



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Working for  #ZeroHunger

# Seasonal / Weather Update

NAWG Meeting : 02 March 2021 (By Nicholas Kerandi)

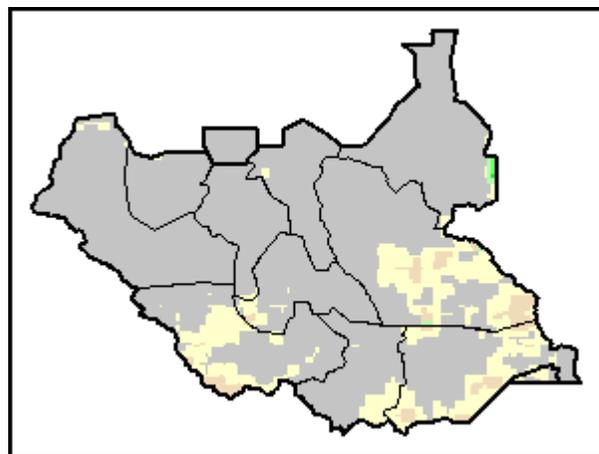
FSLC Meeting : 03 March 2021 (By Mark Nyeko)

With funding from the European Union

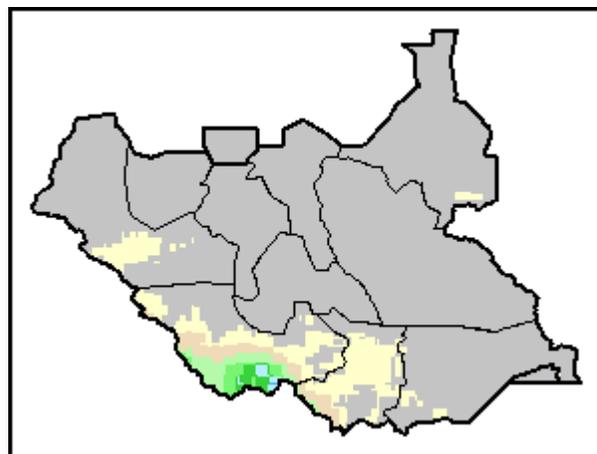


