

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 19 to 25 November 2025

Review Summary:

- Most areas remained dry in the last week with patchy light rains in Bari and very light rains in Middle Shabelle, Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Gedo
- Deyr rains are well below normal so far, and river levels on the Juba and Shabelle continue to fall
- Drought is worsening with widespread water shortages, livestock losses, crop stress, and displacement across northern, central, and southern regions

Forecast Highlight:

- Dry conditions will dominate Somalia in the coming week with only isolated light rains in southern and coastal areas
- Somaliland and Puntland will remain dry
- Hot daytime temperatures (35–40°C in the south) and warm nights will sustain a hot, dry airmass
- River levels in the Juba and Shabelle will keep falling, maintaining a very low flood risk

Review of Observed Weather and Experienced Impacts

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Dry conditions prevailed throughout most parts of the country during the week from 11 to 17 November 2025 with light rainfall in Murcaanyo (34.6 mm) and Caluula (7.8 mm) in Bari region, Balcad (5.0 mm) in Middle Shabelle region, Qansax Dheere (3.3 mm) in Bay region, Awdheegle (3.1 mm) in Lower Shabelle region and Luuq (2.5 mm) in Gedo region. Dry conditions were observed over 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; Mataban (83.5 mm) and Bulu Burte (72.1 mm) in Hiraa 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 sustained reductions in the levels along Juba and Shabelle Rivers over the past week. River levels along both the Juba and Shabelle Rivers are well below flood risk levels.

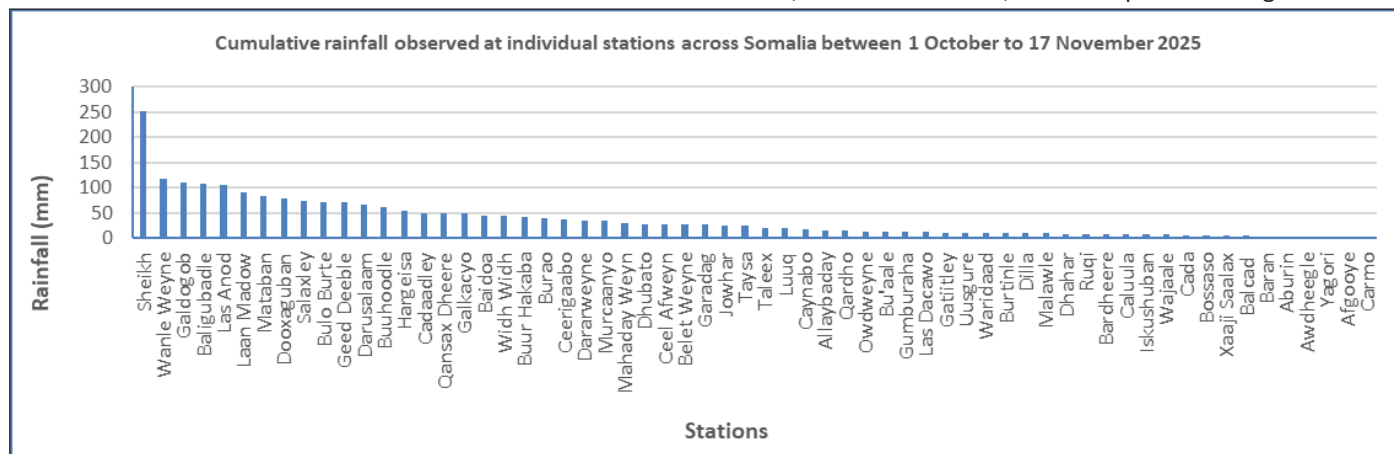
Experienced Drought Impacts

Based on climatology, the rains that have been observed in November (1 to 17 November) are below normal across the entire country. The rains over most parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Bakool are much as 100 mm below normal, implying less than 50 % of climatology.

These poor Deyr rains and above normal temperature has led to worsening of drought conditions in parts of Somaliland and re-emergence in south and central Somalia. Reports from Radio Ergo's nationwide feedback platform continue to validate the prevailing worsening drought conditions across Somalia.

Caller analysis for the week of 6–12 November 2025 shows that drought-related concerns were twice as frequent as rainfall reports, highlighting the severity and geographic spread of dryness.

Callers from Nugal, Galgadud, and Gedo reported livestock deaths, weakened animals, and widespread shortages of fodder



Graph 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somalia between 1 October to 17 November 2025

and water. Pastoralists also described rising livestock disease, worsened by drought stress, and sought veterinary guidance. Farmers across central and southern regions requested agricultural advice as poor rainfall affected crop performance.

