

Figure 1 – Estimated precipitation, 21-31 May 2022 (Source: FAO/GIEWS¹)

Figure 2 – Estimated precipitation anomaly, 21-31 May 2022 (Source: FAO/GIEWS)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- In the 3rd Dekad² of May 2022, the rainfall intensity across the country was mixed – with some areas receiving low to no rainfall and others receiving rainfall amounts of 200 mm or more over the ten-day period³.
- Rainfall of 100 mm or above was experienced in isolated parts of the country (*yellow, orange and red shaded areas in Figure 1*); this includes parts of Morobo, Lainya, Kajo Keji and Juba counties in Central Equatoria State; parts of Pochalla and Pibor counties in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area; parts of Maban and Panyikang counties in Upper Nile State; parts of all the counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; parts of Twic, Tonj East and Tonj North counties in Warrap State; parts of Rumbek North, Rumbek Center and Rumbek East counties in Lakes State; parts of Mvolo and Yambio counties in Western Equatoria State; parts of Wau, Raga and Jur River counties in Western Bahr el Ghazal State; and parts of Torit, Ikotos and Budi counties in Eastern Equatoria State.
- During the same period, most of the country experienced normal to above-normal (*red shaded areas in Figure 2 which experienced rainfall that was 80 percent or more compared to the long-term average⁴*) rainfall. However, there are also parts of the country that experienced below average rainfall (*dark blue shaded areas in Figure 2 where the rainfall amount was 80 percent or more below the long-term average*). Below average rainfall was experienced in the whole of Unity State; most of Jonglei State with the exception of parts of Pochalla and Pibor counties in Greater Pibor Administrative Area; the northern and southern parts of Upper Nile State; most of Raga County in Western Bahr el Ghazal State; most of Western Equatoria with the exception of Mvolo County, and the southern parts of Yambio and Ibba counties.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/country/index.jsp?lang=en&code=SSD>

