



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Working for  #ZeroHunger

Seasonal / Weather Update

FSLC Meeting – 14 September 2022

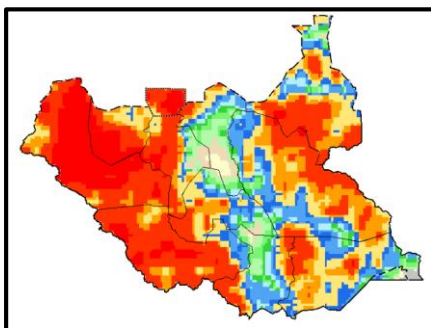
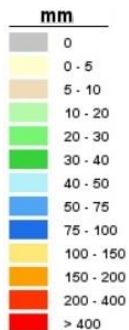
By Ochaya Patrick | FAO South Sudan

With funding from the European Union

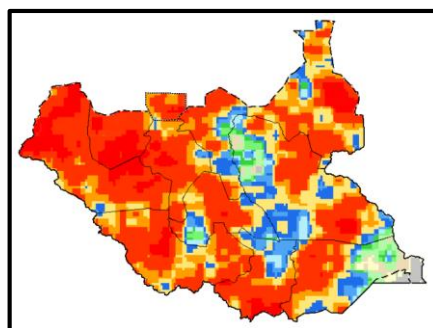


Seasonal progression (June to August 2022)

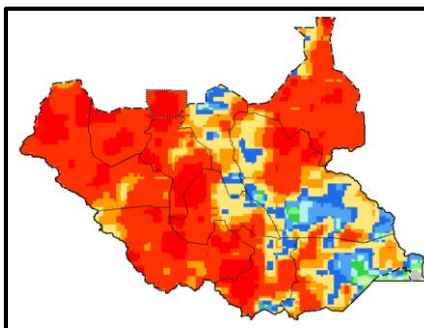
Rainfall (mm)



June 2022

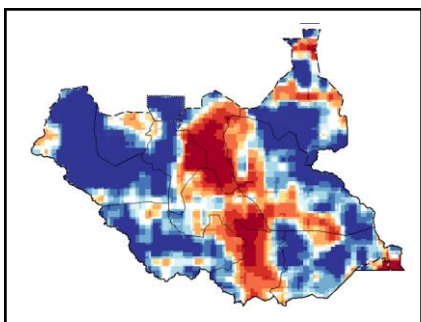
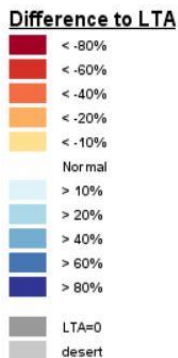


July 2022

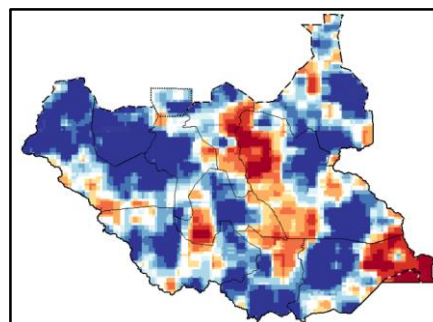


August 2022

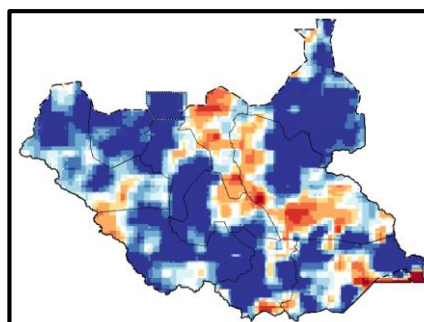
Rainfall anomaly (% difference compared to Long-Term Average (LTA) [1989-2015])



