

Climate Update



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia

April 2018 Monthly Rainfall and NDVI (Issued May 24, 2018)

Highlights

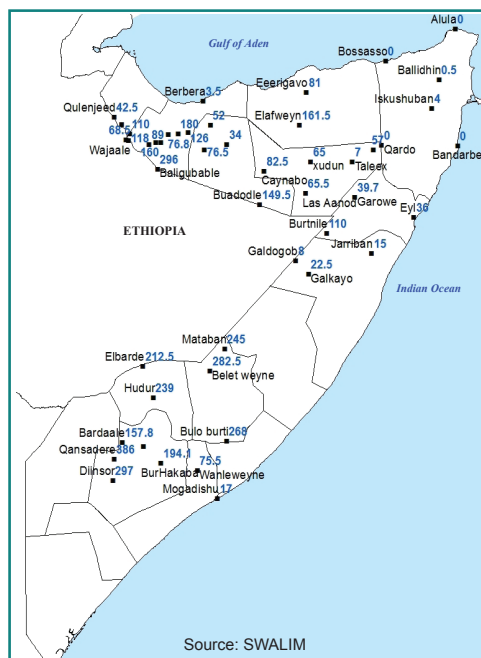
April 2018 was marked by well above average rains across the country, with the exception of some parts of Bari, Sanaag, Sool and Nugal. Most of the rain gauge stations recorded average to well above average rains. Some of the stations that received significant rains include: Hargeisa (160mm), Baligubable (296mm) Buhodle (150mm), Elafweyn (161mm), Erigavo (81mm) Lasanod (65mm), Burtinle (110mm), Hudur (239mm), Bay (230mm), Qansadere (386mm), Beletweyn (282mm), Buloburti (268mm), Mataban (245mm). Qardo, Bandarbeyla, and Iskushuban in Bari and Galdogob in Mudug station recorded less than 10mm well below average.

Heavy rainfall in April in Somalia and Ethiopian highlands has led to rapid upsurge of river levels causing heavy flooding along the Shabelle river in Hiran and Shabelles and along the Juba river in Gedo and the Juba regions. Riverine and flash floods have led to displacements, inundation of crops and damages to infrastructure. Affected areas include 23 districts in 10 regions including: Beletwyne, Jowhar, Badhera and Luuq.

Satellite derived rainfall estimates (RFE) confirm the prevalence of wet conditions across the country during the month of April (Map 2-5,9), with most regions in southern parts of the country receiving more than 100mm cumulative rainfall. Vegetation cover measured through the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for April indicates rapid increase in vegetation biomass due to the favorable rains. Nevertheless localized areas in Bari, Sanaag, Shabele's, Juba's, Bay-Bakool and Gedo still show some deficits. Further improvements of vegetation are expected throughout the country in May.

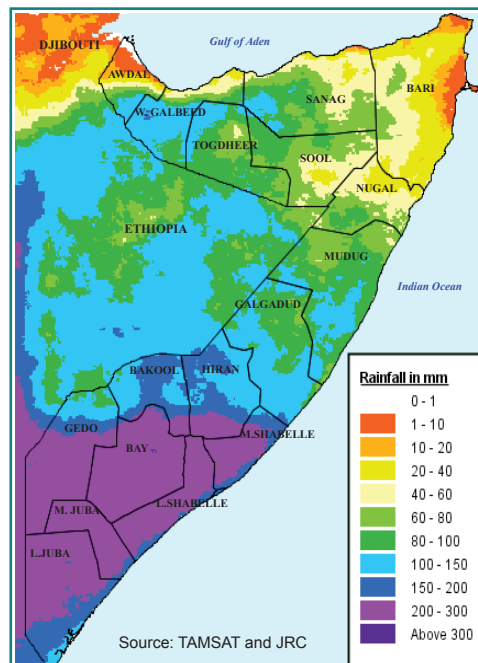
The Gu (April-June) rains have benefitted most pastoral areas by improving pasture and browse regeneration and replenishment of water sources countrywide. The Gu rains have also supported increased sorghum and maize cultivation. Livestock body condition shows improvement from previous jilaal (dry) season. Planting and re-planting consisted the main activities in agricultural areas. However, ongoing floods have inundated crop farms in riverine and low lying areas and this may reduce and or delay crop production in the affected areas.

