Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somali Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 21 to 27 May 2026

Forecast Highlight:

- Mostly dry to light localized rainfall is expected across Somalia during 21–27 May 2026, with no widespread moderate or heavy rainfall signal
- The forecast does not indicate significant rainfall over the Juba and Shabelle catchments, suggesting limited additional river recharge during the week
- The Shabelle River remains flood-sensitive, especially at Belet Weyne, where levels remain above the moderate flood-risk threshold despite the slight decline observed over the past few days.
- The Juba River remains below moderate flood-risk thresholds at Dollow and Luuq, with only minor weekly changes
- High to moderately high temperatures are expected across most of Somalia, sustaining evapotranspiration, water demand and heat stress
- Gu rainfall recovery remains spatially uneven, with some areas showing strong seasonal performance while residual drought and livelihood stress persist in dry pockets

Review Summary:

- During 11–20 May 2026, observed station rainfall was mostly localized, with the highest weekly totals recorded in Waridaad, Belet Weyne and Xasbahale
- Satellite rainfall estimates for the past 7–30 days show that rainfall was more spatially significant over parts of northern, central and upstream Ethiopian areas than the station network alone suggests
- Gu cumulative rainfall remains highly variable, with strong seasonal totals in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Gedo, Bay, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, but weak performance in parts of Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Sanaag and localized southern/central areas
- River levels along the Shabelle remain the main hydrological concern, while the Juba remains comparatively stable and below flood-risk thresholds
- Community feedback confirms rainfall-driven recovery in many areas, but also highlights river flooding, urban flooding, livestock disease, food insecurity, market stress and persistent drought in some locations

Observed Rainfall Conditions — Weekly Rainfall

Observed station rainfall during **11–20 May 2026 (Figure 1)** was localized and generally light to moderate, with the highest totals recorded in northern and riverine locations. **Waridaad in Togdheer recorded the highest amount, 60.0 mm**, followed closely by **Belet Weyne in Hiraan with 59.7 mm** and **Xasbahale in Nugaal with 55.0 mm**. These three stations fall within the moderate rainfall category, while the remaining stations mostly recorded light rainfall below 50 mm.

Other notable weekly totals included **Xaaji Saalax in Togdheer with 44.0 mm, Dhahar in Sanaag with around 30 mm, Jowhar in Middle Shabelle with 23.0 mm, Baidoa in Bay with 17.4 mm, Elafweyn in Sanaag with 16.0 mm, and Mataban in Hiraan with 10.0 mm**.

Most weekly rainfall events occurred over one to two rainy days, indicating that the rainfall was episodic rather than sustained over several days.

The weekly station data therefore suggest a weakening Gu rainfall pattern, with rainfall becoming increasingly localized as the season approaches its end. However, the satellite rainfall products indicate that rainfall during the past 7–10 days was more spatially extensive in parts of northern Somalia, central Somalia and upstream Ethiopian areas than the station network alone indicates.

This is important because station coverage remains sparse in several insecure southern and central areas.

