

## SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 14 to 20 April 2026

### Review Summary:

- The past week recorded heavy to moderate rainfall across northern regions, particularly Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, with limited and uneven rainfall elsewhere
- Rainfall was well distributed in some locations but intense and short-lived in others, reflecting high temporal variability
- The Shabelle River showed a sustained rise with downstream propagation, while the Juba River remained generally stable to slightly decline
- Drought conditions improved across northern and parts of central Somalia, but moderate to severe drought persists in southern regions, especially Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Bay
- Field reports indicate partial recovery in some areas, but continued water, pasture, and livelihood stress in central and southern parts

### Forecast Highlight:

- Light to moderate rain is expected over parts of northern Somalia (Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Togdheer) and localized areas in the south (Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba), while dry conditions dominate central and southern regions
- High temperatures (35–40°C) will persist across much of central and southern Somalia, increasing evapotranspiration and moisture stress
- Shabelle River levels remain elevated and propagating downstream, posing a risk of localized flooding if additional upstream and local rainfall occurs
- Rainfall is expected to result in localized improvements, but recovery will remain uneven, particularly in southern drought-affected areas

### Review of Observed Seasonal and Weekly Weather Conditions and Experienced Impacts

#### Observed Rainfall Conditions

During the week between 6 and 13 April 2026 (*Figure 1*), heavy rainfall above 100 mm was observed at Xeegeo (132.0 mm) in Awdal region and Gumburaha (110.0 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region. Moderate rains of above 50 mm were recorded at Harirad (98.5 mm), Boon (88.0 mm) and Amoud (75.0 mm) in Awdal region; and Taysa (70 mm) and Las Dacawo (51.5 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region. Light rains above 30 mm were received at Bulohar (44 mm) and Sayla Bari (39 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Baidoa (40 mm) in Bay region; Elafweyn (37.5 mm) in Sanaag region and Qulujeed (35.5 mm) in Awdal region.

Last week's rainfall was well distributed in time at Las Dacawo (5 days) in Woqooyi Galbeed region; and Harirad and Amoud (4 days) in Awdal region; and Baidoa (4 days) in Bay region.

Having been received in 1 day, the rains over Bulohar (44 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Elafweyn (37.5 mm) in Sanaag region were relatively intense.

Halfway into the Gu season (*Figure 2 – 4*), above 100 mm have been observed in Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed regions and some parts of Gedo region particularly in the following individual stations: Boon (259.0 mm), Xeegeo (234.0 mm), Harirad (190 mm) Baki (168.0 mm), Qulujeed (119.5 mm) and Amoud (117.0 mm) in Awdal region; Las Dacawo (188.5 mm), Hargeisa (147.0 mm), Cadaadley (140.5 mm), Gumburaha (123.0 mm), Gacanlibah (118.0 mm), Taysa (118.0 mm), Bulohar (109.0 mm), Dilla (107.0 mm), Berbera (104.5 mm) and Dooxaguban (102.5 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed region; and Dollow (133.4 mm) in Gedo region.