Map 1: April 2018 Monthly Rain Gauge Data



Source: SWALIM

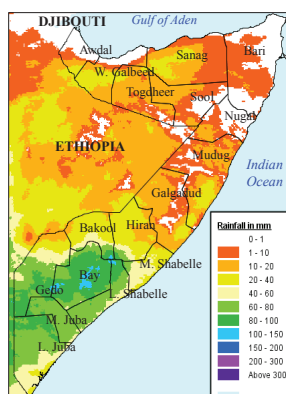
Map 2: April 2018 Monthly Rainfall Estimates (TAMSAT)



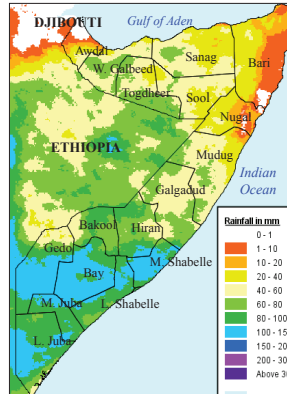
Source: TAMSAT and JRC

April 2018: Dekadal Rainfall (RFE) Progression

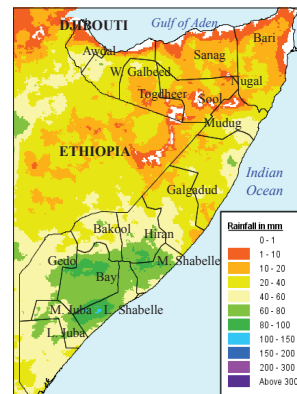
Map 3: 1st Dekad (1-10)



Map 4: 2nd Dekad (11-20)

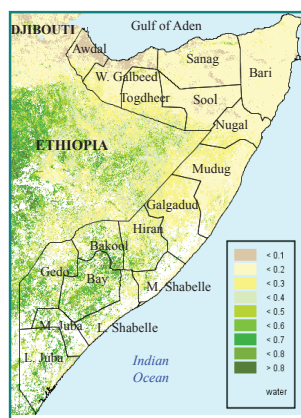


Map 5: 3rd Dekad (21-30)

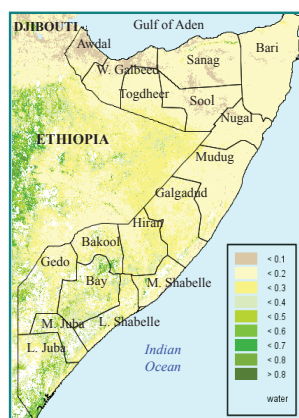


April 2018: Dekadal Vegetation Cover (NDVI) Progression

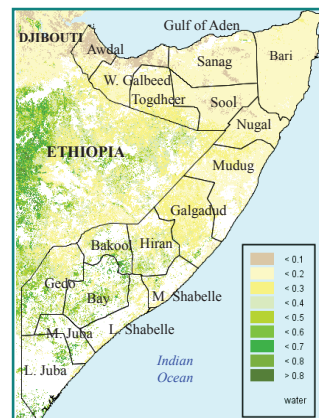
Map 6: 1st Dekad (1-10)



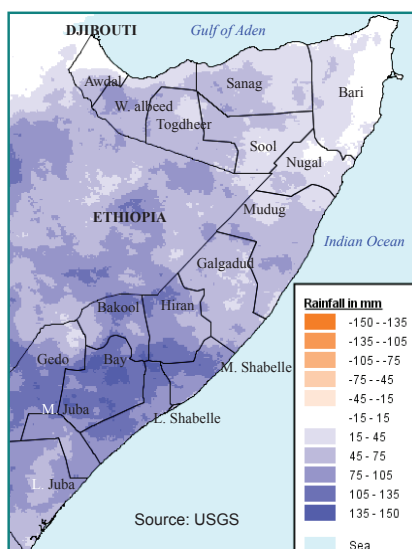
Map 7: 2nd Dekad (11-20)



Map 8: 3rd Dekad (21-30)



Map 9: April 2018 Estimated Rainfall Difference (in mm) From Short Term Mean (1999-2017)



Map 10: April 2018 Vegetation Cover (NDVI) Absolute Difference from Short Term Mean (2001-2017)

