Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somalia Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 18 - 24 Nov 2026

Review Summary:

- **Significant local rains in the south, little rain in the centre and north.** During 10–16 November, Bualle recorded 159.9 mm, Balcad 115.0 mm and Awdheegle 88.4 mm, while most stations in Bay, Hiraan and the centre recorded little or no rain. In the north, Las Dacawo recorded 50.0 mm and Elafweyn 31.5 mm. Satellite estimates (IMERG, 11–17 November) indicate 30–55 mm over Lower Juba and parts of Middle Juba and Gedo.
- **By 16 November, 37 stations, 33 of them with a Deyr normal above 15 mm, had already received their full Deyr normal,** including Baidoa (405.5 mm, 176% of the Deyr normal), Galkacyo (253.5 mm, 390%), Awdheegle (265.2 mm, 169%) and Bualle (240.9 mm, 148%), which passed its normal this week. Borama (16%), Burao (21%), Luuq (25%) and Mogadishu (27%) remain far below normal.
- **River levels are rising slightly on the upper Shabelle and the Juba but remain well below flood-risk levels.** Belet Weyne rose from 2.90 m on 15 November to 3.76 m today, 2.74 m below its moderate flood-risk level. Jowhar (2.90 m) and Bulo Burti (2.30 m) are falling, and Dollow (2.86 m) and Luuq (2.78 m) are rising slowly.
- **Flood water in Jowhar district is receding.** Satellite images show about 55 km^2 of flood water in Jowhar district, down from about 87 km^2 last week. Radio Ergo callers (5–11 November) reported flash floods that drowned livestock at Garadag in Sanaag and a death in stagnant flood water in Hirshabelle, while many callers in the south and centre welcomed the rains and said they had not seen the floods mentioned in the alerts.

Forecast Highlights:

- **Light rains along the Middle Shabelle and Banadir coast.** Light rains of below 50 mm, with the highest totals of 20–40 mm, are forecast along the coast of Cadale, Adan Yabaal and Ceel Dheer districts, and 10–20 mm over parts of Balcad, Banadir and Afgooye.
- **Dry conditions over most of the country.** Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are forecast over the north, the centre, Hiraan, Bakool, most of Bay and Gedo and the Juba valley.
- **Very little rain over the river catchments.** The mean forecast is less than 10 mm above Belet Weyne and Luuq, with only isolated patches of up to 20 mm over the Ethiopian highlands.
- **Low riverine flood risk this week.** The small rise at Belet Weyne is expected to reach Bulo Burti and Jowhar later in the week, and Dollow and Luuq may rise slightly further, but all stations are expected to stay well below moderate flood-risk levels.
- **Hot conditions in the south and parts of the centre. Daytime maxima of 35–40°C** are forecast over Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, most of Bay and Lower Shabelle, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi and parts of Galgaduud and Mudug, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Dollow, Luuq and Banadir.

REVIEW — OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCED IMPACTS

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Weekly rainfall (10–16 November 2026):

Rainfall increased over parts of the south compared with the previous week, with heavy local falls along the lower Shabelle and the Juba valley, while most of the centre and the north stayed dry. Bualle in Middle Juba recorded the highest weekly total (159.9 mm in 5 rainy days), followed by Balcad (115.0 mm in 3 days), Awdheegle (88.4 mm in 3 days), Qansax Dheere (35.5 mm in 3 days), Bardheere (22.4 mm in 2 days), Afgooye (15.5 mm in 2 days) and Wanle Weyne (14.9 mm), with lighter falls at Belad-Hawa (9.2 mm), Laan Madow (9.0 mm), Darusalaam (5.2 mm) and Belet Weyne (4.0 mm). Dollow, Mogadishu and Mahaday Weyne recorded less than 2 mm, and Baidoa, Bur Hakaba, Bulo Burti, Jowhar and Luuq recorded no rain. In the north, Las Dacawo recorded 50.0 mm in 2 rainy days, followed by Elafweyn (31.5 mm in 3 days), Allaybaday (25.0 mm), Salaxley (18.0 mm), Widh Widh (15.0 mm), Gebilley (14.0 mm in 2 days), Fiqi Ayub (13.0 mm), Eyl (10.3 mm), Odweyne (10.0 mm) and Lasciidle (10.0 mm). Dilla, Gacan-libah and Garadag recorded 6.5 mm each, and most other northern stations recorded less than 6 mm or no rain. Station totals cover 9–15 November in Somaliland and 10–16 November elsewhere.

Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) for 11–17 November, the

latest seven-day period available and one day later than the station week, indicate district totals of above 50 mm over Kismayo district in Lower Juba region (54 mm), 40–50 mm over Badhaadhe (47 mm) and Afmadow (42 mm) districts in Lower Juba region, 30–40 mm over Jamame district in Lower Juba region (33 mm), Sakow (32 mm) and Bualle (31 mm) districts in Middle Juba region and Ceel Waaq district in Gedo region (32 mm), and 20–30 mm over Diinsoor district in Bay region (24 mm), Jilib district in Middle Juba region (23 mm), Sablaale district in Lower Shabelle region (21 mm) and Balcad district in Middle Shabelle region (20 mm). Lighter falls are indicated over Garbahaarey district in Gedo region (12 mm), Kurtunwaarey (10 mm) and Baraawe (9 mm) districts in Lower Shabelle region and Jowhar district (6 mm), while Belet Weyne district was dry (less than 1 mm).

