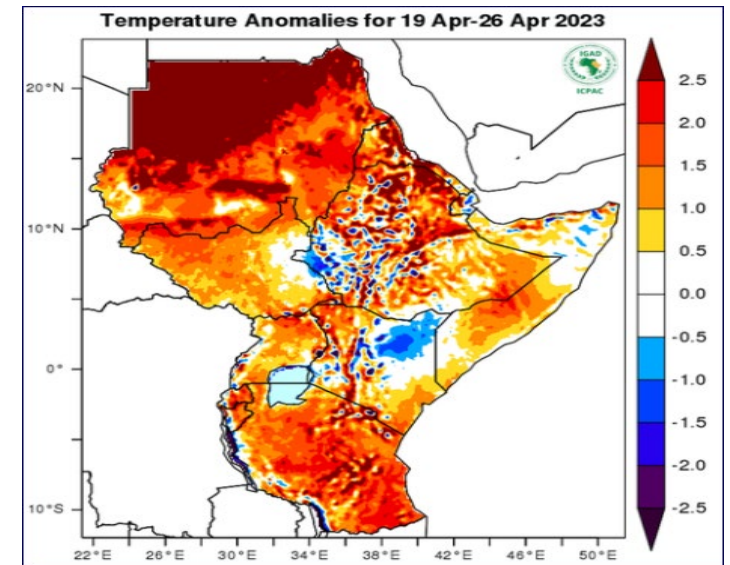
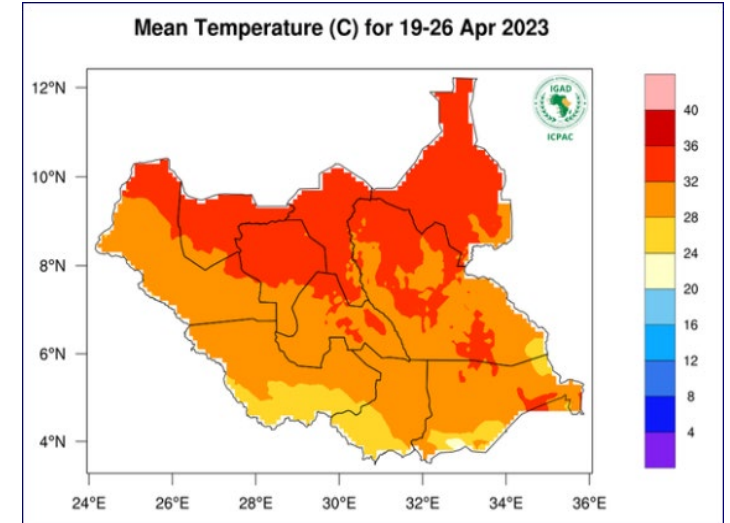


## Rainfall forecast 19-26 April 2023

- **Moderate rainfall (50-200mm)** is expected over isolated areas in southern South Sudan (i.e Pibor, Budi, Magwi, Yei, Lainya, Morobo, Yambio, Maridi); **Light rainfall (less than 50 mm)** is expected over central to northern South Sudan.
- In terms of rainfall anomalies, **wetter than usual conditions** are expected over Akobo, Pochalla and eastern part of Pibor in Jonglei state whereas **drier than usual conditions** expected over central South Sudan.
- No exceptional rainfall is expected over South Sudan during the week of 19-26 April 2023.