Non-weather impacts also featured prominently, including malaria, measles, malnutrition, and mental health challenges, with several callers from Hiran, Galgaduud, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle requesting medical or nutrition support.

Most drought-related calls came from Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Nugal, Mudug, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Gedo, describing severe water shortages, livestock losses, and displacement. A few callers from Ethiopia's Somali Region also appealed for assistance due to drought and food scarcity.

Although a smaller number of callers reported rainfall in Sanaag, Sool, Bari, parts of Galmudug, Gedo, and Bay, these rains were highly localized and insufficient to offset ongoing deficits. In some cases, communities receiving rain expressed concern about influxes of migrating pastoralists from drought-hit areas.

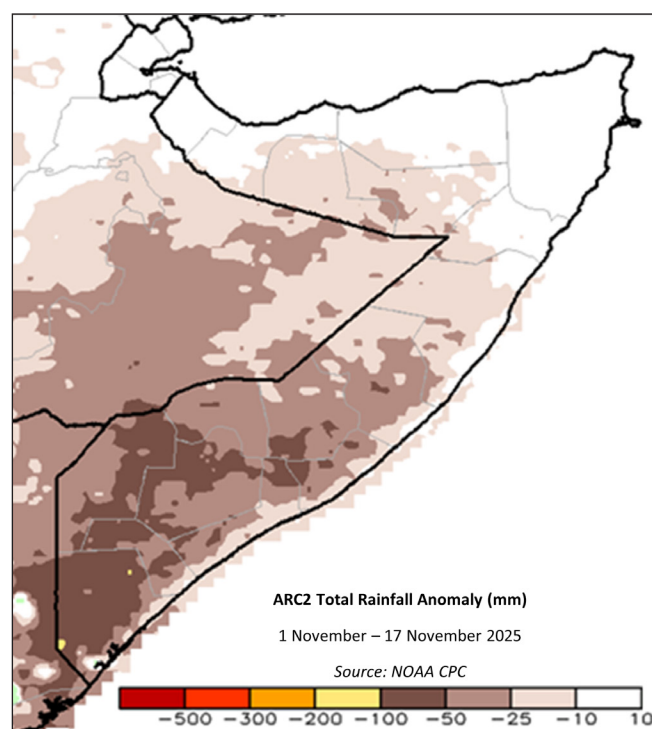


Figure 1: Total rainfall anomaly (mm) over Somalia for the period 1 – 17 November 2025

Forecast of the Weather for the Period 19 to 25 November 2025

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, light rains are likely over some areas in the south with dry conditions expected to prevail in most other parts of the country, particularly Somaliland and Puntland (Figure 2). The rains in the south may be of moderate intensity over isolated areas in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, and Middle Shabelle regions, and over the coastal parts of both Galgaduud and Mudug. These light to moderate rain is likely to be observed between 22 and 24 November 2025. The upper catchments of the Juba and Shabelle rivers in Ethiopia will also remain dry over the forecast period.

Temperature Forecast:

Daily Maximum Temperature

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 Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions in the north (Figure 3). The daytime cooling effect of the ocean is not very significant and only confined to a narrow strip during the forecast week. 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 inland parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle regions; Qansax Dheere, Dinsoor, and Buur Hakaba districts in Bay region; Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Garbahaarey, Luuq and Dollow districts in Gedo region; Rab Dhuure and Waajid districts in Bakool region; Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle region, Jalalaqsi district and central parts of both Bulo Burte and Belet Weyne districts in Hiraan region; and areas in the border of Ceel Buur and Ceel Dheer districts in Galgaduud region. **High daily maximum temperatures ranging from 30 °C to 35 °C** are forecast over most parts of