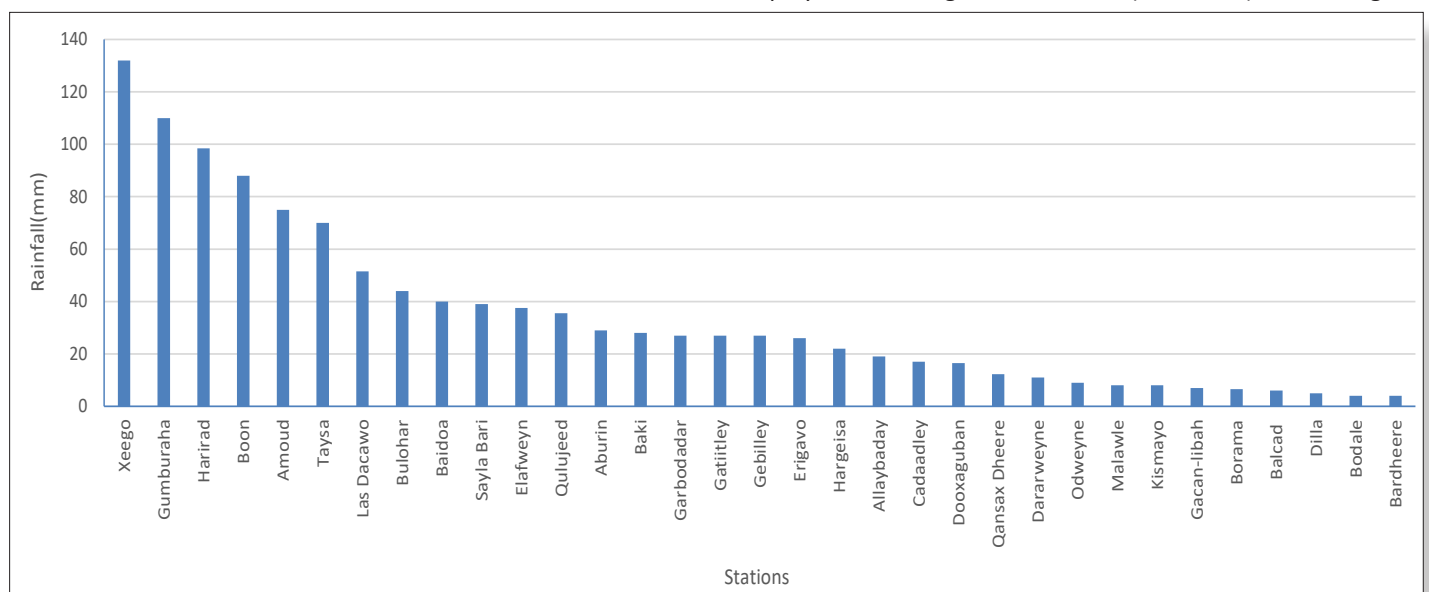


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somaliland between 6 and 13 April 2026

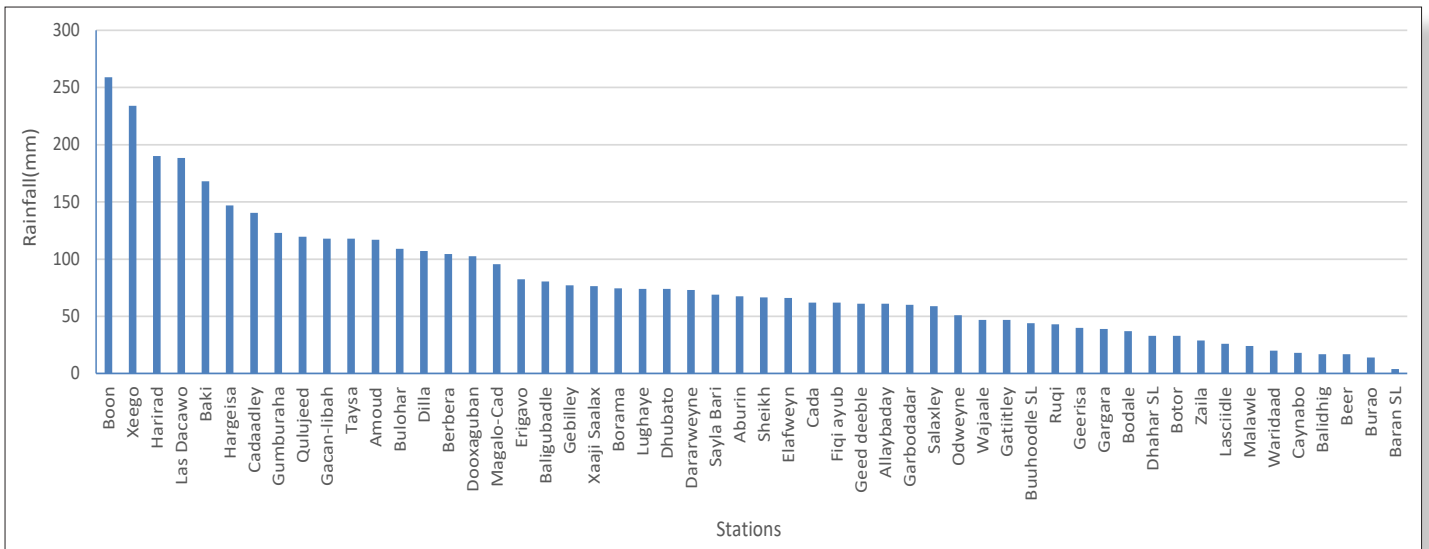


Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somaliland between 1 March and 13 April 2026

