

## SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 12 to 18 November 2025

### Review Summary:

- Dry conditions have persisted across most parts of Somalia, with only light and isolated rains recorded in some southern and coastal areas
- River levels along both the Juba and Shabelle Rivers have continued to decline, remaining well below flood risk thresholds
- Overall, Deyr rainfall performance remains below normal, and dry soils and high temperatures have sustained worsening drought conditions in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones.

### Forecast Highlight:

- Dry conditions are expected to persist across much of Somalia, with only isolated light rains anticipated in southern regions
- Central and northern regions will remain mostly dry and hot, with a continued low flood risk along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers
- The prevailing high temperatures and poor rain are likely to exacerbate water stress and limit pasture regeneration in most areas

### Review of Observed Weather and Experienced Impacts

#### Observed Rainfall Conditions

Dry conditions prevailed throughout most parts of the country during the week from 3 to 10 November 2025 with very light rainfall in Qansax Dheere (2.0 mm) in Bay region, Bu'aale (1.5 mm) in Middle Juba region, Bardheere (3.0 mm) and Luuq (4.2 mm) in Gedo region. Dry conditions were also observed over most parts of the Juba and Shabelle River catchments within Somalia and in Ethiopia.

Cumulative rains of above 100 mm have only been received at the following individual stations between 1 October and 10 November 2025: Sheikh (251.5 mm) in Togdheer region; Wanle Weyne (118.5 mm) in Lower Shabelle region; Galdogob (110.0 mm) in Mudug region, Baligubadle (108.0 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Laas Canood (105.0 mm) in Sool region (Graph 1). The rains over the other parts of the country have been short-lived and very localized cumulating to between 50 mm and 100 mm as observed at the following individual stations: Laan Madow (91.4 mm) and Darusalaam (66.2 mm) in Mudug region; Bulu Burte (72.1 mm) and Mataban (83.5 mm) in Hiraaan region; Dooxaguban (78.5 mm), Salaxley (73.0 mm), Geed deeble (70.0 mm), Hargeisa (54.0 mm) and Cadaadley (50.0 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed, and Buuhoodle (61.9 mm) in Sool region.

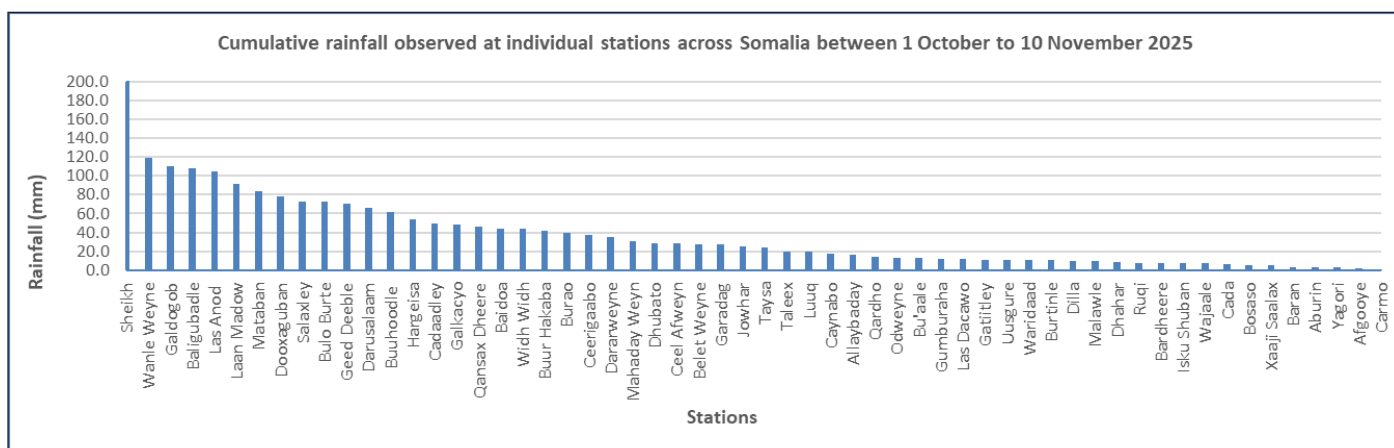
#### Observed River Levels

The observed dry conditions over most parts of the catchments have led to slight reductions in the levels along Juba and Shabelle River over the past week. River levels along both the Juba and Shabelle Rivers are well below flood risk levels.

