Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somalia Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 11 - 17 Nov 2026

Review Summary:

- **Little rain in the south, isolated falls in the north.** During 3–9 November, rainfall decreased sharply over the south and central areas, where Awdheegle recorded 48.1 mm and Wanle Weyne 15.5 mm and most other stations recorded no rain. In the north, Las Dacawo recorded 73.5 mm, Bargaal 57.1 mm and Xaafuun 44.8 mm. Satellite estimates (IMERG, 4–11 November) indicate 10–22 mm over Badhaadhe, Saakow and Afmadow districts.
- **By 9 November, 30 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 Awdheegle (176.8 mm, 113%), which passed its normal this week. Burao (21%), Borama (16%) and Qardho (39%) remain far below normal.
- **River levels are falling along both rivers and are well below flood-risk levels.** Belet Weyne fell from 4.76 m on 4 November to 3.28 m today, 3.22 m below its moderate flood-risk level and below its long-term mean. Jowhar (3.88 m), Dollow (2.44 m) and Luuq (2.46 m) are also falling.
- **Flooding continues in some parts of Jowhar district and was reported in Bay.** Satellite images show about 87 km^2 of flood water in Jowhar district and flood water in Qansax Dheere district. Radio Ergo callers (29 October–4 November) reported floods in Baidoa, near Buur Hakaba and at Gobanle in Lower Shabelle. Unverified field reports indicate flooding at Balcad; these have not been confirmed and the latest satellite pass over Balcad was on 5 November.

Forecast Highlights:

- **Light rains in the Juba valley and parts of south and central Somalia.** Light rains of below 50 mm are forecast over Lower and Middle Juba, parts of Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud and coastal Mudug, with dry conditions with chances of very light rains over the rest of the south and centre.
- **Dry conditions in the north.** Dry conditions are forecast over Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag and most of Bari and Nugaal.
- **Little rain over the Shabelle catchment, light to moderate rains over the Juba catchment.** The mean forecast is 6.6 mm above Belet Weyne and 24.8 mm above Luuq, with moderate rainfall of above 50 mm over the uppermost catchments of Juba in Ethiopia.
- **No riverine flood risk this week.** Shabelle levels are expected to keep falling. A small rise is possible at Dollow and Luuq later in the week, but levels are expected to stay well below moderate flood-risk levels.
- **Hot conditions in the south.** Daytime maxima of 35–40°C are forecast over Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, most of Lower Shabelle and Bay, and parts of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Doolow, Luuq and Banadir.

REVIEW — OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCED IMPACTS

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Weekly rainfall (3–9 November 2026):

Rainfall decreased sharply over the south and central parts compared with the previous week, and most stations in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo and the Juba valley recorded no rain. Awdheegle in Lower Shabelle recorded the highest weekly total in the south (48.1 mm in one rainy day), followed by Wanle Weyne (15.5 mm in one day), Balcad (8.0 mm), Qansax Dheere (7.2 mm) and Mahaday Weyne (4.0 mm in 2 days), while Baidoa, Bardheere, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti, Jowhar, Afgooye, Dollow, Luuq and Kismayo recorded no rain. In the north, Las Dacawo recorded 73.5 mm and Bargaal 57.1 mm, each in 2 rainy days, followed by Xaafuun (44.8 mm in 4 days), Dhaxan (30.0 mm), Banderbeyla (26.2 mm in 2 days), Lasciidle (25.0 mm), Murcaanyo (21.8 mm), Eyl (17.0 mm), Xaabo (14.0 mm), Balli Dhiddin (12.7 mm) and Ufayn (11.9 mm). Dooxaguban and Qardho recorded 8.0 mm each and Dhahar (1) 6.0 mm, and most other northern stations recorded less than 5 mm or no rain. Station totals cover 2–8 November in Somaliland and 3–9 November elsewhere.

In areas where no rain gauges reported, satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) for 4–10 November, the latest seven-day period available and one day later than the station week, indicate district totals of 20–30 mm over Badhaadhe district in Lower Juba region (22 mm), 10–20 mm over Sakow district in Middle Juba region (15 mm) and Afmadow district in Lower Juba region

(12 mm), and light falls over Diinsoor district in Bay region (8 mm) and Sablaale district in Lower Shabelle region (7 mm). Jilib district in Middle Juba region (3 mm), Jamame district in Lower Juba region and Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region (less than 1 mm each) were mostly dry. The ARC2 satellite estimate for 1–9 November also shows less than 25% of the normal rainfall for the period over most of southern and central Somalia, with near- to above-normal falls over parts of the north-western highlands.

Deyr 2026 rainfall performance to date (1 Oct–9 Nov):

Cumulative rainfall since 1 October is 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 8 November in Somaliland and to 9 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.