### Observed River Levels

River levels along the Shabelle River remain elevated, with the earlier sharp rise at Belet Weyne sustained and now propagating downstream to Bulo Burte and Jowhar. Current levels are significantly above last year and long-term averages but remain below moderate flood risk thresholds.

In contrast, Juba River levels have slightly declined over the past week at Dollow and Luuq, though they remain above historical averages and continue to stay well below flood risk levels.

### Experienced Impacts

Latest Radio Ergo audience feedback indicates a mixed but improving situation, consistent with observed rainfall patterns and evolving drought conditions. Callers in Somaliland (Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag) and parts of Galgaduud, Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Gedo reported moderate to heavy rainfall, in line with observed significant rainfall totals in these areas. These rains have raised optimism for recovery, although distribution remains uneven.

Despite rainfall in some areas, a larger number of callers, particularly from Galgaduud, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, and parts of Bay and Middle Shabelle, reported continued drought conditions, including water shortages, livestock losses, and high food insecurity, consistent with CDI indications of persistent drought in southern regions (Figure 5). Many communities reported limited access to water, high water costs, and poor pasture conditions, especially in central and southern regions where rainfall has been delayed, insufficient, or poorly distributed.

Farmers, particularly in Galgaduud and Middle Shabelle, reported crop stress due to insufficient rainfall and poor soil moisture, alongside increasing crop pest infestations, reflecting continued agro-climatic stress despite early seasonal rains. Widespread reports of livestock diseases (ticks, diarrhoea, respiratory infections) and malnutrition cases highlight ongoing vulnerability, especially in drought-affected areas.

In general, field feedback confirms that while recent rains have improved conditions in parts of northern and central Somalia, drought impacts remain widespread in central and southern regions due to uneven rainfall distribution and prolonged dry conditions.

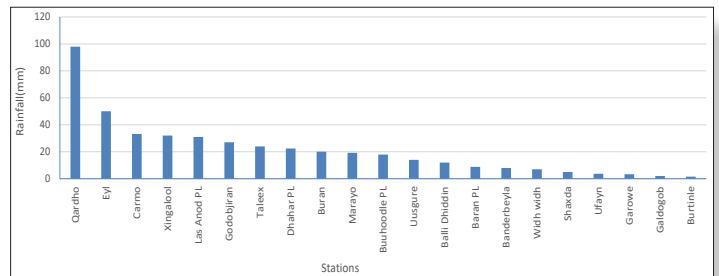


Figure 3: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Puntland between 1 March and 13 April 2026

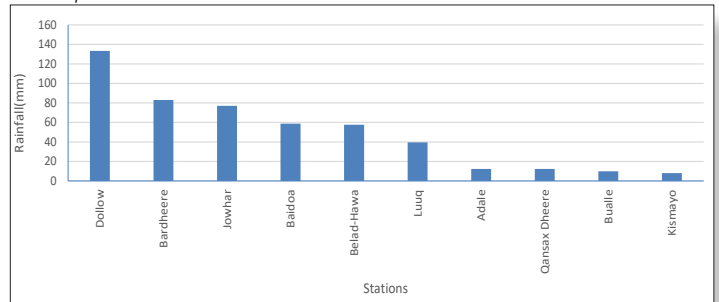


Figure 4: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across South Central Somalia between 1 March and 13 April 2026