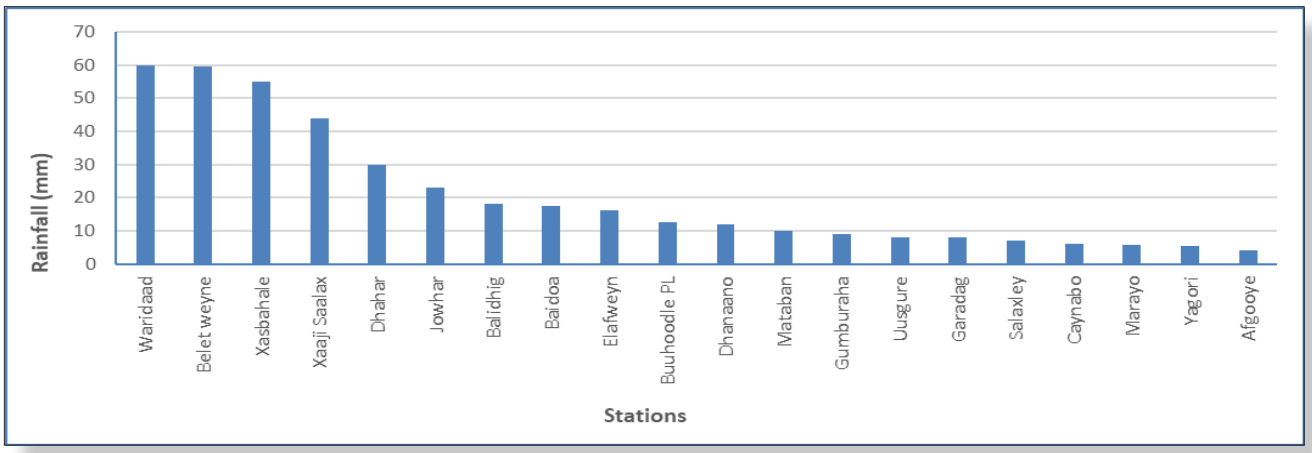

Figure 1: Observed weekly rainfall totals over Somalia during 11–20 May 2026, showing localized moderate rainfall in parts of Togdheer, Hiraan and Nugaal, with mostly light rainfall elsewhere

Observed Seasonal Rainfall Conditions

Gu Rainfall Totals

Cumulative Gu rainfall totals continue to show strong spatial contrasts across Somalia **(Figures 2 - 4)**. The highest seasonal station totals have been recorded in parts of Woqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Gedo, Bay, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle.

The highest totals include Las Dacawo at 325.5 mm, Xeego at 290.0 mm, Boon at 284.0 mm, Bardheere at 266.0 mm, Baidoa at 253.6 mm, Las Anod at 239.5 mm, Qansax Dheere at 232.5 mm, Bu'aale at 226.0 mm, and Jowhar at 216.8 mm.

These totals indicate that some areas have received enough rainfall to support short-term pasture regeneration, water availability and agricultural activity.

Gu Rainfall Performance against Long Term Mean (LTM)

The Gu LTM comparison was computed using a prorated LTM to 21 May 2026, based on 82 elapsed days out of the 92-day Gu season. This provides a more realistic measure of whether rainfall accumulation is ahead of or behind where it would normally be at this stage of the season **(Table 1)**.

Several stations are above both the prorated and full Gu LTM, indicating favourable seasonal performance to date. These include Las Dacawo, Las Anod, Xeego, Boon, Qardho, Jowhar, Marka, Xaaji Saalax, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Lughaye, Dooxaguban, Caynabo, Berbera, Taleex and Awdheegle.

In contrast, several stations remain below both the prorated and full Gu LTM, indicating delayed or poor seasonal recovery.

In particular, the relatively strong cumulative totals in parts of Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle are important for localized agricultural recovery and surface-water recharge.

However, recovery remains uneven. Very low seasonal totals are still evident in parts of Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Sanaag and Sool, including Ufayn at 3.7 mm, Garowe at 6.4 mm, Galdogob at 7.0 mm, Banderbeyla at 8.0 mm, Laan Madow at 10.0 mm, Balli Dhiddin at 12.0 mm, and Garadag at 17.0 mm. These areas remain vulnerable to water stress, poor pasture regeneration and livestock stress, especially under the forecast high temperatures.

These include Buur Hakaba, Balcad, Wanle Weyne, Laan Madow, Mataban, Mahaday Weyn, Galdogob, Afgooye, Garadag, Xudun, Darusalaam and parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed where seasonal totals remain well below climatological expectations.

This means that Gu recovery should not be described as uniform. Some stations have already exceeded their full-season climatology, while others remain substantially below even the expected rainfall amount for this point in the season.

The most important operational interpretation is that rainfall recovery, hydrological recovery and livelihood recovery are moving at different speeds.

