Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somalia Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 04 - 10 Nov 2026

Review Summary:

- **Moderate falls in the lower Shabelle and Bay, lighter in the north.** During 27 October–2 November, Balcad recorded 93.5 mm, Bur Hakaba 92.1 mm, Afgooye 81.1 mm, Awdheegle 69.8 mm and Bardheere 56.5 mm, while most northern stations recorded single falls of less than 50 mm. Satellite estimates (IMERG, 28 October–4 November) indicate 30–42 mm over Badhaadhe, Jamaame, Sablaale, Qoryooley, Jilib and Afmadow districts, where no rain gauges reported.
- **By 2 November, 29 stations had already received their full Deyr normal,** including Baidoa (405.5 mm, 176% of the Deyr normal), Mataban (333.4 mm, 275%), Galkacyo (253.5 mm, 390%) and Bardheere (278.0 mm, 130%). Burao (21%), Borama (16%) and Qardho (13%) remain far below normal.
- **The Shabelle flood-risk peak has passed Belet Weyne.** Belet Weyne was above its moderate flood-risk level for four days (26–29 October), peaking at 6.72 m, below the high level. It fell to 4.30 m on 2 November and has risen slightly to 4.76 m today. Bulo Burti peaked at 5.88 m on 30 October and is falling, Jowhar is falling slowly (4.10 m), and the Juba is falling at Dollow and Luuq.
- **Radio Ergo callers (22–28 October)** reported roads cut by flood water around Belet Weyne, families near the river in Middle Shabelle evacuated without proper shelter, and floods in Baidoa. Satellite images show about 44 km² of flooding in Jowhar district from open river breakages.

Forecast Highlights:

- **Dry conditions with chances of very light rains over most of the south and centre.** Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are expected over nearly all of Bay, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Middle and Lower Shabelle and Banadir, most of Bakool, Hiraan and Galgaduud, and Hobyo and Xarardheere districts in Mudug.
- **Light to moderate rains in the north-west.** Light rains of below 50 mm are forecast over Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag and western Sool, with moderate rainfall of above 50 mm over most of Sheikh district and parts of Berbera, Caynabo and Bossaso districts, where flash floods are possible.
- **Rain over the Shabelle headwaters, little over the Juba catchment.** Light to moderate rainfall is forecast over the upper Shabelle catchment in Ethiopia, while the middle part of the catchment and most of the Juba catchment stay dry (mean forecast 9.8 mm above Belet Weyne and 3.4 mm above Luuq).
- **River levels are expected to stay below moderate flood-risk levels this week, with Belet Weyne rising slightly at most.** Rains are likely to return to the south in the second week of November, supported by the MJO over the Indian Ocean, a very strong El Niño and a positive IOD, so a second river rise remains possible.
- **Hot conditions in the south.** Daytime maxima of 35–40°C are forecast over Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, most of Lower Shabelle and southern Bay, locally 40–45°C over parts of Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow districts, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Doolow and along the southern coast.

REVIEW — OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCED IMPACTS

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Weekly rainfall (27 October–2 November 2026):

Rainfall increased over the lower Shabelle valley and Bay during the week, while falls in the north were lighter and mostly limited to a single day. Balcad in Middle Shabelle recorded the highest weekly total (93.5 mm in 4 rainy days), followed by Bur Hakaba (92.1 mm in 4 days), Afgooye (81.1 mm in one day), Awdheegle (69.8 mm in 4 days), Bardheere (56.5 mm in 3 days) and Qansax Dheere (49.1 mm in 2 days). Wanle Weyne recorded 35.5 mm, Bulo Burti 26.0 mm, Baidoa 24.5 mm, Dollow 21.0 mm, Jowhar 18.5 mm and Bualle 16.5 mm, while Mahaday Weyn (9.4 mm), Belet Weyne (8.5 mm), Kismayo (4.9 mm) and Adale (4.7 mm) received little rain. In the north, Bodale recorded 48.0 mm, Xudun (2) 32.4 mm, Caynabo 29.5 mm, Xaafuun and Eyl 20.0 mm each and Las Dacawo 14.0 mm, all in one rainy day, and most other northern stations recorded less than 12 mm or no rain.

In areas where no rain gauges reported, satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) for 28 October–4 November, the latest seven-day period available and two days later than the station week, indicate district totals of more than 40 mm over Badhaadhe (42 mm) and Jamaame (41 mm) districts in Lower Juba region, 30–40 mm over Sablaale (37 mm) and Qoryooley (34 mm) districts in Lower Shabelle region, Jilib district in Middle Juba region (34 mm) and Afmadow district in Lower Juba region (32 mm), and 20–30 mm over Saakow district in Middle Juba region (23 mm) and Diinsoor district in Bay region (22 mm).

Kurtunwaarey district in Lower Shabelle region (16 mm) and Garbahaarey district in Gedo region (15 mm) received light rainfall, while Cadale district in Middle Shabelle region (4 mm) and Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region (2 mm) were mostly dry.

Deyr 2026 rainfall performance to date (1 Oct–2 Nov):

Cumulative rainfall since 1 October is now reported as a proportion of each station's full Deyr (October–December) long-term mean (LTM), that is, the share of the normal seasonal rainfall already received. Station totals run to 1 November in Somaliland and to 2 November elsewhere. They are ranked in Figure 1, with bar colours showing the percentage of the Deyr LTM received, and stations are grouped below in the same classes as Figure 1: at or above 100%, 50–99% and below 50% of the Deyr LTM. As the season runs to the end of December, stations below 100% may still reach their seasonal normal. Where two stations share the same name, they are shown as (1) and (2).