June 2022



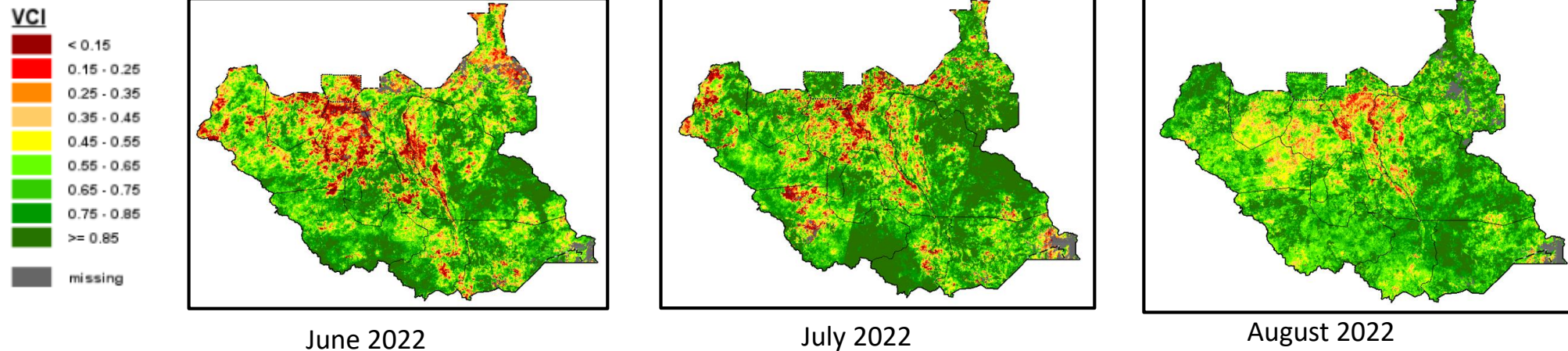
July 2022



August 2022

- Satellite imagery analysis of rainfall received between June and August 2022 shows a positive progression in the rains since the onset in April with the western parts of the country being the wettest in June, followed by gradual improvement through July to August to other parts of the country (orange/red areas in the map). In August, significant improvements were observed in the rainfall performance with most of the country observed to have received at least 100mm of rainfall, with the exception of parts of Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria States that were observed to have received less than 100mm.
- Compared to the long-term average (LTA, 1989-2015), from June to August, most of the country was experiencing above-average rainfall. However, by August parts of **Unity, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria States** (orange/red areas in the map) experienced rainfall that was at least 10%-80% less compared to the LTA.

