

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 07 - 13 Oct 2026

Review Summary:

- Deyr rains started early in parts of Gedo, Bay and Mudug — Bardheere (93 mm) and Galkacyo (50 mm) exceeded their October normals within the first five days
- Rainfall remained highly uneven — rains extended from eastern Gedo through Bay, Bakool and Hiraan into central Somalia, while the Juba valley, Lower Juba and coastal Lower Shabelle remained largely dry
- Jowhar rose sharply by 2.22 m to 4.70 m, only 0.30 m below its moderate flood-risk level; Belet Weyne and Dollow also turned upward on 7 October after a few days decline
- Water stress eased across much of central and south-central Somalia but worsened in the north-west, with severe to extreme drought conditions along parts of the Awdal and Berbera coasts
- Livelihood stress persists despite localized improvement — communities continue to report water shortages and livestock losses in parts of Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag and Sool

Forecast Highlight:

- Moderate to very heavy rainfall is forecast across much of northern and central Somalia, Bay, Bakool and Hiraan, with 50–150 mm widely expected and localized totals exceeding 150–200 mm
- Heavy rainfall is also forecast across the Ethiopian headwaters of both rivers — generally 50–100 mm or more — increasing inflows into the Shabelle and Juba
- Shabelle flood risk is increasing rapidly — Jowhar is likely to reach its moderate flood-risk level this week, while Belet Weyne and Bullo Burti are expected to rise significantly; Juba flood risk remains low but is rising
- Heavy rains should ease drought across much of the north and centre, but water stress is expected to persist along the Awdal coast and in Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow, where little rain is forecast
- Very heavy rainfall poses flash and urban flood risk in parts of the north, Bay and Hiraan, while 35–40°C heat and dry conditions persist across parts of southern Somalia

REVIEW — OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCED IMPACTS

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Deyr 2026 rainfall performance to date (1–5 October):

Light to moderate rains fell across a belt from eastern Gedo through Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and Galgaduud into southern Mudug and Middle Shabelle. Northern Somalia, the Juba valley, Lower Juba and coastal Lower Shabelle stayed largely dry. The Ethiopian highlands were also mostly dry over the period. In order to track Deyr performance through the season, rainfall observations are reported as a proportion of each station's October long-term mean (LTM) and of its full Deyr (October–December) LTM already received since 1 October.

The October normal has already been reached or exceeded in Bardheere (Gedo) and Galkacyo (Mudug). In Bardheere, the 93.0 mm received in 2 rainy days represents 114% of its October LTM and 43% of its Deyr LTM. In Galkacyo, the 50.0 mm received in 2 days is 105% of October and 77% of Deyr. The rains received in the following stations represent between 25–100% of the October normal: Baidoa 73.5 mm in 3 days (54% of October; 32% of Deyr), Galdogob 20.3 mm (43%; 34%), Burtinle 15.8 mm (37%; 27%), Buur Hakaba 40.8 mm (37%; 24%), Mogadishu 11.7 mm (34%; 10%), Dararweyne 9.0 mm (29%; 21%) and Jariiban 11.0 mm (26%; 16%). The rains observed in the following stations represent below 25% of the October normal: Las Dacawo 11.0 mm (22% of October; 14% of Deyr), Jowhar 20.0 mm (21%; 10%), Belet Weyne 13.0 mm

(15%; 10%), Awdheegle 5.6 mm (14%; 4%), Wanle Weyne 19.3 mm (13%; 7%), Sheikh 6.5 mm (9%; 6%), Bualle 4.5 mm (6%; 3%) and Buuhoodle 1.2 mm (4%; 3%). Rains were also recorded at Qansax Dheere (53.4 mm), Towfiq (18.0 mm), Darusalaam (10.3 mm), Saaxo (10.0 mm), Kismayo (6.9 mm), Dooxaguban (6.0 mm), Bargaal (5.2 mm) and Marayo (2.1 mm).

September 2026 (1–30 Sep):

Generally, above normal rains were received in September over Gedo, Lower Juba, the Lower Shabelle coast, pockets of Galgaduud and Mudug, the north-western highlands and the tip of Bari. Most inland parts of Mudug, Nugaal, Bari, Sool and Sanaag remained generally dry. Upstream, the Ethiopian highlands recorded 100–300 mm during the month.

Based on station observations, normal to above normal rains were observed in the following stations in the northern parts of the country: Amoud (239.0 mm, 313% of LTM), Allaybaday (210.5 mm, 391%), Baki (110.0 mm, 178%), Gacan-libah (97.0 mm, 152%), Hargeisa (70 mm, 109%), Gebilley (111%), Sheikh (110%), Borama (91%), Caynabo (45 mm) and Burao (111%). Similar above normal conditions were observed in the following stations in the southern parts of the country: Kismayo (164.2 mm), Awdheegle (106.9 mm, 735% of LTM), Mogadishu (98 mm, 586%), Bardheere (84 mm, over ten times its 8 mm LTM),

Afgooye (47.6 mm, 327%), Baidoa (35.9 mm, 274%), Jowhar (10.8 mm, 186%) and Luuq (10.3 mm).