# Seasonal progress (rainfall) by FAO/GIEWS

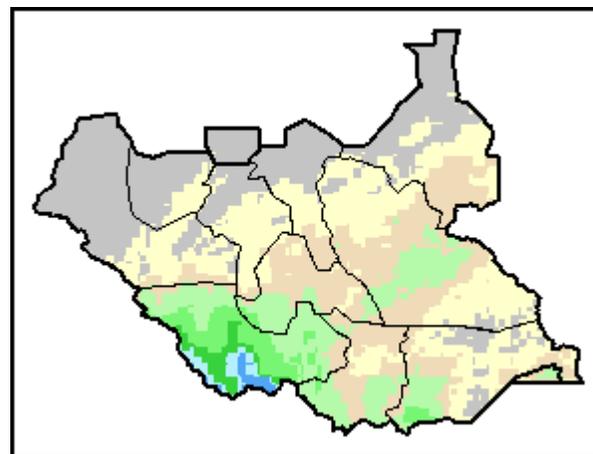
Rainfall



Jan 2021, Dekad 3

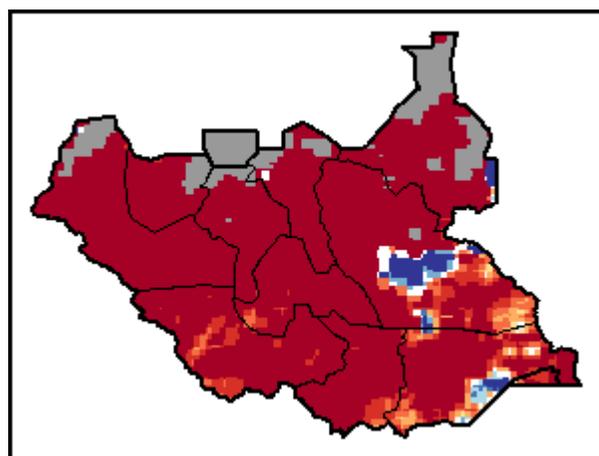


Feb 2021, Dekad 1

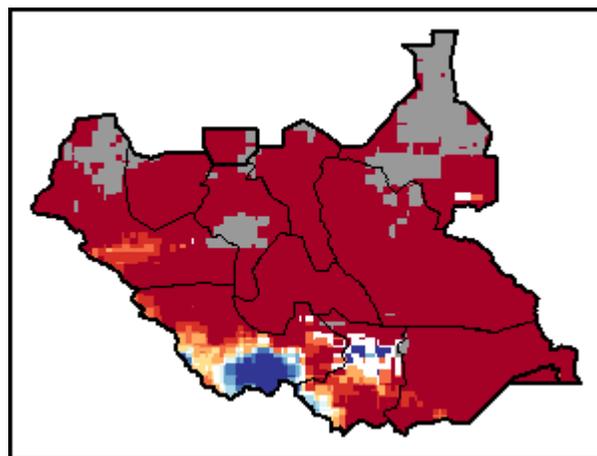


Feb 2021, Dekad 2

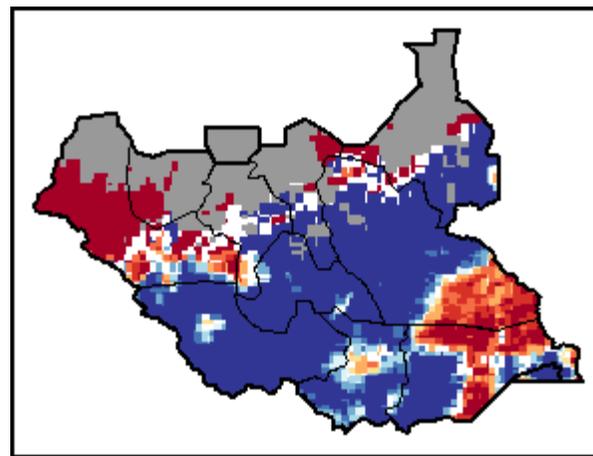
Rainfall Anomaly



Jan 2021, Dekad 3



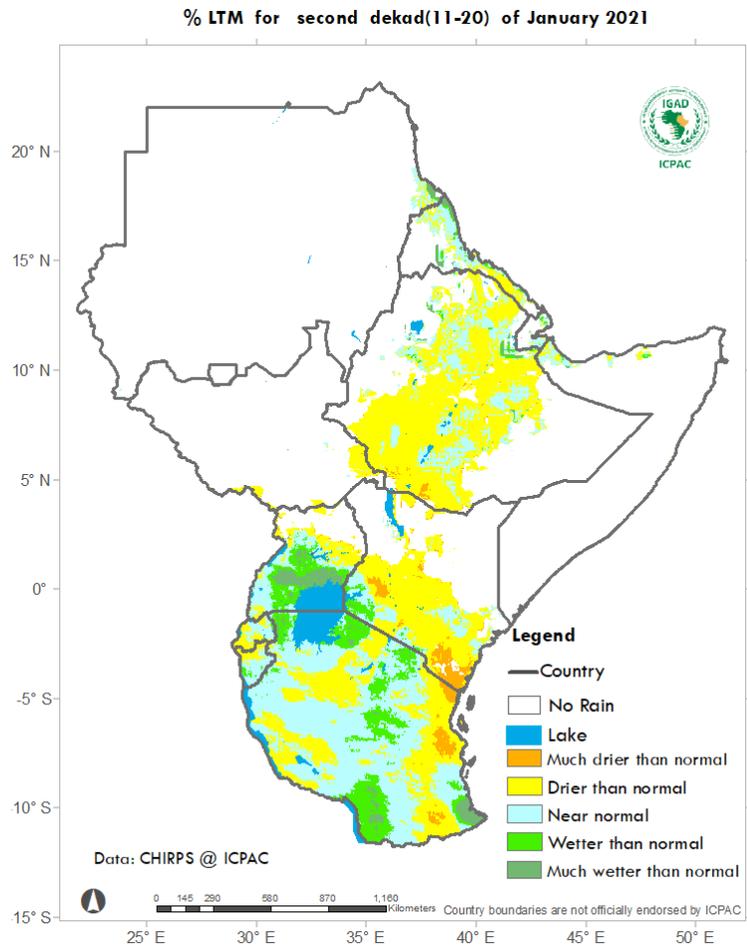
Feb 2021, Dekad 1



