Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Somali Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 13 to 19 May 2026

Forecast Highlight:

- During 13–19 May 2026, rainfall is expected to remain light and localized, mainly over parts of the Shabelle basin, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, coastal Lower Juba, and localized parts of Galgaduud and Mudug
- Dry or near-dry conditions are expected over large parts of the north, northeast, central interior, Gedo, Middle Juba and inland Lower Juba, where hot-and-dry conditions may increase evapotranspiration and water demand
- Localized warm-and-wet conditions over parts of the Shabelle corridor, Bay, Banadir, Lower Shabelle and coastal Lower Juba may support short-term pasture, water and crop recovery
- The Shabelle River remains the main flood-risk area, especially from Belet Weyne downstream toward Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye, due to elevated river levels and continued flood sensitivity
- The Juba River remains below moderate flood-risk thresholds at Dollow and Luuq, but levels are above long-term means and should continue to be monitored
- High daytime temperatures and warm nights may sustain heat stress for people and livestock, particularly in hot-and-dry areas where rainfall remains limited

Review Summary:

- During 5–11 May 2026, moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over parts of Sool, Nugaal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Hiiraan, with the highest weekly total recorded at Las Anod
- Seasonal Gu rainfall performance remains spatially uneven, with stronger cumulative totals in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool, Gedo, Bay, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle, while deficits persist in parts of Puntland and localized southern and central areas
- Comparison with the prorated Gu LTM shows favourable seasonal progression at several stations, but significant deficits remain in areas such as Buur Hakaba, Balcad, Afgooye, Wanle Weyne, Garowe, Xasbahale, Ufayn, Laan Madow and Garadag
- River levels along the Shabelle River are already elevated, with Belet Weyne above the moderate flood-risk threshold, while Bulo Burte and Jowhar remain flood-sensitive
- Field feedback indicates improving water, pasture and farming conditions in several areas, but drought stress, weak livestock condition and localized flood impacts continue to affect vulnerable communities

Review of Observed Seasonal and Weekly Weather Conditions and Experienced Impacts

Observed Weekly Rainfall Conditions

The week of 5–11 May 2026 was characterized by moderate to locally heavy rainfall over parts of northern and central Somalia, with the highest amounts concentrated in Sool, Nugaal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Hiiraan. Rainfall over southern Somalia was generally lighter and more localized compared to the previous week.

The highest weekly rainfall total was recorded at Las Anod PL in Sool Region, which received 103.5 mm over two rainy days. This falls within the heavy rainfall category and indicates a localized but significant rainfall event. Other notable weekly totals included Widh Widh in Sool with 92.6 mm, Burtinle in Nugaal with 73.9 mm, Gacan-libah in Woqooyi Galbeed with 71.0 mm, Caynabo in Sool with 59.0 mm, and Belet Weyne in Hiiraan with 50.2 mm.

The rainfall at Gacan-libah was particularly useful from a hydrometeorological perspective because it was spread across six rainy days, suggesting better temporal distribution and stronger potential for infiltration, pasture recovery and local recharge.

By contrast, Burtinle received its rainfall in only one rainy day, indicating a more intense and localized event with greater potential for quick runoff.

Light rainfall below 50 mm was recorded across several stations, including Dhanaano, Buuhoodle, Allaybaday, Xaaji Saalax, Qardho, Yagori, Amoud, Dooxaguban, Xeego, Wajaale, Shaxda, Balidhig, Bu'aale, Cada, Burao, Bardheere, Bulo Burte, Galkacyo, Laan Madow, Sheikh, Waridaad, Jowhar, Taleex and Aburin. These amounts indicate useful but uneven rainfall, especially in areas still recovering from earlier drought stress.

Satellite rainfall estimates for the same period supports the station observations, showing rainfall over parts of northern Somalia, central Somalia, and the Shabelle basin

Observed Seasonal Rainfall Conditions

As Gu 2026 enters its final weeks, cumulative rainfall totals continue to show strong spatial contrasts across Somalia **(Figure 1-3)**. The highest seasonal totals have been recorded in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool, Gedo, Bay, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle, while low totals persist in parts of Puntland.

