

PUNTLAND GU' RAINFALL PERFORMANCE OF 2024

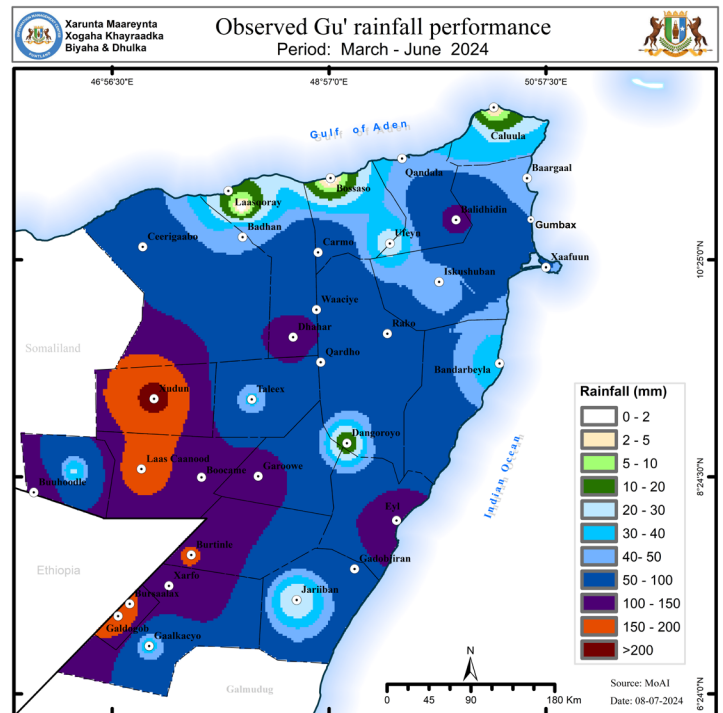
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Normal to below normal rainfall received over most parts of Puntland during Gu' 2024 Season

Observed Gu' Rainfall Performance

The spatial variation of observed Gu' (March - June) 2024 rains (**Map 1**), shows varying patterns with most parts of Puntland having received average to below-average rainfall. The exception is over for Xudun, Las'anod, Burtinle, and Galdogob districts where above-normal rainfall was recorded.

The Gu' rains began in late March and persisted until the first week of June. As shown in **Figure 1**. Heavy rains were observed over Xudun (215.2 mm), Galdogob, (193.8 mm), Las'anod (173.0 mm) districts and some localized areas of the Burtinle district (152.8 mm). Moderate rains of about 100.0 mm were received over Sanaag, Nugaal, Karkaar, and parts of Mudug, and Haylaan. Light rains of less than 50.0 mm were received over the coastal parts of the Bari, Sanaag, and Ras-Asayr.