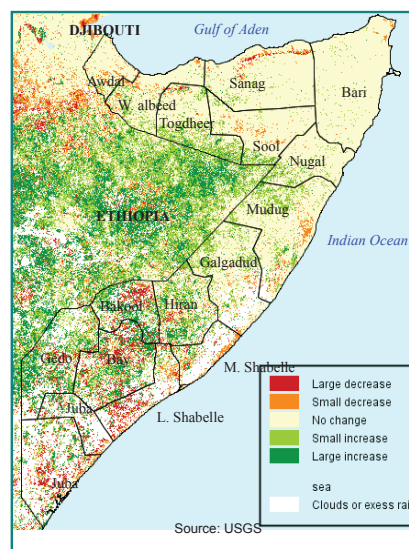


Table 1: Observed rain gauge data compared to long term monthly averages (April 2018)

Northern Regions

| Region | Station Name | dek 1 | dek 2 | dek 3 | Apr-18 | Apr LTM | Apr as % of LTM |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| Awdal | Borama | 55.0 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 72.5 | 104.0 | 70% |
| Awdal | Qulenjeed | 42.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.5 | 84.0 | 51% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Gebilley | 20.0 | 30.5 | 18.0 | 68.5 | 58.0 | 118% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Malawle | 101.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 101.0 | 79.0 | 128% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Wajaale | 27.5 | 90.5 | 0.0 | 118.0 | 71.0 | 166% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Hargeisa | 91.0 | 51.0 | 18.0 | 160.0 | 85.0 | 188% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Darawayne | 50.3 | 8.5 | 18.0 | 76.8 | 71.0 | 108% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Cadaadley | 68.0 | 48.0 | 10.0 | 126.0 | 60.0 | 210% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Dilla | 32.0 | 63.0 | 15.0 | 110.0 | 75.0 | 147% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Aburin | 89.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 77.0 | 116% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Dhubato | 120.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 180.0 | 68.0 | 265% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Baligubable | 156.0 | 140.0 | 0.0 | 296.0 | 76.0 | 389% |
| Wogooyi Galbeed | Berbera | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | |
| Togdheer | Burao | 5.0 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 47.0 | 72% |
| Togdheer | Sheikh | 16.0 | 21.0 | 15.0 | 52.0 | 79.0 | 66% |
| Togdheer | Odweyne | 6.5 | 70.0 | 0.0 | 76.5 | 60.0 | 128% |
| Togdheer | Buadodde | 3.6 | 104.6 | 41.3 | 149.5 | 50.0 | 299% |
| Sanaag | Eerigavo | 6.0 | 23.0 | 52.0 | 81.0 | 39.0 | 208% |
| Sanaag | Elafweyn | 47.5 | 62.0 | 52.0 | 161.5 | 34.0 | 475% |
| Sool | Caynabo | 25.0 | 26.5 | 31.0 | 82.5 | 49.0 | 168% |
| Sool | xudun | 0.0 | 63.0 | 2.0 | 65.0 | 28.0 | 232% |
| Sool | Taleex | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 27.0 | 26% |
| Sool | Las Aanod | 2.0 | 12.0 | 51.5 | 65.5 | 14.0 | 468% |
| Bari | Bossasso | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0% |
| Bari | Qardo | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 0% |
| Bari | Dangoroyo | 0.0 | 26.0 | 31.0 | 57.0 | 23.0 | 248% |
| Bari | Ballidhin | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14.0 | 4% |
| Bari | Alula | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0% |
| Bari | Bandarbeyla | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 0% |
| Bari | Iskushuban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 22.0 | 18% |
| Nugaal | Garowe | 6.2 | 27.5 | 6.0 | 39.7 | 30.0 | 132% |
| Nugaal | Eyl | 26.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 27.0 | 133% |
| Nugaal | Burtinle | 25.5 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 110.0 | 34.0 | 324% |
| Mudug | Galdogob | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 44.0 | 18% |
| Mudug | Jarriban | 8.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 31.0 | 48% |
| Mudug | Galkayo | 13.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 37.0 | 61% |