In Somaliland areas **(Figure 1)**, the highest cumulative totals have been recorded at Las Dacawo with 325.5 mm, Xeego with 290.0 mm, Boon with 284.0 mm, Cadaadley with 208.0 mm, Harirad with 190.0 mm, Gacan-libah with 189.0 mm, Baki with 184.0 mm, Magalo-Cad with 180.5 mm, Dooxaguban with 179.0 mm, Amoud with 176.0 mm, and Taysa with 171.0 mm. These totals indicate favourable seasonal rainfall progression in several parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed.

In Puntland **(Figure 2)** and adjacent northern stations, the highest cumulative totals include Las Anod with 239.5 mm, Qardho with 136.0 mm, Widh Widh with 99.6 mm, Burtinle with 86.4 mm, Buuhoodle with 72.8 mm, and Eyl with 65.0 mm. However, low seasonal totals remain evident in parts of Nugaal, Bari, Mudug and Sanaag, including Garowe, Xasbahale, Ufayn, Galdogob, Baran PL and Laan Madow.

In South and Central Somalia **(Figure 3)**, significant cumulative rainfall has been recorded at Bardheere with 266.0 mm, Bu'aale with 226.0 mm, Qansax Dheere with 213.5 mm, Jowhar with 193.8 mm, Dollow with 166.7 mm, Marka with 155.5 mm, Baidoa with 141.3 mm, Luuq with 138.02 mm, Awdheegle with 114.7 mm, and Mogadishu with 105.2 mm. These totals indicate substantial recharge over parts of the Juba and Shabelle basins, although recovery remains uneven.

Comparison against the Gu Long-Term Mean (LTM) and the prorated Gu LTM shows mixed seasonal performance. The full Gu LTM represents the total rainfall normally expected over the entire Gu season from 1 March to 31 May, while the prorated Gu LTM represents the rainfall normally expected up to the current reporting date. In simple terms, the prorated LTM helps answer: "Are we on track by this point in the season?", while the full LTM helps answer: "How far are we from the normal full-season total?"

Several stations are currently above their prorated Gu LTM, indicating favourable rainfall progression so far. The strongest positive departures from the prorated expectation include Las Dacawo (+215.1 mm), Xeego (+162.8 mm), Boon (+139.3 mm), Qardho (+85.7 mm), Marka (+78.5 mm), Jowhar (+75.8 mm), Berbera (+33.9 mm), Caynabo (+31.4 mm) and Taleex (+23.8 mm). Some of these stations have also exceeded their full-season Gu LTM, including Las Dacawo (+188.2 mm against full LTM), Xeego (+131.9 mm), Boon (+104.1 mm), Qardho (+73.5 mm), Marka (+59.8 mm), Jowhar (+47.1 mm), Berbera (+16.7 mm) and Caynabo (+15.5 mm). This indicates that rainfall recovery has been particularly strong in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool, Bari, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.

However, several stations remain well below both the prorated Gu LTM and the full Gu LTM, indicating delayed or insufficient seasonal recovery. The largest negative departures from the prorated expectation include Buur Hakaba (-159.6 mm), Balcad (-129.9 mm), Malawle (-109.3 mm), Ruqi (-94.1 mm), Afgooye (-88.2 mm), Borama (-84.0 mm), Laan Madow (-78.5 mm), Wanle Weyne (-74.5 mm), Garbodadar (-73.6 mm), Garadag (-66.1 mm), Garowe (-54.8 mm), Xasbahale (-55.4 mm) and Ufayn (-44.2 mm). Against the full Gu LTM, the deficits are even larger, including Buur Hakaba (-210.5 mm), Balcad (-163.0 mm), Malawle (-141.7 mm), Afgooye (-115.8 mm), Borama (-124.3 mm), Wanle Weyne (-105.9 mm), Laan Madow (-100.0 mm), Garadag (-84.4 mm), Garowe (-69.7 mm), Xasbahale (-70.1 mm) and Ufayn (-55.8 mm).

These areas require continued monitoring because rainfall recovery is not yet consistent enough to fully ease localized water, pasture and livelihood stress.