The full Deyr normal has already been reached or exceeded at the following stations: Caynabo 273.0 mm (1084%), Buuhoodle (2) 253.3 mm (627%), Garadag 111.5 mm (510%), Las Anod 197.5 mm (487%), Beer 109.5 mm (391%), Galkacyo 253.5 mm (390%), Galdogob 207.8 mm (347%), Balidhig 135.5 mm (336%), Malawle 88.0 mm (281%), Mataban 333.4 mm (275%), Xudun (2) 79.1 mm (267%), Dararweyne 114.0 mm (263%), Gacan-libah 93.0 mm (257%), Buuhoodle (1) 103.0 mm (255%), Hargeisa 91.0 mm (252%), Taleex 80.5 mm (238%), Burtinle 139.3 mm (234%), Allaybaday 69.0 mm (223%), Baidoa 405.5 mm (176%), Bandarbeyla 69.4 mm (173%), Las Dacawo 137.0 mm (169%), Xasbahale 73.0 mm (154%), Dollow 119.3 mm (149%), Sheikh 155.5 mm (141%), Geed Deeble 38.0 mm (131%), Bardheere 278.0 mm (130%), Xudun (1) 38.0 mm (128%), Eyl 63.6 mm (107%) and Bulo Burti 157.1 mm (102%). Eyl and Bulo Burti passed their full Deyr normal this week. The Deyr normal is also exceeded at Alula 62.5 mm (551%), Baran (2) 13.4 mm (181%), Bali Dhiddin 17.3 mm (165%) and Baran (1) 10.0 mm (135%), where the Deyr normal is less than 15 mm.

The rains received in the following stations represent between 50% and 99% of the Deyr normal: Taysa 23.0 mm (97%), Xaaji Saalax 53.5 mm (96%), Bur Hakaba 165.9 mm (96%), Elafweyn 17.5 mm (90%), Aburin 25.5 mm (88%), Gebiley 23.0 mm (88%), Wanle Weyne 250.1 mm (88%), Awdheegle 128.7 mm (82%), Jariiban 53.0 mm (78%), Garowe 39.6 mm (78%), Baki 16.5 mm (74%), Cadaadley 61.5 mm (74%), Jowhar 141.4 mm (73%), Dhahar (2) 18.1 mm (71%), Belet Weyne 90.4 mm (68%), Afgooye 120.7 mm (63%), Odweyne 46.5 mm (57%), Wajaale

