

Weekly Rainfall and Temperature Outlook Monitoring and Forecast

Highlights

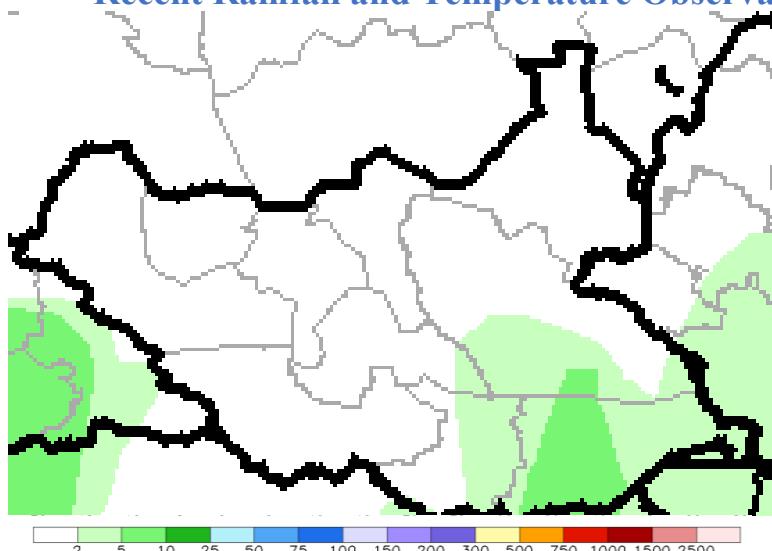
Last week's weather review: 02-08 Feb. 2026

- During the past week, most parts of South Sudan were in dry conditions,
- While Eastern Equatoria State (EES) and Western Equatoria State (WES) received light rainfall of about 5 - 10 mm.
- The maximum Temperature was recorded in Pibor at 40° C as of 04th February 2026

Forecast for 11 to 18 February 2026

- Light rainfall** (less than 10 mm) is expected over Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and some parts of the Greater Pibor Administration Area (GPAA)
- The **average temperatures** are expected to be warmer, ranging between 24 and 36°C in most parts of South Sudan

Recent Rainfall and Temperature Observations



Monitoring last week's Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm) for 02- 08 Feb. 2026

During the past week, most parts of South Sudan did not experience rainfall conditions. In contrast, Eastern Equatoria, Greater Pibor Administration Area and some parts of Western Equatoria State received light rainfall of about 5 - 10 mm.

Figure 3a: Past week Satellite& Gauge Estimated Rainfall(mm)

Source: NOAA/CPC

In recent days, temperature records at Pibor stations indicate a warming trend, with maximums of 40 °C as of 4th February 2026.

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Table 1 Recent maximum temperature records for Juba and Wau stations

Station	Date							
	2-Feb-2026	3-Feb-2026	4-Feb-2026	5-Feb-2026	6-Feb-2026	7-Feb-2026	8-Feb-2026	
Juba	36	37	38	38	35	34	35	
Bor	36	36	39	39.5	36.5	36	38.5	
Torit	36	38.5	39	39.5	38	36	33.5	
Narus	38	38.5	38	38	37	38.5	37	
Yei	37	37	36.5	27.5	37	36	34	
Yambio	34	36	36	35.5	33.5	34	33	
Pibor	37	39	40	31	37.5	35	38.5	
Rumbek	31	37	37.5	35.5	32.5	34	35	
Wau	35	35.5	39	38.5	36	37	38.5	
Aweil	37.5	38	38	38	36	38	37.5	

Rainfall and Mean Temperature Forecasts

The forecast for this week (11-18 Feb 2026) indicates light rainfall in the southwestern, southern and southeastern regions, while the average temperatures are above 28 °C, with actual daily maximums above 32 °C for all the days, especially in the southeastern (Northern Kapoeta and Pibor Administration Area) and northeastern (eastern Upper Nile State).

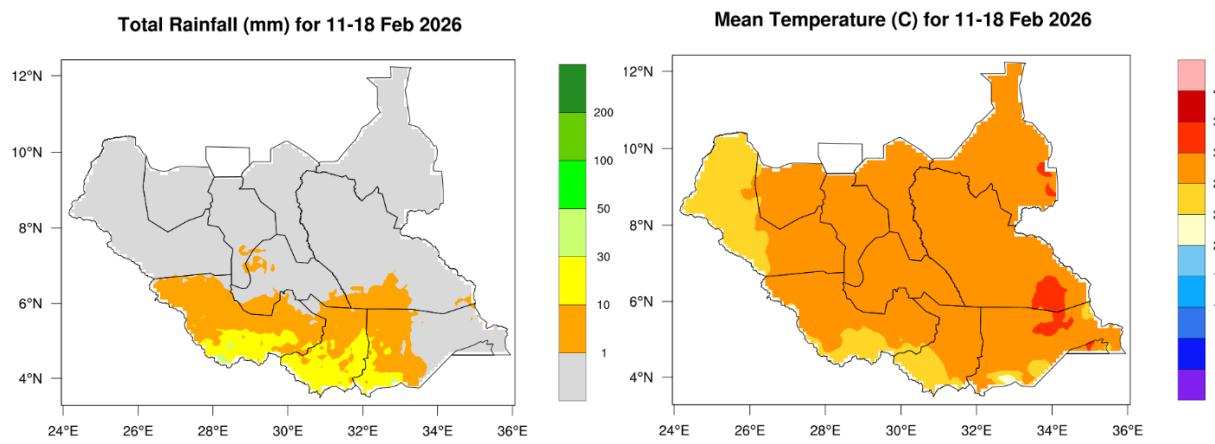


Figure 1 Total rainfall (right) and mean temperature (left) for the week 11-18 February 2026