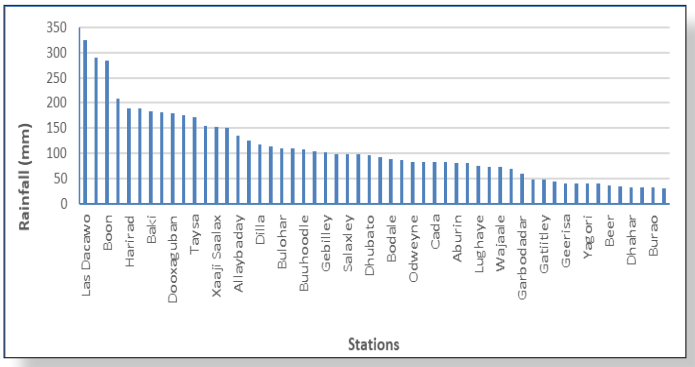

Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somaliland from 1 March to 12 May 2026

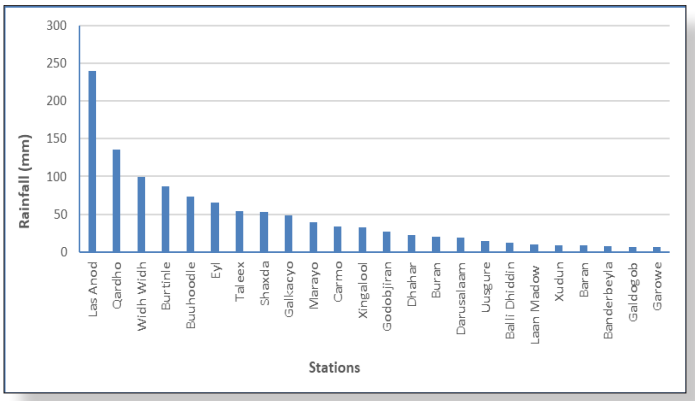

Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Puntland from 1 March to 10 May 2026

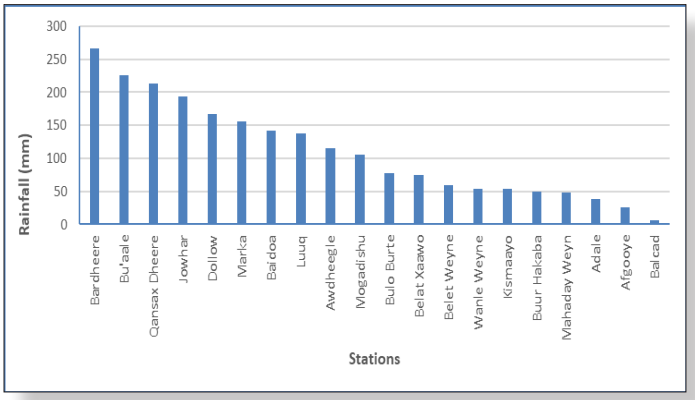

Figure 3: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across South and Central Somalia from 1 March to 11 May 2026

Observed River Levels

River levels show that the Shabelle River is the main flood concern this week, particularly at Belet Weyne, where the level reached 6.98 m, exceeding the moderate flood-risk threshold by 0.48 m after rising 0.78 m over the past week. The newly installed Deefow station upstream also recorded a sharp 1.06 m rise over five days, confirming strong upstream inflows, although threshold-based interpretation is not yet possible for this station.

Downstream, Bulo Burte remains below the moderate flood-risk threshold but continues to rise, indicating active downstream propagation of high flows.

Jowhar remains highly flood-sensitive at only 0.10 m below its moderate flood-risk threshold, meaning that any additional inflow, local rainfall, canal overflow or weak riverbank breach could trigger localized flooding toward Balcad and Afgooye.

In contrast, the Juba River remains comparatively stable, with levels at Dollow and Luuq still below moderate flood-risk thresholds, although both are above their long-term means and should continue to be monitored. Overall, immediate flood vigilance should focus on the Shabelle corridor from Belet Weyne to Jowhar and downstream areas.

Experienced Impacts

Radio Ergo audience feedback for 30 April to 6 May 2026 indicates a mixed situation across Somalia. Many callers reported rainfall that was replenishing water sources, improving pasture, supporting livestock recovery and enabling farming activities, while others reported damaging rainfall, localized flooding, continued drought stress and extreme hardship where rainfall was insufficient or recovery had not yet reached livelihoods.

Flood-related impacts were reported in Middle Shabelle, where rainfall reportedly caused floods that washed away belongings. Another caller from Hawadley in Lower Shabelle reported floodwater affecting farms and causing crop failure, while a caller from El-dhere in Galgadud reported heavy rainfall that negatively affected people and livestock. These reports are consistent with the elevated Shabelle River levels and increased flood sensitivity along the river corridor.