## Weekly Temperature Forecast 19-26 April 2023

- **Hot temperatures (above 32 °C)** are expected over the northern parts of the country and isolated areas in the eastern parts, **Moderate to high temperatures (24 - 32 °C)** are expected over the southern to western parts of the country.
- According to the temperature anomalies map, warmer than usual temperatures are forecasted over most of South Sudan while normal temperatures are expected around Maban, Longechuk, Maiwut, Uror, Akobo, Pochalla and Pibor



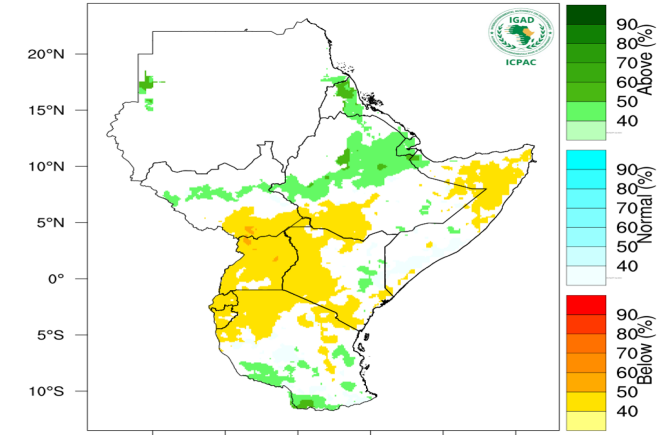
## Rainfall Forecast (April 2023)

**Wetter than usual conditions** are expected over isolated areas of central South Sudan (green areas), while **drier than usual conditions** (yellow to orange areas) are expected over southern South Sudan.

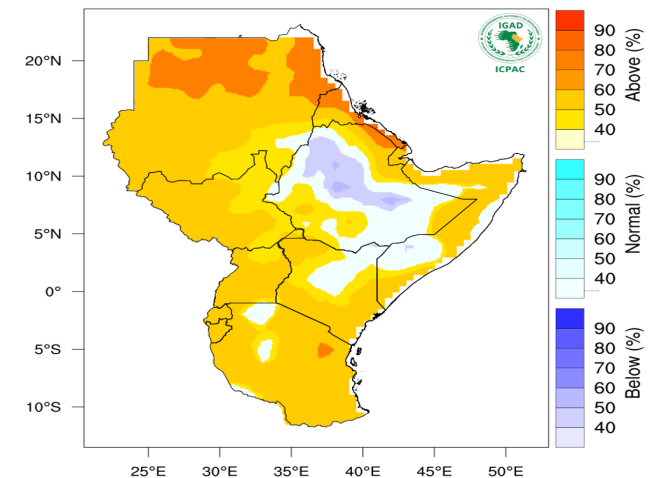
## Temperature Forecast (April 2023)

**Warmer than usual conditions** are expected over the whole country

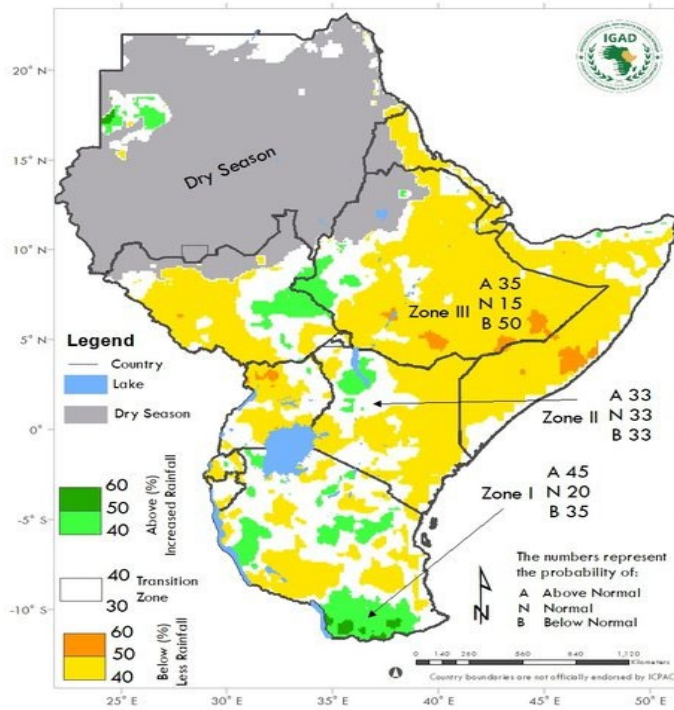
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for April 2023



