

Rainfall Forecast 07-14 Oct 2026

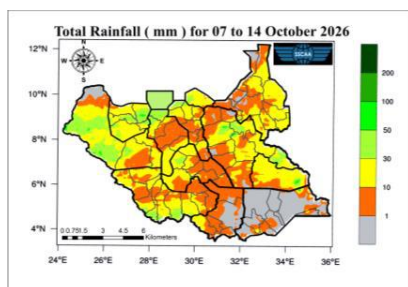


Figure 1 - Total rainfall forecast
07-14 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

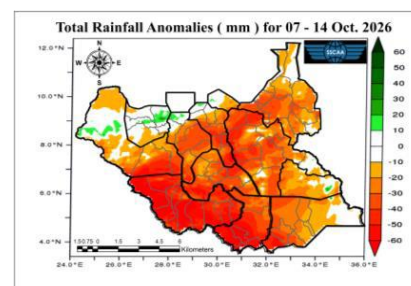


Figure 2 - Rainfall anomalies forecast
07-14 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 1 indicates moderate rainfall of about 50-100 mm (green shading) is expected over southern parts of Nzara and Ezo counties in Western Equatoria State; most parts of Raja and western parts of Wau counties in Western Bahr el Ghazal State; most parts of most parts of Aweil East in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; Abyei Administrative Area, Twic in Warrap State, Rubkona in Unity State, northern parts of Ayod, Nyirol, and Akobo in Jonglei State, and Southeastern parts of Pibor Administrative Area. Light rainfall of less than 30 mm (orange shading) is expected over most other parts of South Sudan. Most parts of Eastern Equatoria State (grey shading) are expected to experience no rainfall.

In terms of rainfall anomalies (Figure 2), the usual wet conditions (light green shading) are expected over central parts of Raja County, Aweil West and Aweil East, Twic County, Rubkona County, and southeastern parts of Pibor Administrative Area. In contrast, drier than usual conditions (orange shading) are expected across most areas of South

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- The forecasted moderate rainfall (50-100 mm) is likely to support crop growth, pasture regeneration, and water availability for livestock. Farmers in these areas may benefit from improved soil moisture conditions, particularly for late-planted crops and vegetable production.
- However, localized heavy rainfall within the forecast range may potentially delay crop harvest activities and increase post-harvest losses.
- Areas expected to receive light rainfall (<30 mm) are likely to experience limited improvement in soil moisture, which may constrain crop development and pasture growth.
- The absence of rainfall over most parts of Eastern Equatoria State may accelerate moisture stress on crops, reduce pasture availability, and increase reliance on existing water sources for livestock and domestic use.
- Improved pasture and water availability are expected in areas receiving moderate rainfall, supporting livestock body condition and productivity.
- Conversely, the expected dry conditions over much of Eastern Equatoria and other rainfall-deficit areas may lead to declining pasture quality and increased livestock trekking distances in search of water and grazing resources.

ADVISORY

- Farmers and livestock keepers should continue monitoring weather information disseminated regularly by the South Sudan Meteorological Service.
- Farmers in wetter areas should harvest mature crops promptly and use appropriate drying and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and mold development.
- Farmers in wetter areas monitor crops for increased incidences of fungal diseases and pests that may thrive under wetter-than-normal conditions.
- Livestock keepers to monitor livestock for water-borne and vector-borne diseases that may increase following rainfall.
- In drier areas, implement water conservation measures and plan livestock movements to minimize stress on animals and grazing resources.
- Closely monitor flood-prone locations in Rubkona, Twic, Abyei, northern Jonglei, and southeastern Pibor for possible localized flooding.
- Strengthen early warning dissemination and community awareness on flood and drought risks.
- Monitor food security conditions in areas forecast to experience drier-than-normal conditions and prepare contingency measures where necessary.
- Local authorities should closely monitor drought-related impacts on agriculture, livestock, and water supply systems in Eastern Equatoria

Temperature Forecast for 07-14 Oct 2026

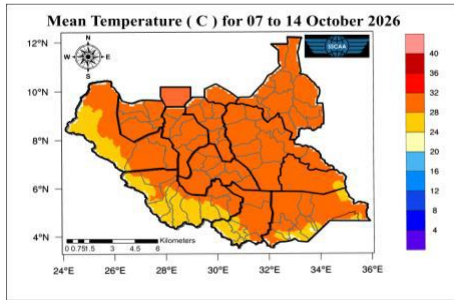


Figure 3 - Mean temperature forecast 07-14 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