Rainfall-related improvements were reported from parts of Sanaag, Sool, Mudug, Galgadud, Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and Lower Juba. Callers from Belet Weyne, Moqokori, Mahaday, Jowhar, Baidoa, Dollow, Bardheere, Beledhawo, Kismayo, Jamame and Raskamboni reported improved water availability, livestock recovery, vegetation growth and renewed farming activity.

At the same time, drought and water stress were still reported in parts of Togdheer, Nugaal, Galgadud and Hiiraan, including reports from El-Madobe, Abudwak, Guriel, Lashordhere, Dhagahyale and Mataban. These reports confirm that livelihood recovery remains uneven and that some communities are still experiencing serious drought-related stress despite recent rainfall.

Overall, field feedback confirms that rainfall has improved conditions in several areas, but livelihood recovery remains slow. Water availability, pasture regeneration, livestock body condition and household resilience may take longer to recover, especially in areas that experienced severe drought impacts before the Gu rains improved.

Monthly and Weekly Weather Forecast

Rainfall Forecast for 13–19 May 2026

According to the NOAA-NCEP GFS rainfall forecast, rainfall during 13–19 May 2026 is expected to be mostly light and localized across Somalia **(Figure 4).**

Light rainfall below 50 mm is likely over localized parts of the Shabelle basin, including sections around Belet Weyne and Jalalaqsi districts in Hiraan region; Jowhar and Balcad districts in Middle Shabelle; Banadir region including Mogadishu; Wanla Weyn, Afgooye, Marka and Qoryooley districts in Lower Shabelle region; Buur Hakaba and Baidoa districts in Bay region; Tayeeglow district in Bakool region; coastal parts of Badhaadhe, Kismaayo, Jamaame and Jilib districts in Lower Juba region; central parts of Dhuusamarreeb district and coastal parts of Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud; central parts of Galkacyo district and coastal parts of Hobyo district in Mudug region.

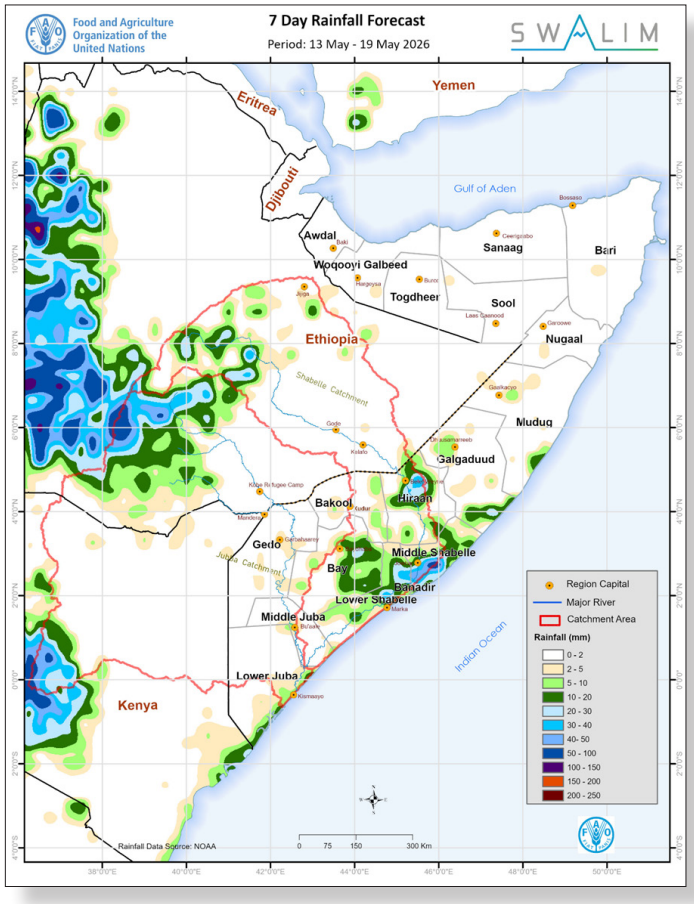

Figure 4: NOAA-NCEP GFS 7-day rainfall forecast for Somalia for the period 13–19 May 2026

Dry or near-dry conditions are expected over large parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal, Bakool, Gedo, and Middle Juba regions; inland parts of Lower Juba region particularly Afmadow district; Dinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region; Sablaale and Kurtunwaarey districts in Lower Shabelle region; Bulo Burte district in Hiraan region; and most inland parts of both Galgaduud and Mudug regions.