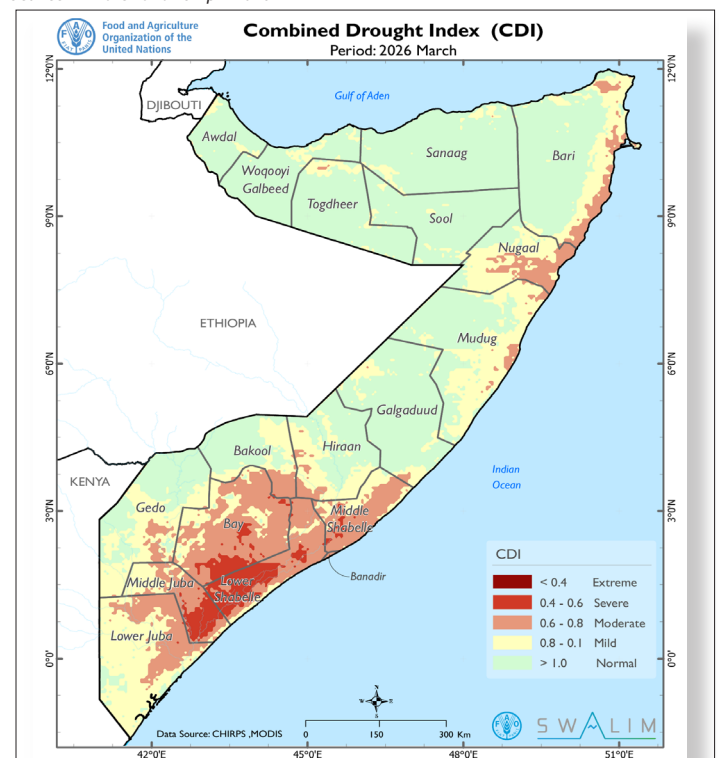


Figure 5: Combined Drought Index (CDI) Map of March 2026

## Monthly and Weekly Weather Forecast

### Rainfall Forecast for Period 14 to 20 April 2026

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, pockets of light rainfall are expected over Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakool, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions (Figure 6). These light rains are also possible over very scattered areas in Sool and Sanaag regions. Dry conditions are likely over most other areas of Sool and Sanaag regions and most parts of Bari, Sool, Sanaag, Nugaal, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Bay regions and coastal parts of Middle Juba region. The rains over Bakool and northern parts of Woqooyi Galbeed may cumulate to over 50 mm by the end of the forecast week.

### Temperature Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, hot conditions (35–40°C) dominate southern and central Somalia, while northern regions remain slightly cooler (30–35°C), with only isolated coastal and highland areas experiencing moderate temperatures. The spatial variation of maximum temperatures is as follows (Figure 7):

- **Moderately high daily maximum temperatures (35–40 °C)** are likely over most of southern Somalia, including: Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud and Hiraan regions; southern and central Gedo region, parts of Middle Shabelle regions, and southern Mudug region. Similar temperatures are also likely over localized northern pockets, especially interior parts of Bari and parts of Nugaal.
- **High daily maximum temperatures (30–35 °C)** dominate most of northern Somalia, including: Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, and Sool regions; large parts of Bari and Nugaal; northern Mudug and parts of Galgaduud
- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures (25–30 °C)** are very limited and localized, mainly along coastal and elevated northern areas, including: northern Sanaag (Ceerigaabo highlands), coastal Bari (especially around Qandala), and small patches near the Ethiopian border highlands

Night-time temperatures are expected to remain warm (25–30°C) across central and southern Somalia and along the Somaliland coast, with moderate conditions (20–25°C) prevailing elsewhere and only localized cooler conditions over northern highlands. The spatial variation of minimum temperatures is as follows (Figure 8):

- **High minimum temperatures (25–30 °C)** are concentrated over central and southern Somalia, including: most of Galgaduud, Mudug, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions; Parts of Bay and Bakool regions; central parts of Gedo region; coastal belt, especially Lower Shabelle, Banadir, and Lower Juba coastline. This indicates warm nights with limited cooling, especially in central–southern regions and along the coast.
- **Moderately high minimum temperatures (20–25 °C)** dominate large parts of the country, including: Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool and Nugaal regions, and parts of Bari region. Much of southern Somalia outside the hottest pockets are also likely to observe similar nighttime temperatures.
- **Moderate minimum temperatures (15–20 °C)** are limited to northern and elevated areas, including parts of Sanaag (Ceerigaabo highlands) and localized areas in Bari and northern Somaliland and some Ethiopian highland-influenced areas near the border.