#### Observed Drought Conditions

Based on monthly (October) climatology, the rains have been below normal across the entire country except for above normal rains in very isolated northern parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Sheikh district in Togdheer region. The rains over most parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Bakool represent less than 50 % of climatology.

As is shown in Figure 1, the poor Deyr rains and above normal temperature has led to worsening of drought conditions in the parts of Somaliland and re-emergence in south and central parts of Somalia. Severe to extreme drought conditions are currently prevailing in Lughaye district and northern of both Zeylac and Baki districts in Awdal region; and Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; northmost parts of Laasqoraay district in Sanaag region, northmost parts of Bosaso district and Caluula districts in Bari region.



Graph 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somalia between 1 October to 10 November 2025

Mild to moderate drought conditions are now present in most regions in the south and central parts of the country, with increasing severity over Bay, Bakool, Gedo, and Hiraan regions; Afmadow district in Lower Juba, Bu'aale district in Middle Juba, Sablaale district and Wanla Weyn in Lower Shabelle region; Adan Yabaal district in Middle Shabelle, Gebiley district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; and scattered areas in Galgaduud and Nugaal regions

### Experienced Impacts

The reported evolution of drought conditions has been validated by the recent community feedback. The analysis of Radio Ergo reports across the country during the week from 30 October to 5 November 2025 demonstrate a change in the weather-related impacts, with a greater number of callers speaking of poor rains and evolving drought. Callers in scattered parts of northern and central regions reported rainfall in their areas, whilst in the same week more callers in northern, some central and southern regions including Gedo, complained of severe drought, delayed or inadequate rain. One illustration of this varied pattern came from Sanaag region in Somaliland, where callers from northern, mountainous areas such as Biyo-Gadud and Ceerigaabo cited rainfall, whilst others in northeastern Badhan reported drought. Reports from Sool region, El-Garadag and Fiqi-fuliye complained of severe drought. Many of the callers across the country, mentioning drought, lamented of weak and dying livestock and general hardships facing communities. As pastoralists continue to move in search of water and grazing, some callers in Sanaag

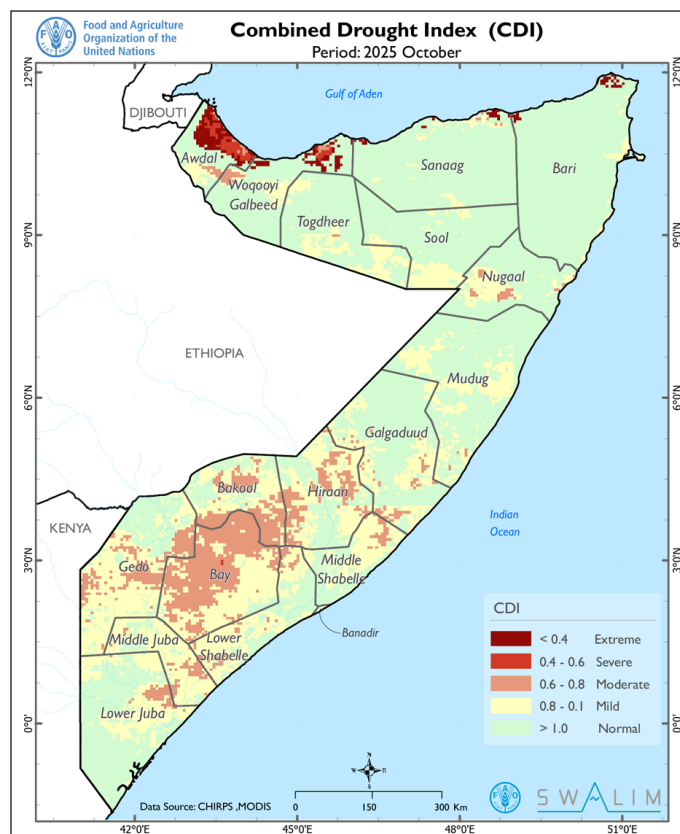


Figure 1: Drought conditions over Somalia based on Combined Drought Index (CDI) as of 31 October 2025

and Mudug spoke of the depletion of resources and spread of livestock diseases among herds.