Status	Station	Region	Observed Gu rainfall (mm)	Full Gu LTM (mm)	Prorated Gu LTM (mm)	Obs – Prorared LTM (mm)	Obs – Full LTM (mm)	Interpretation
●	Las Dacawo	Woqooyi Galbeed	325.5	137.3	122.4	+203.1	+188.2	Well above full Gu LTM
●	Las Anod	Sool	239.5	80.2	71.5	+168.0	+159.3	Well above full Gu LTM
●	Xeego	Awdal	290.0	158.1	140.9	+149.1	+131.9	Well above full Gu LTM
●	Boon	Awdal	284.0	179.9	160.3	+123.7	+104.1	Well above full Gu LTM
●	Jowhar	Middle Shabelle	216.8	146.7	130.8	+86.0	+70.1	Above full Gu LTM
●	Qardho	Bari	136.0	62.5	55.7	+80.3	+73.5	Above full Gu LTM
●	Buur Hakaba	Bay	115.1	260.1	231.8	−116.7	−145.0	Well below expected
●	Balcad	Middle Shabelle	41.0	169.0	150.6	−109.6	−128.0	Well below expected
●	Wanle Weyne	Lower Shabelle	54.4	160.3	142.9	−88.5	−105.9	Below expected
●	Laan Madow	Mudug	10.0	110.0	98.0	−88.0	−100.0	Severe seasonal deficit
●	Mataban	Hiraan	48.0	146.0	130.1	−82.1	−98.0	Below expected
●	Galdogob	Mudug	7.0	87.7	78.2	−71.2	−80.7	Severe seasonal deficit
●	Garadag	Sanaag	17.0	93.4	83.2	−66.2	−76.4	Below expected
●	Xudun	Sool	4.0	78.0	69.5	−65.5	−74.0	Severe seasonal deficit

Table 1: Selected station comparison of observed cumulative Gu 2026 rainfall against full Gu LTM and prorated Gu LTM as of 21 May 2026, highlighting areas with favourable seasonal progression and areas with persistent rainfall deficits.

Observed River Levels

The hydrological situation this week is elevated but gradually easing flood sensitivity along the Shabelle, and stable below-threshold conditions along the Juba.

The Shabelle River response reflects the combined influence of previous rainfall over the upper catchments, local rainfall within Somalia and lagged runoff reaching downstream stations. The slight decline at Belet Weyne and Deefow suggests some easing in upstream inflows, while the rise at Bulo Burte indicates continued downstream movement of the flood wave. The decline at Jowhar is encouraging, but flood preparedness should not be relaxed completely because local flooding can still occur where embankments are weak, canals are overtopped, or previous riverbank damage remains unrepaired.

The Juba River has shown only minor weekly changes and remains well below moderate flood-risk thresholds at both Dollow and Luuq. Current rainfall forecasts do not show hydrologically significant rainfall over the Juba catchment, so no major riverine flood escalation is expected along the Juba during the forecast week.

Drought Conditions and Experienced Impacts

Overall, Gu rainfall has improved conditions in several areas, but recovery remains uneven and incomplete. Strong seasonal rainfall totals in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle suggest localized improvements in pasture, water availability and agricultural activity. Radio Ergo feedback also confirms rainfall-driven recovery in several locations, with callers reporting improved livestock condition, farming activity, pasture availability and water access in parts of Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba and Middle Juba.

However, rainfall recovery has not translated into full livelihood recovery. Several communities continue to report livestock deaths, livestock disease, food shortages, weak purchasing power, unemployment and market-related stress. In Harardere, callers reported that rainfall had provided fodder for livestock, but households were still facing food shortages. In Kismayo, rainfall was reported to have stopped, with intense heat returning. In parts of Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool and Galgaduud, callers continued to report delayed rainfall, water shortages, livestock stress and recurring drought concerns.

Flood-related impacts were also reported in parts of Hirshabelle, especially around Belet Weyne, Jowhar and wider Middle Shabelle, where callers referred to river flooding, flood risk and the need for support to reinforce riverbanks. In Mogadishu, callers reported street flooding following heavy rainfall, highlighting localized urban drainage challenges.

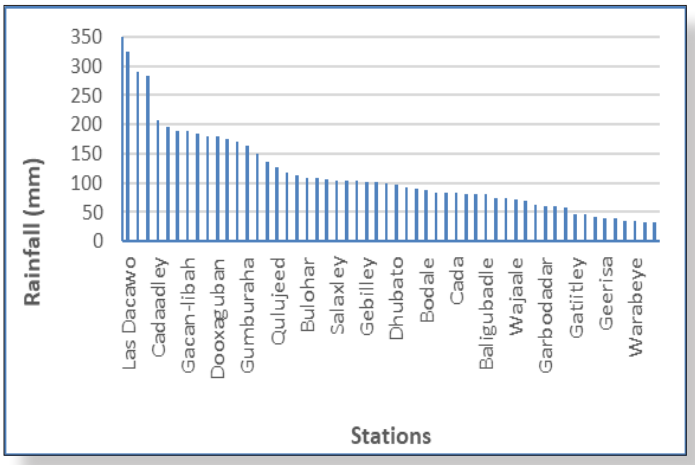

Figure 2: Cumulative Gu 2026 rainfall totals by station across Somaliland as of 20 May 2026