Below normal September rains were recorded in the following stations: Cadaadley (49%), Geed Deeble (58%), Malawle (13%), Taysa (9%), Odweyne (10.5 mm, 17%), Gatitley (37%), Erigavo (24 mm, 30%), Elafweyn (19%), Xudun (30–33%), Taleex (32%), Wanle Weyne (53%) and Bur Hakaba (48%). Dry conditions prevailed in most parts of Puntland, as is normal for September, with very light rains in Garowe (1.5 mm, 15%) and Iskushuban (3 mm, 46%) but isolated heavier rains at Balli Dhiddin (123 mm) and Qardho (24 mm).

Observed River Levels

Both rivers turned upward again on 7 October 2026. On the Shabelle, Deefow, upstream of Belet Weyne, fell back to 2.32 m on 5 October and has risen over the last two days, and Belet Weyne followed, rising 0.20 m on 7 October after its 3 October peak had passed. Further downstream, Bulu Burti rose steadily through the week and Jowhar rose sharply as the earlier peak travelled down the river, although its daily rise has slowed from 0.5 m to 0.2 m. Jowhar is now closest to its moderate flood-risk level and needs the closest monitoring this week.

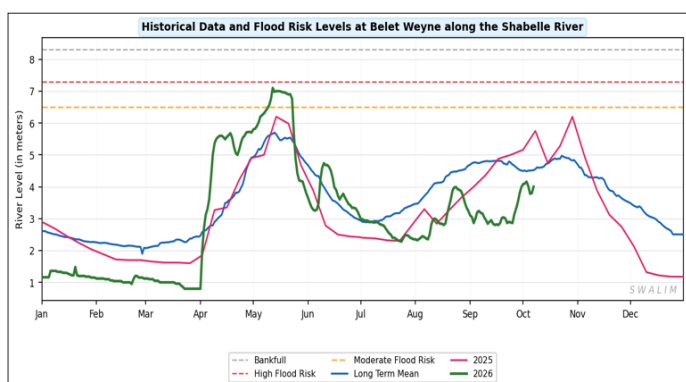


Figure 1: Shabelle River at Belet Weyne — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

On the Juba, Dollow rose 0.18 m on 7 October after a week of low and stable levels, while Luuq remained stable.

All stations remain below last year's levels for the same date, and Belet Weyne and Luuq are also below their LTM for the date. With heavy rain forecast over the upper Shabelle and Juba catchments this week, both rivers are expected to keep rising.

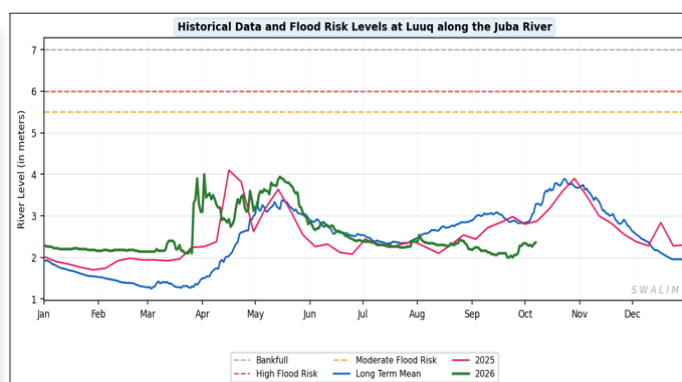


Figure 2: Juba River at Luuq — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

Drought Evolution and Experienced Impacts

The September 2026 Combined Drought Index (CDI) shows drought conditions easing across central and south-central Somalia but worsening in the north-west. Compared with August, most of the districts that were in mild drought in central Somalia have returned to normal, while moderate drought persists in parts of the Juba valley and Lower Shabelle.

Compared to August, mild to moderate drought persists in Badhaadhe and Kismaayo districts in Lower Juba region, Sablaale district in Lower Shabelle region, Bu'aale district in Middle Juba region, Baydhaba, Diinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region. Isolated moderate drought conditions are also evident Afmadow, Jamaame, Jilib, Saakow and Eyl districts.

Drought conditions worsened in the north-west with extreme drought having been observed in most parts of Lughaye district and a coastal strip of Zeylac and Baki districts in Awdal region, and patches of severe to extreme drought along the coast of Berbera district. Moderate drought now covers about half of Hargeysa district and more than 40% of Owdweyne and Sheikh districts in Togdheer region, with smaller severe patches. Gebiley district remains in moderate drought, with severe drought over about a fifth of the district. Along the Sanaag coast, about a quarter of Laasqoray district has moved into moderate drought.