Vegetation health using Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

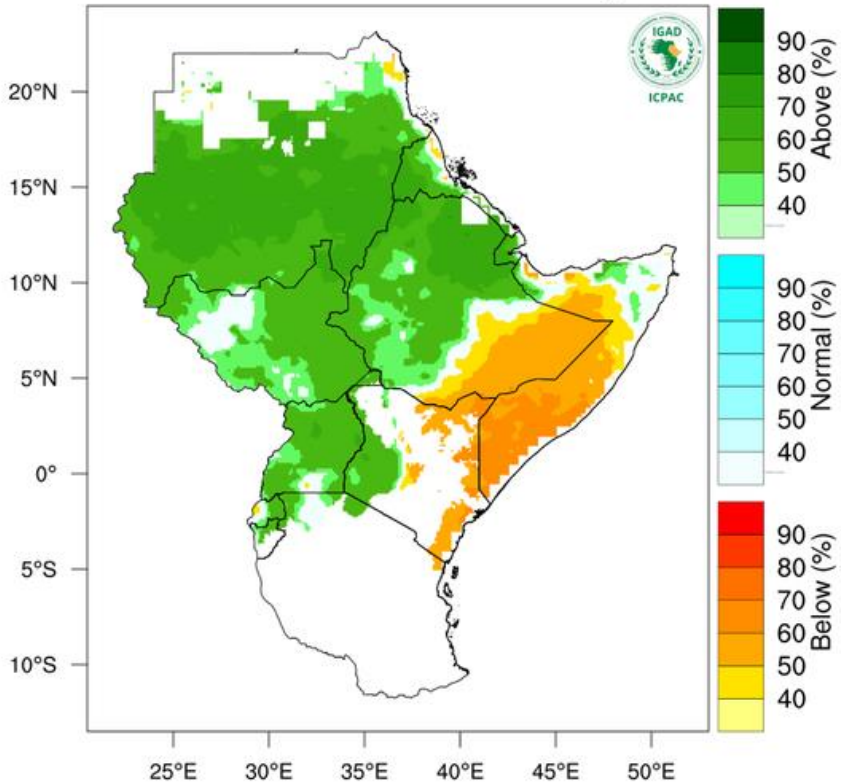


- Satellite imagery analysis of vegetation health using Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) generally indicates good vegetation health in most parts of the country in the month of June through to August. Poor vegetation health was observed parts of the country of the country, with the poorest conditions observed in June but improvements were observed as the rainfall intensity improved through the months to August. However, by end of August poor vegetation health was still observed in areas that have persistently experienced drier than usual conditions since the onset of the rains, mostly Unity state and Jonglei State.
- With the expected wetter than normal conditions forecasted across the country, the vegetation health is expected to improve further, as a result pasture and water will be available for pastoralists. Livestock migrations are expected to increase as pastoralist return to their grazing grounds. This is expected to increase cattle raids and conflict between farmers and livestock owners.

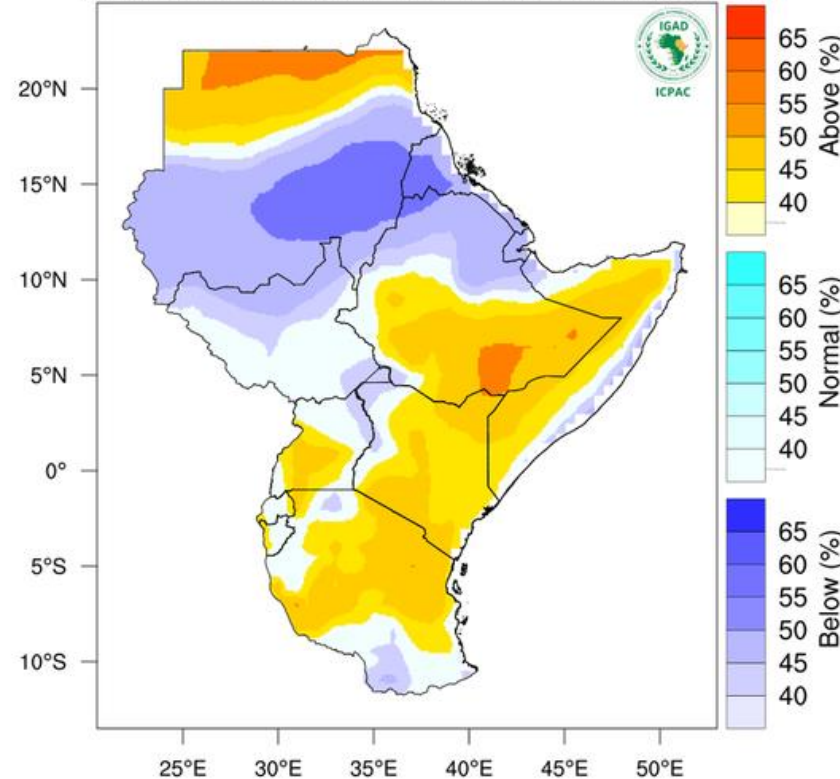
Seasonal weather Forecasts – August to October 2022

(Source: ICPAC)