Southern Regions

| Region | Station Name | Region | dek 1 | dek 2 | dek 3 | Apr 18 | Apr LTM | Apr as % of LTM |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| Bakool | Hudur | Bakool | 85.0 | 103.0 | 51.0 | 239.0 | 107.0 | 223% |
| Bakool | Elbarde | Bakool | 94.5 | 55.0 | 63.0 | 212.5 | 129.0 | 165% |
| Bay | Baidoa | Bay | 151.0 | 61.5 | 18 | 230.5 | 165.0 | 140% |
| Bay | Diinsor | Bay | 78.0 | | 219.0 | 297.0 | 136.0 | 218% |
| Bay | Bardaale | Bay | 21.3 | 86.5 | 50 | 157.8 | 142.0 | 111% |
| Bay | Qansadere | | 103 | 64.0 | 219.0 | 386.0 | | |
| Bay | Burhakaba | Bay | 71.0 | 92.1 | 31.0 | 194.1 | 202.0 | 96% |
| Bay | Wanleweyne | Bay | 0.0 | 28.5 | 47.0 | 75.5 | | |
| Hiraan | Belet weyne | Hiraan | 35.5 | 79.5 | 167.5 | 282.5 | 72.0 | 392% |
| Hiraan | Bulo burti | Hiraan | 20.0 | 122.5 | 125.5 | 268.0 | 70.0 | 383% |
| Hiraan | Mataban | Hiraan | 80.0 | 165.0 | 0.0 | 245.0 | 89.0 | 275% |
| Banadir | Mogadishu | Banadir | 0.0 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 60.0 | 28% |

*indicates missing data

Monthly rainfall and NDVI performance maps

The Mapped NDVI and RFE above represent the differences from Long Term Mean. E-MODIS NDVI is presented as absolute difference from Long Term Mean for the same period (current - long term mean), while TAMSAT-RFE is presented as the relative difference from Long Term Mean (Current*100)/LTM.

Seasonal Trend Graph

The maps and graphs on pages 3 and 4 are produced in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The graphs present seasonal trends of crop specific NDVI (Normalised Difference Vegetation Index) as lines and rainfall values (RFE) as bars for each of the delineated land cover and administrative units (regions and districts). For more information or request on available data, please send an email to: data@fsnau.org.

Primary data sources are NOAA/USGS, European Centre for Medium- range Weather Forecast (ECMWF), MARS-JRC, FSNAU and SWALIM. Maps and graphs on this bulletin are produced from four sources.

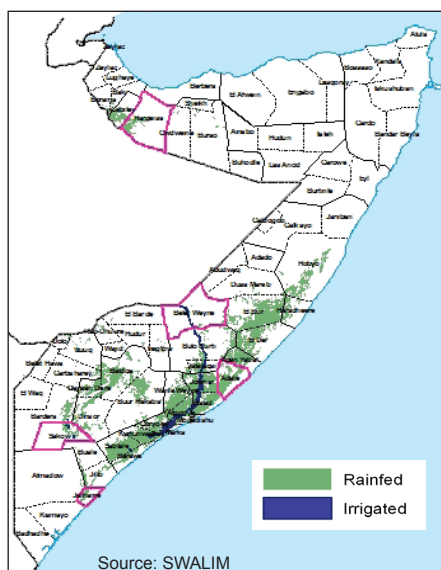
- Current Rainfall Estimates and NDVI data are derived from NOAA/CPC and DEVCOCAST (www.devcoast.eu) respectively, while the rain gauge data is collected by FAO-SWALIM and FEWSNET.

- The seasonal profiles on page 3 and 4 are produced in collaboration with JRC-MARS. For more information visit <http://mars.jrc.europa.eu/mars/About-us/FOODSEC> For more information on NDVI visit <http://earlywarning.usgs.gov/adds> and <http://fsausomali.org/fileadmin/uploads/1308.pdf>

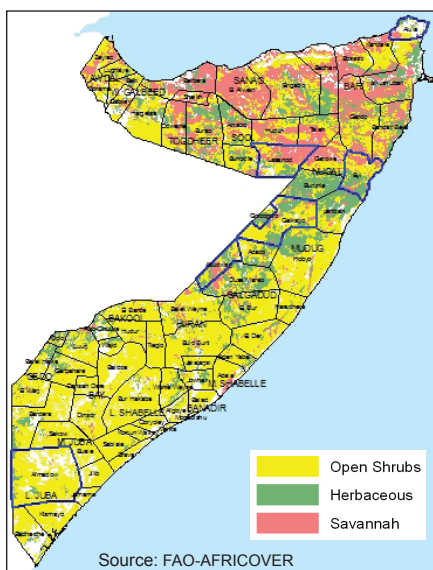
- This report is a compilation of climate data and field reports on Somalia that FSNAU and FEWS NET regularly review for analysis.