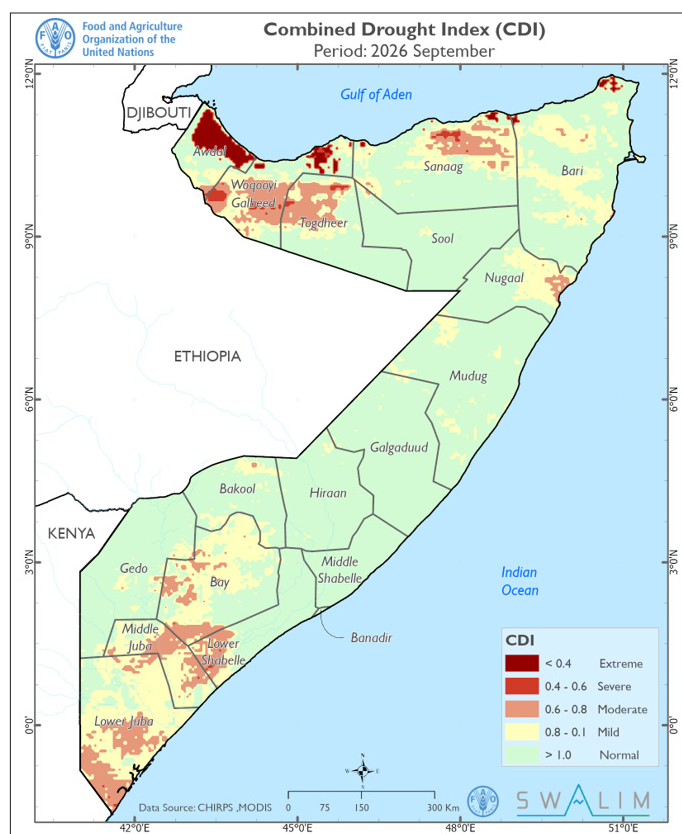


Figure 3: Drought conditions as of 30 September 2026 based on Combined Drought Index (CDI)

Despite the observed local Karan rains in some parts of Somaliland, the high land-surface temperature is likely to have led to heightened evaporation thereby sustaining drought conditions. The moderately high land-surface temperatures in central parts of Somalia, favored slight drought relief. Community reports of water and pasture stress there may persist until the Deyr rains are well established.

According to Radio Ergo Audience Feedback Report (22–30 September 2026), callers reporting rain came mainly from Hirshabelle and Jubaland. In Lower Shabelle, callers in Wanlaweyn, Kurtunwarey, Barawe and Afgoye reported good rain and crops, including maize and beans, doing well. In Middle Shabelle, callers in Jowhar and Haniga reported rain and good harvests of sesame, maize and beans, although some areas around Jowhar had no rain. In Lower Juba, callers in Kismayo and Far-jano reported rain.

In Gedo, several callers in Bardera reported rain, a caller in Beledhawo said water catchments had been replenished, and callers in Dollow reported only scattered rain that started and then stopped. In Hiraan, a caller in Beledweyne reported that the river level had risen. These reports agree with the above-normal September station totals at Kismayo, Awdheegle, Afgooye and Bardheere.

Drought distress continues to dominate calls from the central and northern parts of the country.

FORECAST — EXPECTED CONDITIONS (7 OCTOBER TO 13 OCTOBER 2026)

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS model forecasts, moderate to heavy rains are expected this week over much of Somaliland, Bay, Bakool and Hiraan regions and inland parts of central Somalia, and over the Ethiopian highlands that feed the Shabelle and Juba Rivers. Light to moderate rains is expected over parts of Bay, Gedo and coastal Lower Juba, while Middle Juba, inland Lower Juba and parts of Lower Shabelle are expected to receive little rain. The spatial variation of the weekly forecast rainfall is as below:

- **Very heavy cumulative rainfall above 150 mm** is expected over most central and southern parts of Hargeisa district and central parts of Gebiley district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Sheikh district and northern parts of Burco districts in Togdheer region; central parts of Bay region particularly southern parts of Baydhaba district, northern parts of both Qansax Dheere and Dinsoor districts; and Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region particularly its border areas with Ethiopia. The intensity of the rain may exceed 200 mm by the end of the forecast week over some isolated places in these areas.
- **Heavy cumulative rainfall between 100 mm and 150 mm** is expected over most other central parts of Hargeisa and Gebiley districts in Woqooyi Galbeed and Sheikh district

In Galgaduud, repeated callers from Abudwak, Guriel, Dhusamareb, Godinlabe, Ramale and Gelinsor reported severe drought, intense heat, livestock deaths, rising prices and requests for aid. Callers in Adado and some in Guriel did report rain, confirming that the rain in Galgaduud has been very patchy. In Mudug, a caller in Gumare reported severe drought, while another said some areas had rain and others stayed dry.