Deyr 2026 rainfall performance to date (1 Oct–16 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 15 November in Somaliland and to 16 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 (1084%), Buuhoodle (2) 253.3 mm (627%), Garadag 118.0 mm (540%), Las Anod 197.5 mm (487%), Beer 109.5 mm (391%), Galkacyo 253.5 mm (390%), Galdogob 207.8 mm (347%), Balidhig 135.5 mm (336%), Las Dacawo 260.5 mm (322%), Allaybaday 94.0 mm (304%), Malawle 88.0 mm (281%), Gacan-libah 99.5 mm (275%), Mataban 333.4 mm (275%), Xudun (2) 79.1 mm (267%), Dararweyne 114.0 mm (263%), Buuhoodle (1) 103.0 mm (255%), Hargeisa 91.0 mm (252%), Elafweyn 49.0 mm (252%), Banderbeyla 98.4 mm (246%), Taleex 81.8 mm (241%), Burtinle 143.8 mm (241%), Baidoa 405.5 mm (176%), Awdheegle 265.2 mm (169%), Xasbahale 73.0 mm (154%), Eyl 90.9 mm (153%), Dollow 121.1 mm (152%), Bualle 240.9 mm (148%), Sheikh 159.5 mm (145%), Gebilley 37.0 mm (142%), Bardheere 300.4 mm (140%), Geed Deeble 38.0 mm (131%), Xudun (1) 38.0 mm (128%) and Bulo Burti 157.1 mm (102%). Bualle, Elafweyn and Gebilley passed their full Deyr normal this week. The Deyr normal is also exceeded at Alula 62.5 mm (551%), Balli Dhiddin 30.0 mm (286%), Baran (2) 13.4 mm (181%) and Baran (1) 10.0

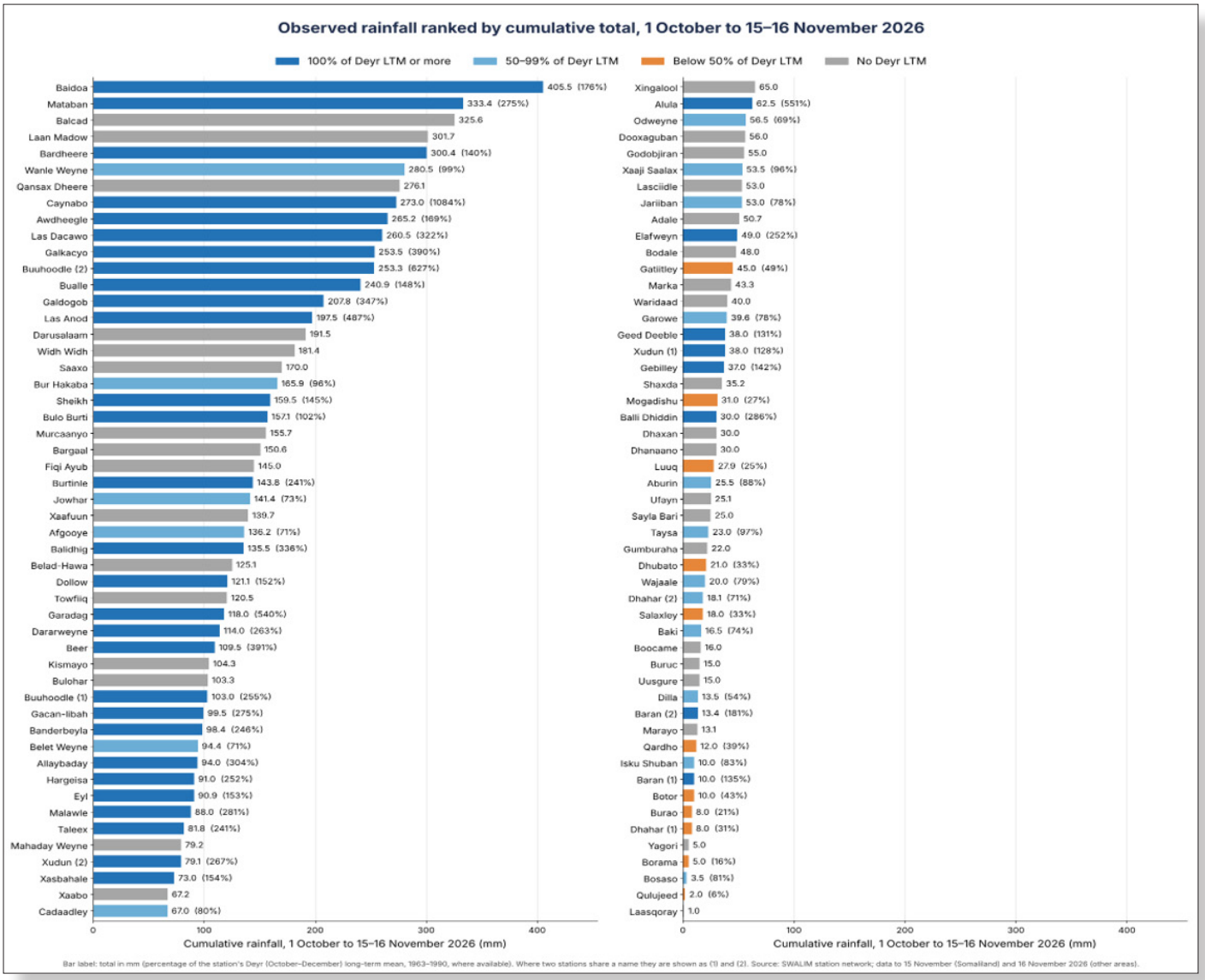


Figure 1: Observed station rainfall, 1 October to 15–16 November 2026, ranked from highest to lowest; bar colours show the percentage of the Deyr (October–December) LTM received