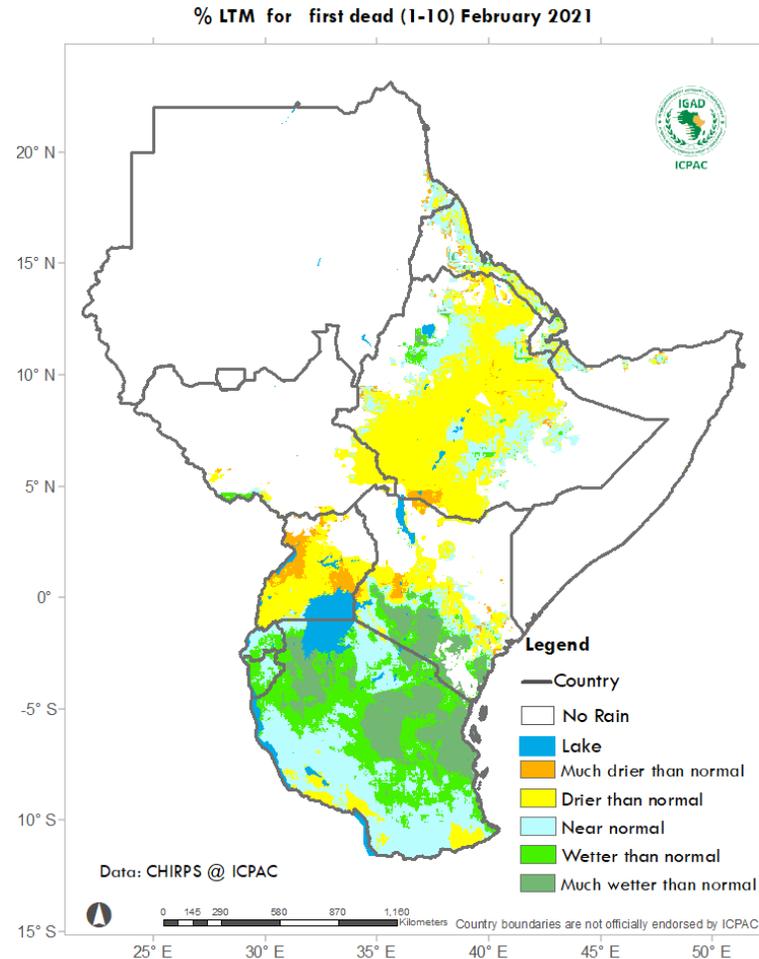
Feb 2021, Dekad 2

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dekad of February, rainfall intensity has started increasing (see anomaly map) and it is starting to geographically spread to the north of the country.

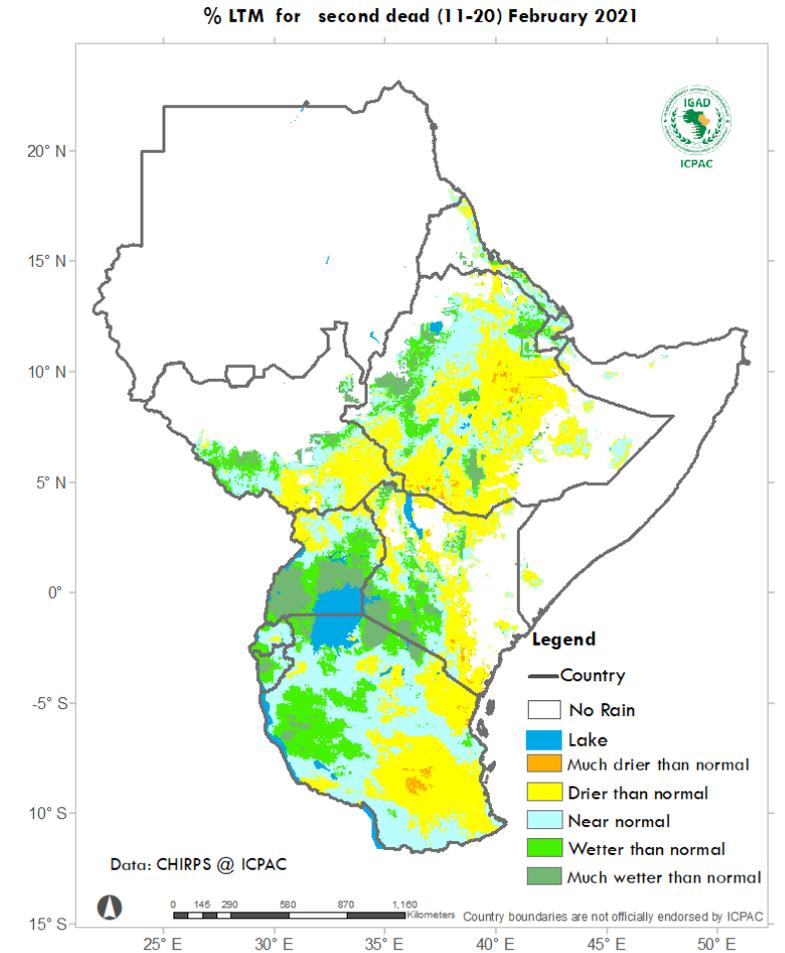
# Seasonal progress (rainfall anomaly) by ICPAC