In the north, callers in Sanaag (Kobal, El-buh, Dhahamo, Hingalol) and Sool (War-idad, Kalabeyr) reported severe drought, water shortage and livestock dying for lack of fodder. In Togdheer (Abdi Dhere, Dadmareen), callers reported that a little rain had fallen but grazing was quickly used up. In Bari, farmers had prepared land but had not yet received rain. The reports from Togdheer match the worsening drought shown by the September CDI around Owdweyne and Sheikh. The reports from Galgaduud and Mudug indicate that water and pasture stress at community level is lagging behind the improvement shown by the CDI.

In Bay, callers in Berdale and Burhakaba reported rain with crops and livestock doing well, although a caller in Aro-gadud said crops were growing in parts of farms but failing in others. One caller in Baidoa said little rain had fallen and drought persisted. The station data (Baidoa 35.9 mm in September and 73.5 mm on 1–5 October) suggest the rains have now arrived in Baidoa, which may worsen conditions for displaced people without shelter.

and northern parts of Burco districts in Togdheer region and central parts of Bay region particularly southern parts of Baydhaba district, northern parts of both Qansax Dheere and Dinsoor districts. Similarly heavy rains are also expected over Borama district and southern half of Baki district in Awdal region; northern and southern parts of Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region; southern parts of Qardho district in Bari region; northern parts of Garowe district in Nugaal region; Galdogob district and areas in its border with Galkacyo district in Mudug region; and isolated northern areas in Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region.

- **Moderate cumulative rainfall between 50 mm and 100 mm** is likely northern parts of Gebiley district, northern and eastern parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; central and southern parts of Burco district in Togdheer region; tCaynabo, central parts of both Xudun and Taleex districts and southern parts of Laas Canood district in Sool region; northern parts of Qandala district in Bari region; Burtinle district and northern parts of Garowe district in Nugaal region; Galkacyo district in Mudug region; Cadaado, Cabudwaq and Dhuusamarreeb districts in Galgaduud region; Belet Weyne district and northern parts of Bullo Burte district in Hiraan region; Ceel Barde district and northern parts of Tayeeglow district in Bakool region;



northern and southern parts of Baydhaba district in Bay region. Similarly moderate rains are also likely over the coastal areas of Lower Juba region

- **Light cumulative rainfall less than 50 mm** is expected over most other parts of the country. The least cumulative rains are likely over Middle Juba region, Baardheere district in Gedo regions; Afmadow district in Lower Juba region; Sablaale, Marka and Afgooye districts in Lower Shabelle region; Jowhar, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region; Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region and coastal parts of of Xaradheere, Hobyo and Jariiban districts in Mudug region; coastal parts of Eyl district in Nugaal region; Iskushuban and Caluula districts and coastal parts of Bandarbeyla district in Bari region; and Zeylac and Lughaye districts in Awdal region.
- **River Catchments (outside Somalia):** Almost the entire Ethiopian part of the Shabelle catchment is forecast to receive moderate rainfall of 50 mm – 100 mm with isolated intense heavy rains of above 100 mm. Over the Juba River, most areas in the upper catchments in Ethiopia are forecast to receive moderate to heavy rainfall of above 50 mm, whereas areas in the middle catchments at the border are likely to receive light to moderate rains.
- This rainfall is expected to bring significant relief to the north and centre, including the districts where the September CDI shows worsening drought around Hargeysa, Owdweyne and Sheikh. The Awdal coast (Zeylac, Lughaye), where drought is extreme, is expected to receive little rain. The heavy upstream totals, together with 50–100 mm locally around Belet Weyne, are the main driver of the expected river rises.

The early October totals at Bardheere, Baidoa and Galkacyo are consistent with an early Deyr onset. The main drivers are a developing El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). The Australian Bureau of Meteorology's weekly IOD index was +0.6°C for the week ending 4 October 2026, above the +0.4°C positive threshold.

Temperature Forecast

Maximum Temperature

Daily maxima of 35°C to 40°C are forecast mainly over inland parts of southern Somalia whereas temperatures between 30°C and 35°C are likely over central and northern parts with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 30°C confined to the northern highlands.

