



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Working for  #ZeroHunger

Seasonal / Weather Update

FSLC Meeting – 17 August 2022

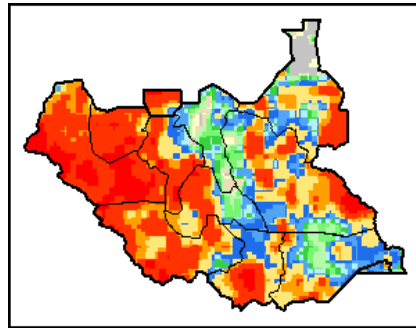
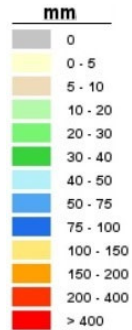
By Ochaya Patrick | FAO South Sudan

With funding from the European Union

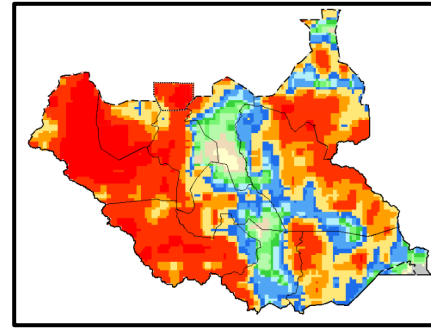


Seasonal progression (May to July 2022)

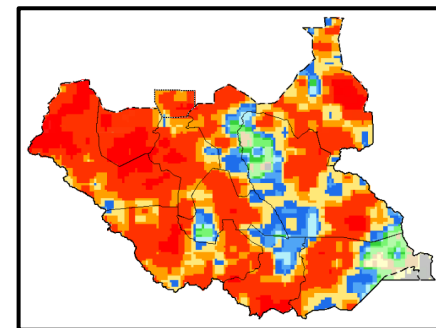
Rainfall (mm)



May 2022

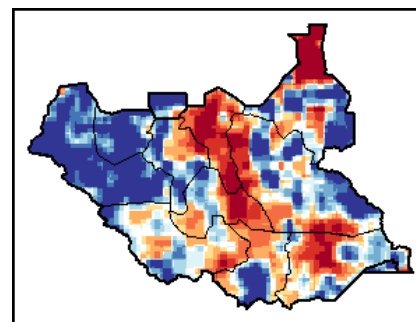
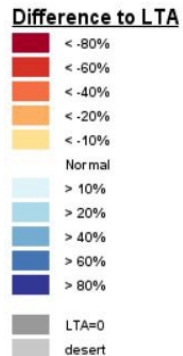


June 2022

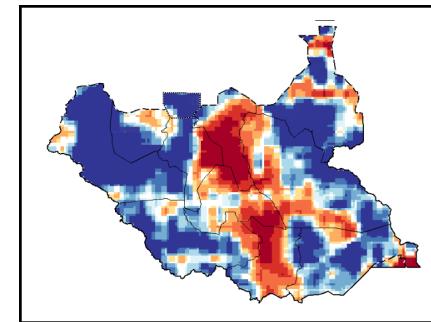


July 2022

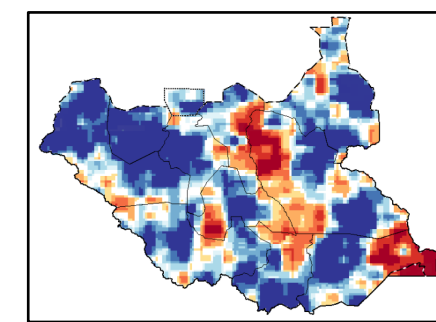
Rainfall anomaly (% difference compared to Long-Term Average (LTA) [1989-2015])