January 2021, Dekad 2

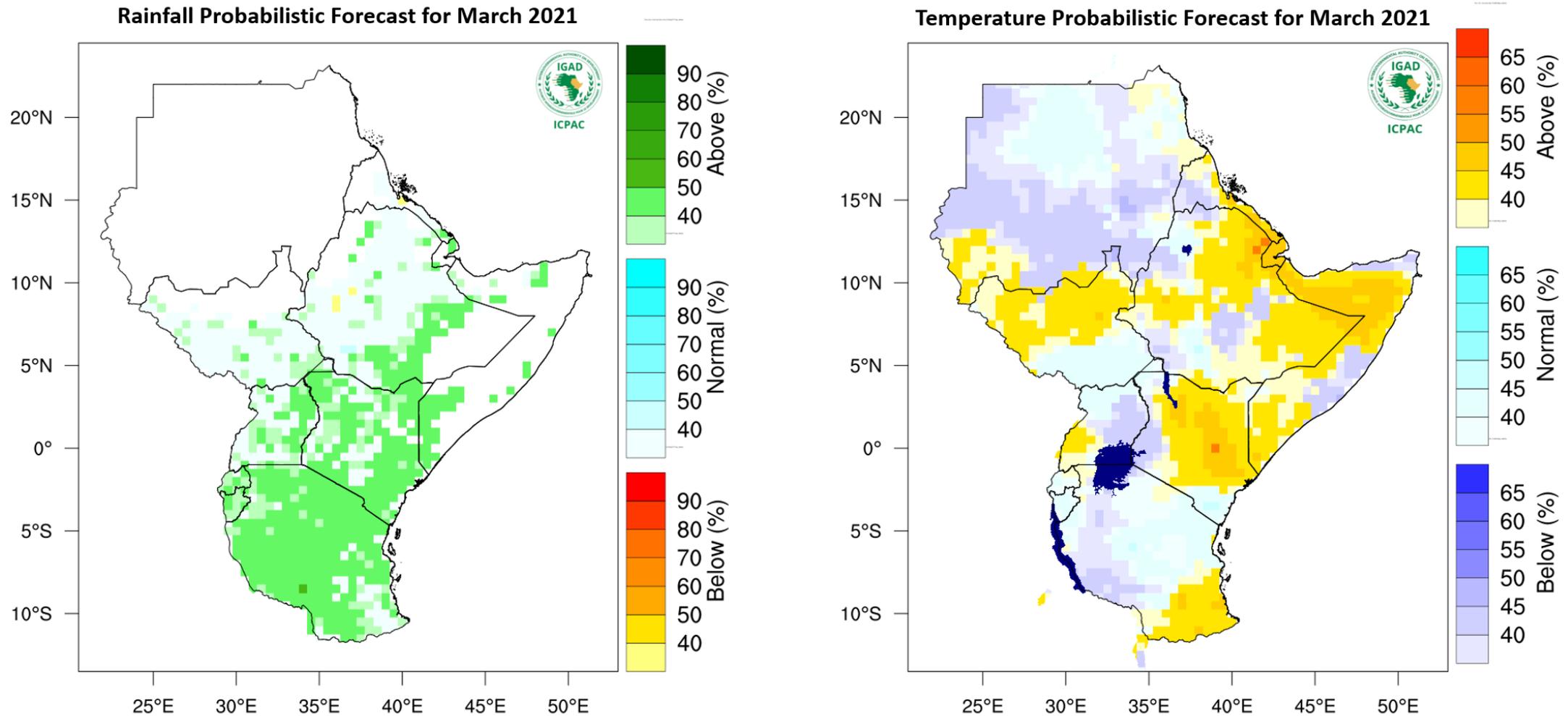


February 2021, Dekad 1



February 2021, Dekad 2

# March 2021 Rain & Temp. forecast by ICPAC



Wetter than usual conditions in isolated areas in South Sudan; Warmer than usual conditions in northern parts of South Sudan.