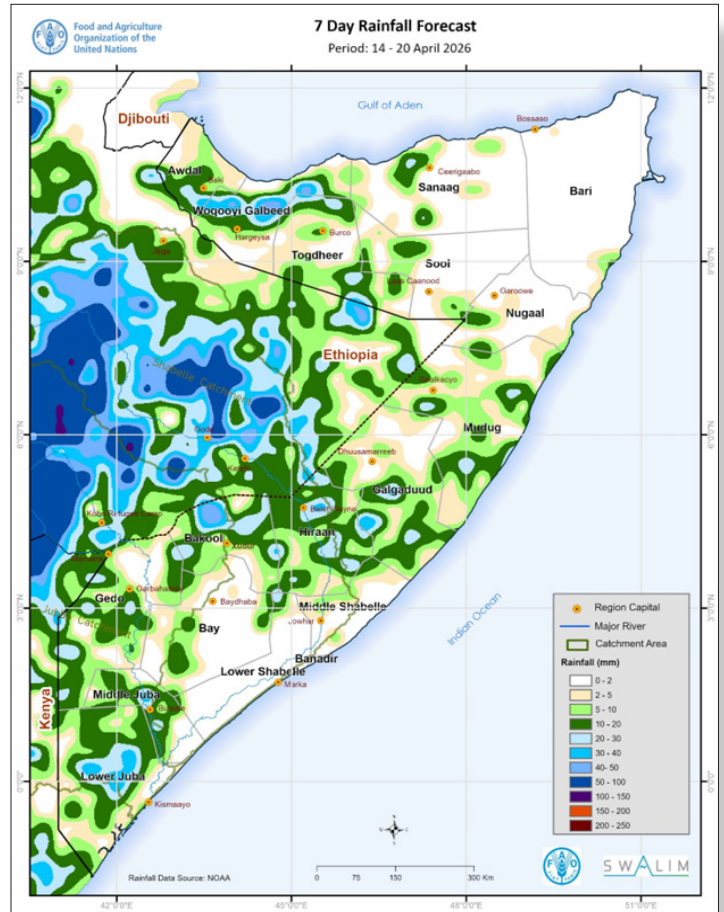


Figure 6: Cumulative rainfall forecast over Somalia for the week between 14 to 20 April 2026