Map 1: Spatial Variation of observed Gu' 2024 rainfall over Puntland

OBSERVED RAINFALL ANOMALY

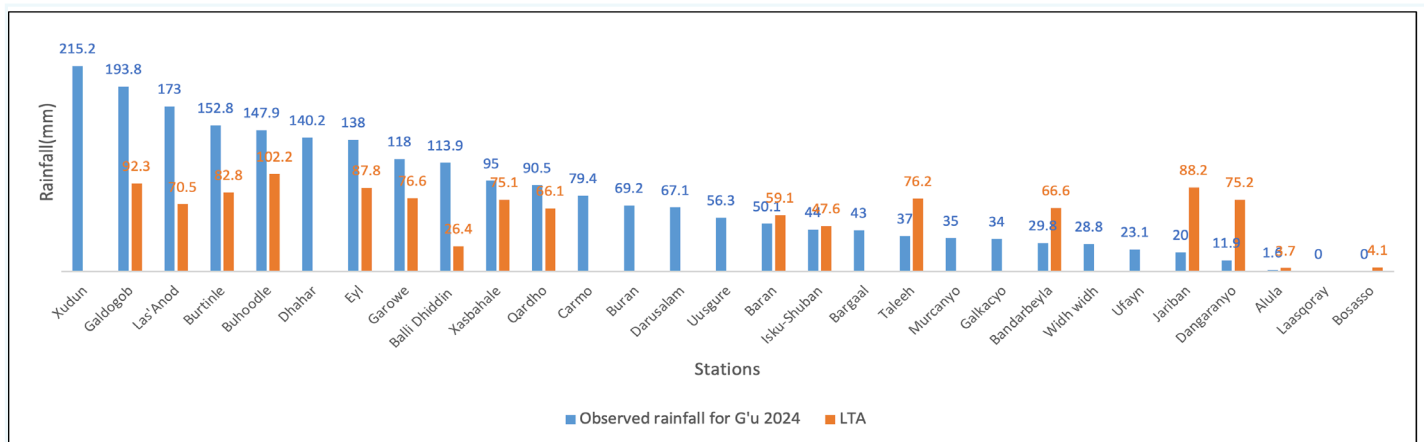


Figure 1. Observed cumulative rainfall for Gu' 2024 and long term average

Varying anomalies are observed between March-June (MAMJ) rainfall and long-term average over Puntland (**Figure 1**). The graph clearly shows that most stations recorded normal rainfall, except the following stations which received below-average rainfall: Jariiban, Taleeh, Dangaranyo, Bandarbeyla, Baran, Isku-shuban, Bosaso, and Alula.

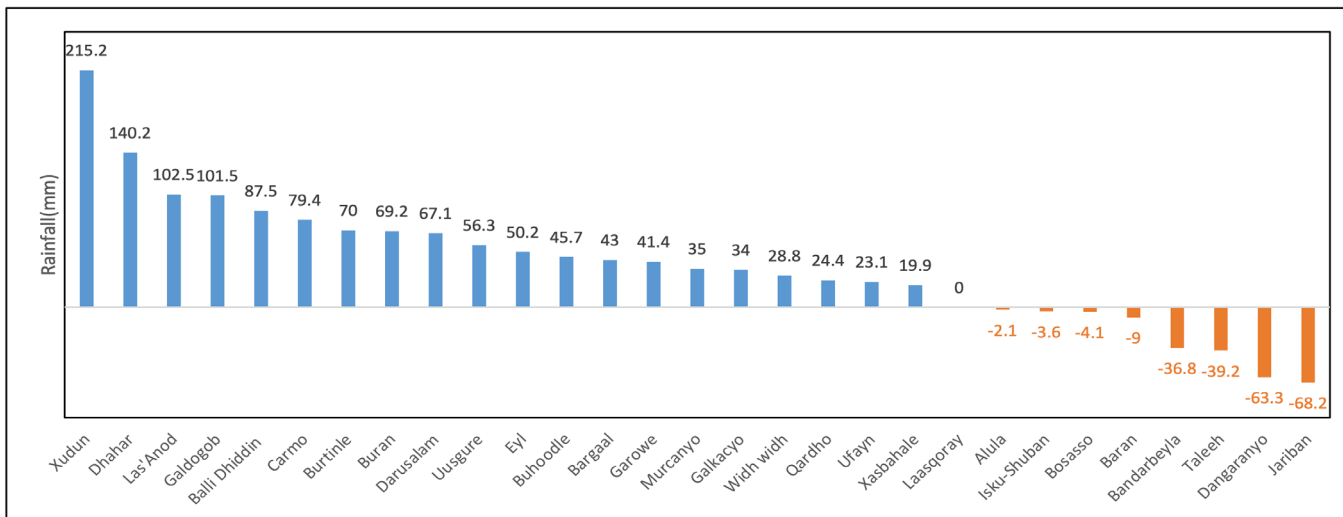
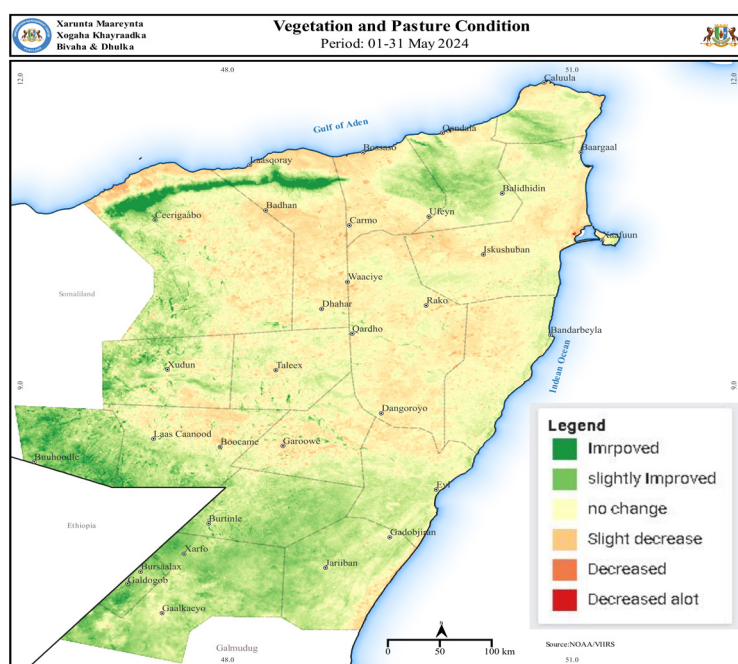