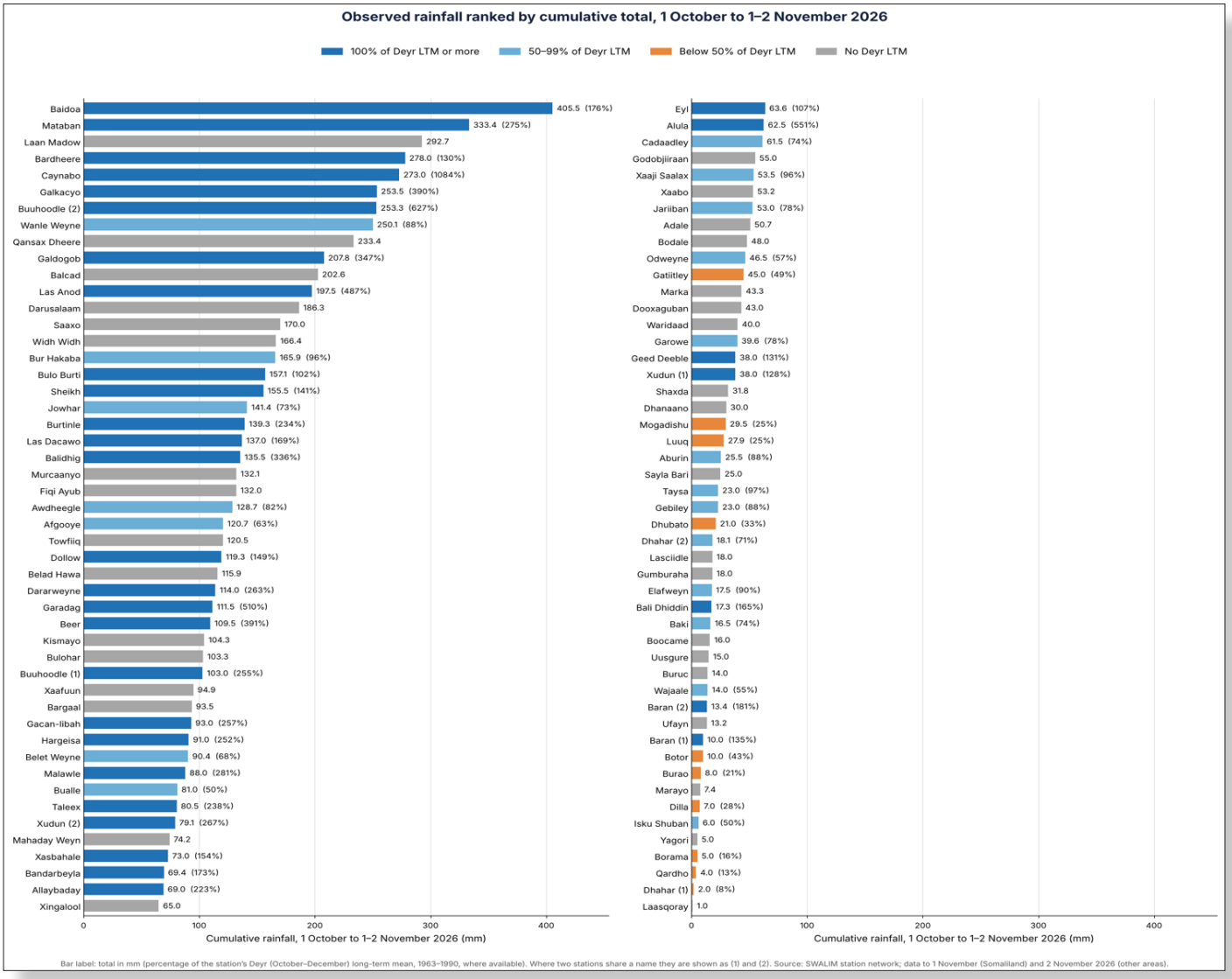


Figure 1: Observed station rainfall, 1 October to 1–2 November 2026, ranked from highest to lowest; bar colours show the percentage of the Deyr (October–December) LTM received

14.0 mm (55%) and Bualle 81.0 mm (50%). Isku Shuban, where the Deyr normal is 12.0 mm, has received 6.0 mm (50%).

Rainfall remains below 50% of the Deyr normal at Gatiitley 45.0 mm (49%), Botor 10.0 mm (43%), Dhubato 21.0 mm (33%), Dilla 7.0 mm (28%), Luuq 27.9 mm (25%), Mogadishu 29.5 mm (25%), Burao 8.0 mm (21%), Borama 5.0 mm (16%), Qardho 4.0 mm (13%) and Dhahar (1) 2.0 mm (8%).

Stations without a long-term record, which are not classified against a normal, also recorded high totals, including Laan Madow (292.7 mm), Qansax Dheere (233.4 mm), Balcad (202.6 mm), Darusalaam (186.3 mm), Saaxo (170.0 mm), Widh Widh (166.4 mm), Murcaanyo (132.1 mm), Fiqi Ayub (132.0 mm), Towfiiq (120.5 mm), Belad Hawa (115.9 mm), Kismayo (104.3 mm) and Bulohar (103.3 mm).

Observed River Levels

On the Shabelle River, the rise from the Ethiopian highlands has passed Belet Weyne. Belet Weyne stayed above its moderate flood-risk level for four days (26–29 October), peaking at 6.72 m on 29 October, below the high flood-risk level, and then fell quickly to 4.30 m on 2 November. A small rise has followed at Deefow and Belet Weyne since 2 November. Bulo Burti peaked at 5.88 m on 30 October, below its moderate level, and is now falling, while Jowhar has fallen slowly. Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) indicate an average of only 1.3 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne during 28 October–4 November.

On the Juba River, a small rise peaked at Dollow on 29 October (3.78 m) and at Luuq on 30 October (3.64 m), well below moderate flood-risk levels, and both stations have fallen since. Satellite rainfall estimates indicate an average of 2.3 mm over the catchment upstream of Dollow during the same period.

Shabelle River:

- **Deefow** (upstream of Belet Weyne) fell from 6.93 m on 28 October to 3.05 m on 1 November and has since risen slightly to 3.58 m today.
- **The level at Belet Weyne** (Figure 2) fell by 1.94 m this week, from 6.70 m on 28 October to 4.76 m today. It peaked at 6.72 m on 29 October after four days above the moderate flood-risk level, fell to 4.30 m on 2 November and has since risen by 0.46 m, including 0.26 m in the last 24 hours. It is 1.74 m below the moderate flood-risk level (6.50 m) and 2.54 m below the high flood-risk level (7.30 m), 0.32 m below last year's level on the same date (5.08 m) and 0.26 m above the long-term mean (4.50 m).
- **Bulo Burti** peaked at 5.88 m on 30 October, 0.62 m below its moderate threshold, and fell by 1.76 m this week, from 5.56 m on 28 October to 3.80 m today, including 0.64 m in the last 24 hours. It is 2.70 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m) and 0.80 m below last year's level on the same date (4.60 m).
- **Jowhar** fell slowly by 0.18 m this week, from 4.28 m on 28 October to 4.10 m today. It is 0.90 m below its moderate flood-risk level (5.00 m) and 0.25 m below last year's level on the same date (4.35 m). Flooding in Jowhar district continues from open river breakages rather than from high river levels (see Experienced Impacts).
- Monitoring of the lower Shabelle at Mahaday Weyne, Balcad, Afgooye and Audegle relies on the upstream stations at Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti and Jowhar.

Juba River:

- **Dollow** fell by 0.52 m this week, from 3.24 m on 28 October to 2.72 m today, after peaking at 3.78 m on 29 October. It is 1.78 m below its moderate threshold (4.50 m) and 0.66 m below last year's level on the same date (3.38 m).
- **Luuq** (Figure 3) fell by 0.44 m this week, from 3.32 m on 28 October to 2.88 m today, after peaking at 3.64 m on 30 October. It is 2.62 m below its moderate threshold (5.50 m), 0.66 m below last year's level (3.54 m) and 0.75 m below the long-term mean (3.63 m).
- Monitoring of the middle and lower Juba at Bardheere, Saakow and downstream of Bu'aale relies on the upstream stations at Dollow and Luuq.