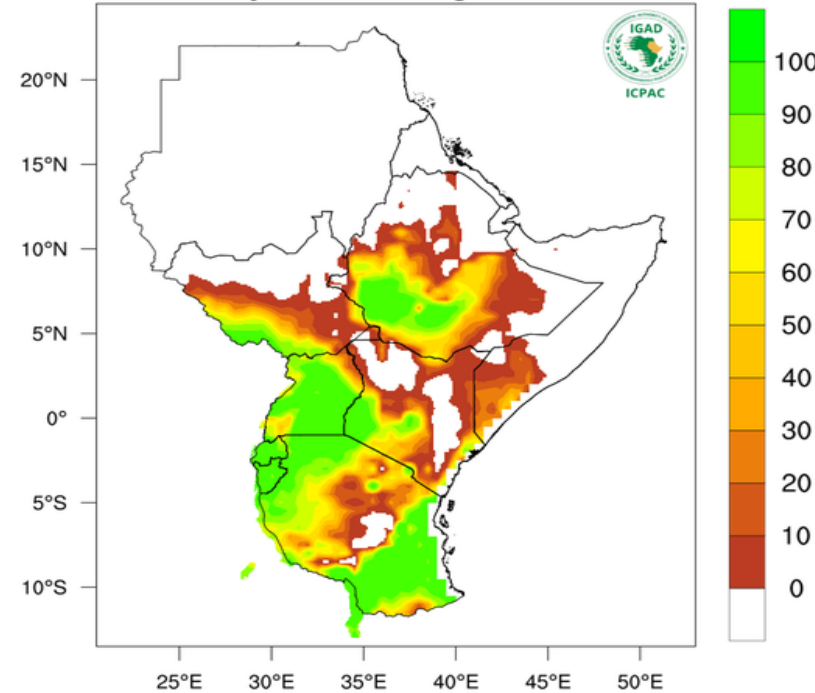
Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for April 2023



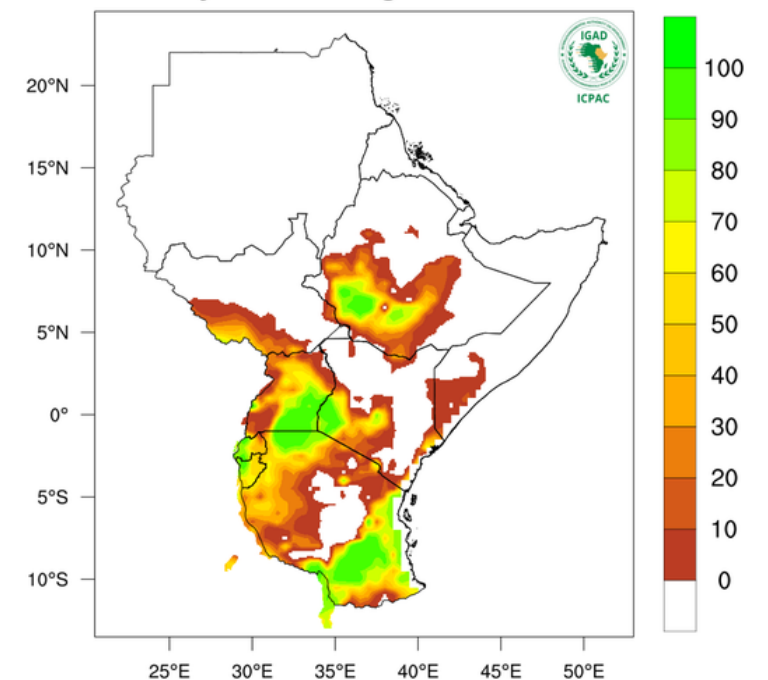
# Seasonal Weather Forecast (GHACOF 63, March-May 2023)



