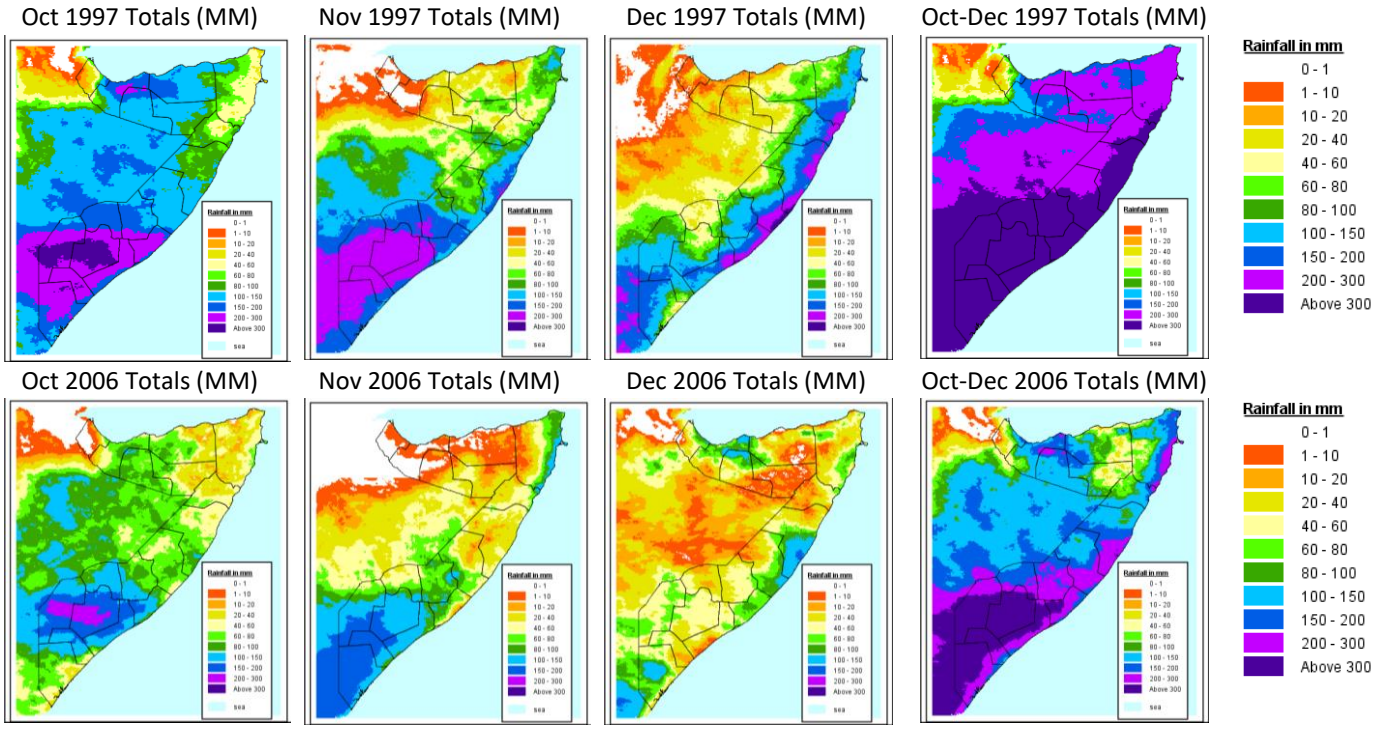
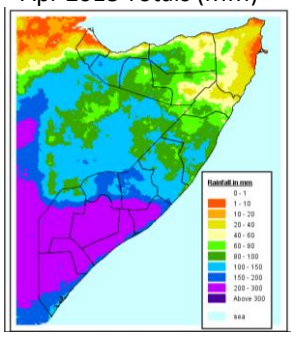
Somalia 2018 *Gu* Season Rainfall Performance in Context

9 May 2018

Figure 1: Total Rainfall Amounts in Millimeters (MM): 1997 Deyr, 2006 Deyr and 2018 Gu (April)



Apr 2018 Totals (MM)