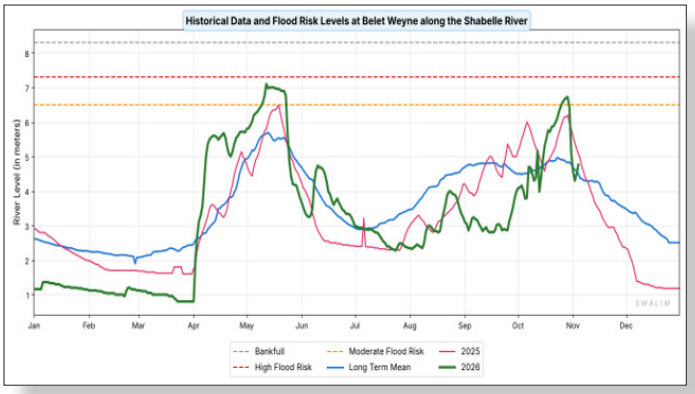


Figure 2: Shabelle River at Belet Weyne — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

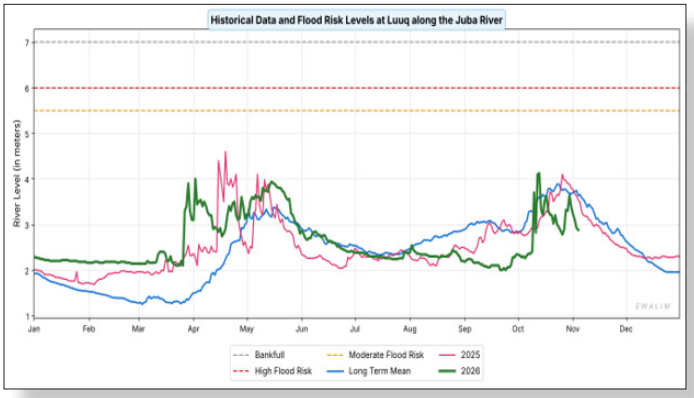


Figure 3: Juba River at Luuq — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

Experienced Impacts

According to Radio Ergo Audience Feedback Report (22–28 October 2026), the latest report available, which covers the week before the station rainfall week, most callers described the rains as beneficial, but flooding was reported along the Shabelle and in Bay. In Hiraan, a farmer in Belet Weyne reported that flood water had cut off roads, that no assistance had reached them and that supplies were running out, and a caller in Gonyale

reported the river rising sharply and fears of river flooding. A caller living near the river in Middle Shabelle said families had evacuated their homes but lacked proper shelter and mosquito nets. Floods were also reported in Baidoa, where people are affected by both flooding and conflict, and a caller in the south-central regions reported floods that had hit farms and carried away bedding and mats. Satellite flood mapping (Copernicus Global Flood Monitoring, Sentinel-1) detected about 44 km² of flood water in Jowhar district during 28 October–4 November, from water escaping through open river breakages; only about 40% of the district could be assessed, so the flooded area may be larger.

Good rains were reported in Bohol, Waridaad, Bali-ad and Ayn in Sool, Godobjiiraan in Nugaal, Ceel Afweyn in Sanaag, Qardho in Bari, Bursaalax in Mudug, Cadaado, Cabudwaaq, Guriel, Dhuusamarreeb and Alanle in Galgaduud, Af-ad, Halgan, Buq-aqable and Awmad in Hiraan, Jowhar, Hawadley, Balcad, Adan Yabaal and Konge in Middle Shabelle, Heero near Wanla Weyn in Lower Shabelle, Baidoa, Bardaale, Ufurow, Jameo and Tayeeglow in Bay and Bakool, Kismayo and Qurday in Lower Juba and Bardheere in Gedo. Callers in Sool, Nugaal, Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle said livestock had recovered from the drought. Farmers in Middle Shabelle asked for tractors to plough their land, and callers reported crop pests in the south-central regions and asked about pesticides for rice farms in Jowhar and for farms in Kismayo. Livestock diseases were reported in Bali-ad, where goats have body sores, in Bardheere, where goats have runny noses, diarrhoea and fever, and among camels with diarrhoea in the south-central regions. At the same time, a caller in Sanaag asked for water aid while still waiting for rain, callers in Dollow said the rain clouds had passed over them and complained of intense heat, a caller in El-ade in Gedo reported bare farmland, a caller in Salagle in Middle Juba said crops had failed twice this year, a caller in Mubarak in Lower Shabelle said more rain was needed for the crops, and a caller in Jowhar reported very hot days after the rain stopped on 26 October.

The rains received since 1 October continue to ease drought conditions over most of Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed, where most stations have already received more than half of their Deyr normal. Drought conditions are likely to persist over Burao district in Togdheer, Qardho district in Bari and Borama district in Awdal, where rainfall since 1 October is only 13–21% of the Deyr normal, and in parts of Sanaag, where Dhahar (1) has received 8% of its Deyr normal and a caller asked for water aid. Locally dry pockets also remain around Dollow and El-ade in Gedo, Salagle in Middle Juba and Mubarak in Lower Shabelle, where callers reported that the rains had missed their areas.