The full Deyr normal has already been reached or exceeded at the following stations: Caynabo 273.0 mm (1083%), Buuhoodle (2) 253.3 mm (627%), Garadag 111.5 mm (509%), Las Anod 197.5 mm (486%), Beer 109.5 mm (391%), Galkacyo 253.5 mm (390%), Galdogob 207.8 mm (346%), Balidhig 135.5 mm (335%), Malawle 88.0 mm (281%), Mataban 333.4 mm (275%), Xudun (2) 79.1 mm (267%), Dararweyne 114.0 mm (263%), Las Dacawo 210.2 mm (260%), Gacan-libah 93.0 mm (258%), Buuhoodle (1) 103.0 mm (255%), Hargeisa 91.0 mm (252%), Burtinle 143.8 mm (241%), Banderbeyla 95.6 mm (238%), Taleex 80.5 mm (237%), Allaybaday 69.0 mm (223%), Baidoa 405.5 mm (176%), Xasbahale 73.0 mm (154%), Dollow 119.3 mm (149%), Sheikh 157.5 mm (143%), Eyl 80.6 mm (136%), Geed Deeble 38.0 mm (131%), Bardheere 278.0 mm (130%), Xudun (1) 38.0 mm (128%), Awdheegle 176.8 mm (113%) and Bulo Burti 157.1 mm (102%). Awdheegle passed its full Deyr normal this week. The Deyr normal is also exceeded at Alula 62.5 mm (553%), Balli Dhiddin 30.0 mm (286%), Baran (2) 13.4 mm (181%) 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%), Wanle Weyne 265.6 mm (93%), Elafweyn 17.5 mm (90%), Aburin 25.5 mm (88%), Gebilley 23.0 mm (88%), Jariiban 53.0 mm (78%), Garowe 39.6 (78%), Cadaadley 61.5 mm (74%), Baki 16.5 mm (74%), Jowhar 141.4 mm (73%), Dhahar (2) 18.1 mm

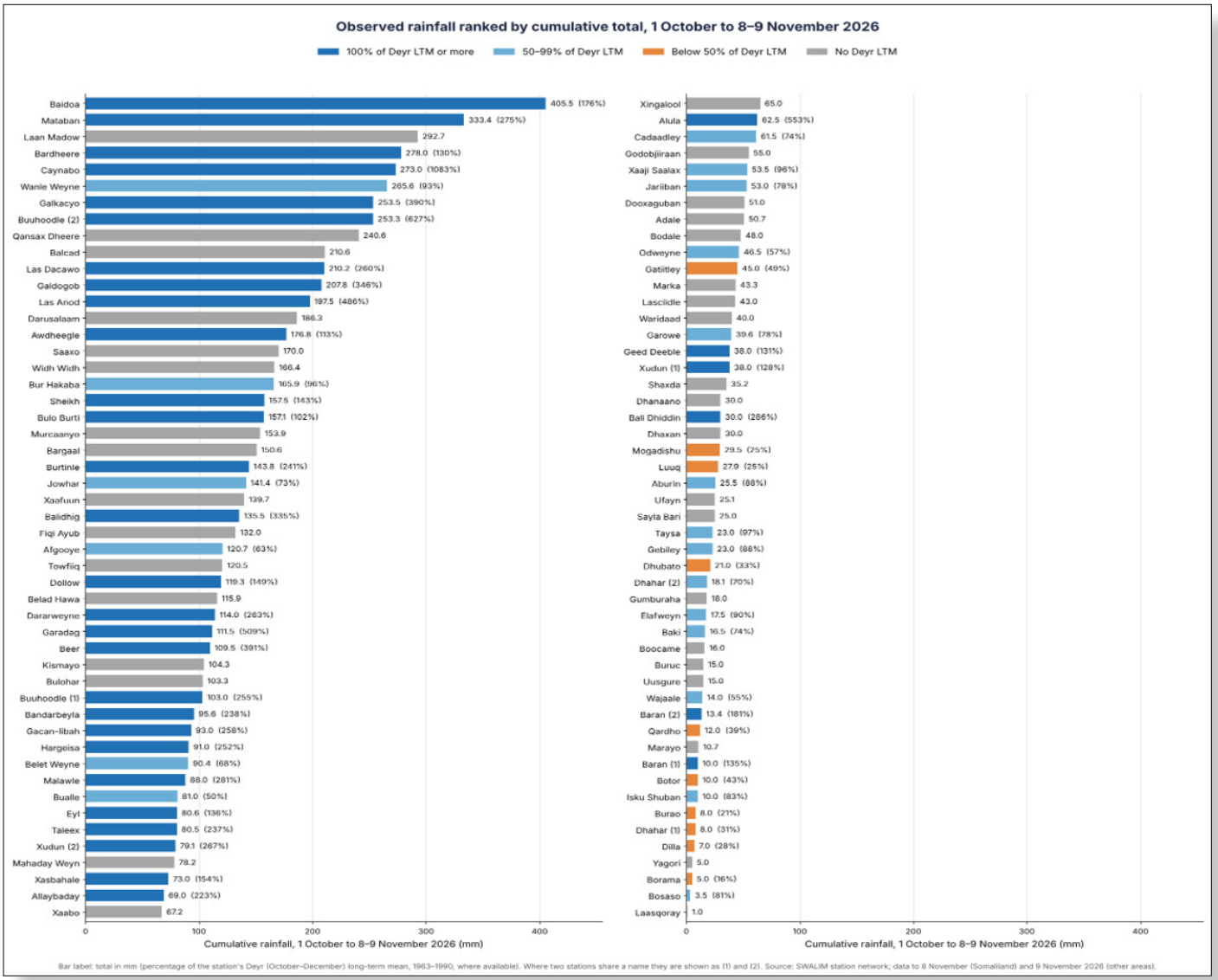


Figure 1: Observed station rainfall, 1 October to 8–9 November 2026, ranked from highest to lowest; bar colours show the percentage of the Deyr (October–December) LTM received

(70%), Belet Weyne 90.4 mm (68%), Afgooye 120.7 mm (63%), Odweyne 46.5 mm (57%), Wajaale 14.0 mm (55%) and Bualle 81.0 mm (50%). Isku Shuban, where the Deyr normal is 12.0 mm, has received 10.0 mm (83%), and Bosaso, where the Deyr normal is 4.3 mm, has received 3.5 mm (81%).