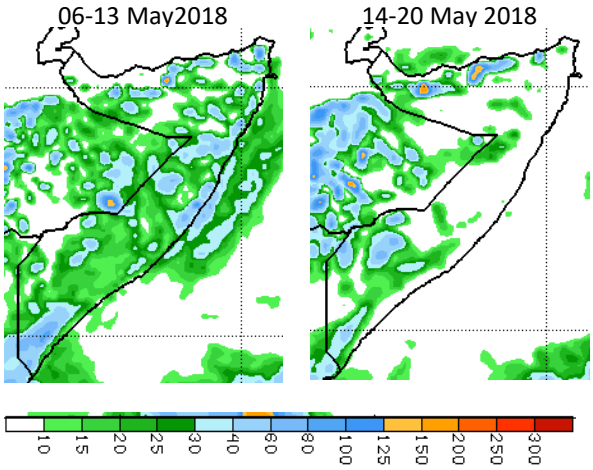


Data Source: TAMSAT

Highlights

- In Somalia, April and October are the peak months of rainfall during the *Gu* (April-June) and *Deyr* (October-December) seasons, respectively. Flooding mostly occurs during the *Deyr* season and it is affected by rainfall amounts in the upper catchments of the Shabelle and Juba Rivers in neighboring Ethiopia. Over the past three decades, three severe floods have occurred: 1997 *Deyr*, 2006 Deyr and 2018 *Gu*
- Rainfall in April 2018 was well above average (higher by 50% or more compared to the long-term average for April) in most parts of Somalia and adjacent areas in Ethiopia. As a result, riverine and flash floods have already caused massive population displacement, damaged housing, property, infrastructure and farm lands in riverine and low-lying areas in central and southern Somalia
- The overall seasonal rainfall amount and river levels and extent of flooding are likely to be worse than in 2006 but less compared to 1997 (Figures 1,3,4 & 5); however, humanitarian impact is expected to be higher in 2018 given population increases in the affected areas (Table 1). Flooding can be expected to worsen over the next 2-3 weeks as *Gu* season rainfall continues; however, forecasts indicate reduced rainfall activity over the next two weeks (Figure 2)
- The above points should be considered in ongoing flood response and preparedness plans

Figure2: Rainfall Forecast (MM)



Data Source: NOAA

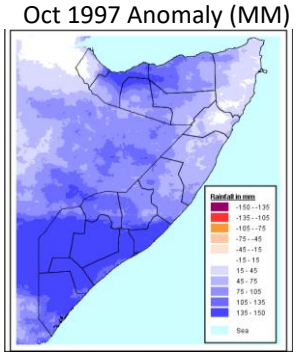
Table 1: Number of Flood Affected and Displaced Population by Region: 1997, 2006 & 2018

	1997 Deyr		2006 Deyr		2018 Gu (as of 8 May 2018)	
Region	Number of People Affected	Number of People Displaced[1]	Number of People Affected	Number of People Displaced	Number of People Affected	Number of People Displaced
Mudug					1,200	500
Galgadud					14,000	6,300
Hiran			104,000	102,000	207,000	101,300
M Shabelle			159,000	36,000	62,000	11,000
L Shabelle	18,700		36,000	12,000	5,000	400
Bay	181,500				169,000	5,700
Gedo	84,500		36,000	21,000	113,000	69,400
M Juba	25,800		102,000	60,000	66,000	17,200
L Juba	37,600		17,500	24,000	27,000	8,000
Banadir					53,800	
TOTAL	348,100	230,000	454,500	255,000	718,000	219,800
Data Source	SACB		FSNAU		OCHA	

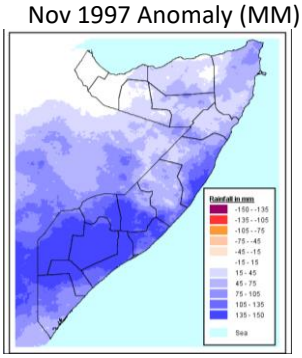
Note 1: Regional breakdown of the number of people displaced due to the 1997 Deyr floods is not available

Figure 3: Rainfall Amounts Compared to Long-Term Average (in MM): 1997 Deyr, 2006 Deyr and 2018 Gu (April)

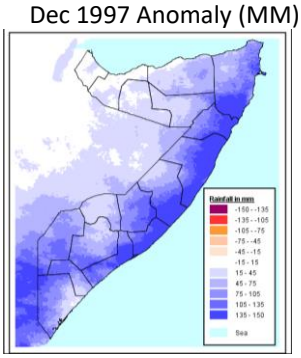
Oct 1997 Anomaly (MM)



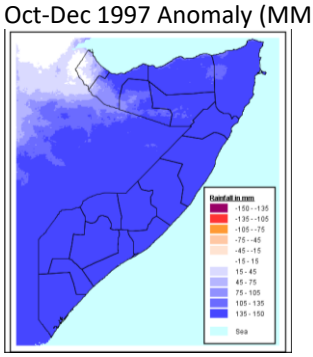
Nov 1997 Anomaly (MM)



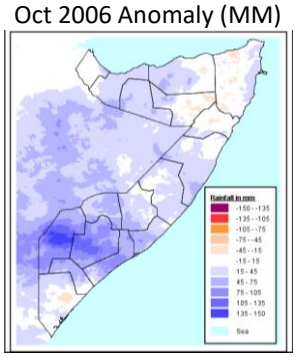
Dec 1997 Anomaly (MM)



Oct-Dec 1997 Anomaly (MM)



Oct 2006 Anomaly (MM)