- **Very high daily maximum temperatures ranging from 35°C to 40°C** are likely over Middle Juba region (Bu'aale, Saakow and Jilib districts), Afmadow district in Lower Juba region, and interior Lower Shabelle region (Sablaale, Wanla Weyn, Kurtunwaarey, Qoryooley and parts of Afgooye districts). They are also likely over Jowhar and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region, Jalalaqsi and Bullo Burto districts in Hiraan region, Buur Hakaba and Diinsoor districts in Bay region, Baardheere and Doolow districts in Gedo region, Ceel Buur district in Galgaduud region and Lughaye and Zeylac districts in Awdal region. Similarly hot conditions are

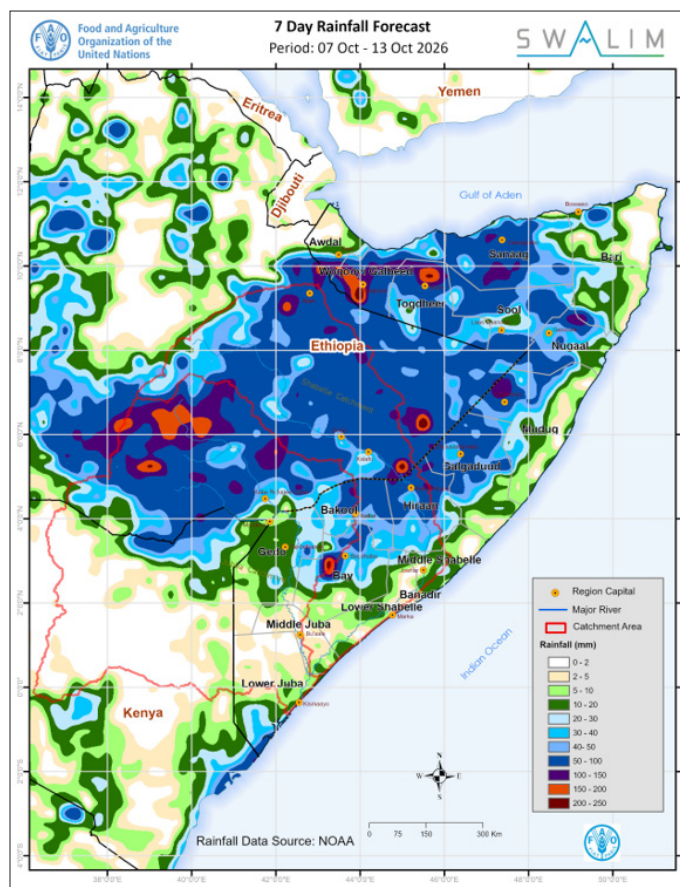


Figure 4: Cumulative rainfall forecast, 7 October to 13 October 2026

It has stayed in positive territory since mid-September after peaking near +0.76°C in late September.

The ECMWF forecast from 5 October shows the Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) active in phase 1 at moderate amplitude, moving into phase 2 by about 10 October and then into phases 2–3 from mid-October. Phases 2 and 3 typically enhance rainfall over East Africa, including central and southern Somalia and the Ethiopian highlands, so the MJO is expected to strengthen the rains, and river inflows, from the second week of October onwards.

also expected over Iskushuban district in Bari region and Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region.

- **High daily maximum temperatures ranging from 30°C to 35°C** are forecast over all of Bakool, Mudug, Nugaal and Sool regions, and most of Togdheer, Sanaag, Bari and Galgaduud regions. They are also forecast over Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq districts in Gedo region; Baydhaba and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region; Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region; Kismaayo, Badhaadhe and Jamaame districts in Lower Juba region; Marka and Baraawe districts in Lower Shabelle region; Balcad and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle region; and Hargeysa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region

- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures ranging from 25°C to 30°C** are likely over the Borama and Gebiley highlands, parts of Laas Caanood district in Sool region and Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region, smaller parts of Hargeysa, Buuhoodle, Owdweyne, Taleex and Qandala districts, and Banadir

Minimum Temperature

- **High daily minimum temperatures ranging from 25°C to 30°C** are expected over the Awdal coast (Lughaye and Zeylac districts), coastal Mudug (Hobyo and Jariiban districts), Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region, Doolow district in Gedo region and Banadir, with smaller areas in Adan Yabaal and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle region
- **Moderately high daily minimum temperatures ranging from 20°C to 25°C** are likely across nearly all of southern and central Somalia, Sool, Nugaal and most of Bari
- **Moderate daily minimum temperatures ranging between 15°C and 20°C** are forecast over the highlands: Hargeysa, Owdweyne, Borama and Sheikh districts, Gebiley district, the Ceerigaabo highlands, and parts of Burco and Qandala districts.
- **Daytime maxima of 35–40°C with warm nights of 20–25°C** in Middle Juba, Afmadow, Sablaale and inland parts of Lower Shabelle coincide with little or no rain and with moderate drought in Bu'aale and Sablaale. This is expected to keep heat stress high and to dry out surface water quickly there.