The MJO forecast initialized on 11 May 2026 shows the convective signal moving away from the most favourable western Indian Ocean phases during the early part of the forecast period supporting the forecast light localized rainfall

Tempreture Forecast

Maximum Temperatures

Maximum temperatures during 13–19 May 2026 are expected to remain high across most parts of Somalia **(Figure 5)**. The spatial variation of maximum temperature is as follows:

- **Very high daily maximum temperatures above 40°C** are forecast over northern coastal and inland belts including Iskushuban and Bandarbeyla districts in Bari region; Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Lughaye district and northern half of both Baki and Zeylac districts in Awdal region.
- **Moderately high maximum temperatures of 35–40°C** are expected across vast inland areas of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Galgaduud and Mudug regions; Qardho and Bossaso districts in Bari region; northern half of both Gebiley and Hargeisa distircts in Woqqoyi Galbeed region; Buuholde district in Togdheer region; Caynabo and Xudun districts in Sool region; Ceel Afweyn and Laasqoray districts in Sanaag region; Garowe, Eyl and Jariiban districts in Nugaal region; Buur Hakaba and Dinsoor districts in Bay region; Sablaale district and iinland parts of Kurtunwaarey district in Lower Shabelle region; Dollow and Baardheere districts; central parts of Garbahaarey district and western parts of Luuq district in Gedo region
- **High maximum temperatures of 30–35°C** are likely over most parts of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Banadir and Bakool regions; Borama district and southern half of Baki district in Awdal region; southern half of both Gebiley and Hargeisa districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Owdweyne and Burco districts in Togdheer region; Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region; Las Anod district in Sool region; Burtinle district in Nugaal region; Qandala district in Bari region; coastal parts of Xarardheere district in Mudug region; Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region; Qansax Dheere and Baidoa districts in Bay region; Baraawe, Qoryooley, Marka, Afgooye and Wanla Weyn districts and coastal parts of Kurtunwaarey district in Lower Shabelle region; Ceel Waaq and Belet Xaawo districts and eastern parts of Luuq district in Gedo region; Jilib district in Middle Juba region; and Jamaame district and coastal parts of Badhaadhe and Kismaayo districts in Lower Juba region

