

Figure 1 - Maps showing estimated rainfall progression from 01 to 30 November 2021 (Source: FAO/GIEWS)

SEASONAL PROGRESSION

- According to satellite imagery analysis, the third dekad¹ of November 2021 experienced depressed rainfall compared to the rest of the month, signaling that the dry season is approaching - particularly in the northern parts of the country. Most of the southern parts of the country, particularly Western Equatoria State, Central Equatoria State, parts of Eastern Equatoria State bordering Uganda, and eastern Pibor received rainfall of varying amounts, but not exceeding 100 mm²; the exception is southern Ezo and eastern Tambura that received higher rainfall between 150 and 200 mm (See the *Estimated Precipitation maps in Figure 1 above*).
- Compared to the Long Term Average (LTA)³, above average rainfall (*light blue to dark blue areas in the estimated precipitation anomaly map for Dekad 3 of November 2021 in Figure 1 above*) were experienced in parts of Western Equatoria State; Central Equatoria State (Juba County); Lakes State (Rumbek East and Yirol West counties); Eastern Equatoria State (Magwi, Ikotos and Kapoeta East counties); Jonglei State (Bor South and Pibor counties); Upper Nile State (Maban, Longochuk and Maiwut areas bordering Ethiopia); and Western Bahr el Ghazal State (Raga and Wau counties). The rest of the country experienced below average rainfall (*orange to dark red areas in estimated precipitation anomaly map for Dekad 3 of November 2021 in Figure 1 above*).

1 A dekad is a ten-day rainfall period

2 1 mm of rainfall is equivalent to 1 litre of rainfall per square meter

3 To generate the estimated precipitation anomaly, rainfall levels are compared with the Long-Term Average (LTA), which refers to the period 1989-2015. Warmer colours (orange to maroon) identify areas which have received lower-than-average rainfall, while colder colours (light to dark blue) are given to areas where precipitation has been above average. (Source: FAO/GIEWS, <http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/country/index.jsp?lang=en&code=SSD>)

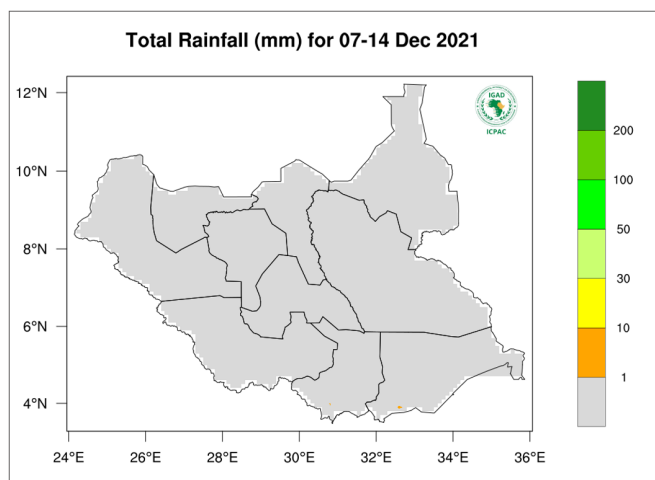


Figure 2 - Rainfall probabilistic forecast, 07-14 December 2021 (Source: ICPAC)

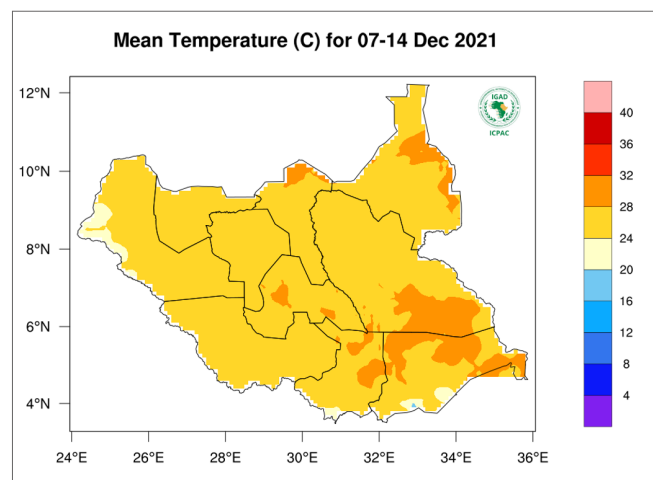


Figure 3 - Temperature probabilistic forecast, 07-14 December 2021 (Source: ICPAC)

WEEKLY FORECAST

- **Rainfall Forecast:** According to ICPAC, from 07 to 14 December 2021, dry conditions are expected in South Sudan (Figure 2).
- **Temperature Forecast:** According to ICPAC, from 07 to 14 December 2021, South Sudan will experience temperatures ranging from 20 - 32°C (Figure 3). Warmer than average temperatures between 28 - 32°C are likely in parts of Terekeka and Juba counties in Central Equatoria State; most of Pibor in Jonglei State; parts of Lafon, Torit, Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East in Eastern Equatoria State; parts of Renk, Melut, Maban and Longochuk in Upper Nile State; parts of Yirol West, Wulu, Rumbek East, Rumbek Centre and Cueibet in Lakes State; and the northern part of Pariang in Unity State.

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The expected dry conditions in the coming week are conducive for harvesting in the unimodal areas of the country. There is need to enhance post-harvest handling knowledge and availability of modern and/or improved storage technologies.
- Dry condition will lead to a reduction in pasture and water for livestock causing pastoralists to consider migration – likely southwards. This has a high probability of causing conflict between farmers and the pastoralists. Therefore, it is highly recommended to put in place conflict mitigation measures, as well as advocate for dialogue to ensure that migration paths are agreed upon between the farmers and the pastoralists.
- Livestock disease surveillance, as well as vaccination and treatment campaigns need to be scaled up before migration commences in earnest to avoid the spread of diseases from one part of the country to another.



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Visit the CLIMIS Portal:

<http://www.climis-southsudan.org>

View Rain Gauge Data on the CLIMIS Portal:

https://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps in this bulletin do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-FAO. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Contacts

Mark Nyeko

Agrometeorologist

Mark.Nyeko@fao.org

Nicholas Kerandi

Food Security Analyst

Nicholas.Kerandi@fao.org

FAO South Sudan

Juba, South Sudan

FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org

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www.fao.org/south-sudan