FORECAST — EXPECTED CONDITIONS (4 TO 10 NOVEMBER 2026)

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS model forecasts, light to moderate rains are expected this week over the north-western highlands and parts of Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool, while dry conditions with chances of very light rains are expected over most of southern and central Somalia. The expected rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 4 and summarized below:

- Moderate rainfall of above 50 mm is expected over most of Sheikh district in Togdheer region and over small parts of Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Caynabo district in Sool region, Owdweyne district in Togdheer region and Bossaso district in Bari region.
- **Light rains of below 50 mm** are expected over Hargeysa, Berbera and Gebiley districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Burco district and the rest of Sheikh district in Togdheer region, Caynabo district in Sool region and Ceerigaabo and Ceel Afweyn districts in Sanaag region, and over about a third of Xudun district in Sool region, a quarter of Borama district in Awdal region and parts of Owdweyne district in Togdheer region and Bossaso district in Bari region.
- **Dry conditions with chances of very light rains** are expected over the rest of the country, including all or nearly all of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug and Nugaal regions, most of Awdal and Bari regions, Laas Caanood and Taleex districts and most of Xudun district in Sool region, Buuhoodle and most of Owdweyne districts in Togdheer region and Laasqoray district in Sanaag region. The chances of very light rains are highest over Lughaye, Zeylac, Baki and Borama districts in Awdal region, Qandala, Caluula and Bandarbeyla districts in Bari region, Eyl district in Nugaal region, Galdogob and Jariiban districts in Mudug region, Waajid district in Bakool region and about half of Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region.
- **River Catchments (outside Somalia):** Light rains of below 50 mm are forecast over the headwaters of the upper Shabelle catchment in the Ethiopian highlands, with moderate rainfall of above 50 mm over a small area near Harar, while dry conditions with chances of very light rains are expected over the middle part of the catchment around Gode and Kelafo. The mean forecast over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne is 9.8 mm. Over most of the Ethiopian part of the Juba catchment, dry conditions with chances of very light rains are forecast, with light rains over a few small areas; the mean forecast above Luuq is 3.4 mm.
- **10-day outlook (CHIRPS-GEFS, 3 to 12 November 2026):** The 10-day forecast indicates a return of rains to southern Somalia, with light rains of below 50 mm over Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Banadir and Gedo, and dry conditions with chances of very light rains over parts of Bakool and Hiraan. Dry conditions are expected over most of the north, Nugaal, Mudug and Galgaduud. Over the Ethiopian catchments, light rains of below 50 mm are forecast over most of the Juba catchment and the western part of the upper Shabelle catchment.

Because the 7-day GFS forecast shows dry conditions with chances of very light rains over the south, most of the rainfall in the 10-day outlook is expected after about 8 November; the 10-day forecast comes from a different model (CHIRPS-GEFS) and extends two days beyond the 7-day period.

Climate Drivers:

El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO): A very strong El Niño is under way. El Niño is an unusual warming of the sea surface in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, and its strength is measured by the Niño-3.4 index. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) reported a weekly Niño-3.4 value of +3.3°C in mid-October, and all 27 models in its October outlook keep a very strong El Niño through December–February. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center maintains an El Niño Advisory and gives a more than 83% chance of a strong to very strong El Niño through January–March 2027, while the Australian Bureau of Meteorology expects the warming to peak around November–December. El Niño usually brings above-normal Deyr rainfall to most of Somalia.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): A positive IOD is under way. The Bureau of Meteorology's weekly IOD index was +0.69°C for the week ending 25 October, the seventh consecutive week above the +0.4°C threshold, and the positive IOD is expected to continue through November before returning to neutral around December–January. Together with El Niño, a positive IOD warms the western Indian Ocean and favours above-normal rainfall over the Horn of Africa for the rest of the Deyr season.

Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO): The MJO is over the western Indian Ocean (phase 2) with moderate strength. The ECMWF forecast from 3 November moves it into phase 3 over the Indian Ocean and strengthens it over the next ten days, before it weakens near the Maritime Continent in the third week of November. The Bureau of Meteorology's ACCESS-S2 forecast from 2 November shows a similar path, keeping the MJO in phases 2 and 3 until about 12 November. An MJO over the Indian Ocean normally favours enhanced rainfall over East Africa and, with El Niño and the positive IOD, supports the return of rains to southern Somalia in the second week of November indicated by the 10-day outlook.

Temperature Forecast

Maximum Temperatures:

Maximum temperatures during 4–10 November 2026 are expected to remain high across most parts of Somalia, with the highest values over the south. The expected spatial variation of maximum temperature is shown in Figure 5 and summarized below:

- **High daily maximum temperatures of 35–40°C** are expected over all of Doolow and Luuq districts and most of Baardheere, Garbahaarey and Ceel Waaq districts in Gedo region, all of Saakow district and most of Bu'aale and Jilib districts in Middle Juba region, most of Afmadow, Badhaadhe and Kismaayo districts in Lower Juba region,