Figure 2: Observed rainfall anomalies for Gu' 2024 over Puntland

In terms of actual difference in rainfall amounts during the Gu' 2024 (**Figure 2**), most stations recorded positive anomalies. This indicates that most stations recorded more rainfall than LTA. Negative differences were observed at eight (8) stations meaning that the stations observed less rainfall than LTA.

VEGETATION AND PASTURE CONDITION



Map 2: Spatial variation of vegetation and pasture conditions from 1 to 31 May 2024 across various livelihood zones over Puntland

As shown by the green color (**Map 2**), there was general improvement in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods as a result of average Gu' rains. The Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) zones including the Las'anod, Xudun, Dhahar, Taleex, Garowe and Qardho districts and Eastern Gollis in Qandala, Balli-dhidin, and Bargaal districts reveals an overall Improvement in pasture and browse conditions.

The Hawd Pastoral zone covering Buuhoodle, Burtinle, Galdogob, portion of Garoowe, Xarfo, and Bursaalax has an Improved in pasture and browse due to favorable Gu' rainfall conditions. Adduun pastoral zone of the districts of Jerriban, Godob-jiraan and Galkacyo have enhanced vegetation.

As shown by yellow and light orange to red colors, below normal rains are likely to have led to much reduction in pasture over the coastal Deex areas in Xaafuun, Benderbeyla and Jerriban districts. Laasqoray, Badhan, Bossaso, and Caluula districts in eastern Gollis and most parts of NIP in Dangorayo, Iskushuban, and Rako-Raaxo districts also observed a substantial decrease in pasture and biomass due to below normal average Gu' rains.

IMPACTS ON OBSERVED GU' (MAMJ) RAINFALL AND FORECAST FOR HAGAA (JAS)

The above normal to normal rainfall is likely to have positively affected the livelihood sectors by boosting agricultural yields, replenishing water sources, ensuring economic stability through reliable food security, and bolstering community resilience to climate variability.

During the Gu' rains, flash floods occurred in Qal-qalooc in Nugaal region, Ceel-daahir in Bari region, and Bali-busle and Harfo in Mudug region, and negatively affected various livelihood sectors of the community. According to IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), dry conditions are projected over Puntland from June to August (JJA). These conditions are likely to lead to a deficit in pasture, browse, and water scarcity, and subsequent weakening of the animal body conditions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above observations, forecasts, and analysis, a drought early warning should be developed, and a number of anticipatory actions should be formulated including the generation of hotspots maps. The government and humanitarian agencies should intensify aid efforts and bolster proactive measures to mitigate the adverse effects of impending dry spells and La Niña conditions. The relevant Government ministries (water, livestock, and agriculture) and humanitarian and development partners should prioritize their activities based on areas/districts identified in the hotspots maps. Based on the anticipated dry conditions occasioned by the projected below-average rainfall, the services of water trucking, vaccination programs, and fodder distribution should be expanded. Puntland IMC is committed to produce monthly drought updates.



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