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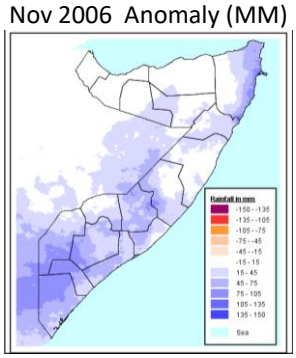
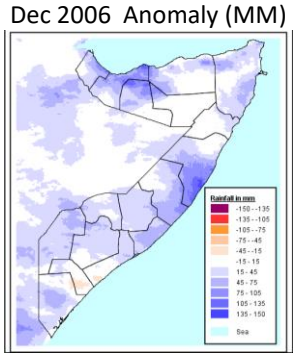
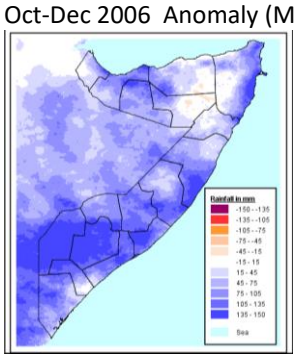


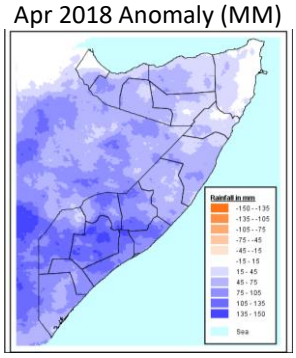
Dec 2006 Anomaly (MM)

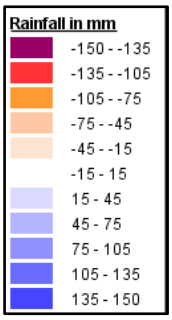


Oct-Dec 2006 Anomaly (MM)



Apr 2018 Anomaly (MM)





Data Source: TAMSAT

Figure 4: Juba River Levels (Meters): 2006, 2018 and Long-Term Average

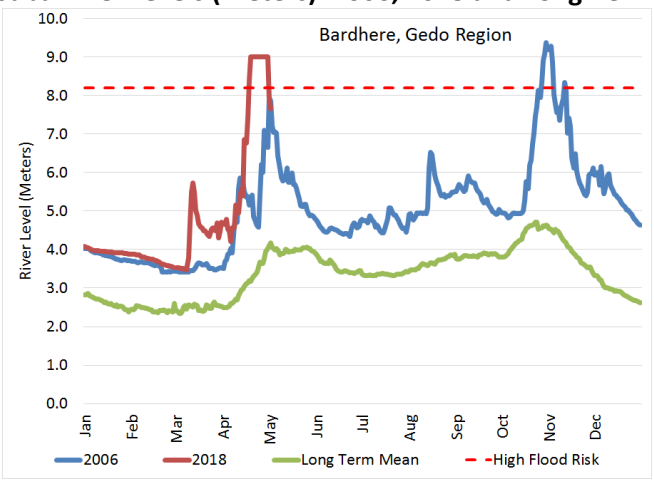
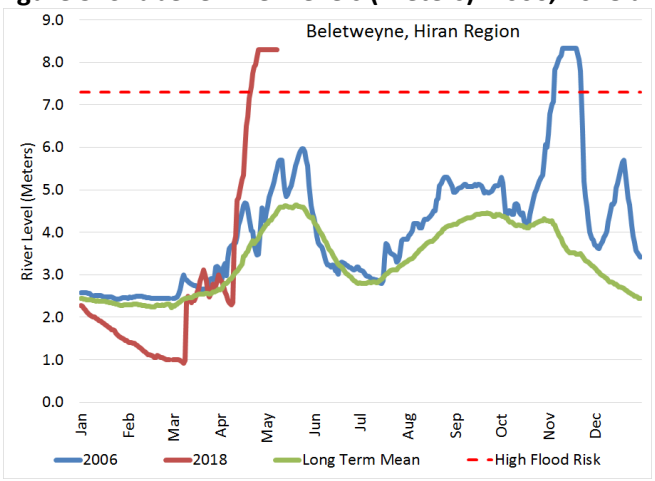
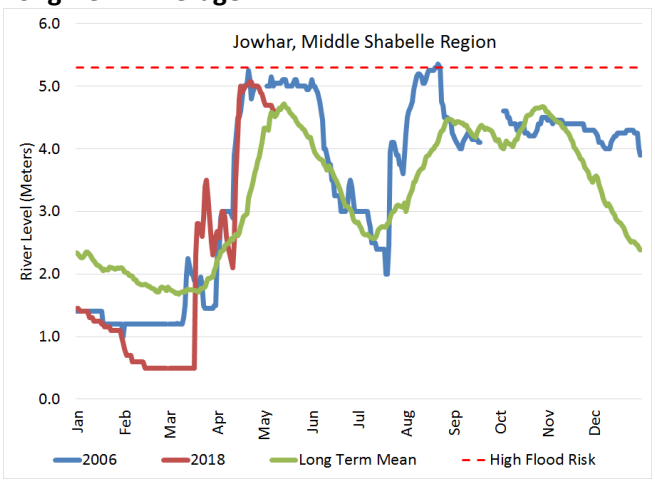


Figure 5: Shabelle River Levels (Meters): 2006, 2018 and Long-Term Average





Data Source: SWALIM