Probability of Exceeding 300mm in MAM 2023



Probability of Exceeding 400mm in MAM 2023



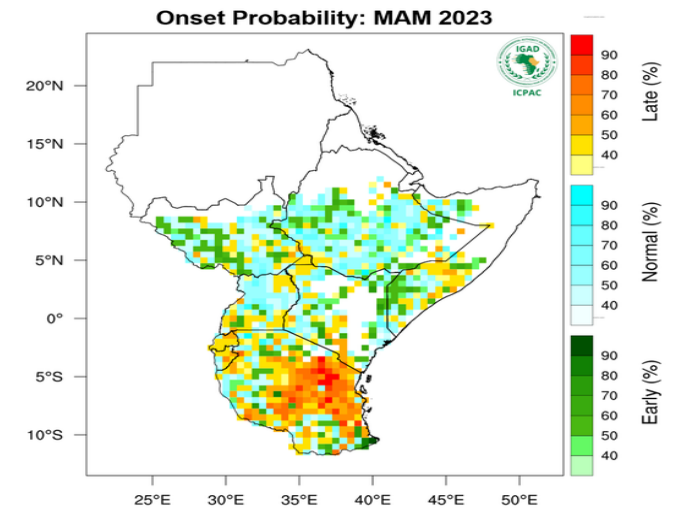
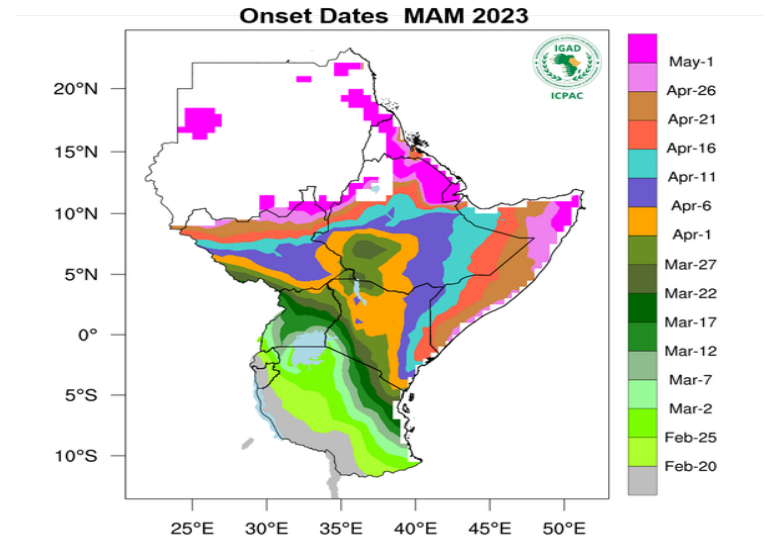
## Rainfall Forecast: March-May 2023

- Wetter than usual conditions are predicted for cross-border areas of South Sudan with Ethiopia (green spots), while drier than usual conditions are expected in the western parts of the country.
- Between March and May 2023, the southern parts of the country are expected to receive between 300 – 400 mm of rainfall.