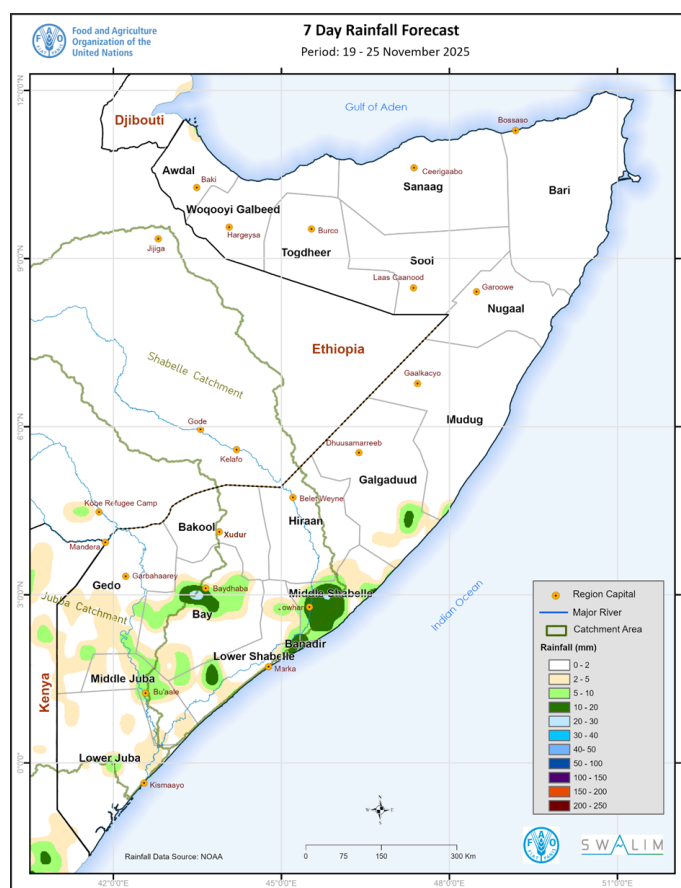


Figure 2: Cumulative weekly rainfall forecast over Somalia between 19 - 25 November 2025

Mudug, Nugaal, Sool and Banadir regions; Ceel Waaq district in Gedo region; Tayeeglow, Xudur, and Ceel Barde districts in Bakool region; Baydhaba district in Bay region; Marka district in Lower Shabelle region; Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region; Dhuusamarreeb, Cadaado and Cabudwaaq districts in Galgaduud region; Qardho and

Bandarbeyla districts and inland parts of Iskushuban district in Bari region; Buuhodle district and southern parts of both Burco and Owdweyne districts in Togdheer region; inland parts of Ceel Afweyn district and southern parts of both Laasqoray and Ceerigaabo districts in Sanaag region; inland parts of Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; northern inland parts of Baki district and inland parts of both Zeylac and Lughaye districts in Awdal region. **Moderate daily maximum temperatures ranging from 25 °C to 30 °C** are likely over Borama district, southern half and coastal parts of both Baki and Zeylac districts in Awdal region; Gebiley and Hargeisa districts and coastal parts of Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; northern half of both Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts and coastal parts of Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region; Sheikh district and southern half of both Owdweyne and Burco districts in Togdheer region; Bosasso and Caluula districts and coastal parts of Iskushuban district in Bari region; Banadir region and very narrow coastal areas extending from Galgaduud to Bari region. The daily maximum temperature over Qandala district in Bari region and over central parts of Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region may drop below 25 °C during the forecast week.

Daily Minimum Temperture

Nocturnal thermal conditions also show a north-south variation with daily minimum temperatures depicting the following spatial pattern (**Figure 4**):

Daily minimum temperatures ranging from 20 °C to 25 °C is expected in most parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud regions; Buur Hakaba, Dinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region; Jalaqsi district and central parts of Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte districts in Hiraan region; Rab Dhuure district in Bakool region; Xarar Dheere, Hobyo and Jariiban districts in Mudug region; and coastal parts of Baki, Lughaye and Zeylac districts in Awdal region. **Daily minimum temperatures ranging from 15 °C to 20 °C** are likely to be observed in Sool and Nugaal regions; Bandar Beyla and Iskushuban districts in Bari region; inland parts of Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region; inland parts of Berbera district and northern inland parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; central parts of Baki district and southern parts of both Lughaye and Zeylac district sin Awdal region; Galkacyo and Galdogob district in Mudug region; Cabudwaaq district in Galgaduud region; eastern parts of both Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte districts in Hiraan region; Tayeeglow, Xudur and Ceel Barde districts in Bakool region; and Baydhaba district in Bay region. **Daily minimum temperatures below 15 °C** are likely to be experienced in Borama district and southern half of Baki district in Awdal region; Gebiley district and central and southern parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed; Owdweyne, Sheikh and Burco districts in Togdheer region; Laasqoray district, northern half of Ceerigaabo district, and southern parts of Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region; Qardho and Qandala districts and central parts of Caluula district in Bari region.