May 2022



June 2022



July 2022

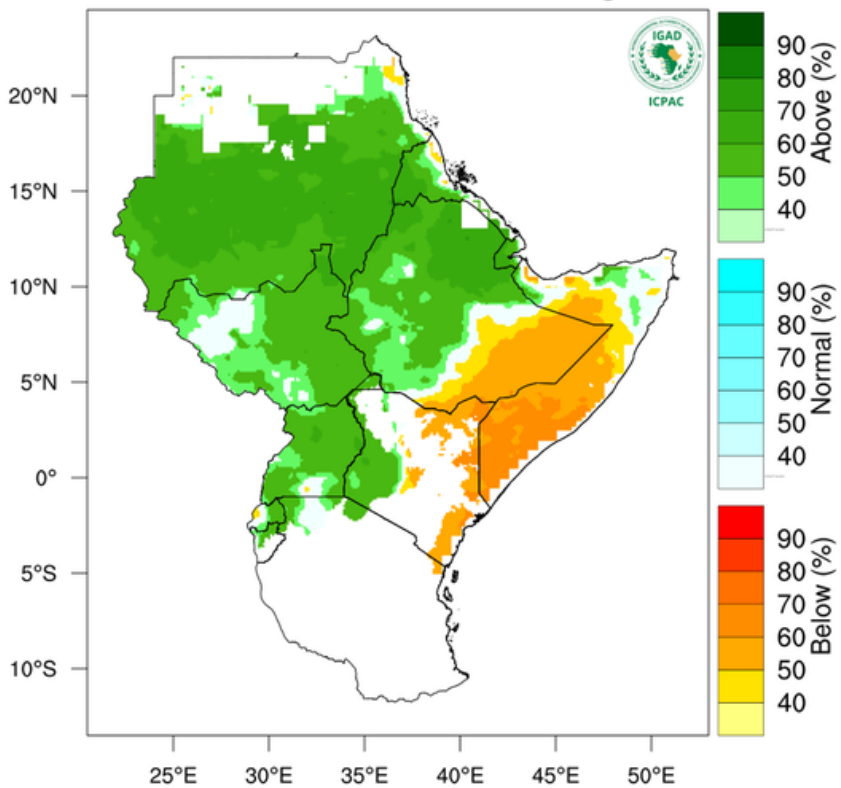
- Satellite imagery analysis of rainfall received between May and July 2022 shows a positive progression in the rains since the onset in April with the western parts of the country being the wettest in May, followed by gradual improvement through June to July to other parts of country with the exception of some central parts of the country. The bigger portion of Unity state, eastern Lakes State, north-western Jonglei State and northern Central Equatoria State received less than 100mm of rain through this period. This is considered below average for these areas for this period.

- Compared to the long-term average (LTA, 1989-2015), from May to July, most of the country was experiencing above-average rainfall. However, most of **Unity State**, **northern parts of Upper Nile State (Renk & Manyo)**, parts of Warrap, Lakes, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei (orange/red areas in the map) experienced rainfall that was at least 20%-60% less compared to the LTA.

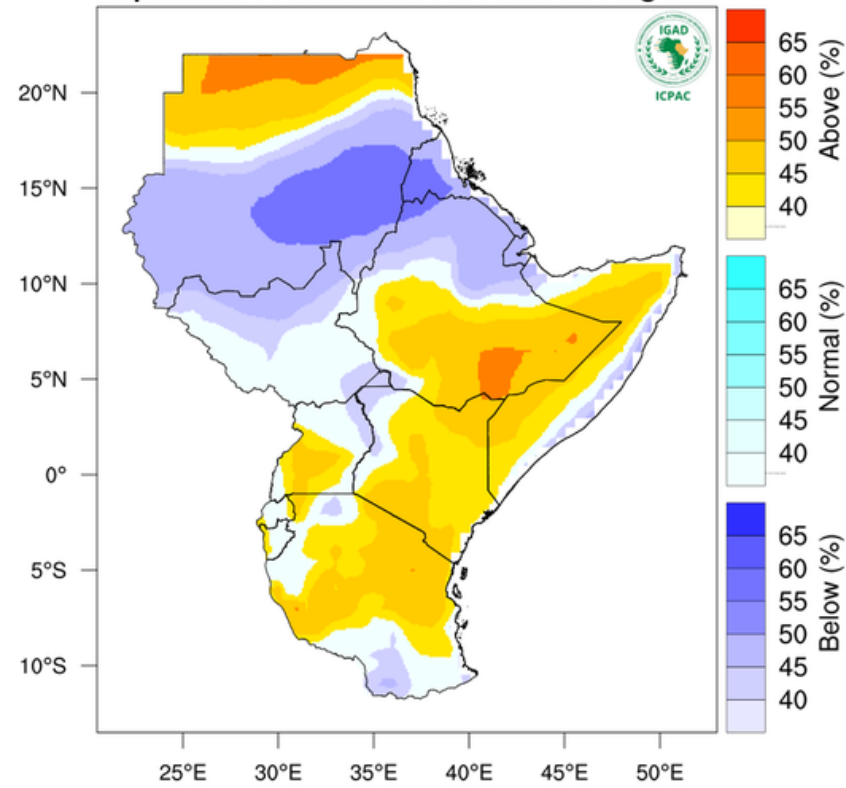
Seasonal weather Forecasts – August to October 2022