The TAMSAT information is available on <http://www.met.reading.ac.uk/tamsat/about/>

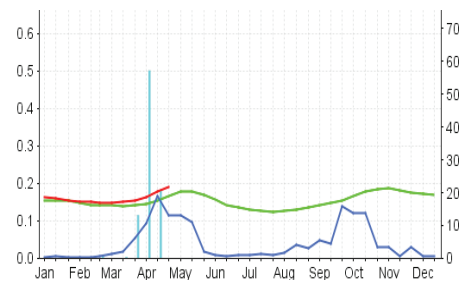
Map 12: Agricultural Areas



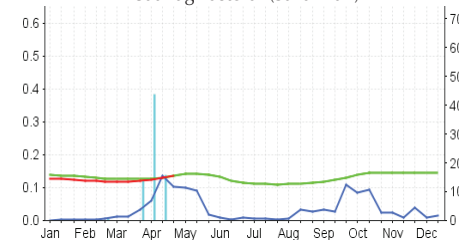
Map 13: Pastoral Areas



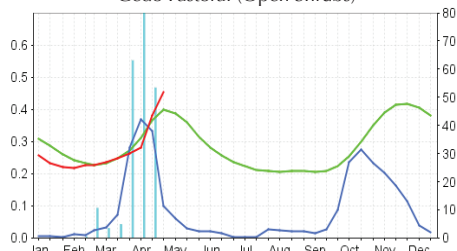
Togdheer Pastoral (Savannah)



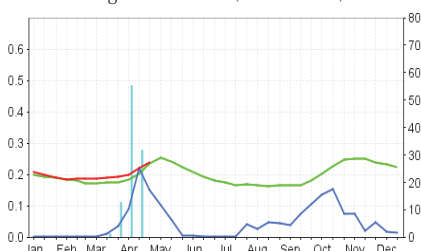
Saanag Pastoral (Savannah)



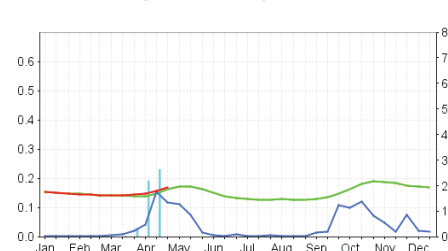
Gedo Pastoral (Open Shrubs)



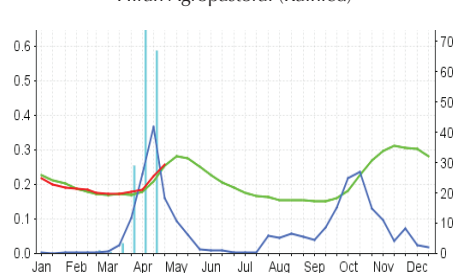
Galgadud Pastoral (Herbaceous)



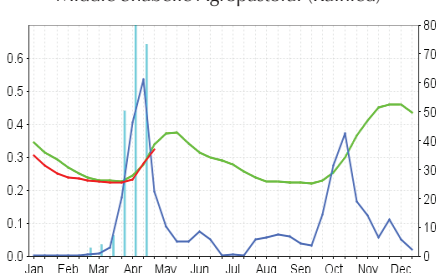
Nugal Pastoral (Open Shrubs)



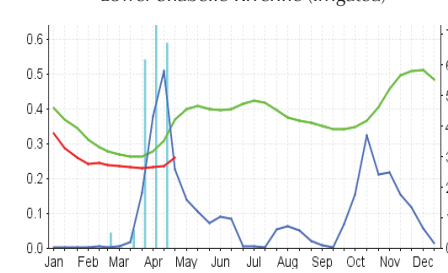
Hiran Agropastoral (Rainfed)



