

Figure 1 - Progression of estimated rainfall and associated anomalies (11 December 2021 to 10 January 2022) (Source: FAO/GIEWS)

SEASONAL PROGRESSION

- The year has seasonally kicked off with most of the country experiencing dry spells, particularly in the northern parts.
- According to satellite imagery analysis, the first dekad¹ of January 2022 was drier than the previous two dekads, with the little rainfall experienced concentrated in the southern parts of the country, particularly in Western Equatoria State, Central Equatoria State and Eastern Equatoria State, including Pochalla County in Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (See the *Estimated Precipitation maps in Figure 1 above*). Majority of the locations received cumulative rainfall that was less than 10 mm².
- Compared to the Long Term Average (LTA)³, above average rainfall (*light blue to dark blue areas in the estimated precipitation anomaly map for 01-10 January 2022 in Figure 1 above*) were experienced in some southern parts of the country bordering Uganda, DRC and CAR. However, even if these rainfall amounts are highlighted as above average compared to the LTA, they are negligible as they were less than 10 mm of rainfall over a 10-day period. The rest of the country experienced no rains (grey) or below average rainfall (*orange to dark red areas in estimated precipitation anomaly map for 01-10 January 2022 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>)

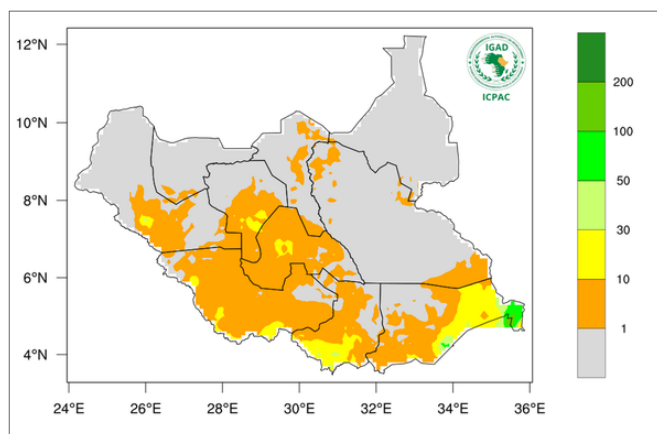


Figure 2 - Rainfall probabilistic forecast, 18-25 January 2022 (Source: ICPAC)

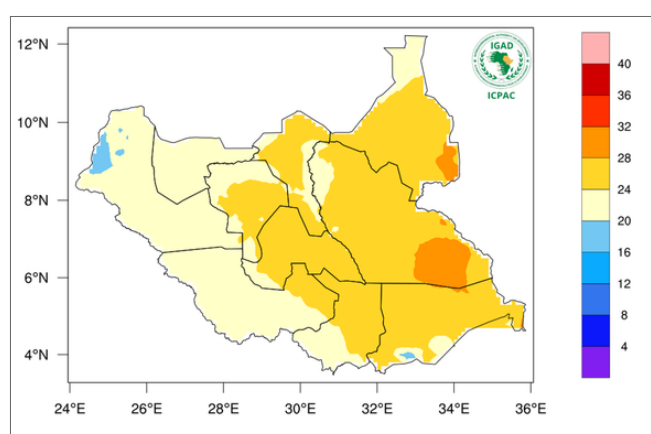


Figure 3 - Temperature probabilistic forecast, 18-25 January 2022 (Source: ICPAC)

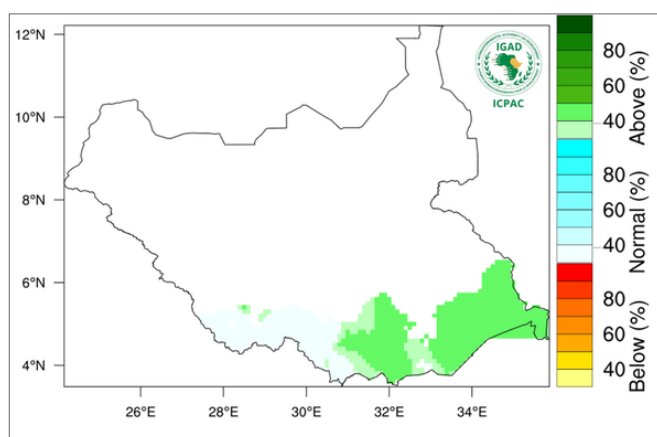


Figure 4 - Rainfall probabilistic forecast, February to April 2022 (Source: ICPAC)

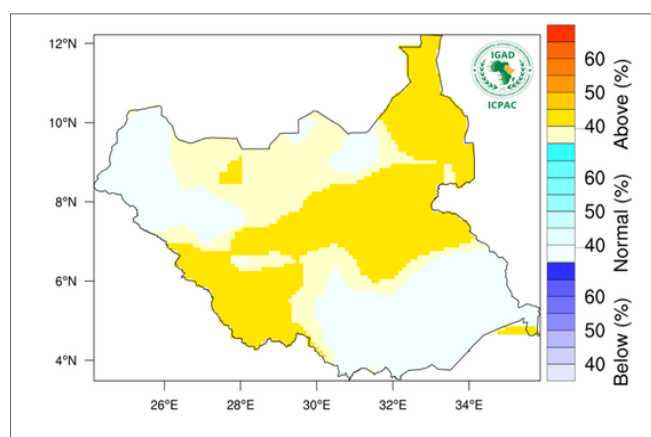


Figure 5 - Temperature probabilistic forecast, February to April 2022 (Source: ICPAC)

WEEKLY FORECAST

Rainfall Forecast: According to ICPAC, from 18-25 January 2022, light rainfall of less than 30 mm is expected in western South Sudan, while dry conditions are expected in northern South Sudan (Figure 2).

Temperature Forecast: According to ICPAC, from 18-25 January 2022, South Sudan will experience moderate temperatures ranging from 20 - 32°C, with the eastern parts of the country being the warmest (Figure 3).

SEASONAL FORECAST (FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2022)

Rainfall: Usual to wetter than usual conditions expected over the southern areas of the country, while the rest of the country is expected to remain generally dry during this period (Figure 4).

Temperature: Warmer than usual conditions are expected over the south-western and eastern parts of the country, while usual temperature conditions are expected over the southern and northern areas of the country (Figure 5).



This report is produced by FAO South Sudan's project (*Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and climate stresses in South Sudan (PRO-SRVP)*) which is funded by the European Union.

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.

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