(Source: ICPAC)

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Aug-Oct 2022



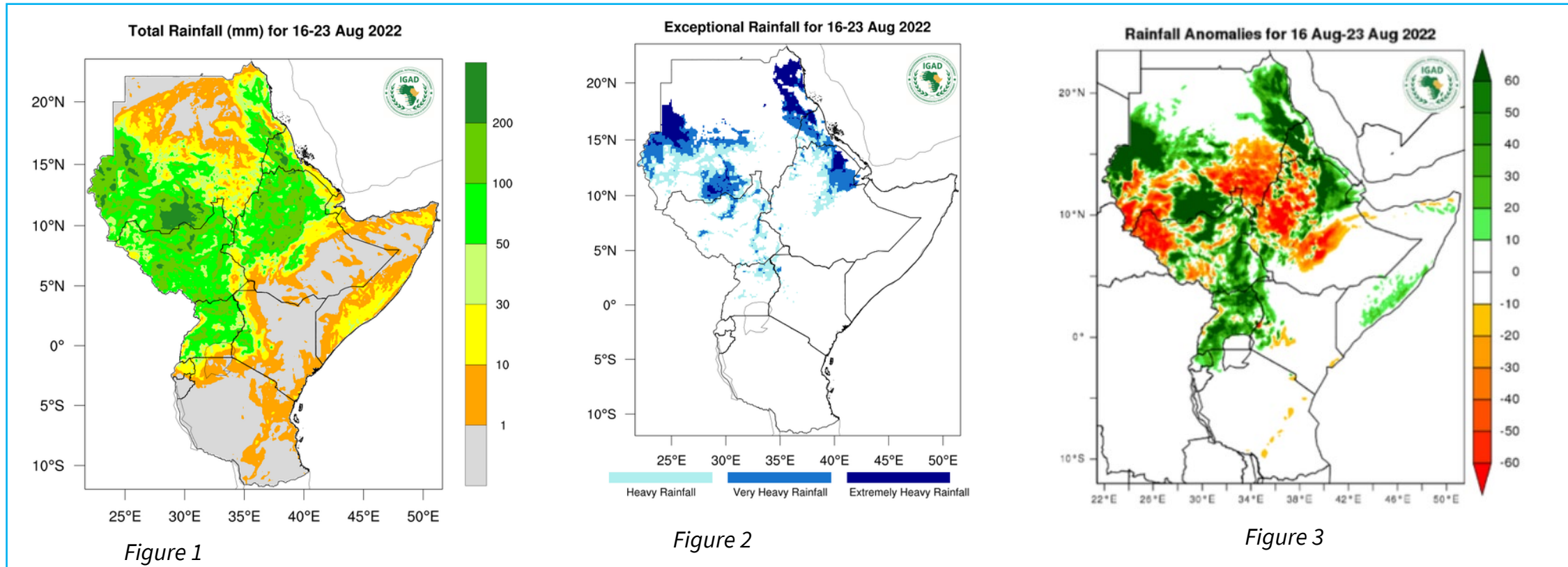
Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for Aug-Oct 2022



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.