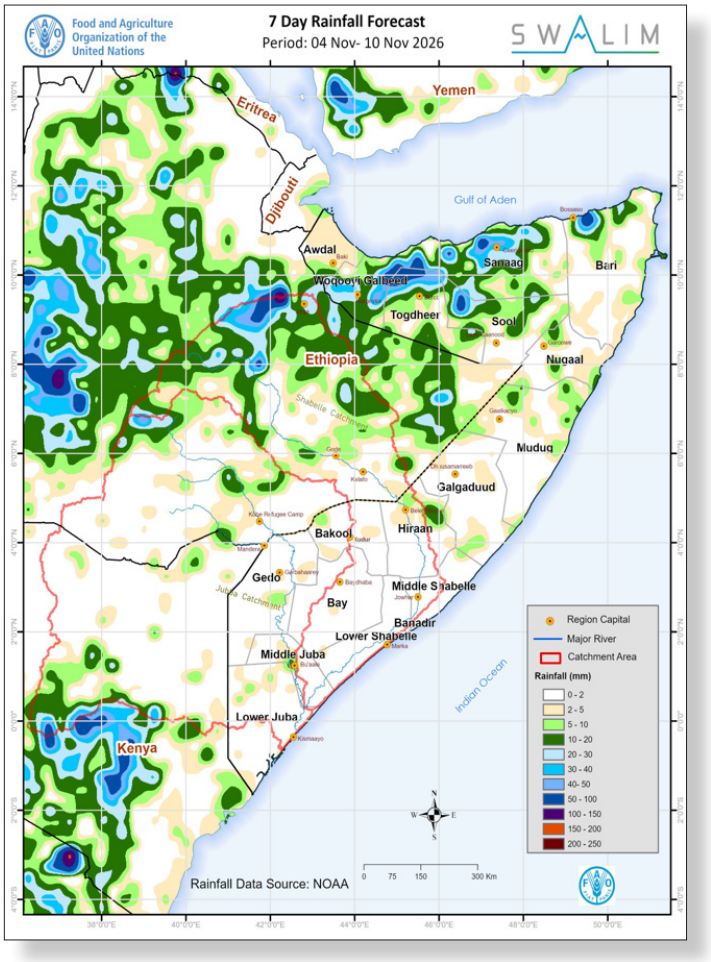


Figure 4: Cumulative rainfall forecast, 4 to 10 November 2026

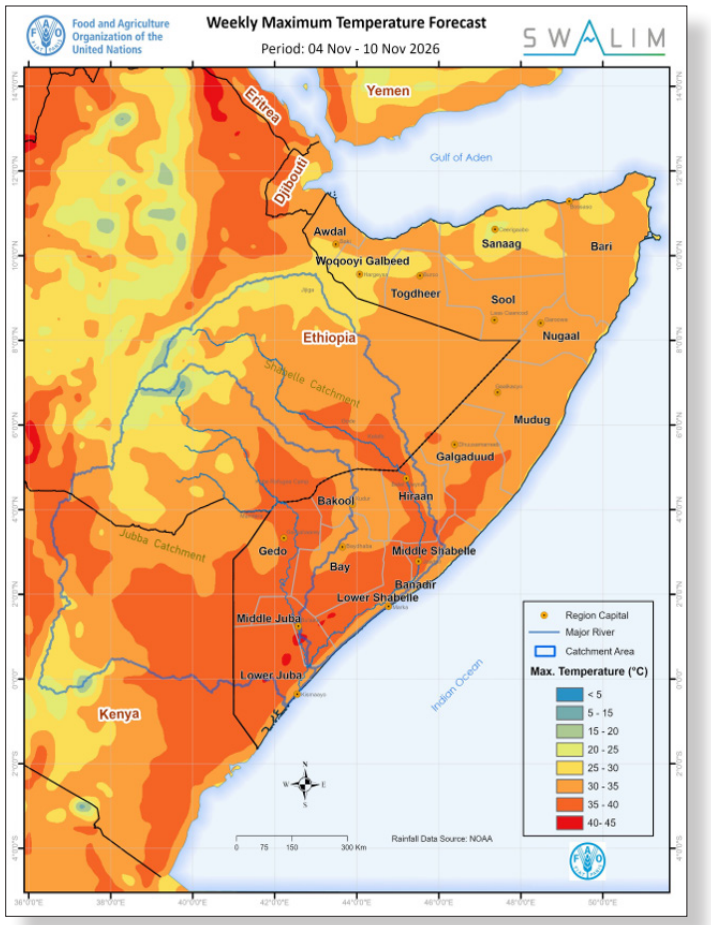


Figure 5: Maximum temperature forecast, 4 to 10 November 2026

most of Sablaale, Wanla Weyn, Kurtunwaarey, Qoryooley and Afgooye districts in Lower Shabelle region, all of Jalalaqsi and about half of Bulo Burto districts in Hiraan region, most of Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle region, most of Diinsoor and Buur Hakaba and about half of Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region, most of Rab Dhuure district in Bakool region and about half of Ceel Buur district in Galgaduud region. Very high maxima of 40–45°C are expected over small parts of Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow districts.

- **Moderately high daily maximum temperatures of 30–35°C** are likely over most of central and northern Somalia, including Mudug, Nugaal and Sool regions, most of Bari and Galgaduud regions, Baydhaba district in Bay region, Ceel Barde, Tayeeglow, Xudur and Waajid districts in Bakool region, Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region, Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region, Banadir, Marka and Baraawe districts in Lower Shabelle region, Belet Xaawo district in Gedo region, Jamaame district in Lower Juba region, Burco, Buuhoodle and Owdweyne districts in Togdheer region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Zeylac, Lughaye and Baki districts in Awdal region and Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region.
- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Borama district in Awdal region, Gebiley and Hargeysa districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Sheikh district in Togdheer region and Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts in Sanaag region, and over about 40% of Qandala district and a third of Bossaso district in Bari region.

These temperature conditions may increase evapotranspiration, livestock water demand, heat stress and soil moisture loss, especially in areas where rainfall remains light, scattered or poorly distributed.