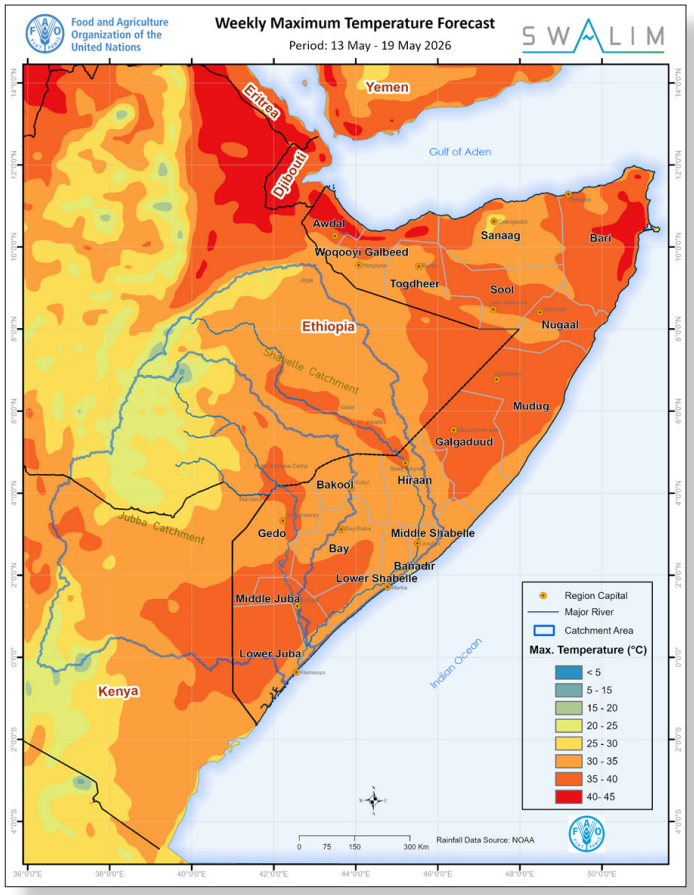

Figure 5: Weekly maximum temperature forecast for Somalia for 13–19 May 2026

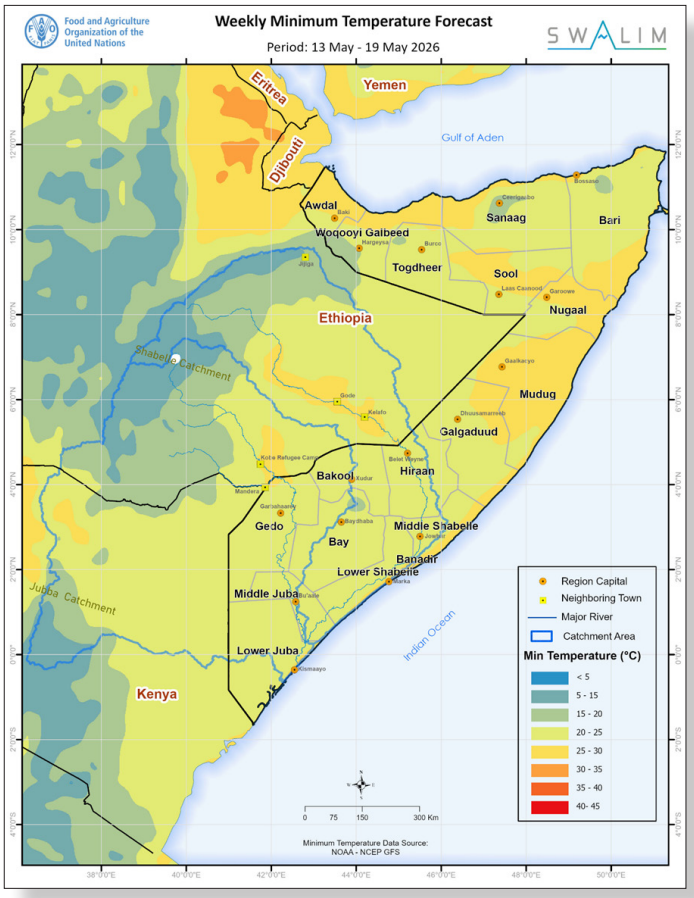

Figure 6: Weekly minimum temperature forecast for Somalia for 13–19 May 2026

- **Moderate maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over central highlands in Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region.

Minimum Temperatures

Minimum temperatures are expected to remain moderately warm across most parts of the country, with relatively warmer night-time conditions likely over central regions and northwestern coastal coastal areas **(Figure 6)**. The expected spatial variation in minimum temperature is shown below:

- **High minimum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely in Mudug region; Zeylac and Lughaye districts and northern half of Baki district in Awdal region; Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region; Caynabo and Xudun districts in Sool region; Bandarbeyla district in Bari region; Garowe and Eyl districts in Nugaal region; Cadaado district and coastal parts of Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region; narrow coastal strip in Adan Yabaal, Cdale and Balcad district in Middle Shabelle region and Banadir region including Mogadishu.

Warm nights reduce nighttime cooling and can intensify heat stress on people and livestock when combined with high daytime temperatures.

- **Moderately high minimum temperatures of 20–25°C** are expected across much of Somalia, indicating moderately warm night-time conditions. These conditions are expected over Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and Togdheer regions; Borama district and southern half of Baki district in Awdal region; Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts in Sanaag region; Las Anod and Taleex districts in Sool region; Bossaso, Qardho, Iskushuban and Caluula districts in Bari region; Burtinle district in Nugaal region; Dhuusamarreeb, Ceel Buur and Cabudwaaq districts in Galgaduud regions; Jowhar district and inland parts of Adan Yabaal, Cadale and Balcad districts in Middle Shabelle region.
- **Moderate minimum temperatures of 15–20°C** are mainly indicated over central higher-elevation areas in Ceerigabo district in Sanaag region; outhern parts of Gebiley district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Sheikh district in Togdheer region and Qandala district in Bari region.