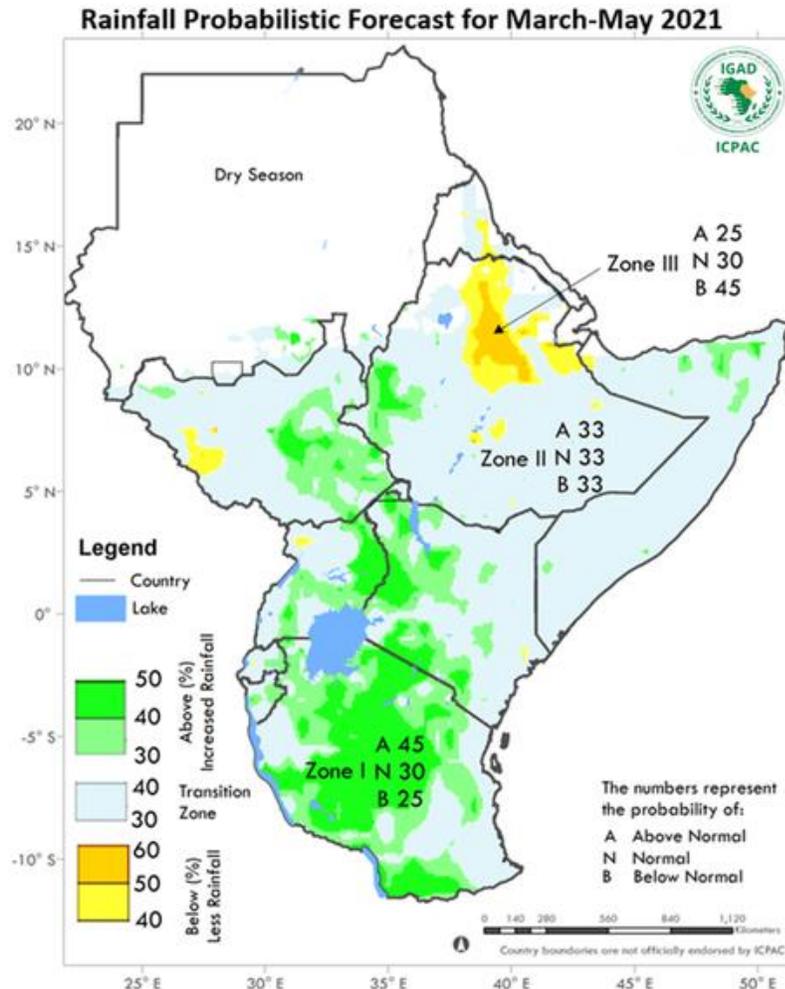
# GHACOF 57

57<sup>th</sup> Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum

Forecasts for

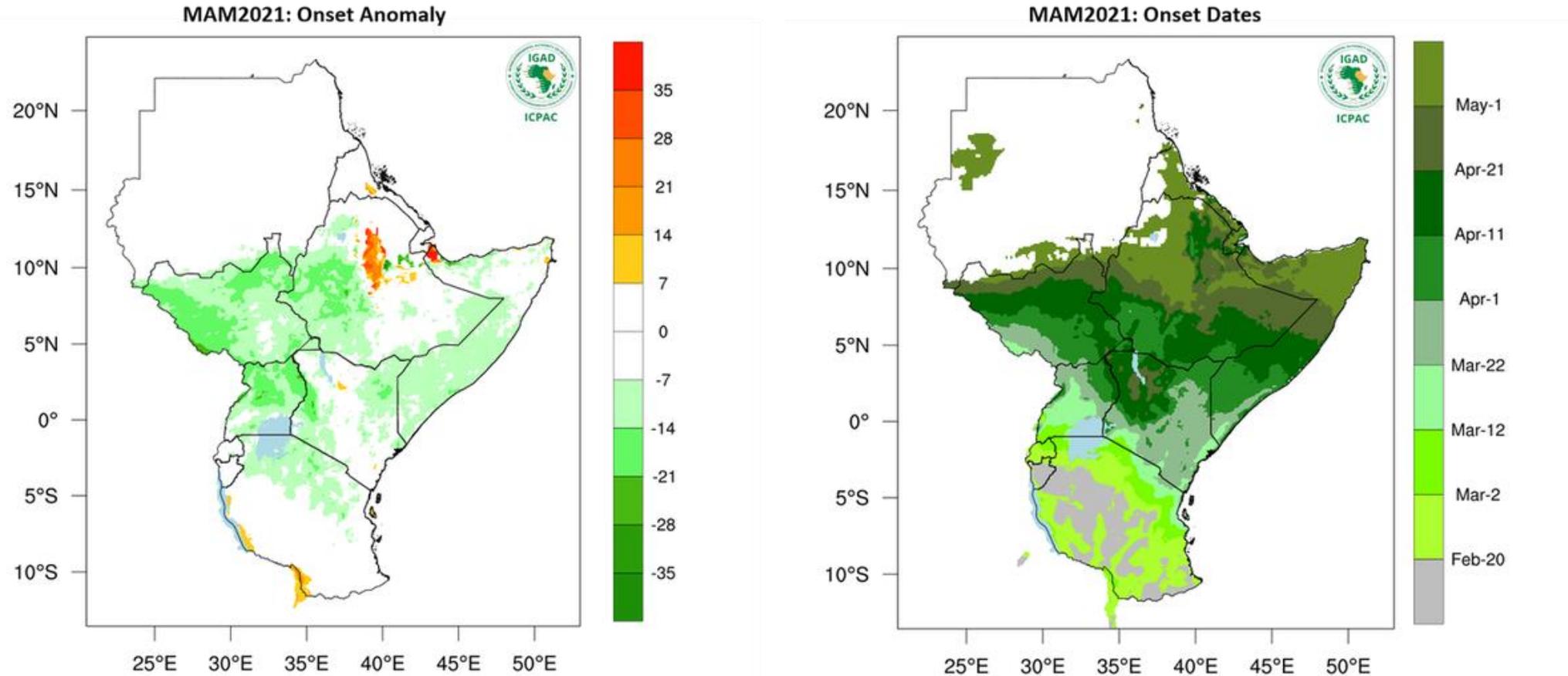
**MARCH to MAY 2021 (MAM21)**

# Probabilistic rainfall forecast (MAM21)



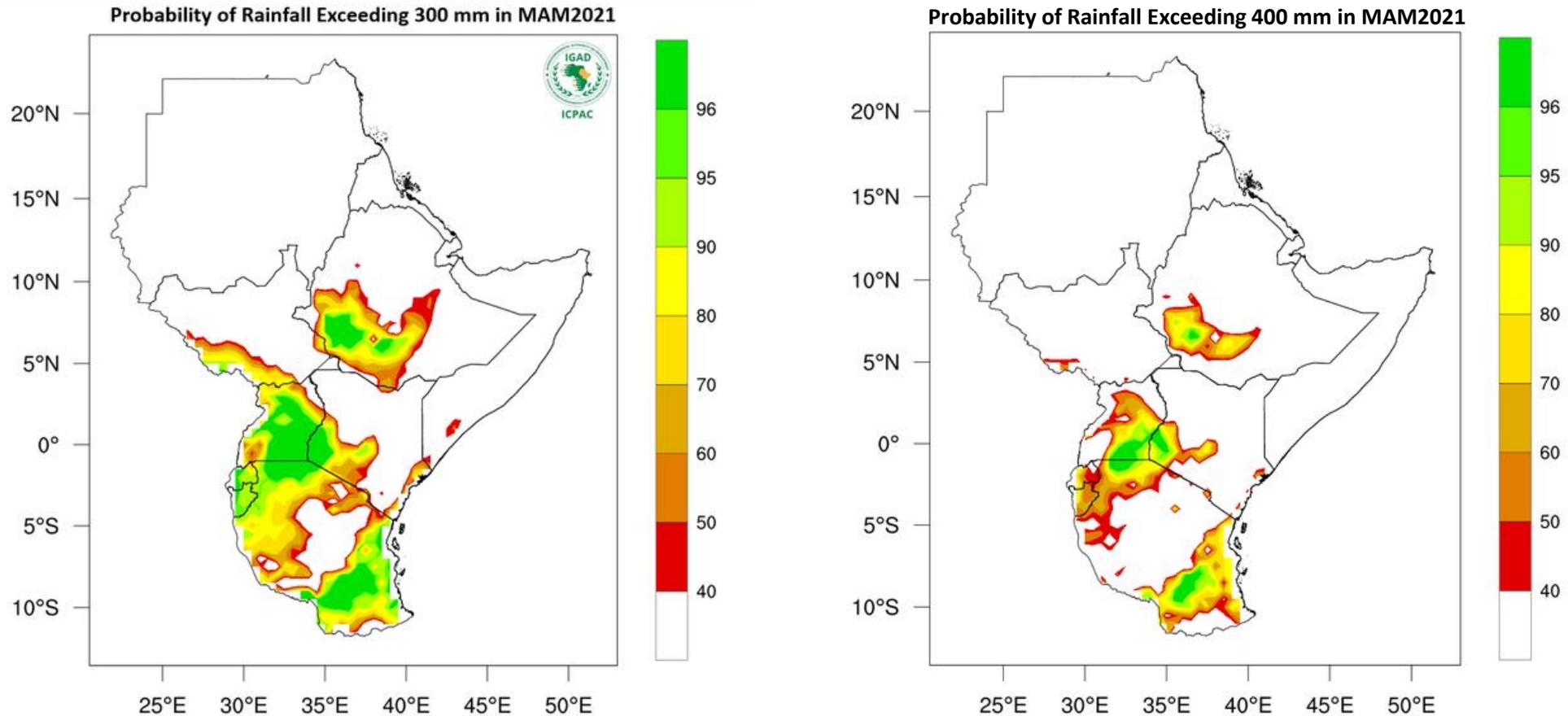
- During March to May 2021, most of the country will likely experience near normal amount of rainfall, with a wetter than usual season expected over eastern South Sudan.
  - *The areas that are likely to experience a wetter than usual season include counties in Jonglei State and Eastern Equatoria State.*
  - *Most of the counties likely to experience a wetter than usual season between March and May 2021 are the same that experienced flooding last year, with some of them still having remnant inundation.*
  - *Risk of flooding (3<sup>rd</sup> year in a row) is high.*
- The rainy season is expected to start 1-2 weeks early in most of South Sudan.