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**: Wanle Weyne 280.5 mm (99%), Taysa 23.0 mm (97%), Xaaji Saalax 53.5 mm (96%), Bur Hakaba 165.9 mm (96%), Aburin 25.5 mm (88%), Cadaadley 67.0 mm (80%), Wajaale 20.0 mm (79%), Jariiban 53.0 mm (78%), Garowe 39.6 mm (78%), Baki 16.5 mm (74%), Jowhar 141.4 mm (73%), Afgooye 136.2 mm (71%), Belet Weyne 94.4 mm (71%), Dhahar (2) 18.1 mm (71%), Odweyne 56.5 mm (69%) and Dilla 13.5 mm (54%). 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%), Salaxley 18.0 mm (33%), Dhubato 21.0 mm (33%), Dhahar (1) 8.0 mm (31%), Mogadishu 31.0 mm (27%), Luuq 27.9 mm (25%), Burao 8.0 mm (21%), Borama 5.0 mm (16%) and Qulujeed 2.0 mm (6%).

Other stations that have recorded high totals include Balcad (325.6 mm), Laan Madow (301.7 mm), Qansax Dheere (276.1 mm), Darusalaam (191.5 mm), Widh Widh (181.4 mm), Saaxo (170.0 mm), Murcaanyo (155.7 mm), Bargaal (150.6 mm), Fiqi Ayub (145.0 mm), Xaafuun (139.7 mm), Belad-Hawa (125.1 mm), Towfiiq (120.5 mm), Kismayo (104.3 mm) and Bulohar (103.3 mm).

Observed River Levels

On the Shabelle River, levels at Deefow and Belet Weyne have risen since 15 November after falling during the first half of the week. Belet Weyne rose from 2.90 m on 15 November to 3.76 m today, a rise of 0.86 m in three days, and is now above last year's level on the same date but still below the long-term mean. Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) indicate only 2.0 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne during 11–17 November, so the rise is attributed to rainfall over the Ethiopian part of the catchment earlier in the month (13.1 mm during 4–10 November). Further downstream, Bulo Burti and Jowhar continued to fall, and all Shabelle gauges are well below their moderate flood-risk levels.

On the Juba River, Dollow and Luuq have risen slowly since 13 November but remain more than 1.6 m below their moderate flood-risk levels. Satellite rainfall estimates indicate an average of 15.4 mm over the catchment upstream of Dollow during 11–17 November.

Shabelle River:

- **Deefow** (upstream of Belet Weyne) rose by 0.70 m this week, from 1.69 m on 11 November to 2.39 m today, after falling to 1.36 m on 14 November.
- **The level at Belet Weyne** (Figure 2) rose by 0.48 m this week, from 3.28 m on 11 November to 3.76 m today, including 0.14 m in the last 24 hours, after falling to 2.90 m on 15 November. It is 2.74 m below the moderate flood-risk level (6.50 m) and 3.54 m below the high flood-risk level (7.30 m), 0.58 m above last year's level on the same date (3.18 m) and 0.21 m below the long-term mean (3.97 m).
- **Bulo Burti** fell by 0.47 m this week, from 2.77 m on 11 November to 2.30 m today, and was unchanged in the last 24 hours. It is 4.20 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m) and 1.47 m below last year's level on the same date (3.77 m).
- **Jowhar** fell by 0.98 m this week, from 3.88 m on 11 November to 2.90 m today, including 0.28 m in the last 24 hours. It is 2.10 m below its moderate flood-risk level (5.00 m) and 0.25 m above last year's level on the same date (2.65 m).

Juba River:

- **Dollow** rose by 0.42 m this week, from 2.44 m on 11 November to 2.86 m today. It is 1.64 m below its moderate threshold (4.50 m) and 0.10 m above last year's level on the same date (2.76 m).
- **Luuq** (Figure 3) rose by 0.32 m this week, from 2.46 m on 11 November to 2.78 m today, including 0.16 m in the last 24 hours. It is 2.72 m below its moderate threshold (5.50 m), 0.02 m below last year's level (2.80 m) and 0.22 m below the long-term mean (3.00 m).

The lower Shabelle (at Mahaday Weyne, Balcad, Afgooye and Awdheegle) and the middle and lower Juba (at Bardheere, Sakow and downstream of Bualle) are monitored remotely, combining river levels at the upstream gauges (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti and Jowhar on the Shabelle; Dollow and Luuq on the Juba) with satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG), Sentinel-1 satellite flood mapping and GFS rainfall forecasts in the SWALIM Flood Early Warning system.