Current River Level Analysis

River levels along the Shabelle River remain elevated and flood-sensitive, with the most critical condition observed at Belet Weyne **(Figure 7)**. On 13 May 2026, the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne stood at 6.98 m, which is 0.48 m above the moderate flood-risk threshold of 6.50 m. The level is also 0.98 m above the 2025 level, 1.32 m above the long-term mean, and has risen by 0.78 m over the past week. This confirms a high flood-risk condition at Belet Weyne.

The newly installed Deefow station, located upstream of Belet Weyne along the Shabelle River, recorded 7.44 m on 13 May representing a 1.06 m rise over five days The rapid rise provides a valuable upstream monitoring signal for early detection of inflows entering Somalia.

Further downstream at Bulo Burte, the river level stood at 5.86 m, which remains 0.64 m below the moderate flood-risk threshold of 6.50 m. However, the level has risen by 0.44 m over the past week, is 0.66 m above the 2025 level, and 1.06 m above the long-term mean. This indicates active downstream propagation of high flows and increasing flood sensitivity.

At Jowhar, the river level stood at 4.90 m, only 0.10 m below the moderate flood-risk threshold of 5.00 m. Although the level did not change compared to last week, it remains 0.28 m above the long-term mean and should be treated as highly flood-sensitive. Any additional inflow, local rainfall, canal overflow or weak riverbank breach could trigger localized flooding in Jowhar and downstream areas including Balcad and Afgooye.

Along the Juba River, levels remain comparatively stable and below moderate flood-risk thresholds. At Dollow, the river level was 3.70 m, which is 0.80 m below the moderate flood-risk threshold of 4.50 m. At Luuq **(Figure 8)**, the river stood at 3.72 m, which is 1.78 m below the moderate flood-risk threshold of 5.50 m. Both stations are above their long-term means but do not currently indicate immediate flood risk.

Figures 8 and 9 show the current station levels against the Long Term Mean and 2025 values along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne and along the Juba River at Luuq, respectively. **Table 1** depicts the current river levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers as of 13 May 2026 compared with moderate flood-risk thresholds, 2025 levels, long-term mean levels and weekly changes.

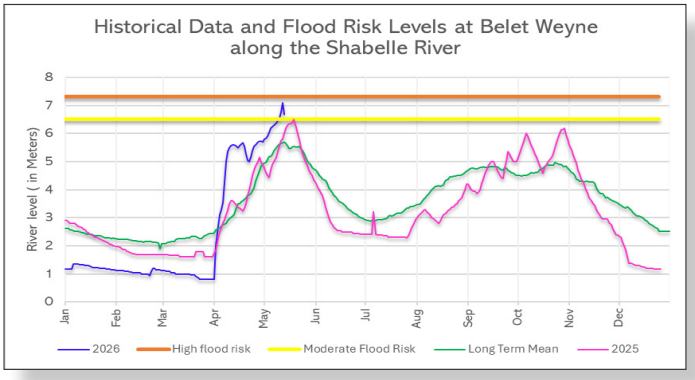

Figure 7: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne compared to long-term mean, 2025 levels and flood-risk thresholds as of 13 May 2026.

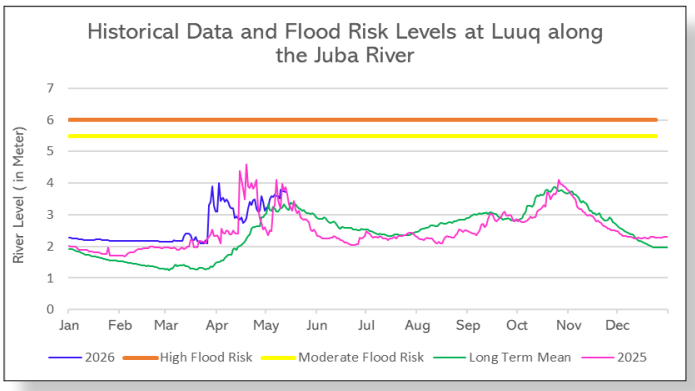

Figure 8: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq compared to long-term mean, 2025 levels and flood-risk thresholds as of 13 May 2026