Minimum Temperatures:

Minimum temperatures are expected to remain moderately warm across most parts of the country, with warmer nights over Doolow district, parts of Luuq district and along the southern coast, and cool nights over the north-western highlands. The expected spatial variation in minimum temperature is shown in Figure 6 and summarized below:

- **High minimum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over all of Doolow district and about half of Luuq district in Gedo region, along the southern coast in Banadir, and over about a quarter of Afmadow and Jamaame districts in Lower Juba region, Baraawe district in Lower Shabelle region, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region, Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region and Lughaye district in Awdal region.
- **Moderately high minimum temperatures of 20–25°C** are expected across nearly all of southern and central Somalia, including Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Juba, Galgaduud and Mudug regions and most of Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions, and over most of Bari region except Qandala district, Nugaal region, most of Sool region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Zeylac, Lughaye and Baki districts in Awdal region.

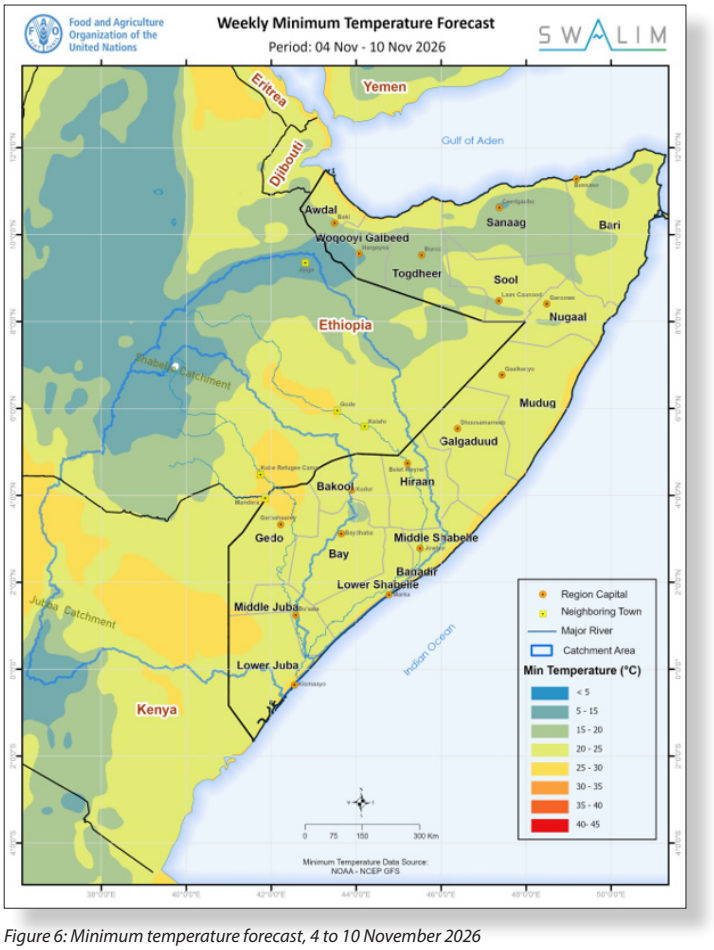


Figure 6: Minimum temperature forecast, 4 to 10 November 2026

- **Moderate minimum temperatures of 15–20°C** are mainly indicated over the northern highlands, including Hargeysa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Borama district in Awdal region, Burco, Owdweyne, Sheikh and most of Buuhoodle districts in Togdheer region, Ceerigaabo, Laasqoray and Ceel Afweyn districts in Sanaag region and Qandala district in Bari region, and over about 40% of Qardho and Bossaso districts in Bari region and Taleex district in Sool region, with cooler nights of 5–15°C over most of Gebiley district.

Daytime maxima of 35–40°C with warm nights of 25–30°C at Doolow and in parts of Luuq district coincide with dry conditions there, where callers already report intense heat. This is expected to keep heat stress high and to dry out surface water quickly.

IMPACT OUTLOOK AND ADVISORIES

Flood Risk: Riverine flood risk is low this week. Belet Weyne has fallen below its moderate flood-risk level and stood at 4.76 m today, 1.74 m below the moderate level, after a small rise since 2 November. With dry conditions forecast over the middle Shabelle catchment and light rains over the headwaters, Belet Weyne may rise slightly but is unlikely to approach its moderate level this week, and Bulo Burti is expected to keep falling. At Jowhar the river is 0.90 m below its moderate level, but water continues to escape through open breakages and about 44 km² of Jowhar district was flooded during the past week, so standing water around Jowhar and Balcad is likely to persist and drain slowly.

On the Juba, flood risk is low. Dollow and Luuq are falling and are more than 1.7 m below their moderate levels, and little rainfall is forecast over the Ethiopian Juba catchment this week.

Moderate rainfall of above 50 mm over Sheikh district and parts of Berbera, Caynabo and Bossaso districts may cause flash floods in towns and dry riverbeds (togga) in Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool and Bari. The season is not over: the 10-day outlook indicates the return of rains to the south from about 8 November, so a second river rise along both rivers is possible later in November, and displacement sites around Belet Weyne, Jowhar and Baidoa that were affected by floods remain vulnerable.

Drought and Water Stress: Water and pasture conditions are expected to remain favourable over most of Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool and the north-western highlands, where the rains since 1 October have replenished water catchments, although surface water will begin to decline under the dry conditions forecast over the south and centre this week. Water stress is likely to persist in Qardho district in Bari, where rainfall since 1 October is 13% of the Deyr normal and dry conditions are forecast, and around Dollow and El-ade in Gedo and in parts of Sanaag, where callers reported continuing drought. The light rains forecast over Burco district and the chances of very light rains over Borama district may bring slight relief there.