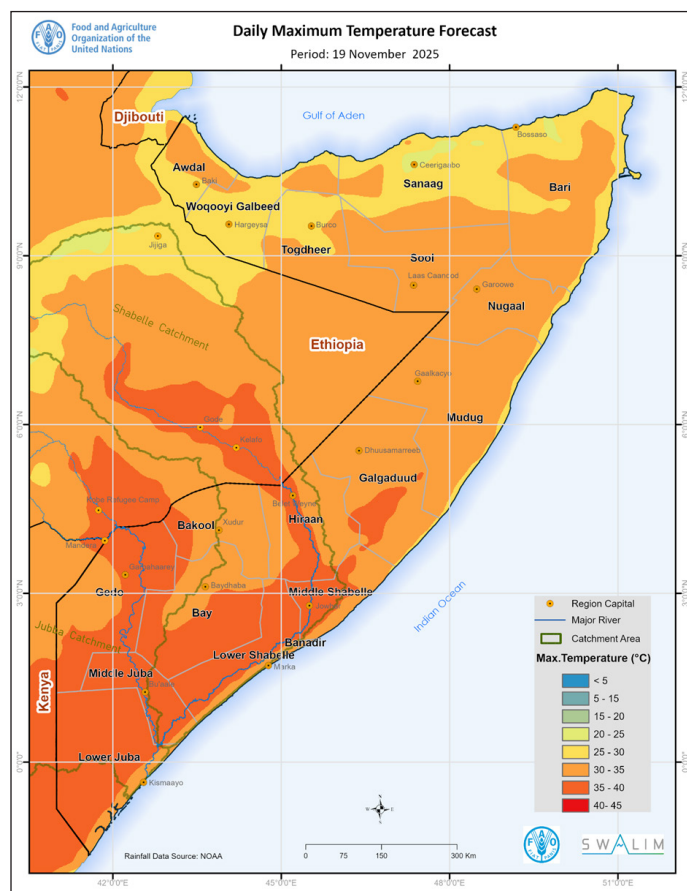


Figure 3: Maximum temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia between 19 and 25 November 2025

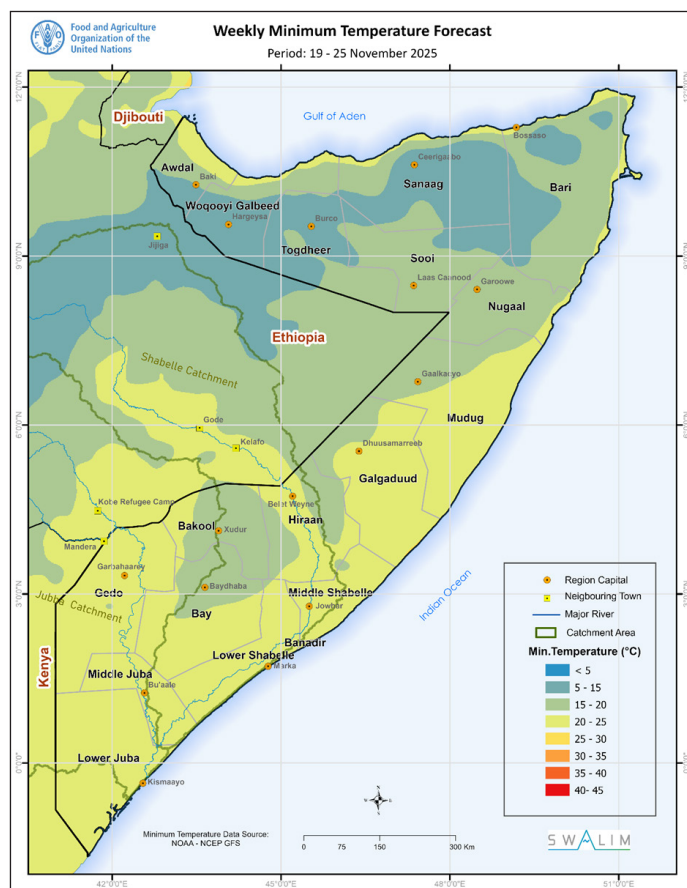


Figure 4: Daily minimum temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia between 19 and 25 November 2025

Current River Levels

The level along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne (**Figure 5**) has reduced by 3.0 m from the 6.20 m measured on 29 October to the 3.12 m observed today (19 November). This height (3.12 m) is 3.38 m below moderate flood risk level (6.50 m), 77 cm below LTM (4.27 m) and 4.73 m below last year's value (7.66 m). There has been a similar sustained decline (1.42 m) at Bulo Burte from 5.12 m observed on 30 October to 3.70 m recorded today. This level (3.70 m) is 2.80 m below moderate flood risk level (6.50 m), 2.24 m below last year's record (5.94 m), but 26 cm above LTM (3.44 m). The river level at Jowhar has dropped by more than 2 m since 26 October (4.68 m), with today's observation (2.60) being 2.40 m below moderate flood risk level (5.00 m),