Based on the heat index, forecasts indicate that most parts of the country are within the “extreme caution” category, whereby prolonged exposure could result in heat exhaustion or, at worst, heat



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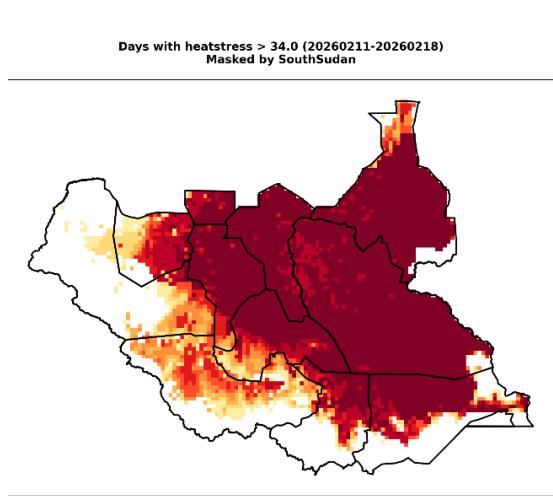
stroke. The peak heat stress is expected for the days around 13th February and a subsequent peak around 24th February (though this is less certain).

Thus, it is recommended that the general population adopt the following safety measures:

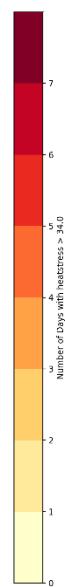
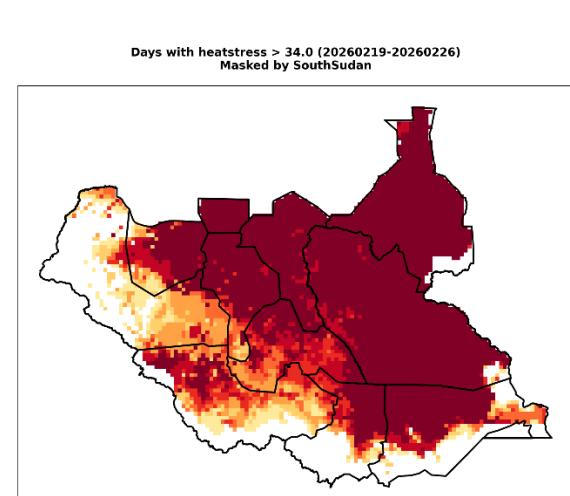
- Reduced exposure is necessary, together with protective measures such as cooling systems and close monitoring of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, the physically challenged and expectant mothers.
- The average temperature is expected to be warmer; as such, you are advised to stay indoors or under trees during the daytime maximums and drink water frequently.
- Stay updated on meteorological services advisories, especially in regions expecting hotter and drier conditions.
- Monitor weekly forecast updates from meteorological services

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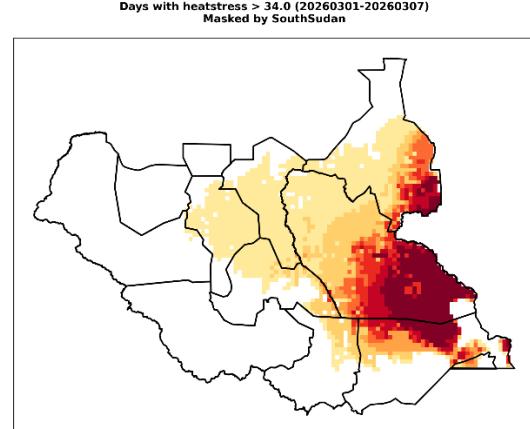
Week 1: 11-18 February 2026



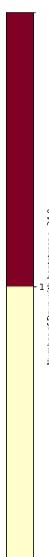
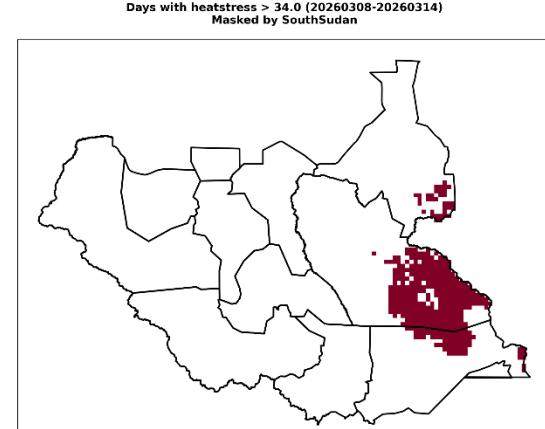
Week 2: 19-26 February 2026



Week 3: 1-7 March 2026



Week 4: 8-14 March 2026



The analysis indicates the number of days within the respective weeks whereby the heat index falls reaches the extreme caution category.

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Weekly Rainfall and Temperature Outlook Monitoring and Forecast

Notes

The South Sudan Meteorological Service's Weekly Rainfall and Temperature Outlook and Monitoring offers concise and timely weather predictions essential for immediate planning and operational decisions across vital sectors such as agriculture, transportation, and emergency services. This forecast provides a detailed outlook on temperature variations, rainfall probabilities, and any impending severe weather conditions, enabling stakeholders to mitigate risks, plan agricultural activities more effectively, and ensure the safety of transportation routes. The weekly forecast is critical in improving community readiness and economic stability by accelerating short-term decision-making processes.

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