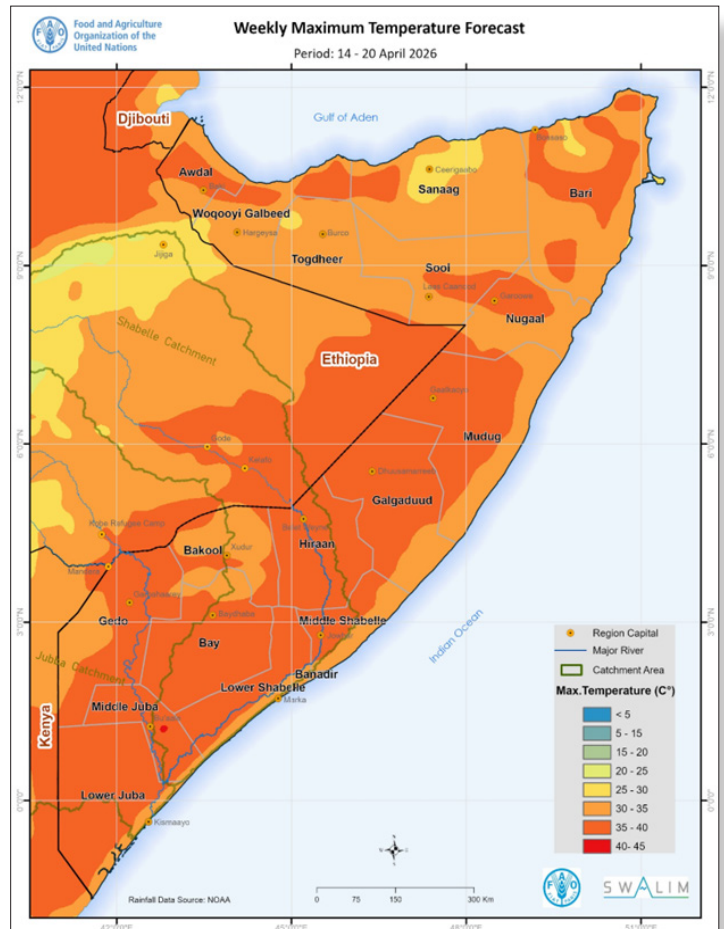


Figure 7: Maximum temperature forecast over Somalia for the week from 14 to 20 April 2026

- **Cool minimum temperatures (<15 °C)** are very limited and localized including small pockets in highland areas, mainly northern Sanaag and adjacent elevated zones.

## Current River Levels

A sharp rise that was reported on April 1 along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne (Figure 9) has been stably sustained with today's levels (5.56 m) representing only a 0.56 m rise compared to 8 April record (5.00 m). This marked rise has now been observed downstream of Belet Weyne with today's levels at Bulo Burte (3.58 m) and Jowhar (4.70 m) being 1.63 m and 3.1 m above records taken last week on 8 April, respectively. Today's readings at Belet Weyne (5.56 m), Bulo Burte (3.58 m) and Jowhar (4.70 m) are 94 cm, 2.92 m and 30 cm below respective stations' moderate flood risk levels. Today's river level at Belet Weyne (5.56 m) is 2.10 m and 2.44 m above both last year's level (3.46 m) and LTM (3.12 m), respectively. At Bulo Burte, today's level (3.58 m) is 84 cm and 1.12 m above both last year's level (2.74 m) and LTM (2.46 m).

Levels along the Juba River have generally been stable for the last one week with today's records at Dollow (2.98 m) being 24 cm below measurements taken on 8 April (3.22 m). The 2.90 m recorded today at Luuq (Figure 10) is 50 cm below 8 April's value (3.40 m). Today's levels at Dollow (2.98 m) and Luuq (2.90 m) are 1.52 m and 2.60 m below respective stations' moderate flood risk levels. Today's level at Luuq is 50 cm and 90 cm above last year's record (2.40 m) and LTM (2.00 m), respectively.

Figures 9 and 10 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.

## Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- Drought:** Drought conditions are expected to continue easing in northern and some central regions due to recent and forecast rains. However, moderate to severe drought will likely persist across southern Somalia, particularly Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Lower and Middle Juba, where rainfall remains limited, uneven, or delayed
- Water and Pasture:** Forecast rains are likely to support localized regeneration of pasture, browse, and surface water, especially in northern and select southern areas. However, recovery will remain patchy and insufficient in key southern drought hotspots, where water access, pasture conditions, and livestock productivity are still constrained
- Flood Risk:** Although river levels remain below moderate flood thresholds, the sustained rise and downstream propagation of the Shabelle River requires continued monitoring. Upstream and local rainfall intensity might be a concern particularly at the existing river breakages
- Heat Stress:** Persistently high daytime (35–40°C) and warm nighttime temperatures (25–30°C) across central and southern Somalia are expected to increase heat stress on humans and livestock, accelerate evapotranspiration, and limit soil moisture recovery, especially in drought-affected areas
- Agriculture and Livelihoods:** Light to moderate rains will support ongoing agricultural activities, including weeding and staggered planting in some areas. However, the season remains shortened and highly uncertain, with uneven rainfall