## Forecast of the Weather for the Period 12 to 18 November 2025

### Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, dry conditions are expected to prevail in most parts of the country, particularly northern and central parts during the third week of November (Figure 2). Light rains are likely over few isolated areas in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, and Bay regions, and coastal parts of the following areas: Hobyo district in Mudug region, Caluul and Bosasso districts in Bari region, and Laasqoraay in Sanaag region. The Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) index is presently strong but out-of-phase and is therefore not likely to favor any significant rain during the forecast period.

### Temperature Forecast:

Daily maximum temperatures are likely to range from 35 °C to 40 °C in the southern regions, 30 °C to 35 °C in the central regions and 25 °C to 30 °C in most parts of Somaliland (Figure 3). There is a marked daytime cooling effect along the southern coastal areas particularly in Lower Juba. Daily minimum temperatures (Figure 4) are likely to range from 20 °C to 25 °C in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Galgaduud, and Mudug regions; some parts of Bay and Bakool regions; and northern parts of Awdal region. Minimum temperatures ranging from 15 °C to 20 °C are likely to be observed in Sool region and most parts of both Bari and Nugaal regions; central parts of Awdal region; Berbera district and northern parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; northern half of Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region; Xudur

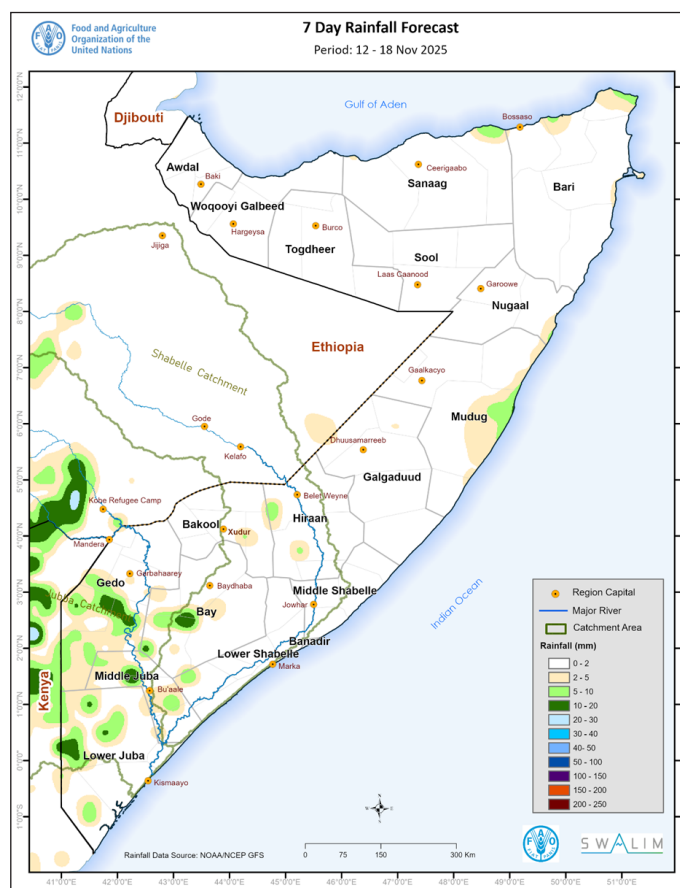


Figure 2: Cumulative weekly rainfall forecast over Somalia between 12 - 18 November 2025

district in Bakool region; and Baydhaba district in Bay region. The least nighttime temperatures are likely to be experienced in Owdweyne, Sheikh and Burco districts in Togdheer region; Hargeisa and Gebiley districts in Woqooyi Galbeed; Ceerigaabo district, central parts of both Ceel Afweyn and Laasqoraay district in Sanaag region, Borama district in Awdal region; and Qandala district in Bari region.

The spatial distribution of forecast daily maximum temperatures is as follows:

**Very high daily maximum temperatures ranging from 35 °C to 40 °C** are likely over most parts of Afmadow district and inland parts of Badhaadhe district in Lower Juba region; Saakow and Bu'aale district and inland parts of Jilib district in Middle Juba region; Sablaale, Kurtunwaarey, Qoryooley and Wanla Wayn districts in Lower Shabelle region; Qansax Dheere, Dinsoor, and Buur Hakaba districts in Bay region; Garbahaarey, Luuq and Dollow districts in Gedo region; Rab Dhuure and Waajid districts in Bakool region; and Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle region.