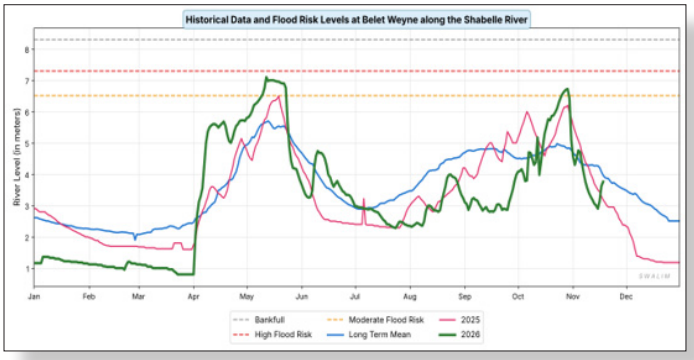


Figure 2: Shabelle River at Belet Weyne — 2026 to date (18 November 2026) vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

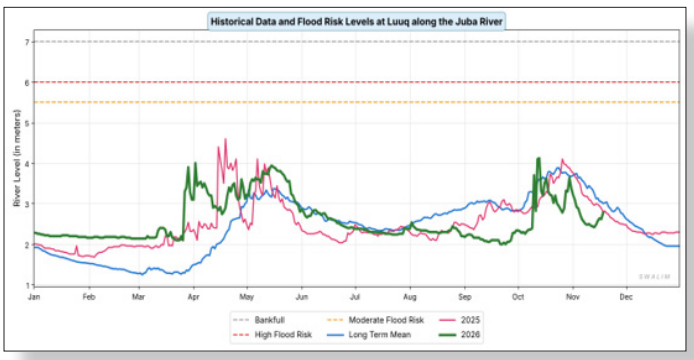


Figure 3: Juba River at Luuq — 2026 to date (18 November 2026) vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

Experienced Impacts

According to Radio Ergo Audience Feedback Report (5–11 November 2026), the latest report available, which largely precedes the station rainfall week, many callers in the central and southern regions welcomed the rains and said their farms and livestock were doing well. A caller in Garadag in Sanaag reported that heavy rainfall had caused flash floods that washed away livestock and appealed for help, and a caller in Hirshabelle reported that his son had died in stagnant rainwater after contact with fallen electricity wires and asked for the water to be drained. A caller in Gonyale in Hiraan said the Shabelle had gone down and the rains were good. Satellite flood mapping (Copernicus Global Flood Monitoring, Sentinel-1) for the seven days to 18 November detected about 55 km² of flood water in Jowhar district down from about 87 km² in the previous week, and about 10 km² in Wanle Weyne district, about 8 km² in Afgooye district and about 3 km² in Balcad district, where 115.0 mm was recorded during the week.

Good rains were reported in Cabudwaaq, Dhuusamarreeb, Guriceel and Duduma-ade in Galgaduud, where callers said livestock had recovered, west of Belet Weyne in Hiraan, where livestock had abundant fodder, Jowhar in Middle Shabelle, Wanle Weyne in Lower Shabelle, Baidoa, Yarow, Bardaale, Burdhubo and Bur Hakaba in Bay, Bualle and Harganti-Kusow in Middle Juba, where a caller said his farm was now planted, Goobweyn in Lower Juba, Bardheere and Dollow in Gedo, and Las-domare in Sanaag and parts of Bari.

A caller in Woqooyi Galbeed said people were moving with their livestock to the Hawd, where rain had fallen. Callers in Galgaduud, Guriceel, Wanle Weyne, Bardheere and Kismayo reported more mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water, and a caller in Cabudwaaq reported watery diarrhoea among children and adults. Crop pests were reported on farms in Belet Weyne (caterpillars), Jowhar (aphids), Middle Shabelle (larvae in beans), Aro-gadud in Bay and Kismayo (onion disease), and some farmers in the south and centre said they had rain but no seeds. Livestock diseases were reported, including eye infections in goats in Bahdo, foot-and-mouth disease in young goats in Dhuusamarreeb, runny noses in goats in Mataban, swollen heads in goats in Baidoa, mouth diseases in Middle Shabelle and stomach problems in Somaliland after livestock ate fodder infested by caterpillars.

At the same time, a caller in Hargeisa said prolonged drought had wiped out their livestock, callers in Sanaag and Qardho in Bari reported heat, drought and water shortages, a caller in Warsheikh in Middle Shabelle said the area and villages near El-ma'an remained dry although Jowhar had received rain, a caller in Baraawe said rural areas had received little rain and families had moved to the town with their livestock, and a caller in Hiraan reported failed rains.

The rains received since 1 October continue to ease drought conditions over most of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, the Juba valley, 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.