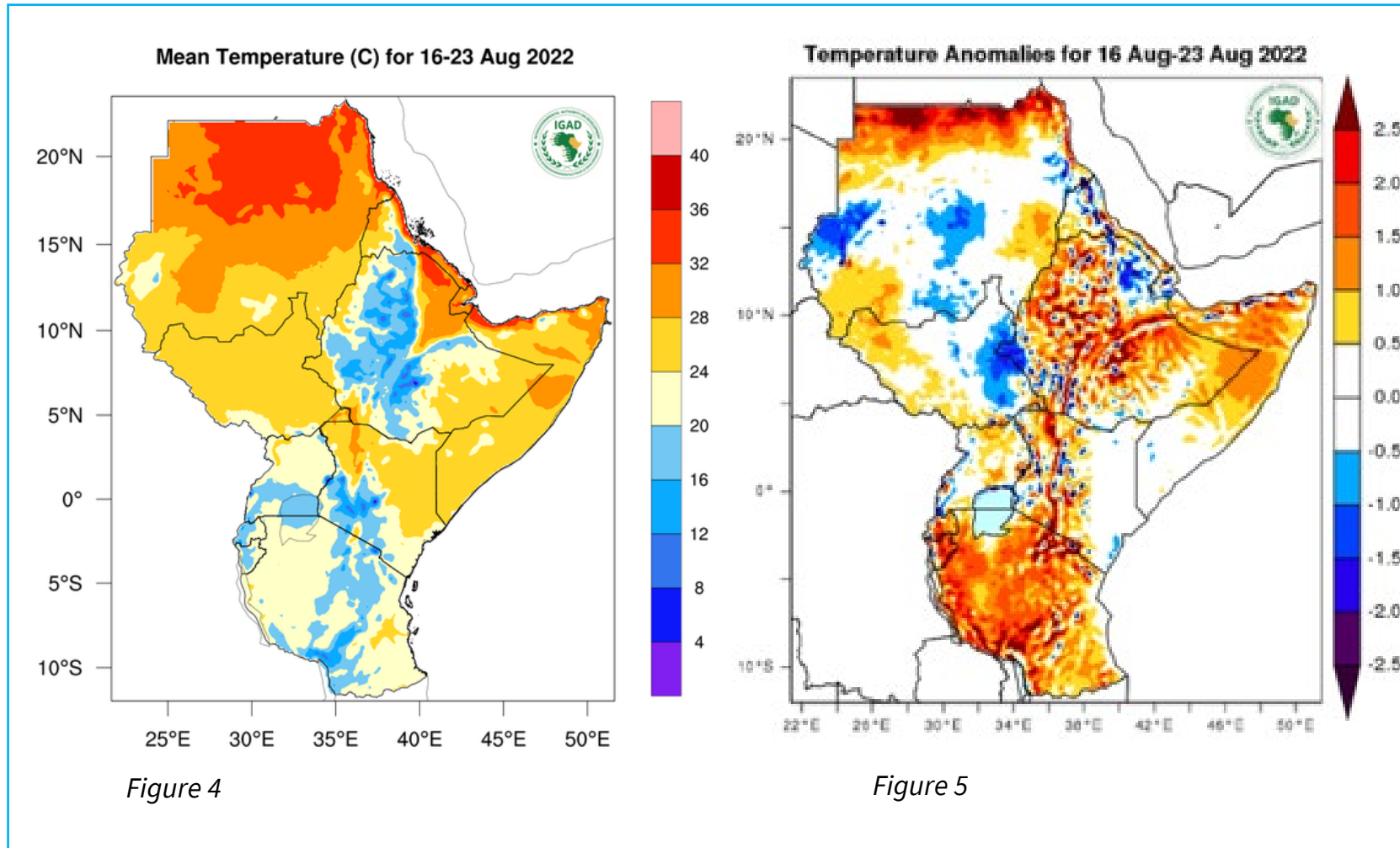
Temperature Outlook: Average temperatures are expected in most of the country, with exceptions to the northern parts and the south eastern part of the country where cooler than normal temperatures are expected to be recorded.

Weekly forecast: 16 - 23 August 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 mainly Boma areas of Jonglei State, the Kapoeta areas of Eastern Equatoria state and the western parts of Western Bahr Ghazal State. Heavy to very heavy rainfall of over 200mm is expected in Nagero areas in Western Equatoria; Lafon, Budi, Ikotos, parts of Magwi, Kapoeta North/South and parts of Kapoeta East in Eastern Equatoria State; Pibor, Ayod, Canal/Pigi and Akobo in Jonglei State; Koch, Mayendit, Guit, Pariang and parts of Abienhom in Unity State; Malakal, Fashoda, Melut, Renk, Longochuk, Nasir, Maiwut and Panyikang in Upper Nile State. Figure 3 indicates drier than usual conditions predicted over the western parts of the country.