Rainfall remains below 50% of the Deyr normal at Gatiitley 45.0 mm (49%), Botor 10.0 mm (43%), Qardho 12.0 mm (39%), Dhubato 21.0 mm (33%), Dhahar (1) 8.0 mm (31%), Dilla 7.0 mm (28%), Mogadishu 29.5 mm (25%), Luuq 27.9 mm (25%), Burao 8.0 mm (21%) and Borama 5.0 mm (16%).

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 (240.6 mm), Balcad (210.6 mm), Darusalaam (186.3 mm), Saaxo (170.0 mm), Widh Widh (166.4 mm), Murcaanyo (153.9 mm), Bargaal (150.6 mm), Xaafuun (139.7 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, levels have fallen steadily over the past week at all stations. Belet Weyne fell from 4.76 m on 4 November to 3.28 m today and is now below both last year's level on the same date and the long-term mean. Bulo Burti and Jowhar are also falling, and all Shabelle gauges are well below their moderate flood-risk levels. Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) indicate an average of 13.1 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne during 4–10 November, which has not produced a rise at Deefow or Belet Weyne.

On the Juba River, Dollow and Luuq have fallen slowly over the past week and are more than 2 m below their moderate flood-risk levels. Satellite rainfall estimates indicate an average of 15.1 mm over the catchment upstream of Dollow during the same period.

Shabelle River:

- **Deefow** (upstream of Belet Weyne) fell by 1.89 m this week, from 3.58 m on 4 November to 1.69 m today.
- **The level at Belet Weyne** (Figure 2) fell by 1.48 m this week, from 4.76 m on 4 November to 3.28 m today, including 0.12 m in the last 24 hours. It is 3.22 m below the moderate flood-risk level (6.50 m) and 4.02 m below the high flood-risk level (7.30 m), 0.72 m below last year's level on the same date (4.00 m) and 1.02 m below the long-term mean (4.30 m).
- **Bulo Burti** fell by 1.03 m this week, from 3.80 m on 4 November to 2.77 m today. It is 3.73 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m) and 1.43 m below last year's level on the same date (4.20 m).
- **Jowhar** fell by 0.22 m this week, from 4.10 m on 4 November to 3.88 m today, including 0.09 m in the last 24 hours. It is 1.12 m below its moderate flood-risk level (5.00 m) and 0.40 m above last year's level on the same date (3.48 m). Flooding in Jowhar district continues from open river breakages rather than from high river levels (see Experienced Impacts).

Juba River:

- **Dollow** fell by 0.28 m this week, from 2.72 m on 4 November to 2.44 m today. It is 2.06 m below its moderate threshold (4.50 m) and 0.48 m below last year's level on the same date (2.92 m).
- **Luuq** (Figure 3) fell by 0.42 m this week, from 2.88 m on 4 November to 2.46 m today. It is 3.04 m below its moderate threshold (5.50 m), 0.62 m below last year's level (3.08 m) and 0.93 m below the long-term mean (3.39 m).

The lower Shabelle (at Mahaday Weyne, Balcad, Afgooye and Audegle) and Middle Juba (at Bardheere, Saakow and downstream of Bu'aale) are monitored remotely, combining river levels at Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti and Jowhar upstream with satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG), Sentinel-1 satellite flood mapping and GFS rainfall forecasts in the SWALIM Flood Early Warning system.

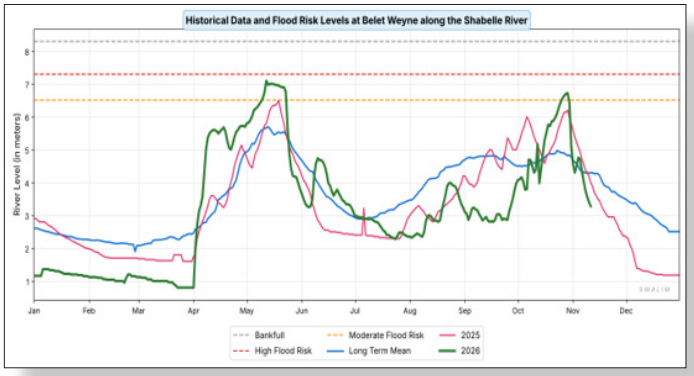


Figure 2: Shabelle River at Belet Weyne — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels



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 (29 October–4 November 2026), the latest report available, which largely precedes the station rainfall week, most callers described the rains as beneficial, but flooding was reported in Bay and Lower Shabelle.

A caller in Baidoa reported heavy rainfall with flood water everywhere and asked for help, a caller in Lafale near Bur Hakaba said floods had affected people and livestock, and a caller in Gobanle in Lower Shabelle reported that the river had flooded. In Hiraan, callers in Gonyale and Belet Weyne said the river had receded and their fears of river flooding had eased. Unverified field reports indicate flooding at Balcad in Middle Shabelle.