Current River Levels

All levels below are the latest daily readings (6 October 2026) from the FRRIMS network. The prior-year comparison uses the same date in 2025 (6 October 2025), and weekly trends cover 29 September – 6 October.

Shabelle River:

- **Deefow** (upstream of Belet Weyne) remains almost unchanged over the week (2.73 m → 2.70 m). It fell to 2.32 m on 5 October and has since risen 0.38 m in two days. It is 3.80 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m).
- The level at **Belet Weyne** (Figure 1) peaked at 4.16 m on 3 October, fell to 3.78 m on 5 October and has risen again to 4.00 m today, about the same as a week ago (3.98 m). It is 2.50 m below the moderate flood-risk level (6.50 m), 1.90 m below last year's level on the same date (5.90 m) and 0.52 m below the long-term mean for the date (4.52 m).
- **Bulo Burti** is rising (2.58 m → 3.20 m this week, +0.62 m). It is 3.30 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m) and 1.68 m below last year's level on the same date (4.88 m).
- **Jowhar** is rising sharply (2.48 m → 4.70 m this week, +2.22 m), although its daily rise has slowed from 0.5 m on 4 October to 0.2 m on 7 October. It is now 0.30 m below its moderate flood-risk level (5.00 m), 0.55 m below its high flood-risk level (5.25 m) and 0.28 m below last year's level on the same date (4.98 m).