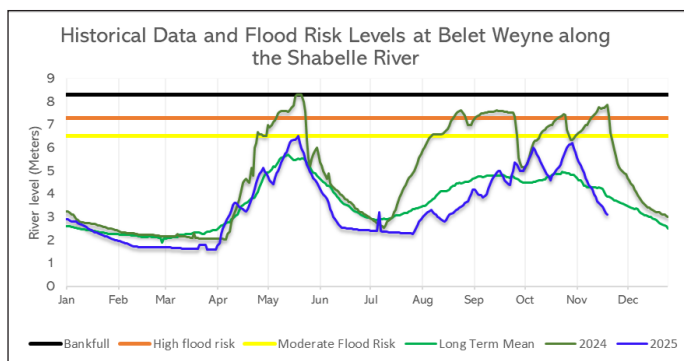


Figure 5: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 19 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- **Flood Risk:** River levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers are significantly below flood alert thresholds, with substantial drops recorded over the past two weeks. With expected dry conditions in Somalia and the Ethiopian highlands, flood risk remains minimal this week.
- **Drought Drought, Water Stress & Pasture Conditions:** Continued below-normal Deyr rains and sustained above-average temperatures will worsen drought conditions across Somaliland, Puntland, and southern inland Somalia. Pasture and water sources will continue to degrade, increasing livestock migration, competition for resources, and herd vulnerability to disease. Community reports confirm livestock deaths, fodder shortages, and water scarcity, especially in Nugal, Galgaduud, Gedo, Sool, Sanaag, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Ethiopia's Somali Region.
- **Heat Stress & Daytime Air Mass Conditions:** The forecast hot and dry daytime air mass over southern Somalia—with maximum temperatures of 35–40 °C—will heighten evapotranspiration, intensifying dryness even in areas receiving light rain. Districts likely to experience severe heat stress include Bu'aale, Sablaale, Afmadow, Kismaayo, Badhaadhe, Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Garbahaarey, Luuq, Dollow, and Qansax Dheere. These conditions will increase human and livestock heat exposure, dehydrating soils and limiting pasture regeneration

1.42 m below LTM (4.02 m) and 1.90 m below last year's record (4.50 m).

A steady drop has also been sustained along the Juba River with today's observation at Dollow (2.72 m) being 1.78 m below moderate flood risk level (4.50 m), 1.60 m below last year's value (4.32 m) but almost equivalent to the LTM (2.84 m). As is shown in **Figure 6**, today's height at Luuq (2.82 m) is 2.68 m below moderate flood risk level (5.50 m), 20 cm below LTM (3.02 m) and 1.16 m below last year's record (4.30 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.

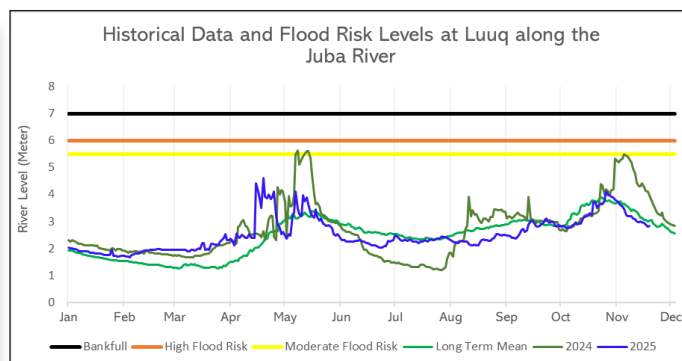


Figure 6: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 19 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

- **Nighttime Thermal Conditions & Nocturnal Air Mass:** Warm nights (20–25 °C) across Lower/Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower/Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud, Bay, and Hiraan will minimize overnight cooling, contributing to thermal discomfort and additional heat stress. Cooler nighttime temperatures (below 15–20 °C) in Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Awdal, Sool, Nugaal, and Bari indicate a shallow, stable nocturnal air mass that can increase livestock cold stress, especially for weak animals affected by drought
- **Livelihood & Sectoral Impacts:** Light rains expected in parts of Bay, Gedo, Middle/Lowe Juba, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, and coastal Mudug/Galgaduud will offer only short-lived and localized relief. Farmers continue to report crop stress, pest outbreaks, and concerns over poor germination due to dry soil and high temperatures. Pastoralists face increased disease spread, resource depletion, and livestock mortality, with many migrating to areas where minimal rains were received. Health and nutrition concerns, including malaria, measles, malnutrition, and mental health stressors, have increased in drought-affected communities
- **Advisory:** In areas where rains are expected in the coming week communities are advised to harvest and store available water, during peak heat hours minimize livestock movement, monitor vulnerable livestock overnight in cooler districts, and stay alert to FAO SWALIM and SODMA updates on evolving drought, temperature, and rainfall conditions

SWALIM is a multi-donor project managed by FAO and currently funded by The European Union, UKaid, SDC, GCF, The World Bank, Canada and Government of Sweden