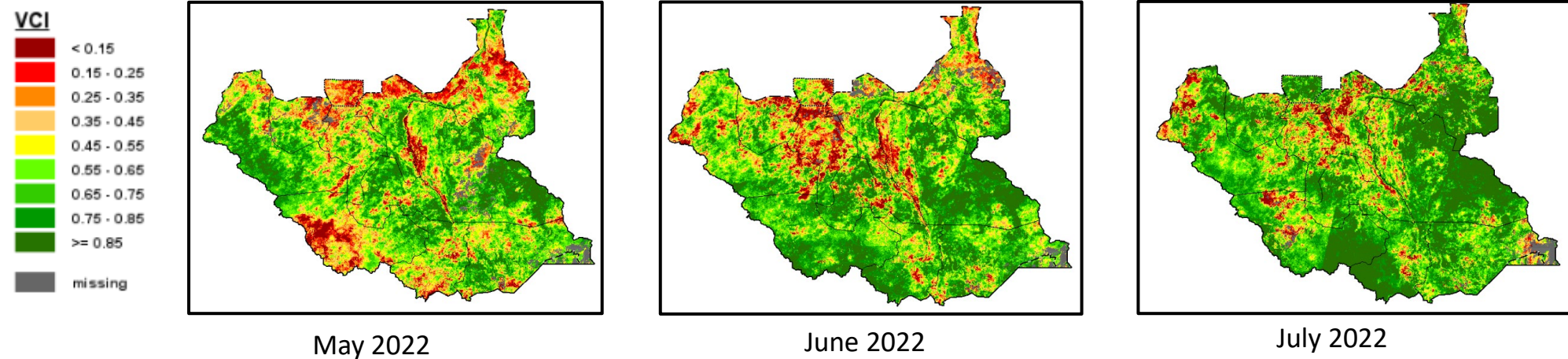
Weekly forecast: 16 - 23 August 2022 (Source: ICPAC)



Temperature Outlook: South Sudan is likely to experience moderate temperatures of between 20 - 32 °C (Figure 4). However, warmer than average temperatures are expected in the western, southern and south eastern parts of South Sudan. Near-average conditions are expected in the central and north eastern parts of the country. Cooler than average conditions are predicted in the eastern parts of the country and some isolated cases in the central part of South Sudan (Figure 5).

Risks, Implications and Recommendations

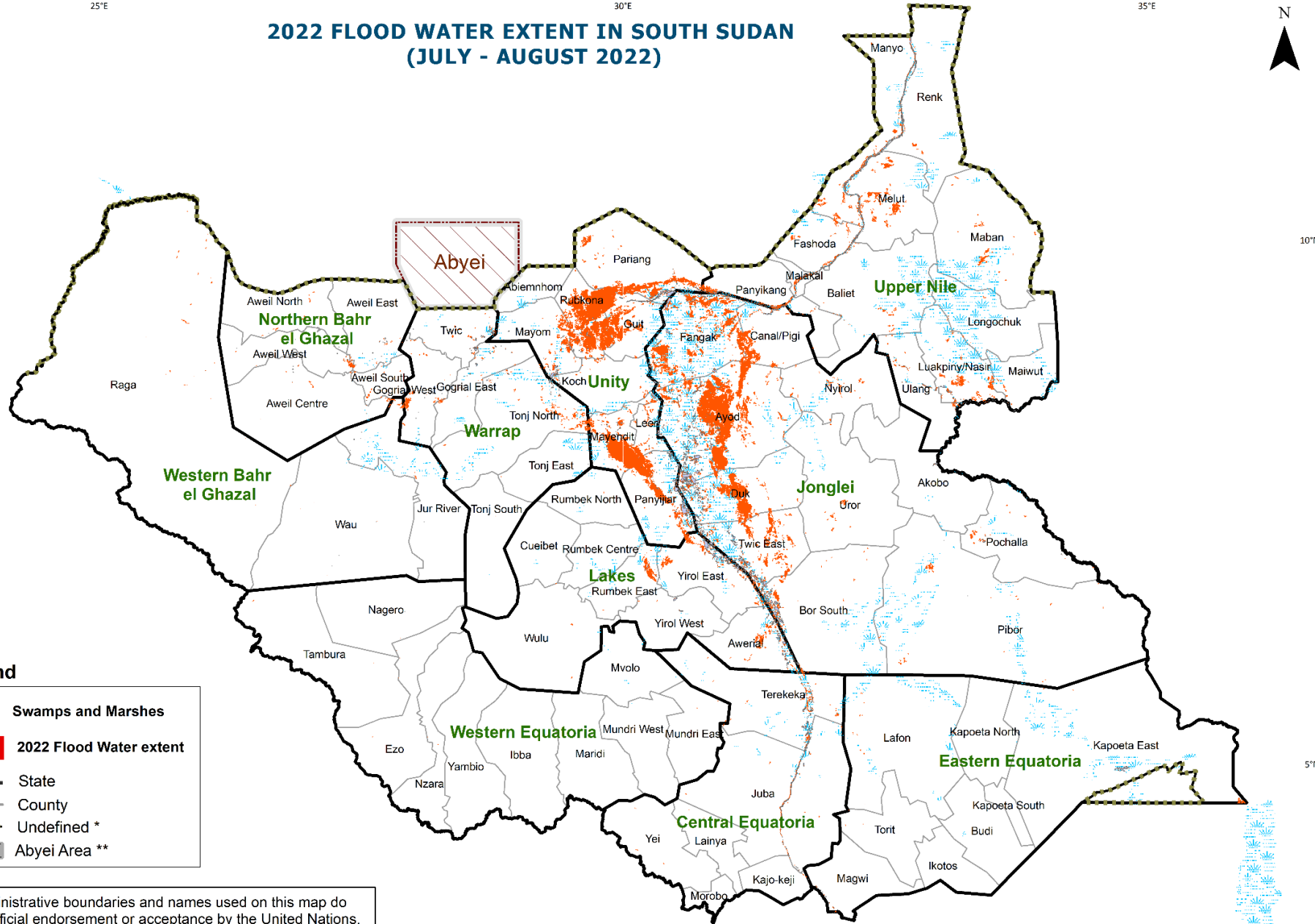
- ***Vegetation health using Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)***