These reports have not been confirmed: Balcad recorded 8.0 mm during the week, the Jowhar gauge upstream is falling and 1.12 m below its moderate level, and the latest satellite pass over Balcad district was on 5 November, when only about 42% of the district could be assessed and about 4 km² of flood water was detected. Any flooding at Balcad is therefore more likely to come from open breakages or local runoff than from high river levels, and needs field verification. The PERSIANN satellite storm screen in the SWALIM Flood Early Warning system detected an intense rain cell over Balcad district on 10 November, after the station week, with peak rainfall rates of about 28 mm per hour; such a storm could cause local flash flooding, but this is a research screening signal and not a flood warning, and the Balcad rain gauge has no records for that day.

Satellite flood mapping (Copernicus Global Flood Monitoring, Sentinel-1) for the seven days to 11 November detected about 87 km² of flood water in Jowhar district (including 10 km² under quality review, with 68% of the district assessed and the latest pass on 10 November), about 106 km² in Qansax Dheere district, about 23 km² in Wanle Weyne district and about 18 km² in Afgooye district, and smaller areas in Diinsoor, Huduur and Tayeeglow districts. Large areas in Baydhaba district (about 248 km², mostly under quality review) and Hobyo (about 243 km²) and 45–64 km² in Burao, Qardho, Erigavo, Caynabo, Odweyne and Isku Shuban districts may include seasonal water, wet soils or misclassification. None of these satellite detections has been confirmed in the field, and missing passes are not evidence of no flooding.

Good rains were reported in Buuhoodle in Togdheer, where callers said livestock had recovered from the drought, Xarardheere and Galkacyo in Mudug, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Bahdo and Guriceel in Galgaduud, Belet Weyne and Jalalaqsi in Hiraan, Baledogle and Wanle Weyne in Lower Shabelle, Baidoa, Qansax Dheere and Ufurow in Bay, Bardheere, Dollow and Tulo-barwaqo in Gedo, Bualle in Middle Juba and Kismayo in Lower Juba, where callers said water catchments had refilled and livestock had water and fodder. Callers in Garowe, Guriceel, Wanle Weyne and Bardheere reported more mosquitoes and malaria after the rains, and callers in Jowhar, Bardheere and Dollow asked for advice on child and maternal malnutrition. Crop pests were reported on farms in Ceel Dheer (aphids), Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Wanle Weyne and Dollow, and farmers in Bardaale and Baidoa reported crops drying up.

Livestock diseases were reported in Middle Shabelle, including goats with ticks, measles and diarrhoea in Jowhar, CCPP in Dhumodle in Galgaduud, bloating in Cabudwaaq, ticks in Banadir and runny noses and fever in Dollow.

At the same time, callers in Sanaag reported severe drought and water shortages in Yube and Baqeyle, with livestock dying and people displaced from Rako-raaho near El-buh, a caller in Salagle said no rain had fallen and crops had failed twice this year, and a caller in Garasweyne in Bakool said rainfall had been little.

The rains received since 1 October continue to ease drought conditions over most of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, 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, and the end-of-October Water Requirement Satisfaction Index shows crop conditions well above the median over Bay, Bakool, Gedo and the Juba valley.

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 16–39% of the Deyr normal, and in parts of Sanaag, where Dhahar (1) has received 31% of its Deyr normal and callers report livestock deaths and displacement. Locally dry pockets also remain around Salagle and Garasweyne, where callers reported that the rains had missed their areas.

The Combined Drought Index (CDI) for October 2026 (Figure 4) shows normal conditions over most of Somalia, including Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Bakool, Bay, Gedo and the Shabelle regions, following the good October rains.

Drought conditions persist in parts of the north, with extreme drought along the coast of Awdal region and in small pockets along the coasts of Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions and at the north-eastern tip of Bari region, severe to moderate drought over central Sanaag around Erigavo and Elafweyn, and moderate drought over southern Woqooyi Galbeed and western Togdheer, around Gebilley, Hargeisa and Odweyne. In the south, mild drought conditions are indicated over parts of Lower Juba and southern Middle Juba, with small areas of moderate drought around Jilib and Jamame and around Sablaale and Kurtunwaarey in Lower Shabelle region.

FORECAST — EXPECTED CONDITIONS (11 TO 17 NOVEMBER 2026)

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS model forecasts, light rains are expected this week over parts of southern and central Somalia, mainly over the Juba valley, parts of Bakool, Bay and Middle Shabelle, and parts of Galgaduud and Mudug, while dry conditions are expected over the north. The expected rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 5 and summarized below:

- **Light rains of below 50 mm** are expected over Afmadow, Badhaadhe, Kismayo and Jamame districts in Lower Juba region, Sakow, Bualle and Jilib districts in Middle Juba region, Waajid and Rab Dhuure districts in Bakool region, Qansax Dheere district in Bay region, Adan Yabaal district and about a quarter of Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle region, Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region, Xarardheere, Hobyo and Galdogob districts in Mudug region and about a third of Bardheere district in Gedo region.
- **Dry conditions with chances of very light rains** are expected over the rest of the country, including all of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions, most of Bari and Nugaal regions, Banadir, Afgooye, Wanle Weyne and Marka districts in Lower Shabelle region, Jalalaqsi district in Hiraan region, Luuq and most of Dollow districts in Gedo region, Galkacyo district in Mudug region and Cadaado and Cabudwaaq districts in Galgaduud region. The chances of very light rains are highest over Baydhaba, Bur Hakaba and Diinsoor districts in Bay region, Huduur, Ceel Berde and Tayeeglow districts in Bakool region, Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti districts in Hiraan region (with isolated light showers of 10–20 mm possible), Balcad and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle region, Belad-Hawa, Ceel Waaq and Garbahaarey districts in Gedo region, Kurtunwaarey and Sablaale districts in Lower Shabelle region, Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel Buur districts in Galgaduud region, Jariiban district in Mudug region, Eyl district in Nugaal region and Banderbeyla district in Bari 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 and in scattered patches over the middle part of the catchment, with dry conditions with chances of very light rains elsewhere. The mean forecast over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne is 6.6 mm. Over the Ethiopian part of the Juba catchment, light rains are forecast over much of the area, with moderate rainfall of above 50 mm over the western highlands (about a tenth of the catchment); the mean forecast above Luuq is 24.8 mm.

Extended outlook (CHIRPS-GEFS, 11 to 19 November 2026): The CHIRPS-GEFS forecast to 19 November indicates light rains of below 50 mm over Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Bay, with the highest totals of 30–50 mm over western Lower Juba and Middle Juba, and very light to light rains over Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Banadir. Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are expected over Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal and the north.

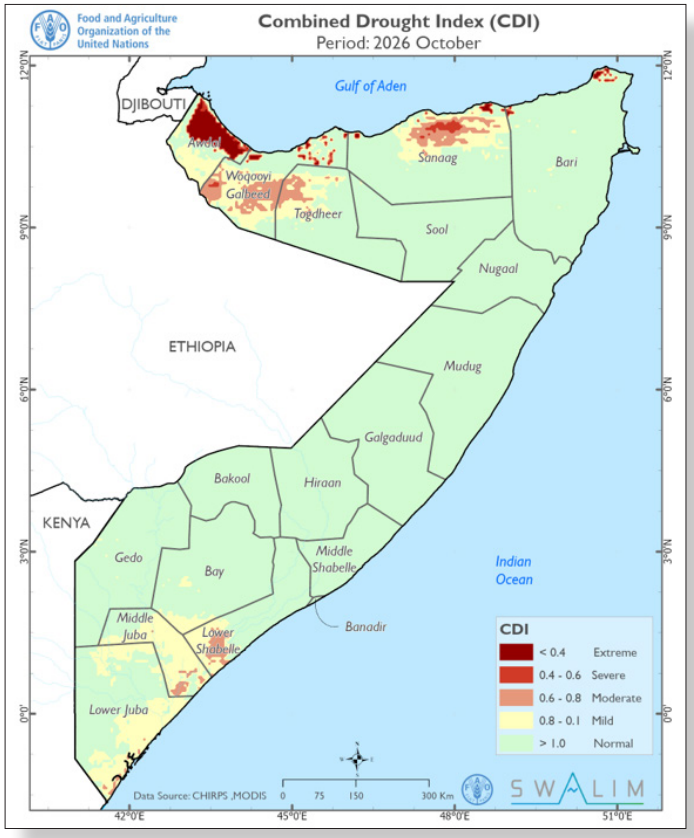


Figure 4: Combined Drought Index (CDI) for October 2026

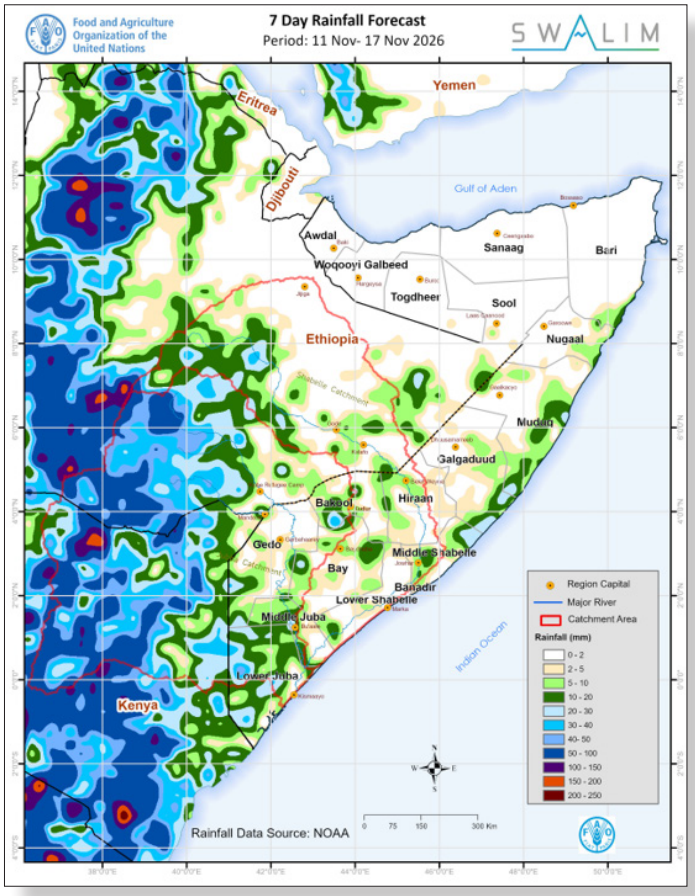


Figure 5: Cumulative rainfall forecast, 11 to 17 November 2026

Over the Ethiopian catchments, light rains are forecast over the upper Shabelle catchment, and light to moderate rains over the Juba catchment, with falls of above 50 mm over its western highlands.