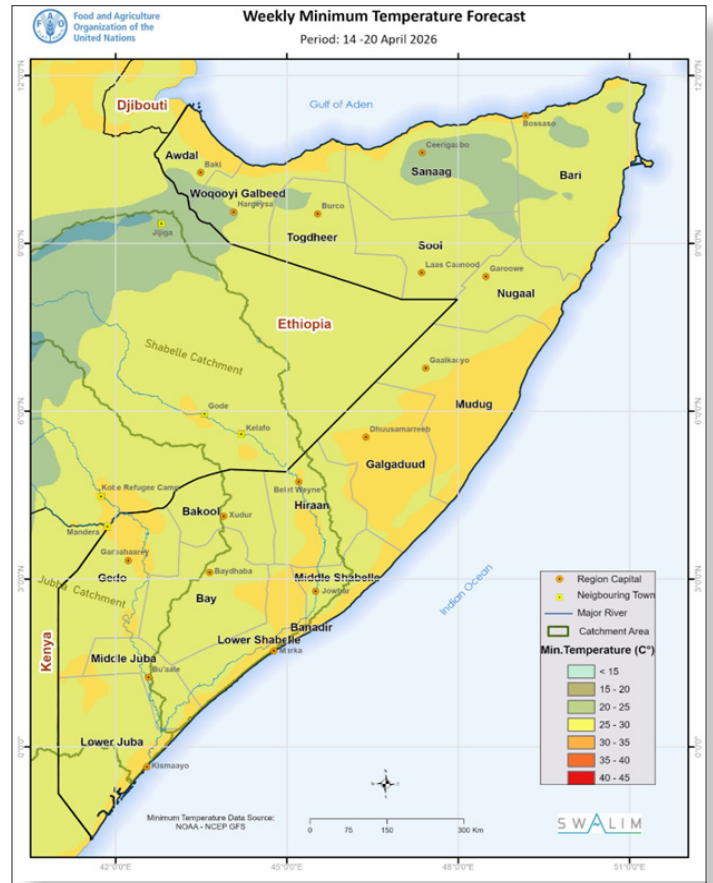


Figure 8: Minimum temperature forecast over Somalia for the week from 14 to 20 April 2026

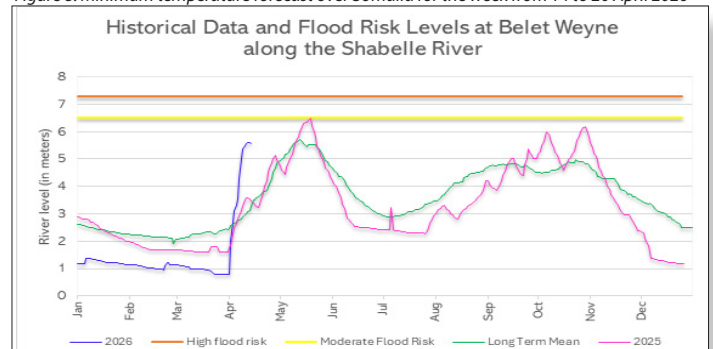


Figure 9: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 14 April 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

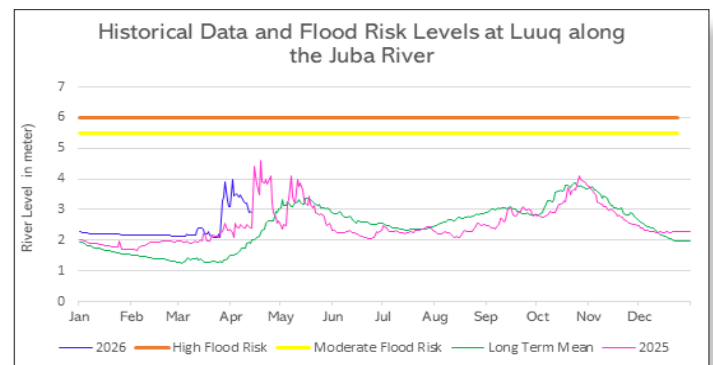


Figure 10: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 14 April 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

distribution, crop pests, livestock disease, and weakened household resilience likely to constrain recovery. Livelihood recovery therefore remains slow, cautious, and spatially uneven.

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