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Aug-Oct 2022



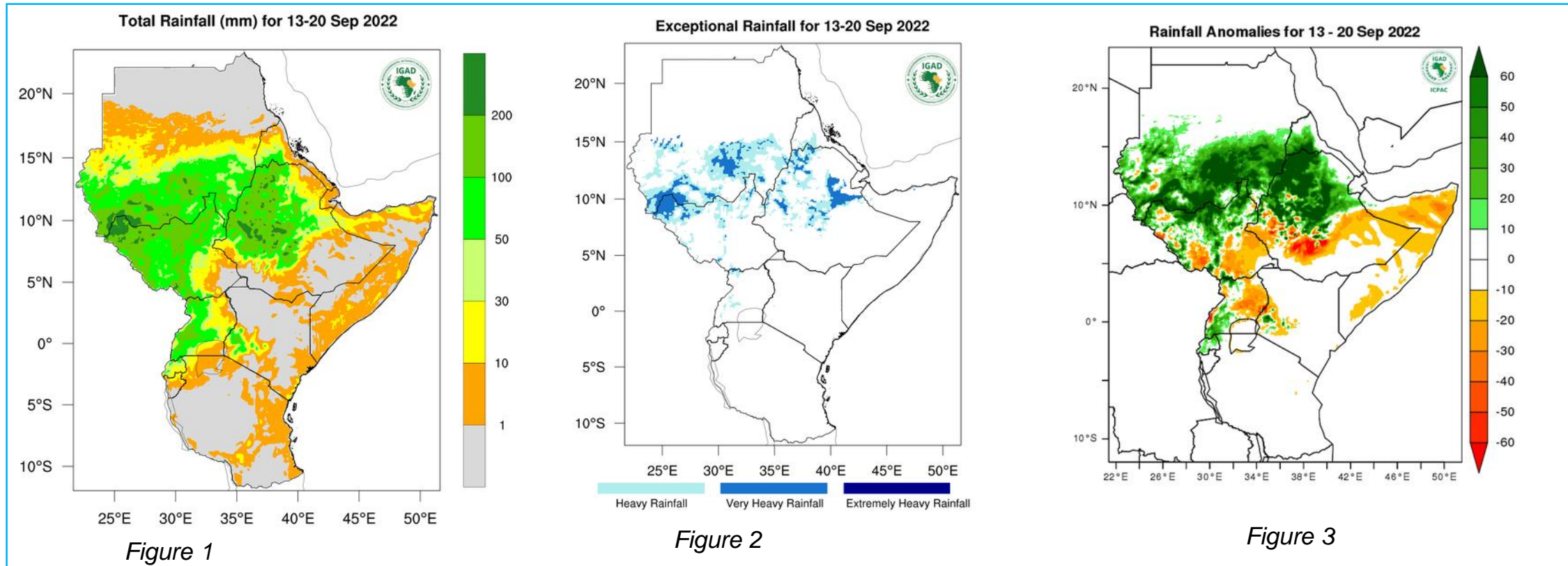
Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for Aug-Oct 2022



Rainfall Outlook: August to October (ASO) outlook indicates wetter than normal conditions across most of the country. Except for parts of northern Warrap, eastern parts of Northern Bahr Ghazal and eastern parts of Western Bahr Ghazal states that are expected to receive normal rainfall. No drier than usual conditions predicted for this period.

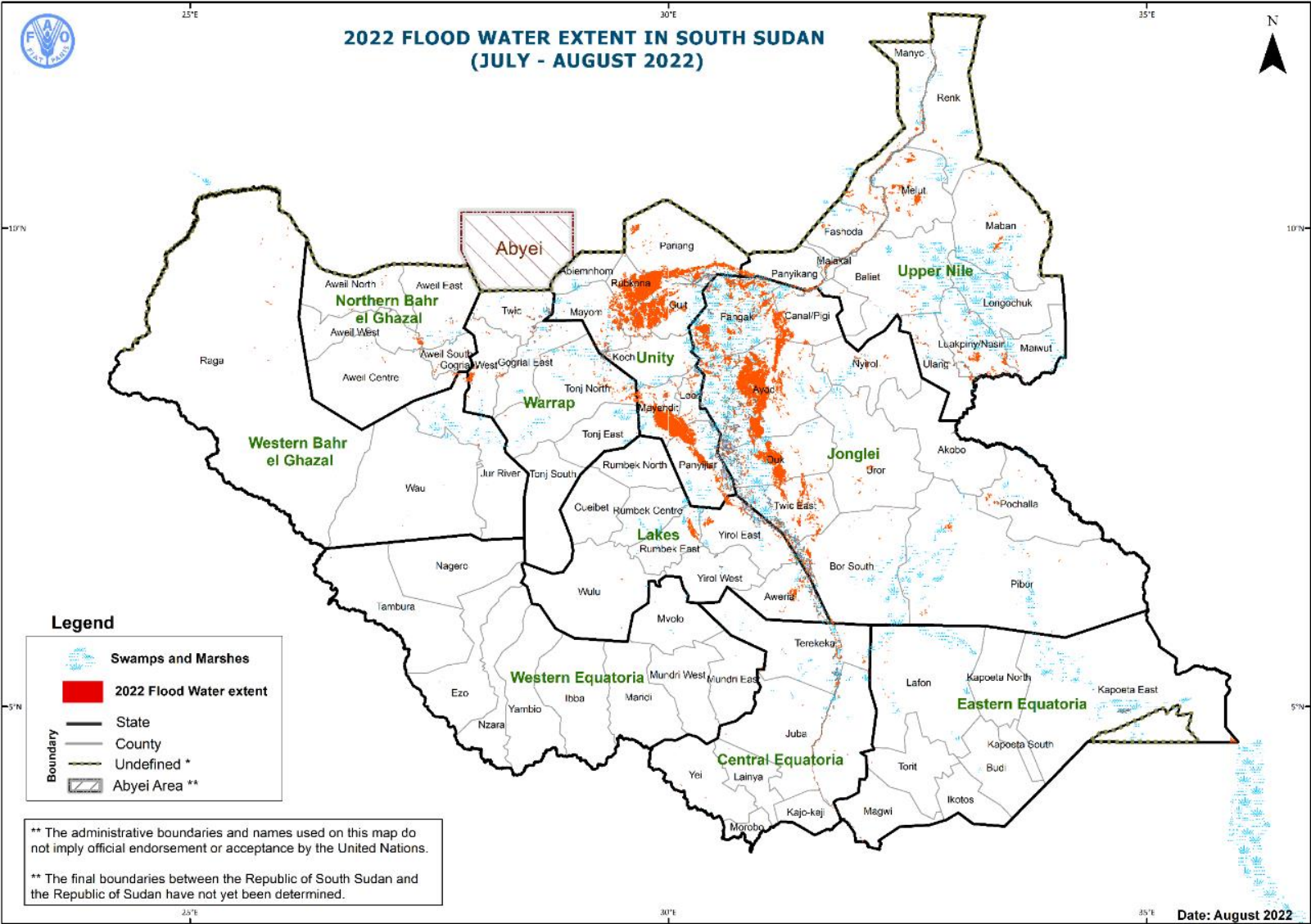
Temperature Outlook: Average temperatures are expected in most of the country, with exceptions to the northern parts and the south eastern part of the country where cooler than normal temperatures are expected to be recorded.