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 Australian Bureau of Meteorology reported a weekly relative Niño-3.4 index of +2.75°C for the week ending 8 November, slightly below the event's peak so far of +2.88°C. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center maintains an El Niño Advisory and gives an over 80% chance of a strong to very strong El Niño through January–March 2027. El Niño usually brings above-normal Deyr rainfall to most of Somalia, and the ICPAC outlook for November 2026–January 2027 favours wetter than usual conditions over southern Somalia.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): A positive IOD is under way. The Bureau of Meteorology's weekly IOD index was +0.75°C for the week ending 8 November, and the positive IOD is expected to continue through November before returning to neutral in December, in line with all international models assessed. Together with El Niño, a positive IOD warms the western Indian Ocean and favours above-normal rainfall over the Horn of Africa through November.

Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO): The MJO is strong over the Indian Ocean and has stayed almost stationary in phase 2 over the past week. The ECMWF forecast from 10 November moves it into phase 3 over the eastern Indian Ocean while it weakens over the next ten days, with a weak signal by late November. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (9 November) notes that models differ on how fast the MJO will move east. An MJO over the Indian Ocean normally favours enhanced rainfall over East Africa and, with El Niño and the positive IOD, supports the light rains forecast over southern Somalia this week and in the extended outlook; as it weakens and moves east, this support is expected to decline later in November.

Temperature Forecast

Maximum Temperatures:

Maximum temperatures during 11–17 November 2026 are expected to remain high across most parts of Somalia, with the highest values over the south and relatively cool conditions over parts of the northern highlands. The expected spatial variation of maximum temperature is shown in Figure 6 and summarized below:

- **High daily maximum temperatures of 35–40°C** are expected over most of Gedo region except Ceel Waaq and Belad-Hawa districts, all of Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions, most of Lower Shabelle region except Baraawe district and parts of Marka district, Bay region except Baydhaba district, Waajid and Rab Dhuure districts in Bakool region, Jalalaqsi