# Rainfall onset anomalies (MAM21)



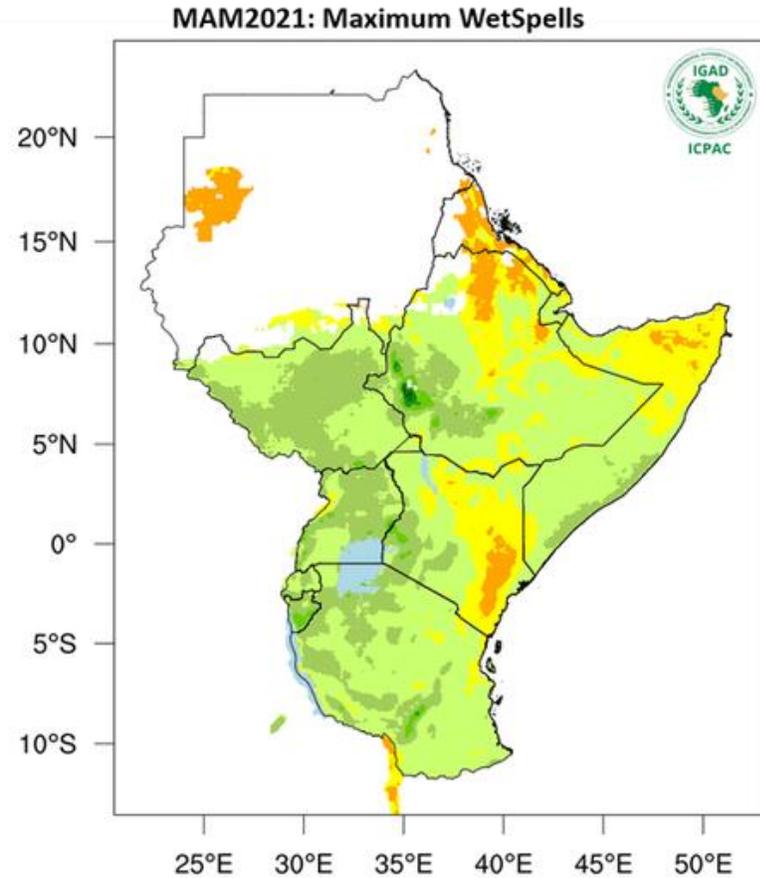
Most of the country will begin the rainy season 1-2 weeks early ... from between 12-22 March 2021

# Probability of >300 or >400 mm of rainfall (MAM21)

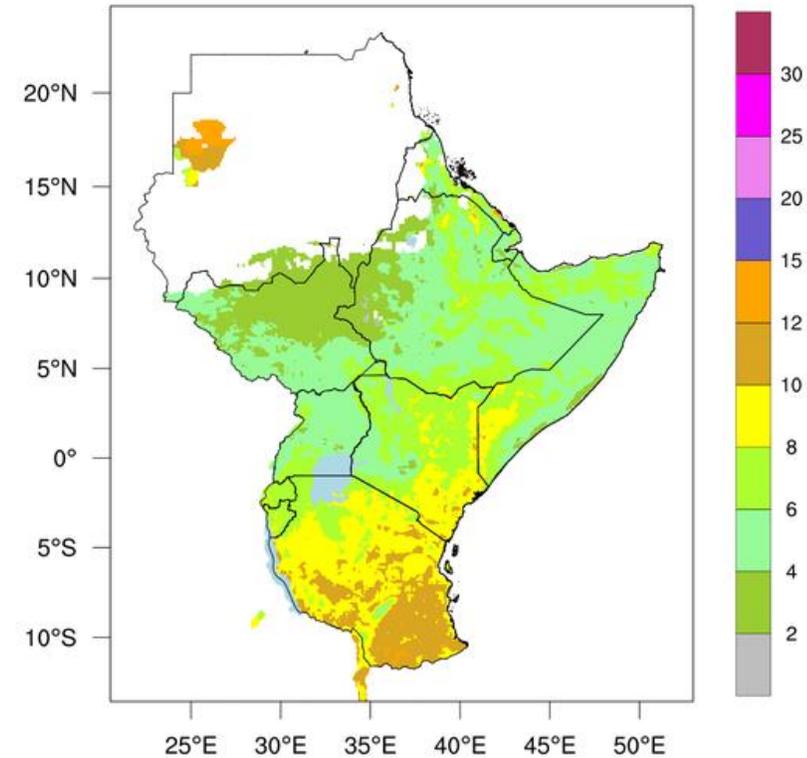


The southern parts of the country bordering Uganda, DRC and CAR are likely to receive rainfall exceeding 300 mm, but very few places are likely to get 400 mm of rainfall.