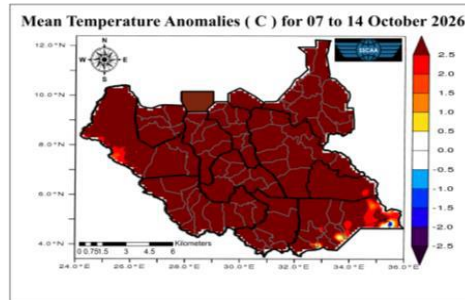


Figure 4 - Temperature Anomalies 07-14 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

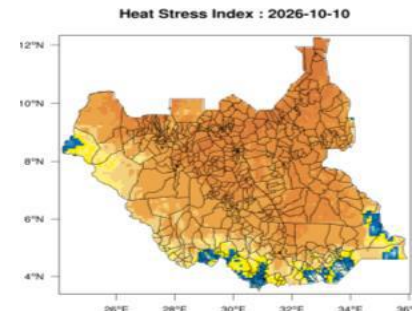


Figure 5 - Heat Stress Index 2026-10-10 07-14 Oct 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 3 indicates that average temperatures exceeding 28°C (red shading) are expected over most parts of South Sudan, while average temperatures of less than 28°C are expected over southeastern parts of the Pibor Administrative Area; northern parts of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South; Budi, Ikotos, Southern of Torit and Magwi counties in Eastern Equatoria State; Kajo-Keji, western parts of Juba, Lainya, Yei and Morobo counties in Central Equatoria State; most counties in Western Equatoria State; southwestern parts of Wau and most of Raja counties in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

The Heat Stress Index (Figure 5) indicates that **extreme caution** heat stress conditions are expected across several locations in South Sudan, mostly in central, northern and eastern parts of the country. Temperature anomaly forecasts (Figure 4) indicate warmer-than-usual temperatures across South Sudan during the forecast period.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Average temperatures exceeding **28°C** across most parts of South Sudan are likely to increase evapotranspiration rates, leading to faster depletion of soil moisture and increased water demand for crops and livestock.
- The forecast of **warmer-than-usual temperatures** across South Sudan may accelerate crop water requirements and increase the risk of moisture stress, particularly in areas receiving below-normal rainfall.
- High temperatures can negatively affect sensitive crop growth stages such as flowering and grain filling, potentially reducing yields.
- Increased evaporation from soil and water bodies due to high temperatures will reduce water availability for agricultural production and household use.
- The forecasted **extreme caution heat stress conditions** across central, northern, and eastern parts of South Sudan may expose livestock to heat stress, resulting in reduced feed intake, lower productivity, decreased weight gain, and increased water requirements.
- High temperatures may increase the prevalence of certain livestock diseases and parasites, particularly where water sources become concentrated.
- Prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures may increase the risk of heat-related illnesses, including heat exhaustion and dehydration, especially among outdoor workers, children, older persons, and vulnerable populations.
- Communities may experience increased demand for safe drinking water due to higher rates of water loss through

ADVISORY

- Communities are encouraged to continuously monitor weather forecasts and updates from meteorological services and stay updated on advisories, especially in regions expecting hotter and drier conditions
- Communities in areas expected to experience high temperatures and extreme heat are advised to reduce exposure to high temperatures and stay mostly in shade, cooling facilities, and in areas with adequate ventilation where available
- Communities stay hydrated, i.e., drink plenty of water during the hottest hours of the day.
- Farmers are advised to maintain soil moisture through mulching and other water conservation practices
- Livestock owners prioritize livestock heat management and pest and disease monitoring to minimize potential losses and maintain productivity during the forecast period.
- Livestock owners should ensure adequate water supplies and provide shade where possible.

Source: ¹ South Sudan Meteorological Services; <https://meteosouthsudan.com.ss/>, in collaboration with ICPAC

About this bulletin: This weather update is derived from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre's (ICPAC) weekly forecasts and produced with the support of FAO South Sudan through projects funded by the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, and the Governments of Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.

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

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