Heat Stress: Daytime maxima of 35–40°C are forecast over Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, most of Lower Shabelle, southern Bay, Jalalaqsi and Jowhar, locally 40–45°C over parts of Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow districts, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Doolow and along the southern coast. Combined with dry conditions across the south, this heat is expected to increase heat stress for people and livestock, raise water demand and speed up the drying of surface water.

Agriculture and Food Security: The good rains in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Galgaduud have supported planting and crop establishment, and farmers in Middle Shabelle are ready to plough but lack tractors. The dry week ahead allows weeding and land preparation, but hot and dry conditions may stress young crops in Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba. Riverine farms around Belet Weyne and in Jowhar district have been flooded, and crop pests reported by callers in the south-central regions and on rice farms in Jowhar may spread under warm conditions.

Livestock and Rangeland: Pasture and water are expected to remain good across Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool and the north-western highlands following the recent rains, and callers report that livestock have recovered from the drought. Livestock diseases reported by callers, including body sores on goats in Bali-ad, goats with runny noses, diarrhoea and fever in Bardheere and camels with diarrhoea in the south-central regions, may spread where herds gather at water points. In Qardho district and parts of Sanaag, pressure on water points and grazing is expected to continue.

Fisheries and Coastal Areas: Dry conditions are forecast along the Indian Ocean coast from Bari to Lower Juba, with daytime maxima of 30–40°C and warm nights of 25–30°C along the southern coast. Along the Gulf of Aden coast, very light to light rains are forecast near Berbera and Lughaye, with moderate falls over a small area near Bossaso. In the Kismaayo, Badhaadhe and Jamaame fishing communities and the Bajuni islands, the heat will shorten the time catch can be kept fresh without ice.

Ongoing Projects: The Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme (JOSP), implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia with FAO and partners in the Jowhar and Balcad districts of Middle Shabelle, is restoring the Jowhar offstream reservoir, river embankments, the barrage and the irrigation canal network to reduce flood and drought risk. With Jowhar below its moderate level but flooding continuing from open breakages, the dry week ahead is an opportunity to close breakages and inspect reinforced embankment sections before the rains return in mid-November.

Advisory Recommendations

- **For riverine communities and authorities along the Shabelle (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti and Jalalaqsi):** River levels have fallen below the moderate flood-risk level, but rains are likely to return in mid-November. Communities are advised to follow river-level updates, to repair damaged embankments and close breakages while levels are low, and to keep flood contingency and evacuation plans ready.
- **For riverine communities and JOSP implementing partners in Jowhar and Balcad:** Jowhar is below its moderate level, but water continues to escape through open breakages. Teams are advised to use the dry week to close breakages and reinforce weak embankment sections, to inspect works daily and to coordinate any operation of intakes, outlets or diversion structures with river-level updates.
- **For riverine communities along the Juba (Dollow, Luuq, Bardheere, Saakow, Bu'aale, Jilib and Jamaame):** Levels are falling and remain well below moderate levels. Communities should continue to monitor river levels and use the lower levels to repair weak riverbanks before the rains return.
- **For communities and humanitarian actors in flood-affected areas (Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle riverine villages and Baidoa):** Displaced families should be supported with shelter, mosquito nets, food and safe drinking water, access routes cut by flood water around Belet Weyne should be restored, and drainage around displacement sites should be maintained while standing water drains.
- **For communities in Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool and Bari:** Moderate rainfall of above 50 mm is possible over Sheikh district and parts of Berbera, Caynabo and Bossaso districts. People are advised to avoid crossing flooded togga and to move livestock and property away from dry riverbeds during heavy showers.

- **For farmers in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle and Gedo:** Farmers are advised to use the dry week to weed and prepare land, to avoid planting on low-lying riverbank land around Belet Weyne and Jowhar, and to report crop pests to agricultural extension services.
- **For WASH, health and livestock actors:** Water support should continue in Qardho district, parts of Sanaag and drought-affected villages reported by callers in Gedo. Malaria prevention and safe drinking water in flood-affected areas around Belet Weyne, Jowhar and Baidoa, and livestock vaccination and disease surveillance, should be scaled up.
- **For fishing communities in Lower Juba (Kismaayo, Badhaadhe, Jamaame and the Bajuni islands):** Fishers are advised to land and process catch early in the day and to use ice, shade, salting or drying to limit spoilage in the heat.

KEY OPERATIONAL MESSAGE

The Shabelle flood-risk peak has passed Belet Weyne, which stayed above its moderate flood-risk level for four days (26–29 October), peaking at 6.72 m, and stood at 4.76 m today after a small rise. All river gauges are below moderate levels and are expected to stay below them this week, but flooding continues in Jowhar district from open river breakages, and families displaced near the river in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle need shelter. This week, dry conditions are forecast over most of the south and centre, with light to moderate rains and a risk of flash floods over the north-west, and temperatures of 35–40°C over Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle. Rains are likely to return to the south from the second week of November, supported by the MJO over the Indian Ocean, a very strong El Niño and a positive IOD, so the dry week should be used to close breakages and repair embankments, and flood preparedness along both rivers should be maintained for the rest of the Deyr season.

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