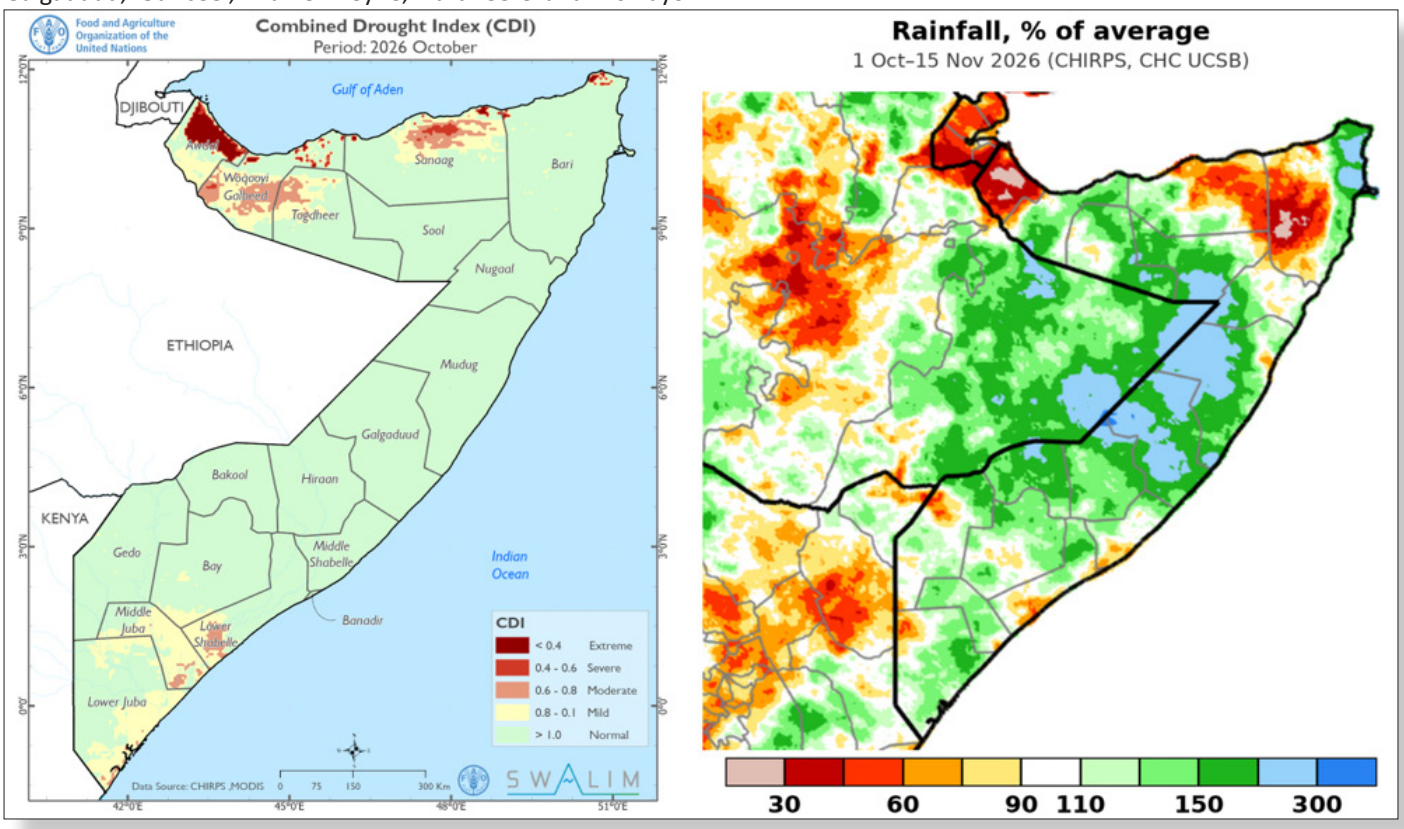


Figure 4: Combined Drought Index (CDI) for October 2026 (left) and CHIRPS rainfall as a percentage of average, 1 October to 15 November 2026 (right; Climate Hazards Center, UC Santa Barbara)

Satellite estimates of rainfall for 1 October–15 November (CHIRPS, Figure 4) show 110–200% of the average for the period over most of southern and central Somalia and 200–300% over parts of Galgaduud, Mudug and the areas along the Ethiopian border.

Drought conditions are likely to persist over Borama district in Awdal and the border with Woqooyi Galbeed, where satellite estimates are below 45% of average and Borama has received 16% of its Deyr normal, over inland Bari, where estimates are 30–60% of average and Qardho has received 39%, over Burao district in Togdheer (21%), and in parts of Sanaag, where Dhahar (1) has received 31% of its Deyr normal and callers report heat and water shortages. Locally dry pockets also remain around Warsheikh and El-ma'an in Middle Shabelle and in rural Baraawe, 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. The November CDI will be issued at the start of December.

FORECAST — EXPECTED CONDITIONS (18 TO 24 NOVEMBER 2026)

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS model forecasts, dry conditions are expected over most of Somalia this week, with light rains mainly along the coast of Middle Shabelle, southern Galgaduud and Banadir and in parts of Lower Shabelle. The expected rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 5 and summarized below:

- **Light rains of below 50 mm** are expected along the coast of Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region and Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region, where the highest totals of 20–40 mm are forecast, and over parts of Balcad district in Middle Shabelle region (10–20 mm over about a quarter of the district), Banadir, Afgooye district (10–20 mm over about a quarter of the district) and Qoryooley district in Lower Shabelle region, and in small patches over Ceel Waaq 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, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal and Mudug regions, Hiraan and Bakool regions, most of Galgaduud region, Baydhaba and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region, Luuq, Dollow, Garbahaarey and Belad-Hawa districts in Gedo region, Sablaale district in Lower Shabelle region and Kismayo and Badhaadhe districts in Lower Juba region. The chances of very light rains are highest over Marka, Kurtunwaarey and Wanle Weyne districts in Lower Shabelle region, Bur Hakaba and Diinsoor districts in Bay region, Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle region, Jalalaqsi district in Hiraan region, Bardheere district in Gedo region, Jilib, Sakow and Bualle districts in Middle Juba region and Afmadow and Jamame districts in Lower Juba region.
- **River Catchments (outside Somalia):** Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are forecast over most of the upper Shabelle and Juba catchments in Ethiopia, with isolated patches of 5–20 mm over the uppermost headwaters in the Ethiopian highlands and over the Kenyan part of the Juba catchment near Mandera. The mean forecast is 0.9 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne and 1.9 mm over the catchment upstream of Luuq.