**High daily maximum temperatures ranging from 30 °C to 35 °C** are forecast over most parts of Nugaal, Mudug and Galgaduud regions; Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region; Tayeeglow, Xudur, and Ceel Barde districts in Bakool region; Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq and Bardheere districts in Gedo region; Baydhabe district in Bay region; Kismaayo and Jamaame districts and coastal parts of Badhaadhe district in Lower Juba region; Coastal parts of Jilib district in Middle Juba region; Baraawe, Marka and Afgooye districts in Lower Shabelle region; Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region; Qardho district and inland parts of both Bandarbeyla and Iskushuban district in Bari region; Xudun and Taleex districts in Sool region; Buuhodle district in Togdheer region; inland parts of Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; northern inland parts of Baki, Zeylac and Lughaye districts in Awdal region. **Moderate daily maximum temperatures ranging from 25 °C to 30 °C** are likely over most parts of Sanaag region; Gebiley and Hargeisa districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Bosasso, Qandala and Caluula districts in Bari region; Owdweyne, Burco and Sheikh districts in Togdheer region; Borama district and southern half of both Baki and Zeylac districts in Awdal region; Laas Canood district in Sool region; Banadir region and very narrow coastal areas extending from Galgaduud to Bari region.

### Current River Levels

The level along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne (Figure 5) has reduced by more than 2 metres (2.32 m) in the last 2 weeks from 6.20 m (29 October) to 3.88 m on 12 November 2025. This level (3.88 m) is 2.62 m below moderate flood risk level (6.50 m), 42 cm below LTM (4.30 m) and 3.62 m below last year's value (7.5 m). There has been a similar steady two-weeks' decline (98 cm) at Bulo Burte from 5.12 m observed on 30 October to 4.14 m recorded on 12 November 2025. This level (4.14 m) is 2.36 m below moderate flood risk level (6.50 m), 1.26 m below last year's record (5.40 m), but 26 cm above LTM (3.88 m). Since 26 October (4.68 m), a steady drop (1.38 m) has been observed at Jowhar with the level on 12 November 2025 (3.30 m) being almost 2 m below moderate flood risk level (5.00 m),

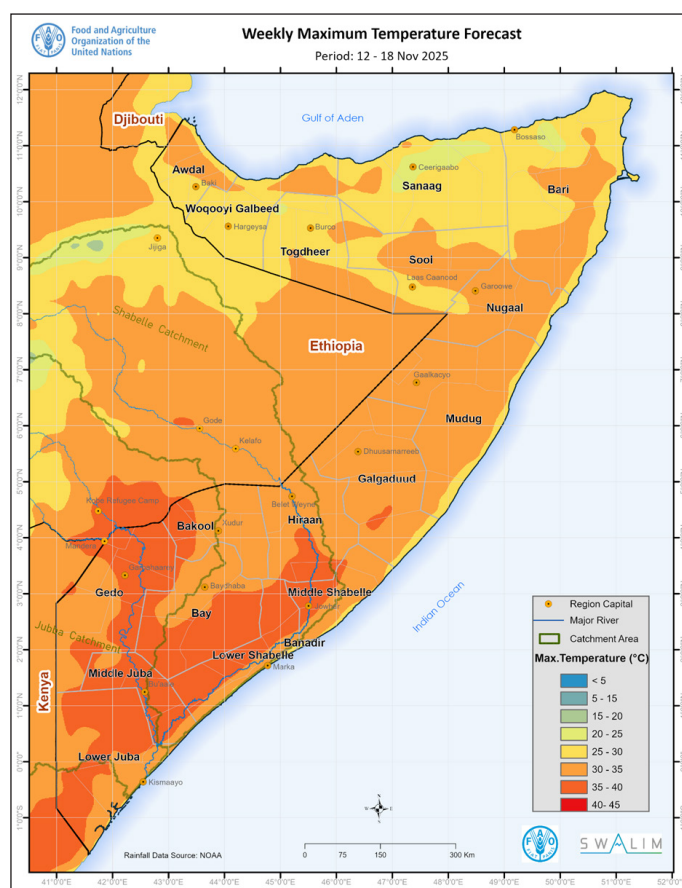


Figure 3: Maximum temperature forecast (°C) over Somalia between 12 and 18 November 2025