Weekly forecast: 13 - 20 September 2022 (Source: ICPAC)



Rainfall Outlook: Based on Figure 1 and 2, most of the country is expected to receive moderate rainfall of between 50mm – 200mm. Light rainfall of less than 50mm is predicted in the south eastern parts of the country. However, dry conditions are predicted in the Kapoeta areas of Eastern Equatoria state. Heavy to very heavy rainfall of over 200mm is expected in mostly in Western Bahr Ghazal, Northern Bahr Ghazal States, Warrap, Unity State, Upper Nile State and isolated cases in Western Equatoria and Jonglei State. Figure 3 indicates generally wetter than usual conditions predicted over most of South Sudan, with exceptions of the drier than usual conditions mostly in the south eastern parts of the country and some parts in Western Equatoria.

Flood extent map (July to August 2022)



Risks, Implications and Recommendations

- With the gradual positive progression of the rains observed, flood susceptible areas like Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Bahr Ghazal and Lakes states have been exposed to fresh flash flooding. Moreover, based on satellite analysis, areas like Rubkona, Guit, Koch and Mayendit in Unity state; Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Ayod, Duk, Twic East and parts of Bor South in Jonglei state that were still flooded from the previous 2021 episodes have experienced and will be expected to continue experiencing flash floods.
- Despite the fact that these areas benefited from the prolonged dry season, slow onset of the rains and the pronounced rainfall deficits observed that reflected in the significant decline in the flood extents and flood water levels, the wetter than normal forecast and excess rains expected in some of those areas means the chances of fresh flooding are high.
- The floods are expected to destroy road conditions, disrupt access to farms and markets, posing a great threat to their food security status. It is therefore recommended that prepositioning of market supplies, humanitarian aid, medical supplies etc. be activated.
- Also dissemination of early warning information through radios and other means to these communities should be scaled up to create flood hazard awareness and mitigate the impact.
- It is therefore recommended that livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment activities be scaled up to protect livestock from potential disease outbreaks and spread.

FAO weather information services to farmers and for decision support

- **CLIMIS Portal**
 - http://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data
- **Weekly radio talk show programme**
 - <https://www.fao.org/south-sudan/news/detail-events/es/c/1372883/>

Thank you!