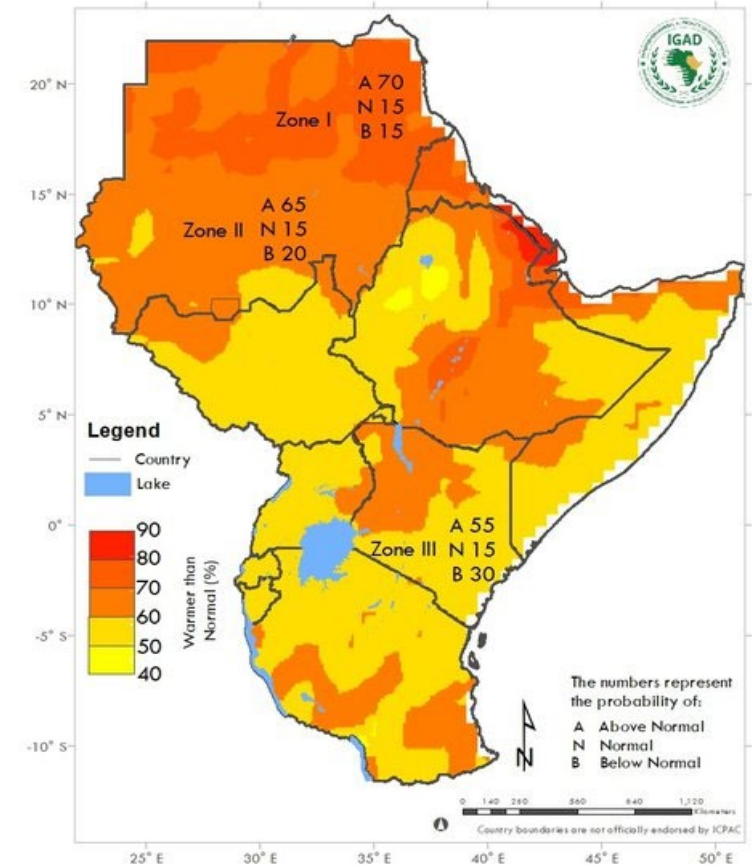
## Rainfall onset: March- May 2023

- Rainfall commenced from as early as 22<sup>nd</sup> March in the southern parts of the country and will continue as late as 1<sup>st</sup> May in the northern parts of the country.
- The central parts of the country observed rainfall commenced between 6<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April.



## Temperature Forecast: March - May 2023

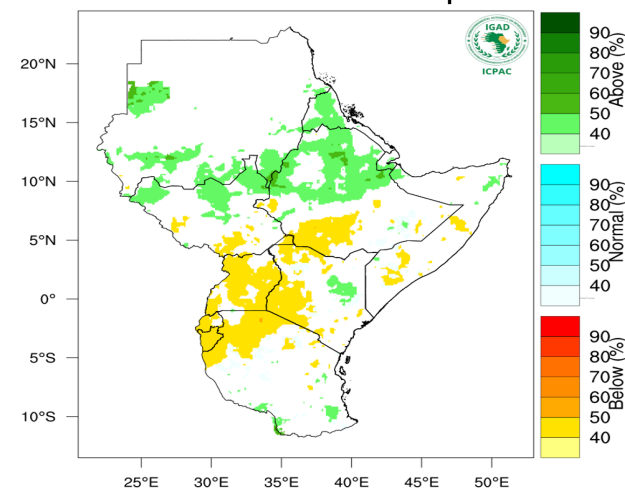
Warmer than average temperatures are expected over South Sudan, with the exception of the northern parts of Northern Bahr-el- Ghazal and north-western part of Western Bahr-el-Ghazal states that are likely to be the hottest during the March to May 2023 period.



## Rainfall Forecast: April-June 2023

**Wetter than usual rainfall** conditions are expected over parts of northern South Sudan, while the rest of the country (*models have low confidence for this forecast*) is likely to experience usual, more than usual, or less than usual rainfall conditions.

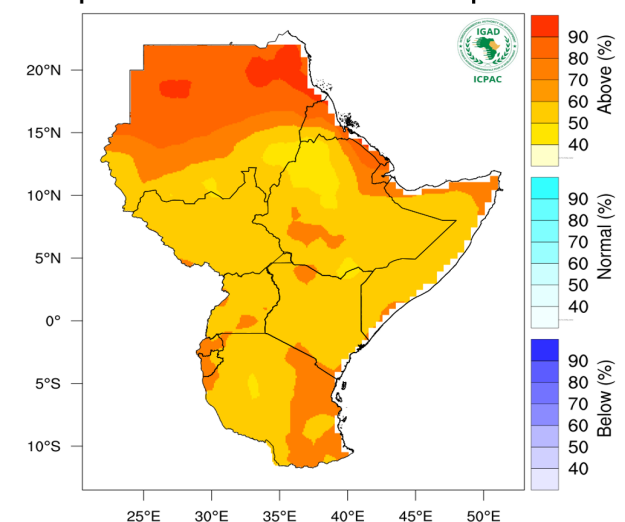
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for April-June 2023



## Temperature Forecast: April-June 2023

Warmer than usual conditions are expected over the whole country.

Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for Apr-Jun2023





## Disaster Risk Management

### *Risks & Implications*

- Enhanced rainfall is likely to cause displacement of affected populations and an increase in disease outbreaks e.g., malaria, cholera.
- In areas likely to flood, access to markets is likely to be affected as road infrastructure conditions medical supplies for response purposes.

### *Mitigating measures*

- Initiate interventions to improve infrastructure such as roads and dykes (cash for work).
- Pre-position of food and medical supplies for response purposes.

## **Agriculture and Food Security**

### *Risks & Implications*

- As the agricultural season started, the likelihood of food insecurity related to low harvests is high in the flood-affected counties in Warrap, Jonglei and northern Upper Nile

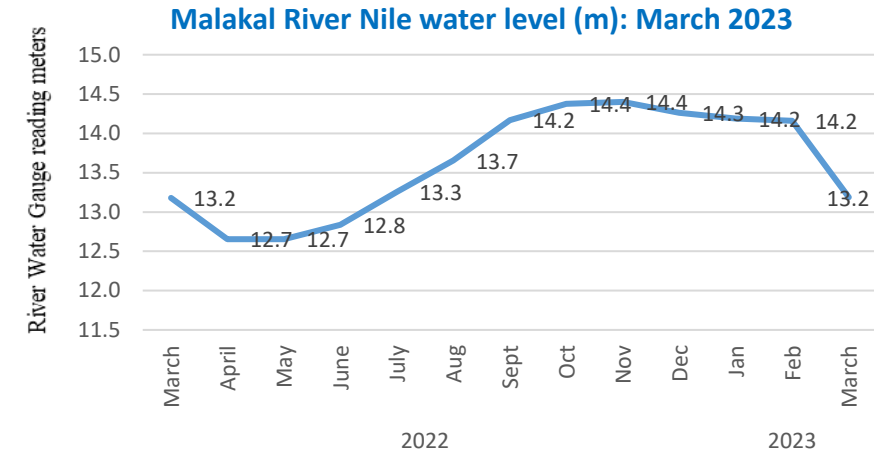
### *Mitigating Measures*

- Encourage farmers to plant flood-resistant crop varieties e.g., rice (currently ongoing in Aweil).
- Train farmers on post-harvest technologies to minimize losses of the “low” harvests likely to be realized in the flood-affected areas.

## Water

### *Risks & Implications*

- Reduced river and lake water levels will lead to low flood risk during the forecast period and will also give a chance for inundated areas to dry up.
- Low water levels in the White Nile might affect barge movements, hence disrupting livelihoods dependent on river transport e.g. trade, resupplying of markets, movement of humanitarian supplies etc.
- Limited availability of watering points for livestock, particularly in the northern parts of the country, is likely to lead to resource-based conflicts



### *Mitigation Measures*

- In areas where the rains have started, water harvesting and conservation should be encouraged.
- Peace conferences should be conducted to address resource-based (water) conflicts among pastoralists.
- Locations with low river levels should resort to usage of smaller boats and barges to transport people and supplies.

## Livestock

### *Risks & Implications*

- In drier areas, there is increased movement of animals in search of pasture and water, creating conducive conditions for increased cattle-related conflicts. In the wetter southern parts, increased conflict between pastoralists and farmers is expected.
- In wetter areas in the southern parts of the country, an increase in vector-borne animal diseases is expected.

### *Mitigating Measures*

- Enhanced surveillance, treatment and vaccination against expected water-borne animal diseases.
- Support pastoralists in drier areas to access pasture (by promoting conservation of crop residues for use as animal feeds) and water (by promoting water conservation and harvesting).
- Promoting peace dialogues between pastoralists and farmers as appropriate.

# Thank you.

*Reflections / Questions / Feedback / Additions / Deductions / Discussion ...*