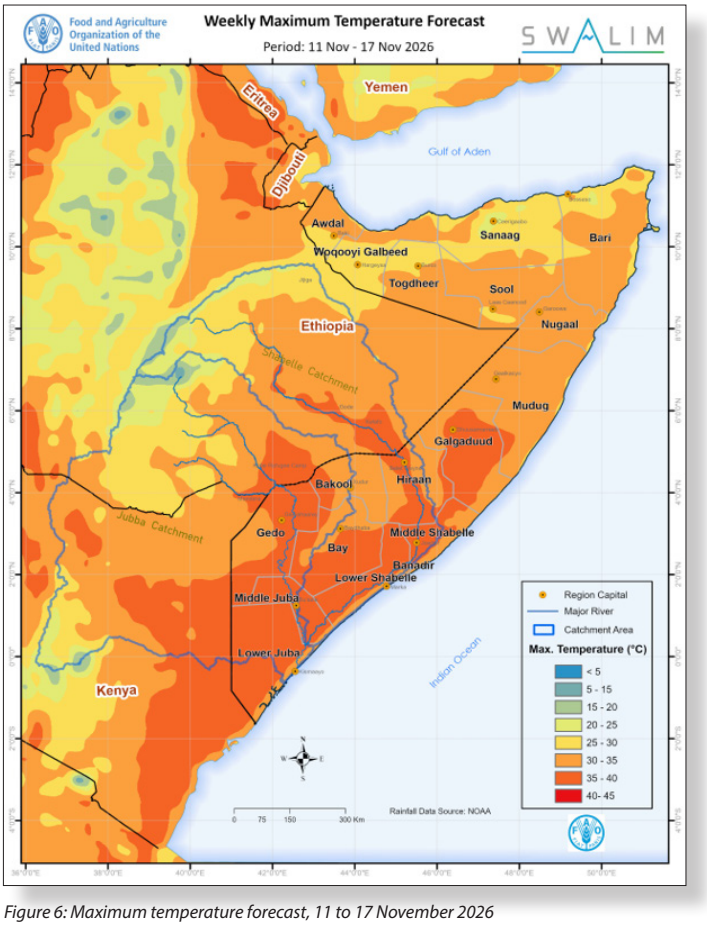


Figure 6: Maximum temperature forecast, 11 to 17 November 2026

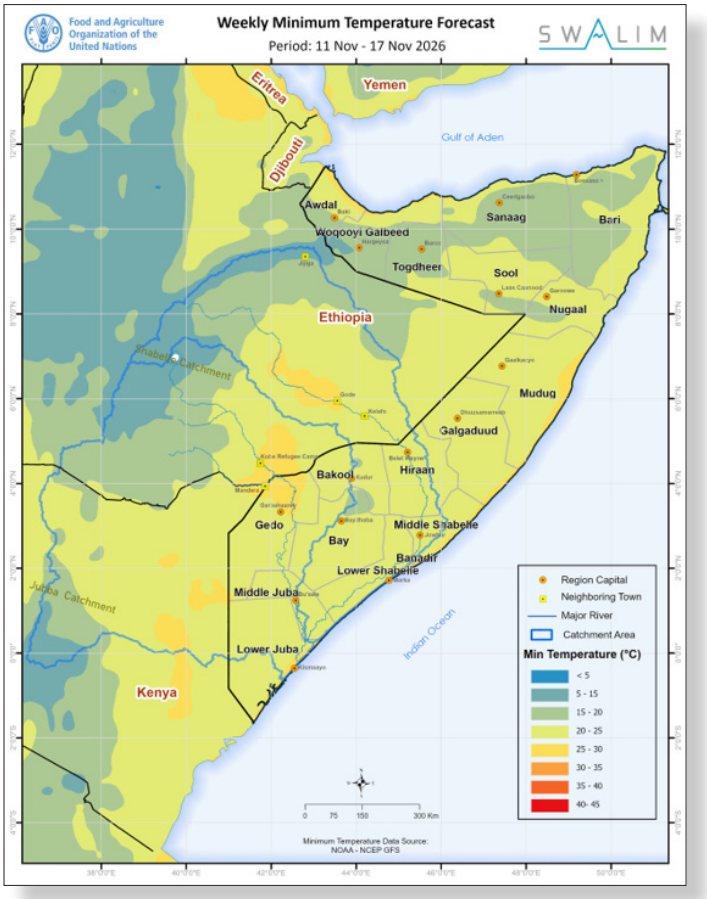


Figure 7: Minimum temperature forecast, 11 to 17 November 2026

district, about half of Bulo Burti district and about a third of Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region, Jowhar, Balcad and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region and Ceel Buur and Dhuusamarreeb districts in Galgaduud region. No very high maxima of 40–45°C are expected.

- **Moderately high daily maximum temperatures of 30–35°C** are likely over the rest of central and northern Somalia, including Mudug, Nugaal and Sool regions, most of Bari, Togdheer and Galgaduud regions, Baydhaba district in Bay region, Huduur, Ceel Berde and Tayeeglow districts in Bakool region, Cadale district in Middle Shabelle region, Banadir, Baraawe district in Lower Shabelle region, Belad-Hawa and Ceel Waaq districts in Gedo region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Zeylac, Lughaye and Baki districts in Awdal region.
- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Borama district in Awdal region, Gebilley and Hargeisa districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Sheikh district and parts of Burao district in Togdheer region, the northern half of Sanaag region (Erigavo, Elafweyn and Laasqoray districts), Bosaso, Alula and Qandala districts and the coastal strip of Isku Shuban and Banderbeyla districts in Bari region, and a small area around Las Anod town in Sool region. Temperatures around Erigavo town and over parts of Qandala district may drop below 25°C.

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 Dollow and Luuq districts and Banadir, and cool nights over the northern highlands. The expected spatial variation in minimum temperature is shown in Figure 7 and summarized below:

- **High minimum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Dollow district and about half of Luuq district in Gedo region and over Banadir.
- **Moderately high minimum temperatures of 20–25°C** are expected across nearly all of southern and central Somalia, including Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud and Mudug regions and the rest of Gedo region, and over Nugaal region, most of Sool and Bari regions, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and the lowlands of Awdal region.
- **Moderate minimum temperatures of 15–20°C** are mainly indicated over the northern highlands, including Borama district in Awdal region, Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Burao, Odweyne and Sheikh districts in Togdheer region, Sanaag region, Bosaso, Qandala and Qardho districts in Bari region and Taleex district in Sool region, with cooler nights of 5–15°C over parts of Gebilley district.

Daytime maxima of 35–40°C with warm nights of 25–30°C at Dollow and in parts of Luuq district, where little or no rain is forecast, are expected to keep heat stress high and to dry out surface water quickly.

IMPACT OUTLOOK AND ADVISORIES

Flood Risk: There is low riverine flood risk this week. All river gauges on the Shabelle and Juba are falling and are well below their moderate flood-risk levels. Belet Weyne stood at 3.28 m today, 3.22 m below its moderate level and below its long-term mean, and with little rain forecast over the Shabelle catchment it is expected to keep falling. Jowhar is 1.12 m below its moderate level and falling.

On the Juba, the light to moderate rains forecast over the Ethiopian highlands may cause a small rise at Dollow and Luuq later in the week, but both stations are more than 2 m below their moderate levels and are expected to stay well below them. Standing flood water from open river breakages persists in Jowhar district, and satellite images also show flood water in Qansax Dheere district, and callers reported floods in Baidoa (satellite detections in Baydhaba district are under quality review). Unverified field reports of flooding at Balcad, where satellite data detected an intense rain cell on 10 November, have not been confirmed. The light rains forecast over parts of the south are not expected to cause new flooding but may slow drainage in low-lying areas, and displacement sites around Jowhar and Baidoa, and at Balcad if the reports are confirmed, remain vulnerable.