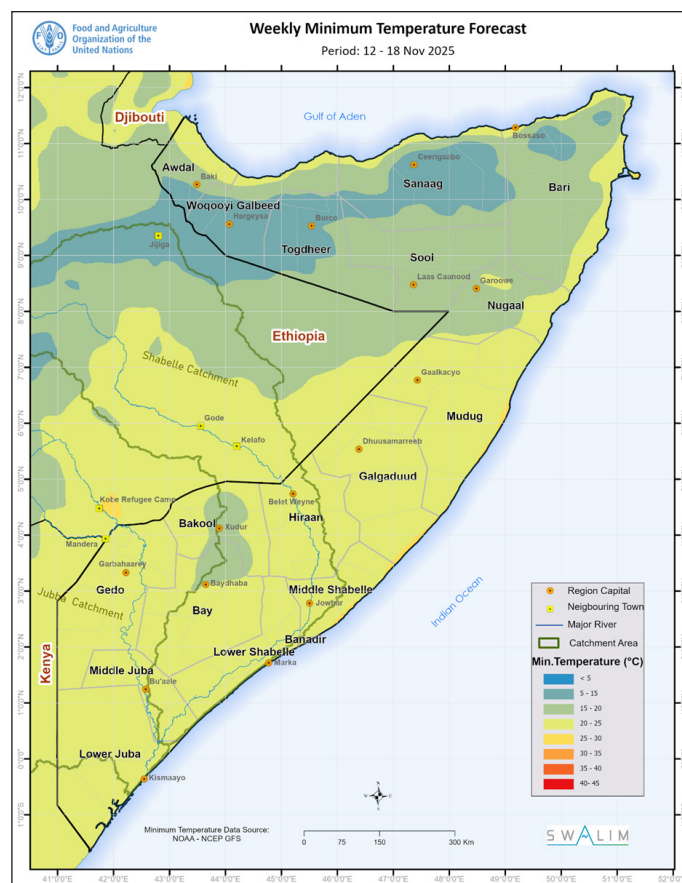


Figure 4: Daily minimum temperature forecast (°C) over Somalia between 12 and 18 November 2025



and almost 1 m below both LTM (4.34 m) and last year's record (4.38 m). A steady drop has also been sustained along the Juba River with observation on 12 November 2025 at Dollow (2.84 m) being 1.66 m below moderate flood risk level (4.50 m), 42 cm below LTM (3.26 m) and 2.54 m below last year's value (5.38 m). As is shown in Figure 6, the height on 12 November 2025 at Luuq (3.30 m) is 2.50 m below moderate flood risk level (5.50 m)

m), 35 cm below LTM (3.35 m) and 1.44 m below last year's record (4.44 m).

Figures 5 and 6 show the current station levels against the Long Term Mean and 2024 values along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne and along the Juba River at Luuq, respectively.