# Wet vs Dry spells (MAM21)

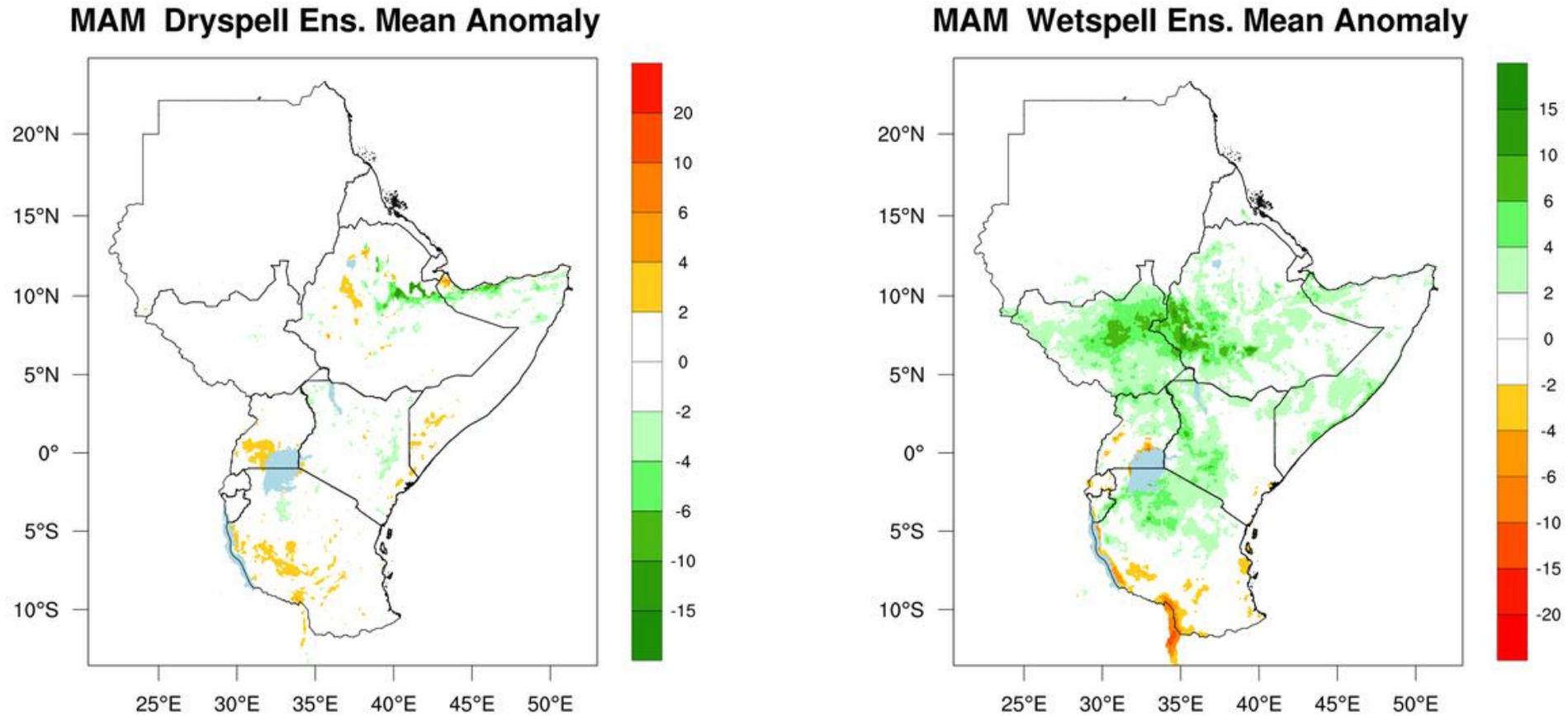


**MAM 2021: Maximum dryspells (Ens Mean)**



Long continuous wet days (10 - 15 days) are likely in South Sudan, with dry spells lasting 2-6 days on average

# Wet vs Dry spells anomaly (MAM21)



While dry spells conform to the long-term trends, the wet spells are above normal for the eastern parts of the country

# Risks, Implications, Recommendations

- **Flooding**

- The risk of flooding is highest in Jonglei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and Upper Nile states.
- Risk of flooding in the eastern parts of the country along the White Nile will likely result in the destruction of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges etc.
- *Mitigation / Anticipatory actions:*
  - Sensitize communities on the risks of flooding (early warning).
  - Coordinate with national government, humanitarian actors, and local authorities to adopt structural measures (e.g., constructing or repairing dykes) to prevent rivers from overflowing into adjacent lands.
  - Humanitarian agencies should plan to preposition their supplies in good time to avoid logistical challenges associated with infrastructure deterioration during the rainy season.

# Risks, Implications, Recommendations contd.

- **Agriculture and Food Security**

- With the onset dates predicted, farming household should use this time to acquire farm inputs and prepare their land for the 2021 cropping season.
  - For locations likely to experience wetter than usual conditions, prepare and provide advise on flood mitigation measures (e.g., planting on raised beds , ridges and rehabilitation of drainage facilities and flood protection structures like dykes) to the resident communities.
- Humanitarian actors such as FAO, in collaboration with its implementing partners, should ensure the timely distribution of agricultural inputs to farming households.
  - This will ensure that they have the inputs they need for this year's cropping season.
  - It will also ensure that inputs reach farmers before the rains make roads impassable.
- For other types of food security related humanitarian support, pre-positioning is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs associated with wet-season logistics.
- Food / commodity prices are likely to rise as we move into the lean season and the rainy season increases transportation costs.

# Risks, Implications, Recommendations contd.

- **Health**

- With the onset of the wet season, there is an increased risk of water-related diseases e.g., Malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Cholera, Hepatitis and E Virus in eastern parts of the country.
- For livestock, there is a risk of Rift Valley Fever – still in the eastern part of the country.
- *Mitigation / Anticipatory actions:*
  - Adopt preventive tools and services targeting potential diseases
  - Conduct surveillance for early detection and treatment of cases
  - Promote Chlorine-based treatment of domestic water
  - Conduct health education and hygiene promotion for prevention
  - Implement safe fecal disposal campaigns

# Thank you

- Questions, comments, thoughts ... all are welcome.