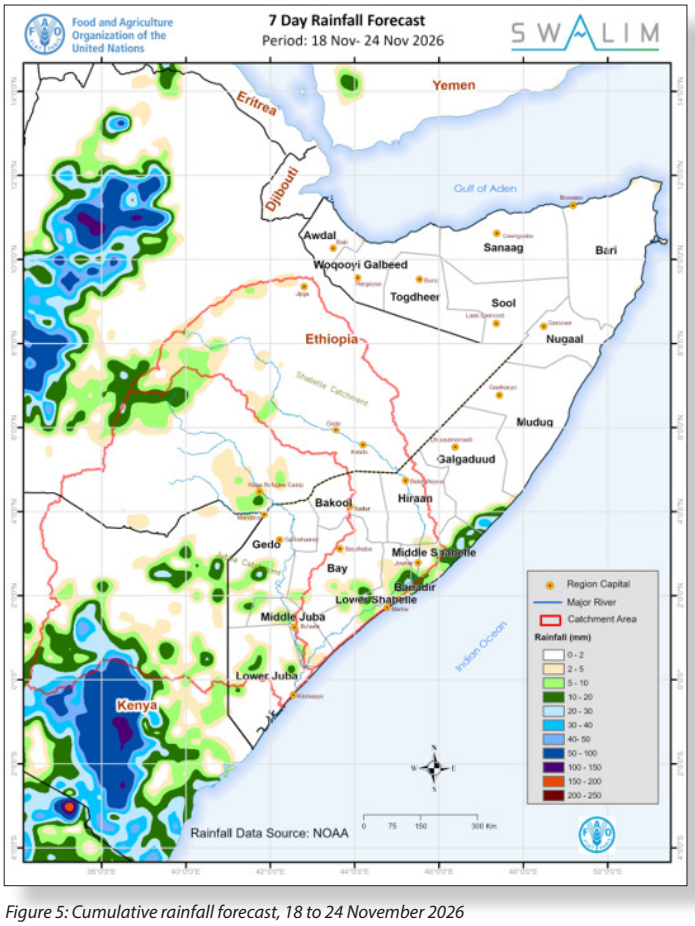


Figure 5: Cumulative rainfall forecast, 18 to 24 November 2026

Extended outlook (to 30 November 2026): The Climate Hazards Center outlook, which combines observed rainfall to 15 November with the CHIRPS-GEFS forecast for 16–30 November, keeps Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Bakool and northern Bay above average for 1–30 November (110–300% of average), while the Juba valley and southern Gedo fall back to near average (75–110%) and the coasts of Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle to 60–75% of average, as little rain is forecast over the south in the second half of November. Inland Bari and Awdal remain below average.

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. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (12 November) reported a Niño-3.4 index of +2.5°C, maintains an El Niño Advisory and gives a better than 79% chance that a strong to very strong El Niño lasts through January–March 2027, before it begins to weaken in early 2027. The Australian Bureau of Meteorology reported a weekly relative Niño-3.4 index of +2.75°C for the week ending 8 November. 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. 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 over the Indian Ocean in phases 2 and 3, with varying strength. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (16 November) has low confidence in its evolution over the next two weeks: one model keeps enhanced convection over the Indian Ocean, while other guidance shows conditions over Africa and the western Indian Ocean becoming less favourable for rainfall by early December. This mixed signal is consistent with the mostly dry week forecast over Somalia; rains may return later in the season as El Niño and the positive IOD continue to favour above-normal Deyr rainfall.

Temperature Forecast

Maximum Temperatures:

Maximum temperatures during 18–24 November 2026 are expected to remain high across most parts of Somalia, with the highest values over the south and parts of the centre and relatively cool conditions over 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 all of Middle Juba region, Lower Juba region except parts of Jamame district, most of Gedo region including Bardheere, Luuq, Dollow and Garbahaarey districts and parts of Ceel Waaq and Belad-Hawa districts, Bur Hakaba, Diinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts and parts of Baydhaba district in Bay region, most of Lower Shabelle region except Marka and Baraawe districts, Rab Dhuure and parts of Waajid districts in Bakool region, Jalalaqsi district and about a third of Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti districts in Hiraan region, Jowhar district and parts of Balcad, Adan Yabaal and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle region, Ceel Buur and parts of Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel