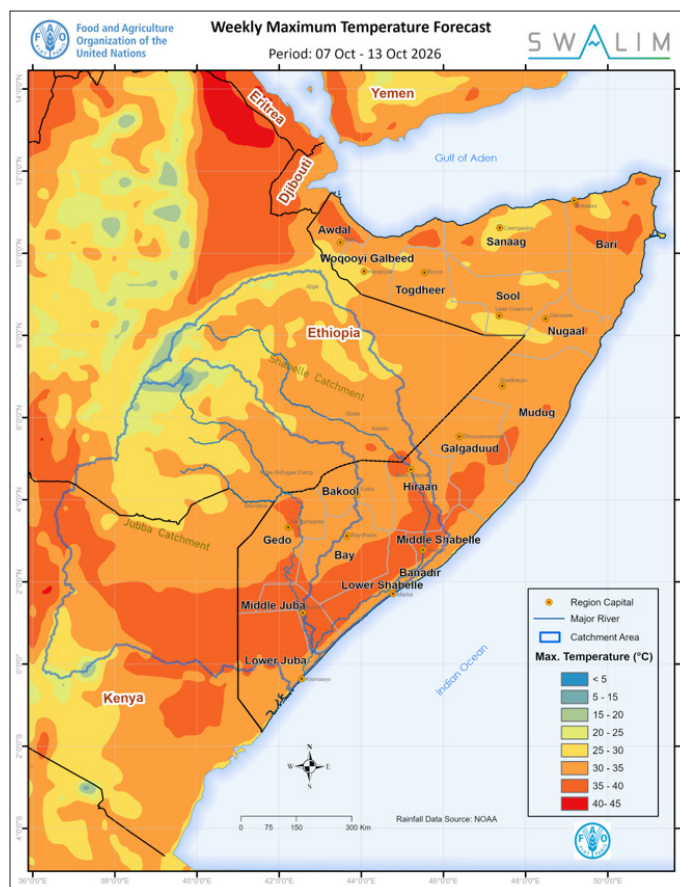


Figure 5: Maximum temperature forecast, 7 October to 13 October 2026

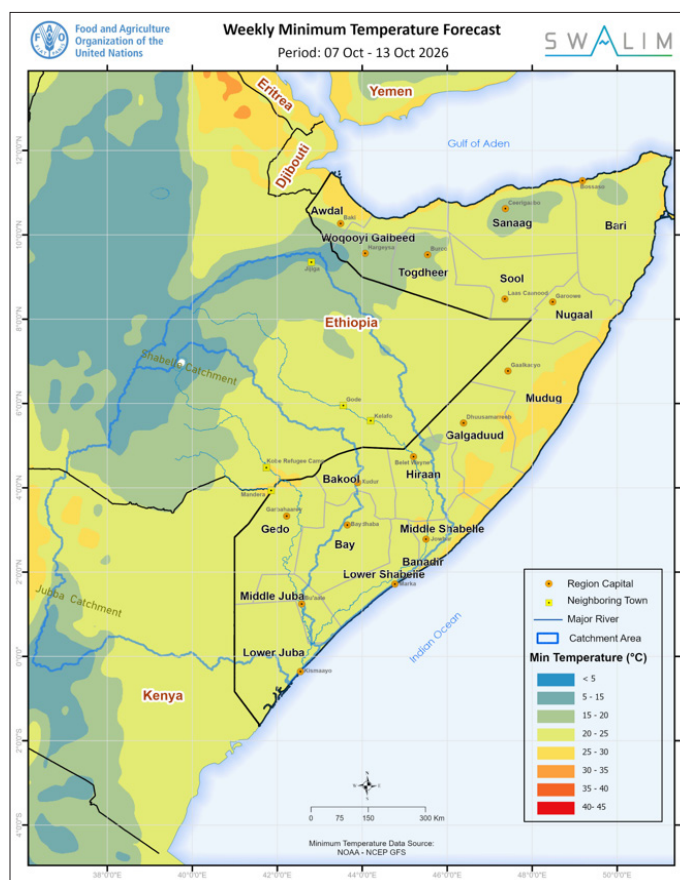


Figure 6: Minimum temperature forecast, 7 October to 13 October 2026

Juba River:

- The river level at **Dollow** has risen this week from 2.54 m to 2.64 m. It fell to 2.26 m on 3 October and has since risen 0.38 m, including 0.18 m on 7 October. It is 1.86 m below its moderate threshold (4.50 m) and 0.22 m below last year's level (2.86 m).
- The river level at **Luuq** (Figure 2) is stable (2.34 m → 2.36 m this week). It is 3.14 m below its moderate threshold (5.50 m), 0.46 m below last year's level (2.82 m) and 0.92 m below the long-term mean for the date (3.28 m).

IMPACT OUTLOOK AND ADVISORIES

Flood Risk: Riverine flood risk along the middle Shabelle around Jowhar and Balcad is moderate and expected to rise to high. Jowhar, which has the lowest thresholds on the river and lies in a reach prone to embankment breakages, is 0.30 m below its moderate flood-risk level after a 2.22 m rise in a week and is likely to reach it within the next few days. As heavy rain over about 70% of the Ethiopian Shabelle catchment and around Belet Weyne travels downstream, Jowhar could approach its high flood-risk level (5.25 m) in the next 2 weeks. Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti are expected to rise significantly but are unlikely to reach their moderate levels before the end of the week; they could do so if the moderate to heavy rains are sustained into the third week of October. On the Juba, flood risk is low but rising: with most of the Ethiopian catchment forecast to receive 50 mm or more, Dollow and Luuq are expected to rise from late this week, with higher levels reaching the middle and lower Juba over the following one to two weeks. Very heavy local rain of 100–200 mm over Sheikh, Galdogob and parts of Hargeysa, Gebiley and Borama, with very localized intensities of 150–200 mm around Hargeysa, Burco and Baydhaba, also brings a high risk of flash and urban flooding this week, especially in Hargeysa, Burco and Baidoa, along seasonal watercourses (togga) and in low-lying displacement sites.

Drought and Water Stress: Drought conditions are expected to ease across most of the north and centre this week, provided the forecast rains materialise. Hargeysa, Gebiley and Sheikh, where the September CDI shows moderate to severe drought, are forecast 50–200 mm, and Owdweyne 20–100 mm. Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer, where September rainfall was well below normal and livestock deaths were reported, are forecast mainly 50–100 mm. Galgaduud and western Mudug, which returned to normal in the September CDI, are forecast a further 50–150 mm. Water stress is expected to persist on the Awdal coast, where extreme drought now covers about two-thirds of Lughaye and the coastal strip of Zeylac and only 0–20 mm is forecast. It is also expected to persist in the moderate drought districts of Bu'aale (0–5 mm forecast) and Sablaale (0–10 mm) and in Afmadow (0–5 mm). Badhaadhe and Kismaayo, where moderate drought persists, are forecast 5–50 mm, which may bring some relief near the coast.

Heat Stress: Daytime maxima of 35–40°C with warm nights of 20–25°C are forecast over Middle Juba, Afmadow, interior Lower Shabelle, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi and Buur Hakaba. In Bu'aale and Sablaale, this heat coincides with moderate drought and a dry forecast, which is expected to speed up the drying of surface water and pasture and to increase livestock water demand. Warm nights of 25–30°C on the Awdal coast, in coastal Mudug

(Hoby, Jariiban), Ceel Dheer and Banadir add to the heat load there. In the northern and central parts, the moderate to heavy rain is expected to keep maxima mostly at 30–35°C.

Agriculture and Food Security: The early start to the Deyr in Gedo (Bardheere), Bay (Baidoa, Qansax Dheere, Buur Hakaba) and western Mudug (Galkacyo, Galdogob) favours land preparation and planting in the agropastoral belt. This week's forecast of above 50 mm over Hiraan, Bakool and Baydhaba should sustain it. Very heavy rain over parts of Baydhaba and Galdogob may cause waterlogging and soil erosion on newly planted fields. Riverine farms in the Jowhar–Balcad reach are at increasing risk of flooding as Jowhar approaches its moderate level, and riverine farms along the Juba face a similar risk from late October. The dry forecast for Middle Juba, Afmadow and Sablaale could favor late crop harvest and favor dry-soil planting.