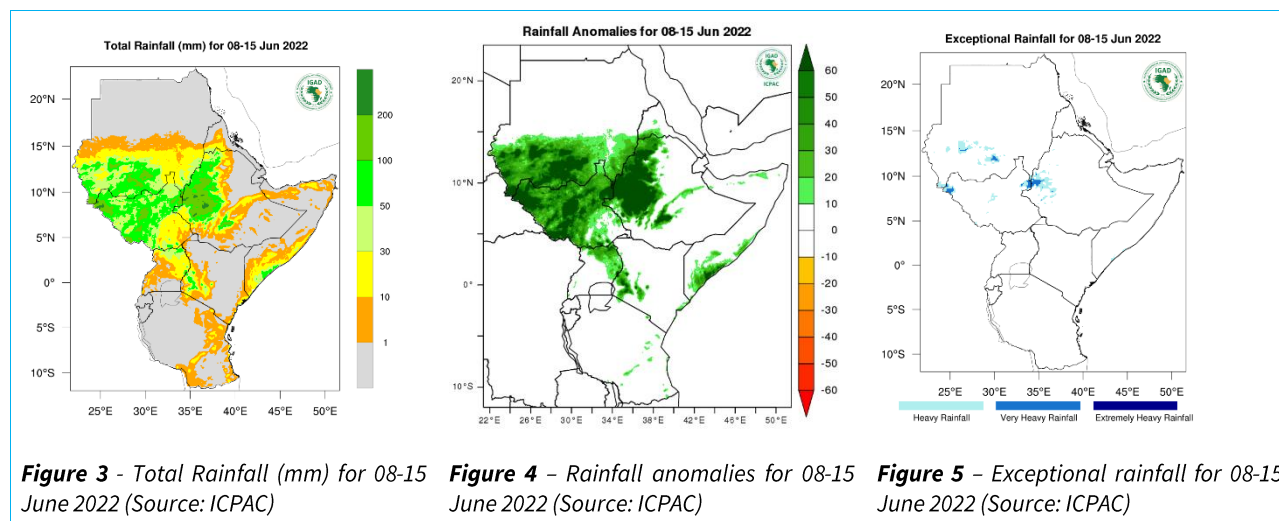
² A Dekad is a ten-day rainfall period

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

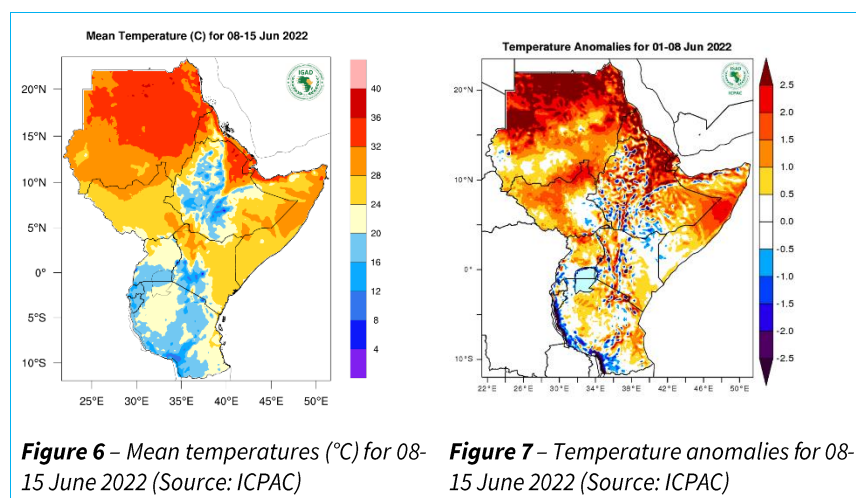
⁴ To generate the estimated precipitation anomaly, rainfall levels are compared with the Long-Term Average (LTA), which refers to the period 1989-2015. Warmer colours (orange to maroon) identify areas which have received lower-than-average rainfall, while colder colours (light to dark blue) are given to areas where precipitation has been above average.

(Source: FAO/GIEWS, <http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/country/index.jsp?lang=en&code=SSD>)

WEEKLY FORECAST (08 – 15 JUNE 2022)



- According to ICPAC, moderate rainfall between 50 – 200 mm, considered wetter than average, is expected over most parts of South Sudan (Figure 3 & Figure 4).
- Light rainfall of less than 50 mm is expected over the south-eastern parts of South Sudan (Figure 3).
- Heavy to very heavy rainfall is expected in some parts of north-western and north-eastern South Sudan (Figure 5).
- The Kapoetas in Eastern Equatoria State are expected to get low amounts of rainfall (about 10 mm or less), with these conditions considered normal for this time of the year (Figure 3).



According to ICPAC, South Sudan is likely to experience moderate temperatures of between 20 - 32 °C, with the southern part of the country expected to be cooler, and the northern part of the country warmer.

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Areas (State)	Threats	Advisory Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Bahr el Ghazal State Unity State 	Flash and riverine floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the broadcasting of early warning messages through radio programs. Engaging community leaders to support systematic migration of people to safer, higher grounds. Engaging communities in the prepositioning of flooding prevention/protection assets, i.e., dikes and water channels. Prepositioning and distribution of fishing kits. Sensitizing farmers on the implementation of climate-smart agriculture.

Areas (State)	Threats	Advisory Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepositioning and distribution of livestock vaccination kits through the mobilization of community animal health workers (CAHWs). - Supporting local and state government institutions in the coordination of flood preparedness and response. - Promoting the preparation / construction / acquisition of good storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Equatoria State 	Prolonged dry spells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminating early warning information on dry spell occurrence. - Engaging the community in integrated water resources management practices. - Engaging communities in building of water harvesting infrastructures (haffirs, multipurpose water ponds etc.). - Intensifying fodder production and supply network. - Providing water trucking services for domestic use and livestock. - Disseminate timely alerts to people in flood-prone areas. - Engaging community leaders to support systematic migration of people to safer higher grounds for those who are at risk of flooding. - Prepositioning of food aid and livelihood support.



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Visit the CLIMIS Portal: <http://www.climis-southsudan.org>

View Rain Gauge Data on the CLIMIS Portal: http://www.climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

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