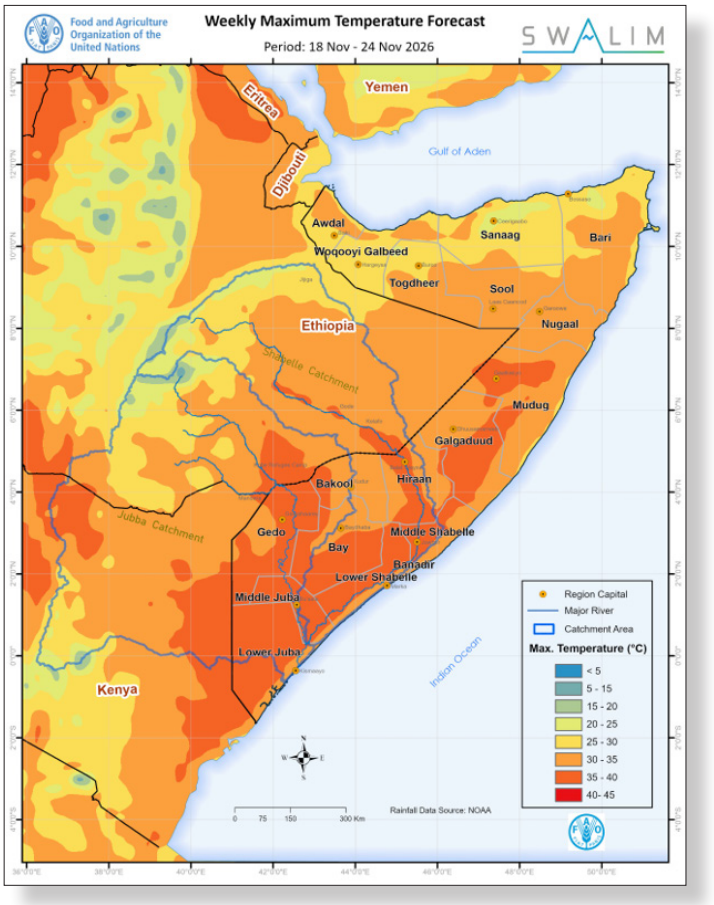


Figure 6: Maximum temperature forecast, 18 to 24 November 2026

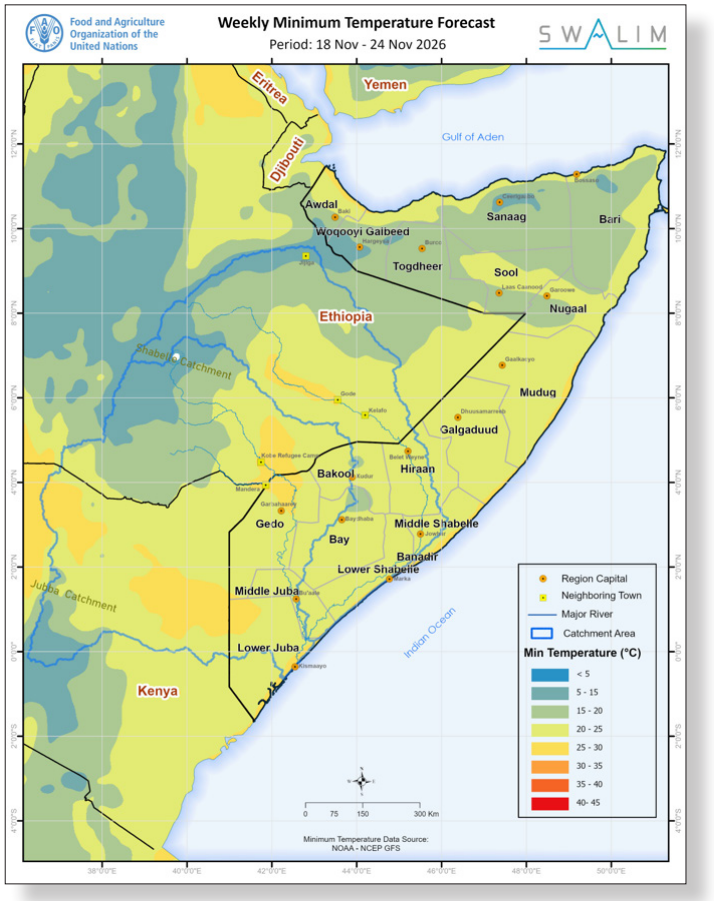


Figure 7: Minimum temperature forecast, 18 to 24 November 2026

Dheer districts in Galgaduud region, and Galdogob and about half of Galkacyo districts in Mudug 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 Nugaal and Sool regions, most of Bari region, Hobyo, Jariiban and Xarardheere districts in Mudug region, Cabudwaaq and Cadaado districts in Galgaduud region, Huduur, Ceel Berde and Tayeeglow districts in Bakool region, Banadir, Marka and Baraawe districts in Lower Shabelle region, Buuhoodle and most of Burao districts in Togdheer region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Zeylac and Lughaye districts and parts of Baki district in Awdal region.
- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Borama district in Awdal region, Hargeisa and Gebilley districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Sheikh district and parts of Odweyne and Burao districts in Togdheer region, Sanaag region (Erigavo, Elafweyn and Laasqoray districts), and Bosaso, Alula and Qandala districts in Bari region. Temperatures over parts of Erigavo, Qandala and Gebilley districts 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 a third of Luuq district in Gedo region, over Banadir and over about a fifth of Afmadow district in Lower Juba region.
- **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 Eyl district in Nugaal region, Xudun district in Sool region, Banderbeyla and parts of Alula districts in Bari region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Lughaye and Zeylac districts in 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, Togdheer region, Sanaag region, Bosaso, Qandala, Qardho and parts of Isku Shuban districts in Bari region, Burtinle and parts of Garowe districts in Nugaal region, and Caynabo, Las Anod and Taleex districts in Sool region, with cooler nights of 5–15°C over about half of Gebilley district and parts of Hargeisa and Borama districts and around Erigavo.

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. Belet Weyne rose to 3.76 m today and may rise a little further in the coming days, but it remains 2.74 m below its moderate level, and with very little rain forecast over the Shabelle catchment (0.9 mm on average) the rise is expected to level off. The rise is expected to reach Bulo Burti and Jowhar later in the week, but both stations are more than 2 m below their moderate levels and are expected to stay well below them.

On the Juba, Dollow and Luuq are rising slowly and may rise a little further, but both stations are more than 1.6 m below their moderate levels and little rain (1.9 mm on average) is forecast over the catchment, so they are expected to stay well below them.

Standing flood water from earlier river breakages persists in Jowhar district, although it is receding. The light rains of 10–40 mm forecast along the Middle Shabelle and Banadir coast, and over parts of Balcad and Afgooye districts, are not expected to cause river flooding but may cause local ponding in low-lying areas, especially around Balcad after the 115.0 mm recorded there this week, and may slow drainage around displacement sites in Jowhar and Balcad districts.

