



Somalia Water and Land Information Management

Deyr 2017 Rainfall Outlook

13 September 2017



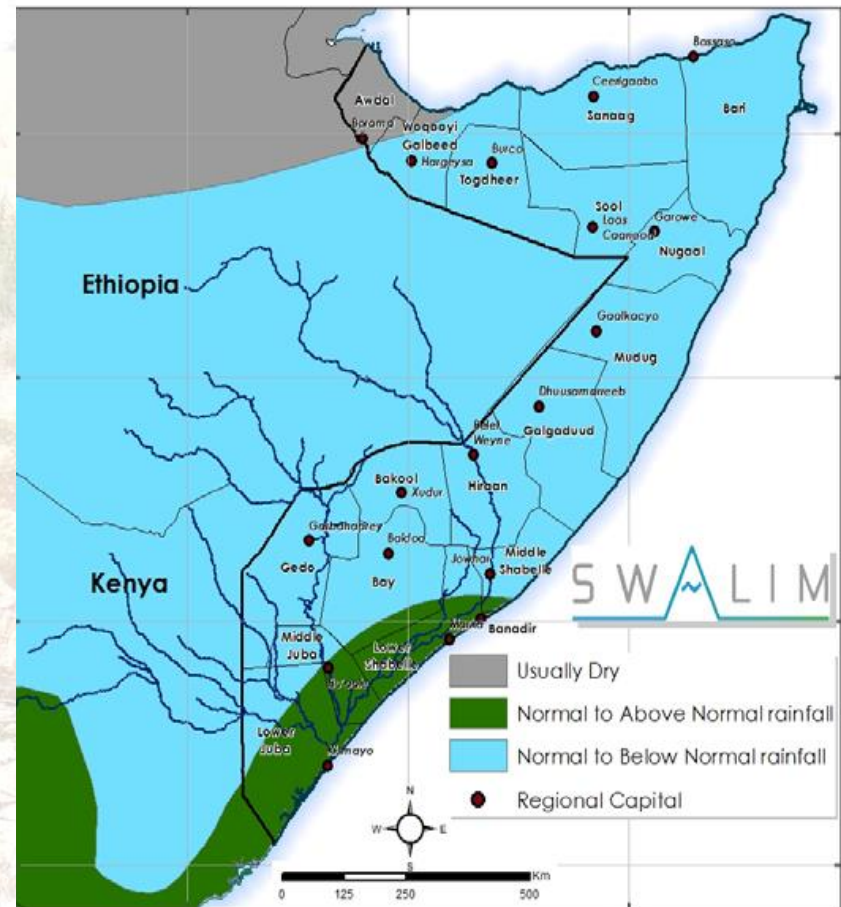
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Rainfall Forecast – Deyr 2017

- The chances of El Nino conditions in the region have reduced significantly since the last update in August 2017
- The rainfall forecast for Deyr 2017 season calls for normal (40% probability of normal rains) with a tendency of 35 % probability of below normal rains in most parts of the country including the Ethiopian highlands.



- The southern coastal regions of Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle are expected to experience normal rains (40% probability of normal rains) with a tendency of 35% above normal rains

Expected Impacts

- The expected rains though not significant, will be beneficial for ground water recharge and sustenance of the soil moisture for crop and pasture growth. Communities are encouraged to take advantage of the rains to harvest rain-water for future use, using simple technologies.
- Given the existing conditions and the rainfall forecast, problems related to water scarcity are likely to persist across the Somalia. Replenishing of the surface water points may be minimal and therefore communities should use the available resources sparingly.
- However, flash floods cannot be ruled out as well as river line flooding due to weak river embankments and artificial river bank breakages for irrigation purposes.

SWALIM Early Warning

As part of Early warning, FAO SWALIM will continue to do the following:-

1. Consolidating the weather forecast for October – December 2017 for Somalia.
2. Monitoring the weather and river level situation and keep all the stakeholders updated through clusters and Government agencies (HADMA, NERAD and SODMA).
3. Updating the inventory of existing and potential breakage points in the Shabelle and Juba Rivers to allow for necessary preparedness measures.
4. Coordinating the technical flood working group.
5. Creation of awareness among the vulnerable communities through local authorities and NGOs and advocate for community based early warning systems where possible.
6. Reach the vulnerable communities through SMA alerts