Livestock and Rangeland: Pasture and water are expected to regenerate following this week's forecast rains across the northern and central parts of the country, including the Hargeysa–Owdweyne–Sheikh belt, Sool, Sanaag and Galgaduud, where heavy rain follows a dry September and reports of livestock deaths. Conditions are likely to remain stressed on the Awdal coast and in the dry parts of Middle Juba, Afmadow and Sablaale districts. Animals weakened by drought in the north are vulnerable to cold, wet conditions during the first heavy rains, especially in the highlands, where night temperatures of 15–20°C, locally below 15°C around Gebiley, are forecast. With a wet, El Niño-influenced Deyr expected, vector-borne livestock diseases, including Rift Valley fever, should be watched as surface water increases.

Fisheries and Coastal Areas: Along the Lower Juba coast, the Kismaayo and Badhaadhe fishing communities and the Bajuni islands are forecast 5–50 mm of rain this week, locally 50–100 mm along the Badhaadhe coast. These showers should help replenish rainwater storage on the islands, where drinking water depends largely on rainwater harvesting and drought remains moderate in Badhaadhe and Kismaayo. Daytime maxima of 30–35°C, rising to 35–40°C inland at Afmadow, will shorten the time catch can be kept fresh without ice, shade or rapid processing. Juba River levels are still low, but the heavy rain forecast over the Ethiopian Juba headwaters is expected to raise river flows into the lower Juba over the coming one to two weeks. Higher river outflow at the Juba mouth near Goobweyn will bring more turbid, sediment-laden water and floating debris near the estuary and the Kismaayo coast. That could affect near-shore fishing grounds, small boats and fishing camps on low-lying river banks in Jamaame and Kismaayo districts.



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 0.30 m below its moderate flood-risk level and rising, and heavy rain upstream this week, embankment sections and construction sites close to the river are exposed to high river flows over the coming week. Embankment reinforcement works under way, materials and equipment stored near the river channel, and canal intakes and outlets are at particular risk. The current rise is also a test of recently reinforced embankment sections.

Advisory Recommendations

- **For riverine communities and authorities in Jowhar and Balcad (Middle Shabelle):** Jowhar is likely to reach its moderate flood-risk level this week and could approach its high level late in the week. Authorities and communities are advised to reinforce embankments and close open breakages now, move stored produce, equipment and livestock from low-lying riverine land, and prepare evacuation plans for the most exposed villages. River-level updates should be followed daily.
- **For JOSP implementing partners (Jowhar and Balcad):** Teams are advised to inspect newly reinforced embankment sections daily and to move construction equipment and materials away from the river banks. Earthworks close to the channel should be timed around the expected peak, and any operation of intakes, outlets or diversion structures should be coordinated with SWALIM river-level updates.
- **For riverine communities along the rest of the Shabelle (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti) and the Juba (Dollow, Luuq, Bardhere, Bu'aale):** Levels are expected to rise significantly from this week into mid-October. Authorities are advised to pre-position response supplies and update contingency plans.
- **For fishing communities and island residents 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. They should also move boats, gear and fishing camps away from shores near the Juba mouth ahead of the expected rise in river flows.
- **For communities in the north and centre (Hargeysa, Burco, Sheikh, Galdogob, Gaalkacyo and Baidoa):** Moderate to heavy rain of 50–200 mm is forecast. Communities should avoid crossing flowing togga and should not shelter in dry riverbeds. Clearing urban drainage is advised, as is protecting displacement sites from flooding. Herders are advised to protect weak animals from cold, wet conditions and to make use of the rains to harvest water.
- **For farmers in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo and western Mudug:** The Deyr has started well. Farmers are advised to complete planting promptly, to use early-maturing varieties, and in riverine areas to only plant on higher ground.
- **For WASH and health actors:** Water support should continue on the Awdal coast and in Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow, where little or no rain is forecast. Malaria prevention and livestock disease surveillance should be scaled up ahead of the peak Deyr rains.

Key Operational Message

Heavy rain is forecast this week over most of northern and central Somalia and over the Ethiopian highlands that feed both rivers. Jowhar on the middle Shabelle is 0.30 m below its moderate flood-risk level and is likely to reach it this week, with further rises expected along the Shabelle and, from late this week, the Juba. Flood preparedness, including protection of JOSP works, should be stepped up now in Jowhar and Balcad and along the rest of both rivers. The rains are expected to ease drought in the north and centre, but the Awdal coast, Bu'aale, Sablaale and Afmadow remain dry and in need of continued water support.

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