- Satellite imagery analysis of vegetation health using Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) indicates a much poor vegetation health in some parts of the country in the month of May that significantly improved through June to July as the rains improved.
- However, by end of July poor vegetation health is still observed in areas that have persistently experienced drier than usual conditions since the onset of the rains, mostly Unity state and parts of Upper Nile, parts of the Equatorias and Bahr Ghazal.
- 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.
- It is therefore recommended that livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment activities be scaled up to protect livestock from potential disease outbreaks and spread.



2022 FLOOD WATER EXTENT IN SOUTH SUDAN (JULY - AUGUST 2022)



Legend

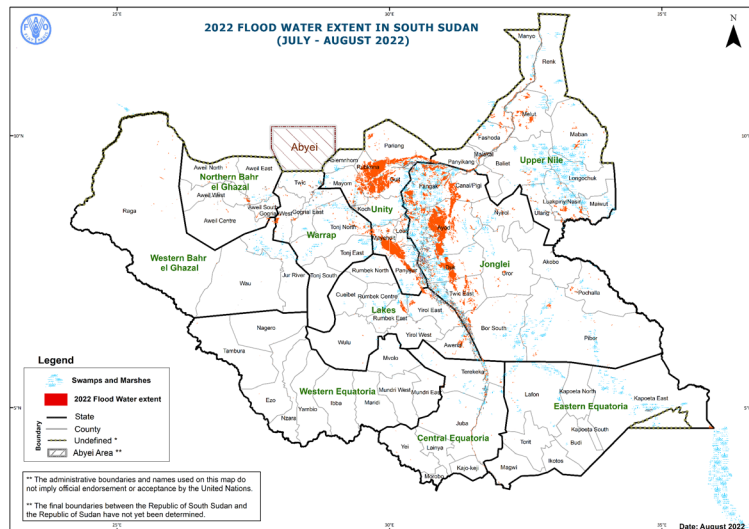
- Swamps and Marshes
- 2022 Flood Water extent
- State
- County
- Undefined *
- Abyei Area **

** The administrative boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

** The final boundaries between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan have not yet been determined.

Risks, Implications and Recommendations

- **Flood risk**



- With the gradual positive progression of the rains observed, flood susceptible areas like Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Bahr Ghazal and Lakes states are likely to be at risk of 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 are still flooded from the previous 2021 episodes (see map on the left).

- 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.

- **Food Security**

- Despite the slow onset of the rains, significant improvements in the months of may to June means improved crop performance and much higher hopes of good harvests.

- The improvement in vegetation also means availability of wild foods, vegetables etc is expected which will boost food availability at household level.

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!