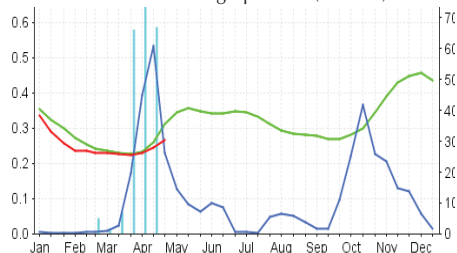
Middle Shabelle Agropastoral (Rainfed)



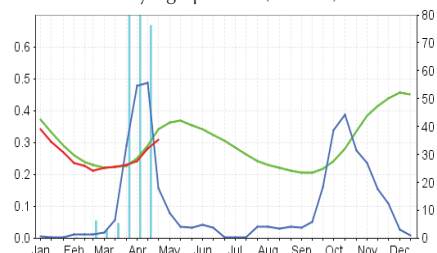
Lower Shabelle Riverine (Irrigated)



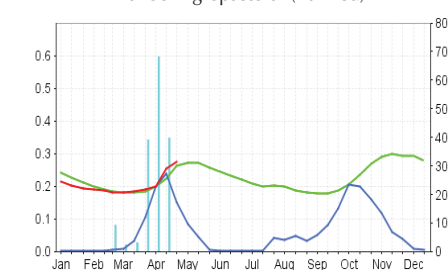
Lower Shabelle Agropastoral (Rainfed)



Bay Agropastoral (Rainfed)

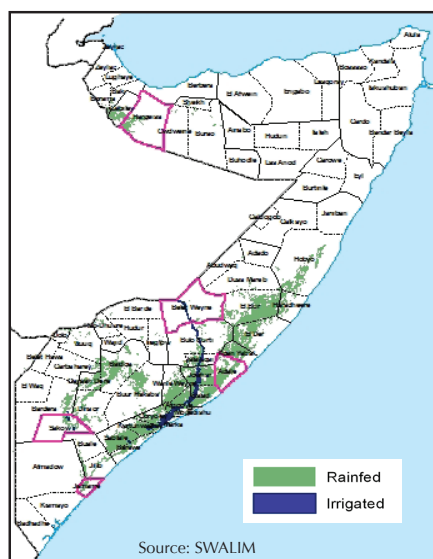


Bakool Agropastoral (Rainfed)

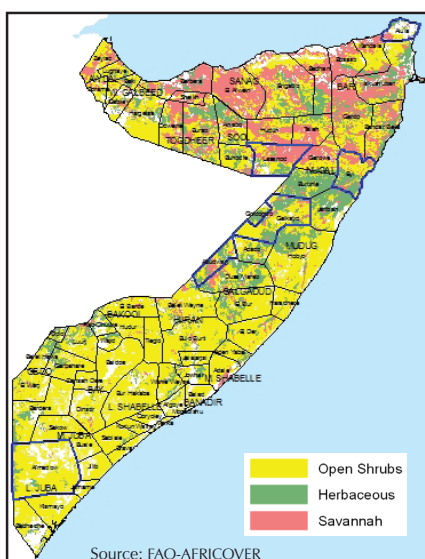


RFE 2018
 RFE AVG: 2001-2017
 NDVI-C 2018
 NDVI-C LTA MEAN (1999-2017)

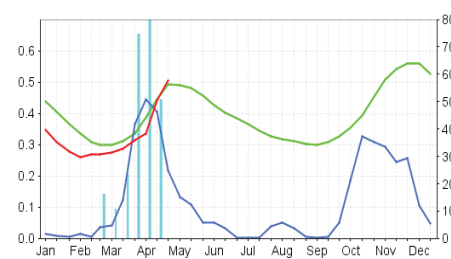
Map 14: Agricultural Areas



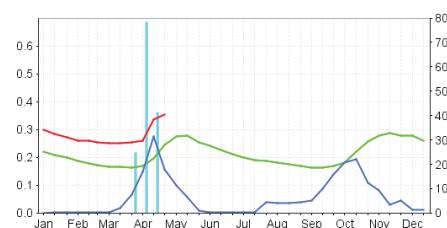
Map 15: Pastoral Areas



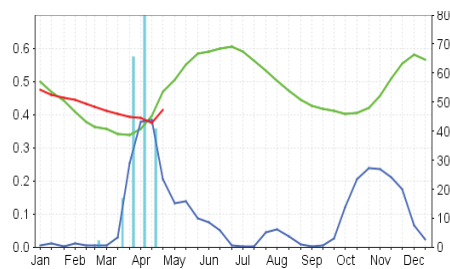
Afmadow Pastoral (Open Shrubs)