Drought and Water Stress: Water and pasture conditions are expected to remain favourable over most of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool and the north-western highlands, where the rains since 1 October have replenished water catchments, although surface water will decline under the dry conditions forecast over the north and the hot weather in the south. Water stress is likely to persist and may worsen in parts of Sanaag, where callers reported severe drought, livestock deaths and displacement, in Qardho district in Bari (39% of the Deyr normal), Burao district in Togdheer (21%) and Borama district in Awdal (16%), where dry conditions are forecast, and around Salagle and Garasweyne, where the rains have been poor.

Heat Stress: Daytime maxima of 35–40°C are forecast over Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, most of Lower Shabelle and Bay, Waajid and Rab Dhuure in western Bakool, Jalalaqsi, most of Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Balcad and Adan Yabaal) and parts of Galgaduud, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Dollow, Luuq and Banadir. Combined with little rainfall over most of these areas, 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: Crop conditions are good over Bay, Bakool, Gedo and the Juba valley, where the end-of-October Water Requirement Satisfaction Index is well above the median, and the light rains forecast over the Juba valley, Qansax Dheere and Waajid will support crop development.

Elsewhere in the south and centre, hot conditions with little rain may stress young crops, especially in Bay, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle and Gedo; farmers in Bardaale and Baidoa (Bay) already report crops drying. Crop pests reported by callers in Ceel Dheer, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Wanle Weyne and Dollow may spread under warm conditions, and riverine farms in Jowhar district remain flooded.

Livestock and Rangeland: Pasture and water are expected to remain good across Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer and the north-western highlands, except Burao and Borama districts, following the recent rains, and callers report that livestock have recovered from the drought. Livestock diseases reported by callers, including ticks, measles and diarrhoea in goats in Jowhar and Middle Shabelle, CCPP in Dhumodle, bloating in Cabudwaaq, ticks in Banadir and runny noses and fever in Dollow, may spread where herds gather at water points. In parts of Sanaag, livestock losses are expected to continue without water support.

Fisheries and Coastal Areas: No tropical cyclone is present over the Indian Ocean or the Gulf of Aden, but conditions over the Indian Ocean are expected to favour tropical cyclone development in the coming weeks. Light rains are forecast along the Lower Juba coast at Kismayo and Jamame and along the coasts of Galgaduud and Mudug at Ceel Dheer, Xarardheere and Hobyo, with dry conditions along the Gulf of Aden coast. Daytime maxima of 35–40°C along the Lower Juba coast and warm nights of 25–30°C in Banadir 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 and falling, but flood water still escaping through open breakages in Jowhar district and unverified reports of flooding at Balcad, the low river levels this week are an opportunity to close breakages, inspect reinforced embankment sections and verify the situation at Balcad.

Advisory Recommendations

- **For JOSP implementing partners and communities in Jowhar and Balcad:** River levels are low and falling, but flood water continues to escape through open breakages in Jowhar district. Teams are advised to close breakages and reinforce weak embankment sections while levels are low, to verify the unconfirmed reports of flooding at Balcad on the ground and to share the findings with SWALIM and SoDMA.

- **For communities and humanitarian actors in flood-affected areas (Jowhar, Baidoa, Bur Hakaba, Qansax Dheere and Gobanle, and Balcad if reports are confirmed):** Displaced families should be supported with shelter, mosquito nets, food and safe drinking water, and drainage around displacement sites should be maintained while standing water drains.

- **For farmers in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Hiraan and Middle and Lower Shabelle:** Farmers are advised to weed and to conserve soil moisture through mulching and timely cultivation during the hot, mostly dry week, to avoid planting on land that is still flooded in Jowhar district, and to report crop pests to agricultural extension services.

- **For WASH, health, nutrition and livestock actors:** Water support should be scaled up in drought-affected villages in Sanaag, including Yube, Baqeyle and the area near El-buh, and continued in Qardho, Burao and Borama districts. Malaria prevention should be stepped up in Garowe, Guriceel, Wanle Weyne, Bardheere and the flood-affected areas, nutrition screening should continue in Jowhar, Bardheere and Dollow, and livestock vaccination and treatment against CCPP, ticks and other diseases should be scaled up.

- **For fishing communities along the Lower Juba and Banadir coasts (Kismayo, Badhaadhe, Jamame, the Bajuni islands and Mogadishu):** 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, to expect light showers along the Lower Juba coast and to follow marine forecasts, as tropical cyclone development over the Indian Ocean is favoured in the coming weeks.

KEY OPERATIONAL MESSAGE

River levels are falling along both the Shabelle and the Juba and are well below moderate flood-risk levels, with Belet Weyne at 3.28 m today and below its long-term mean, so there is no riverine flood risk this week. Flooding continues in Jowhar district from open river breakages, satellite images show flood water in Qansax Dheere district, and callers reported floods in Baidoa, near Bur Hakaba and at Gobanle; reports of flooding at Balcad, where satellite data detected an intense rain cell on 10 November, remain unverified and need field confirmation. This week, light rains are forecast over the Juba valley and parts of Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and parts of Galgaduud and Mudug, with dry conditions over the north and temperatures of 35–40°C over much of the south. The MJO over the Indian Ocean, a very strong El Niño and a positive IOD continue to favour above-normal Deyr rainfall, so the low river levels should be used to close breakages and repair embankments, while water support is scaled up in drought-affected parts of Sanaag, Qardho, Burao and Borama.

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