Drought and Water Stress: Water and pasture conditions are expected to remain favourable over most of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, the Juba valley, 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 and hot conditions forecast this week. Water stress is likely to persist and may worsen in parts of Sanaag, where callers reported heat and water shortages, in Qardho district in Bari (39% of the Deyr normal), Burao district in Togdheer (21%) and Borama district in Awdal (16%), around Hargeisa, where a caller reported livestock losses to drought, and around Warsheikh, El-ma'an and rural Baraawe, where the rains have been poor.

Heat Stress: Daytime maxima of 35–40°C are forecast over Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, most of Bay and Lower Shabelle, Rab Dhuure and parts of Waajid in western Bakool, Jalalaqsi and parts of Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti in Hiraan, Jowhar and parts of Balcad, Adan Yabaal and Cadale in Middle Shabelle, Ceel Buur and parts of Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel Dheer in Galgaduud, and Galdogob and about half of Galkacyo in Mudug, 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 callers in Baidoa, Bardaale, Bualle, Harganti-Kusow and Dollow report that crops are growing or newly planted. The heavy local rains at Bualle, Balcad and Awdheegle have replenished soil moisture, but hot conditions with little rain this week may stress young crops elsewhere in the south and centre, especially in Bay, Hiraan and Gedo. Crop pests reported by callers in Belet Weyne, Jowhar and Middle Shabelle may spread under warm conditions, some farmers report a lack of seeds, and farmers in Dollow who did not plant for fear of floods can still plant short-cycle crops while river levels are low.

Livestock and Rangeland: Pasture and water are expected to remain good across Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer and the north-western highlands, except Burao and Borama districts, following the recent rains, and callers in Galgaduud and Hiraan report that livestock have recovered. Livestock diseases reported by callers, including eye infections and foot-and-mouth disease in goats in Galgaduud, runny noses in Mataban, swollen heads in Baidoa and mouth diseases in Middle Shabelle, may spread where herds gather at water points, and livestock in Somaliland have fallen ill after eating fodder infested by caterpillars. Around Hargeisa and in parts of Sanaag, livestock losses are expected to continue without water support, and flash floods have caused livestock losses at Garadag.

Fisheries and Coastal Areas: No tropical cyclone has been reported over the western Indian Ocean or the Gulf of Aden in the past week (GDACS, 18 November). Light rains of 10–40 mm are forecast along the coasts of Cadale, Adan Yabaal and Ceel Dheer and over Banadir, with dry conditions along the Gulf of Aden coast, the Lower Juba coast and the coasts of Mudug, Nugaal and Bari. 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 2.10 m below its moderate level and flood water in Jowhar district receding, the low river levels this week remain an opportunity to close breakages, drain standing water and inspect reinforced embankment sections before the small rise from Belet Weyne reaches Jowhar and before any return of heavy rains over the Ethiopian highlands later in the season.

Advisory Recommendations

- **For JOSP implementing partners and communities in Jowhar and Balcad:** River levels at Jowhar are low and falling, and flood water from earlier breakages is receding. Teams are advised to close breakages, drain standing water and reinforce weak embankment sections while levels are low, to monitor the small rise expected from Belet Weyne later in the week, and to check low-lying areas around Balcad after the heavy rain recorded there, sharing any findings with SWALIM and SoDMA.

- **For communities and humanitarian actors in flood-affected areas (Jowhar, Qansax Dheere, Baidoa and Garadag):** Displaced families should be supported with shelter, mosquito nets, food and safe drinking water, standing water around settlements should be drained, and children should be kept away from stagnant water and fallen electricity wires.

- **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 report crop pests to agricultural extension services, and, where planting was delayed for fear of floods, as in Dollow, to plant short-cycle crops on riverine land while river levels are low and to follow SWALIM river updates.

- **For WASH, health, nutrition and livestock actors:** Water support should be scaled up in drought-affected areas of Sanaag, Hargeisa and Qardho and continued in Burao and Borama districts and around Warsheikh, El-ma'an and rural Baraawe. Malaria prevention and the clearing of stagnant water should be stepped up in Galgaduud, Wanle Weyne, Bardheere and Kismayo, the response to watery diarrhoea in Cabudwaaq should be strengthened, and livestock vaccination and treatment against foot-and-mouth disease, eye infections and other diseases should be scaled up.

- **For fishing communities along the Middle Shabelle, Banadir and Lower Juba coasts (Cadale, Ceel Dheer, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Badhaadhe, Jamame and the Bajuni islands):** Fishers are advised to expect light showers along the Middle Shabelle and Banadir coast, to land and process catch early in the day and to use ice, shade, salting or drying to limit spoilage in the heat, and to follow marine forecasts.

KEY OPERATIONAL MESSAGE

River levels are rising slightly at Belet Weyne and on the Juba but remain well below moderate flood-risk levels, with Belet Weyne at 3.76 m today and still below its long-term mean, and Jowhar is falling, so there is no riverine flood risk this week. Flood water in Jowhar district is receding, and heavy local rain fell at Bualle, Balcad and Awdheegle during the week. This week, dry conditions are forecast over most of the country, with light rains of 10–40 mm along the Middle Shabelle and Banadir coast and very little rain over the Ethiopian catchments, and temperatures of 35–40°C over much of the south. A very strong El Niño and a positive IOD continue to favour above-normal Deyr rainfall later in the season, so the dry spell should be used to close breakages, drain standing water and repair embankments, while water support is scaled up in drought-affected parts of Sanaag, Hargeisa, Qardho, Burao and Borama.

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