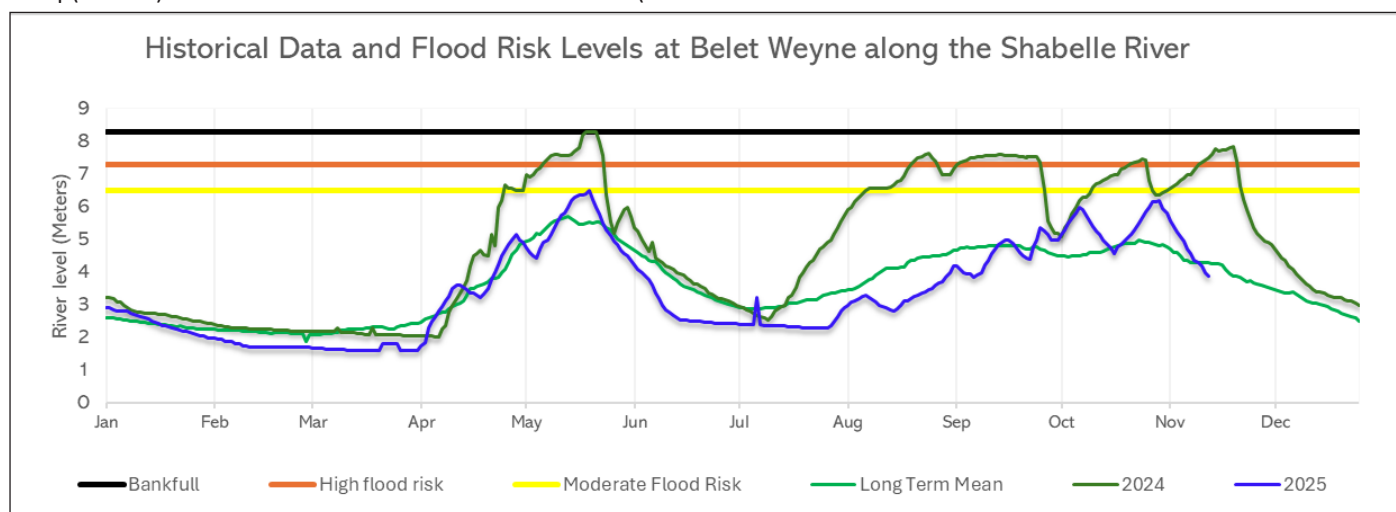


Figure 5: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 12 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

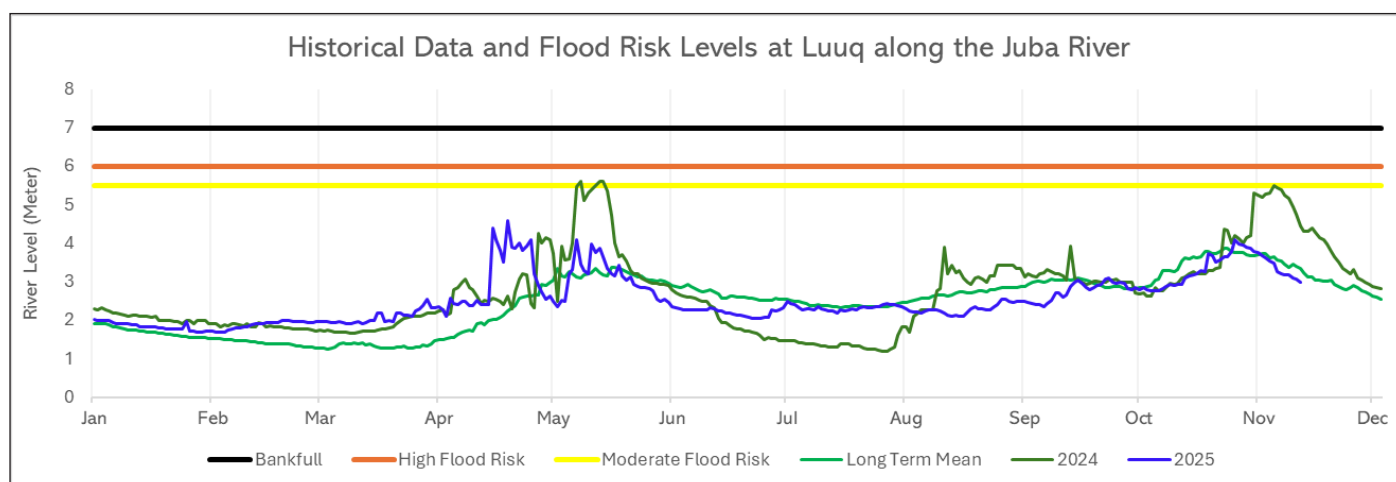


Figure 6: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 12 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

### Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- Flood Risk:** The Juba and Shabelle rivers remain well below flood thresholds, and the risk of flooding is minimal for the forecast period. Only minor fluctuations may occur following isolated light rains in upstream catchments
- Drought and Water Stress:** Dry conditions are expected to continue across Somaliland, Puntland, and parts of southern Somalia, where water scarcity and pasture depletion are worsening livestock stress and migration
- Heat Stress:** Very high daytime temperatures (35–40 °C) in southern districts such as Bu'aale, Sablaale, Afmadow, Kismaayo, and Badhaadhe are likely to increase evapotranspiration and aggravate heat-related stress on livestock and humans
- Livelihood Conditions:** The isolated light rains anticipated in Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, and Lower Shabelle are insufficient to reverse current drought impacts, offering only short-lived relief in some areas
- Advisory:** Communities where rains are still ongoing are urged to harvest and store water, limit livestock movement during peak heat hours, and stay alert to updates from FAO SWALIM, SODMA and other partners regarding evolving weather and drought conditions

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