Deyr 2016 Rainfall Outlook and Updates

16 September 2016
Drought conditions continue to be experienced in parts of Puntland and Somaliland.

The drought is as a result of failed consecutive rainy seasons.

Water resources and pasture conditions have deteriorated in these areas.

The Deyr rainy season is expected to start in early October.
River levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers are within normal for this time of the year.

The river levels are expected to remain stable, until the onset of the Deyr rains in October.

The peak flows along the two rivers is expected in November.

With the foreseen depressed rains in the Ethiopian highlands, the levels may not be as high as experienced in the previous Gu season.
Somalia Rainfall Outlook for Deyr 2016

- The Deyr 2016 is expected in October in most places, with a few places in the north expected to start in late September.

- The short rains are expected to end in November 2016.

- According to the recently issued climate forecast for the Greater Horn of Africa, the 2016 Deyr rainy season in Somalia is expected to be below normal.

- This has been associated with the foreseen likelihood of a weak to moderate La Niña conditions over the tropical Pacific Ocean during the forecast period.

- La Nina conditions are usually associated with depressed rains in the Greater Horn of Africa including Somalia.
Somalia Rainfall Outlook for Deyr 2016 – expected impacts

Gu 2016 Rainfall Performance

Deyr 2016 Rainfall Outlook

The values show probability of:
- Above Normal (A)
- Near Normal (N)
- Below Normal (B)
Somalia Rainfall Outlook for Deyr 2016 – expected impacts

With the foreseen depressed rains the following is expected;

- Drought conditions will persist in PL and eastern parts of SL which had a poor rainfall performance in the previous season.

- The southern parts of the country are also expected to experience prolonged dry periods which may lead to droughts later in the year.

- With the poor rains expected in the upper catchments of Juba and Shabelle there is a high likelihood of low river levels which may not sustain agricultural activities.

- Depletion of groundwater resources is foreseen in most parts of the country.

- Conflict of the water resources cannot be ruled out and subsequent immigration.
What can be done

1. Awareness creation among the communities
   - SWALIM to hold a DRR training before the onset of the season

2. Rain water harvesting

3. Water conservation
Questions or comments please send to Swalim@fao.org

Thank you