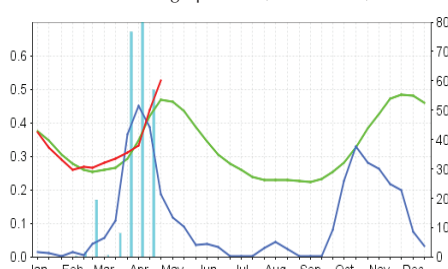
Beletweyn Riverine (Irrigated)



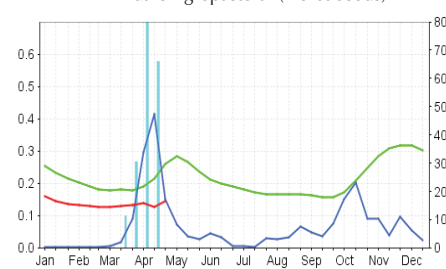
Jamame Riverine (Irrigated)



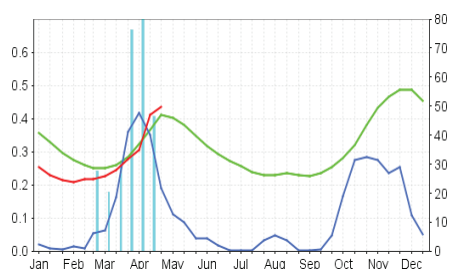
Sakow Agropastoral (Herbaceous)



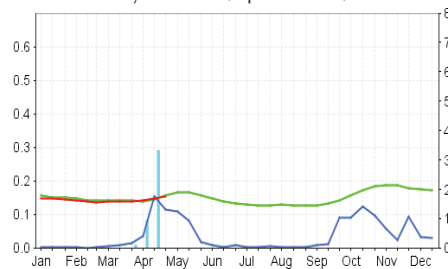
Adale Agropastoral (Herbaceous)



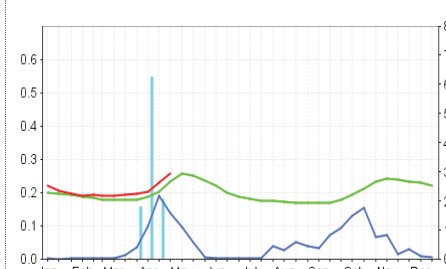
Afmadow Pastoral (Herbaceous)



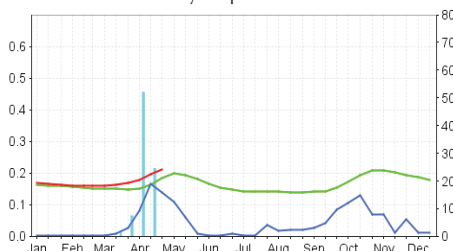
Eyl Pastoral (Open Shrubs)



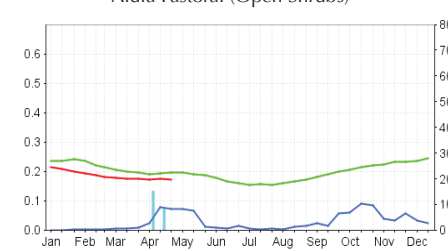
Abudwak Pastoral (Herbaceous)



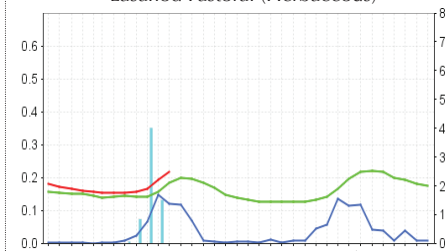
Galkayo Open Shrubs



Alula Pastoral (Open Shrubs)



Lasanod Pastoral (Herbaceous)



RFE 2018 RFE AVG: 2001-2017 NDVI-C 2018 NDVI-C LTA MEAN (1999-2017)