River	Station	Current level (m)	Moderate flood threshold (m)	Status vs threshold	Weekly / recent change	Comparison with LTM	Operational interpretation
Juba	Dollow	3.70	6.50	0.80 m below threshold	+0.08 m	0.47 m above LTM	Below flood threshold but above normal; continue monitoring
Juba	Luuq	3.72	6.50	1.78 m below threshold	+0.16 m	0.47 m above LTM	Stable and below flood threshold; no immediate flood risk.
Shabelle	Deefow	7.44	5.00	N/A	+1.06 m in 5 days	N/A	Newly installed upstream gauge; rapid rise indicates strong inflow into Somalia.
Shabelle	Belet Weyne	6.98	4.50	0.48 m above threshold	+0.78 m	1.32 m above LTM	High flood-risk condition; close monitoring and preparedness required.
Shabelle	Bulo Burte	5.86	5.50	0.64 m below threshold	+0.44 m	1.06 m above LTM	Rising and flood-sensitive; indicates downstream propagation of high flows.
Shabelle	Jowhar	4.90		0.10 m below threshold	0.00 m	0.28 m above LTM	Highly flood-sensitive; localized flooding possible if additional inflow occurs.

Table 1: Current river levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers as of 13 May 2026 compared with moderate flood-risk thresholds, 2025 levels, long-term mean levels and weekly changes

Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- **Drought and Water Stress:** The forecast indicates contrasting airmass conditions across Somalia during the week. Localized warm-and-wet conditions are expected over parts of the Shabelle basin, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, coastal Lower Juba, and isolated areas of Galgaduud and Mudug, where light rainfall may support short-term water recharge and localized recovery. However, large parts of Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Gedo, Middle Juba and inland Lower Juba are likely to remain under hot-and-dry conditions, increasing evapotranspiration, water demand and the risk of renewed surface moisture loss Areas with poor seasonal rainfall performance against the prorated Gu LTM, especially parts of Nugaal, Bari, Mudug, Sanaag, Galgaduud, Hiiraan and localized parts of Lower and Middle Shabelle, should continue to be monitored for water and pasture stress. Livelihood recovery is likely to remain slow where rainfall has been isolated, delayed or insufficient.

- **Water and Pasture:** In the localized warm-and-wet zones, forecast light rainfall may support pasture regeneration and surface water replenishment, especially in parts of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, the Shabelle corridor and coastal Lower Juba. These areas may experience short-term improvements in grazing resources and household water access. In contrast, hot-and-dry zones are likely to experience faster moisture loss from soils, open water sources and shallow grazing areas. This may limit pasture regeneration, increase livestock trekking distances and raise water demand, particularly in dry areas of the north, northeast, central interior and inland Juba basin.

- **Flood Risk:** Flood risk remains highest along the Shabelle River, especially at Belet Weyne, where the river is already above the moderate flood-risk threshold. The rapid rise at Deefow confirms strong upstream inflow entering Somalia, while Bulo Burte and Jowhar remain flood-sensitive. Although the rainfall forecast is mostly light, the warm-and-wet airmass expected along parts of the Shabelle corridor could sustain local runoff, slow river recession and worsen conditions around weak riverbanks, canals and flood-prone farms. Continued monitoring is advised at Deefow, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye. The Juba River remains below moderate flood-risk thresholds at Dollow and Luuq, but river levels are above long-term means and should continue to be monitored for delayed upstream response.

- **Heat Stress:** High daytime temperatures of 35–40°C across much of central, southern and northeastern Somalia, together with localized temperatures above 40°C in parts of the northern coastal and northeastern belt, may increase heat stress for people and livestock. Warm nights of 25–30°C in parts of the northeastern, central-eastern and coastal zones may reduce recovery from daytime heat. This is particularly concerning in hot-and-dry areas where limited rainfall, high evaporation and increased water demand may combine to slow livestock and pasture recovery.

- **Agriculture and Livelihoods:** PIn warm-and-wet areas, forecast rainfall may support ongoing planting, weeding, pasture regeneration and water replenishment, particularly in parts of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, the Shabelle corridor and coastal Lower Juba. However, riverine farmers along the Shabelle corridor should remain alert to flooding, especially in low-lying and river-adjacent farms. In hot-and-dry areas, agricultural and livelihood recovery is likely to remain constrained by moisture stress, high temperatures and weak pasture regeneration. Livestock support may still be required where animals remain weak despite recent rainfall, and water access should remain a priority in areas with poor seasonal rainfall performance.

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