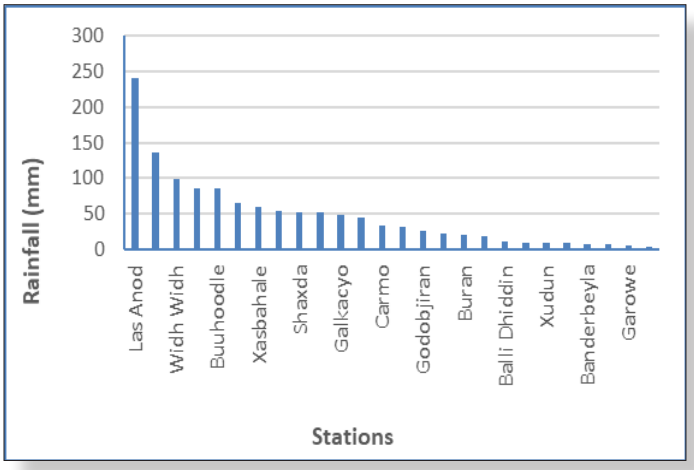

Figure 3: Cumulative Gu 2026 rainfall totals by station across Puntland as of 18 May 2026

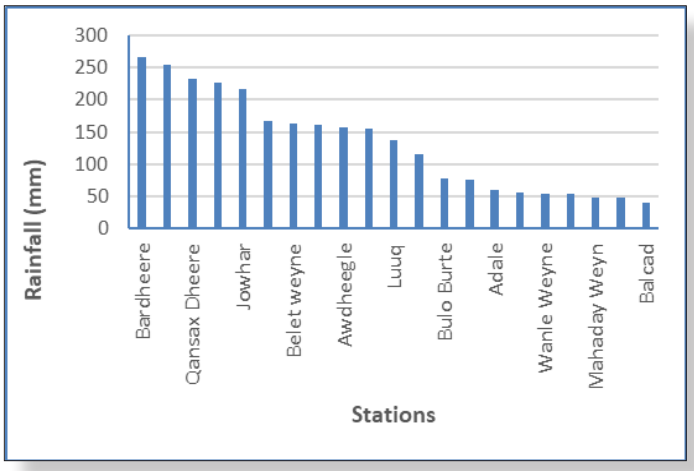

Figure 4: Cumulative Gu 2026 rainfall totals by station across South Central Somalia as of 18 May 2026

The experienced impacts therefore confirm the main operational message: meteorological recovery is underway in many areas, but livelihood recovery remains fragile and spatially uneven. Areas with poor seasonal rainfall performance, continuing water stress, high temperatures and weak livestock condition should remain under close monitoring, while flood-sensitive riverine areas along the Shabelle require continued preparedness.

Rainfall Forecast, Climate Drivers and Seasonal Outlook

The rainfall forecast for 21–27 May 2026 indicates mostly dry to light localized rainfall across Somalia **(Figure 5)**. Most areas are expected to receive minimal rainfall, with localized light rainfall pockets generally below 30 mm over parts of Sool, Nugaal, Bari, Mudug, Galgaduud, sections of the Hiraan/Shabelle corridor, and small isolated areas along the southern coastal belt.

The upstream Ethiopian catchments of the Juba and Shabelle rivers are also not showing a strong rainfall signal likely to generate major runoff into Somalia during the forecast week. This means that the current Shabelle flood sensitivity should mainly be linked to antecedent Gu rainfall, elevated river levels, lagged upstream runoff and weak riverbank conditions, rather than new heavy rainfall forecast for 21–27 May. The rainfall outlook therefore suggests limited additional contribution to river recharge during the week, although isolated showers may still support localized pasture regeneration and surface-water replenishment in some northern, central and riverine areas.

The Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) forecast initialized on 19 May 2026 does not indicate a strong organized convective signal favouring widespread rainfall over Somalia during the forecast period. This is consistent with the weekly forecast, which shows mostly dry to light localized rainfall rather than widespread organized rainfall. Therefore, weekly rainfall activity is expected to remain localized and weak, with limited hydrological significance for the Juba and Shabelle river systems.

At the seasonal scale, Somalia is nearing the end of the Gu season and transitioning toward the Hagaa/Karan period. The key seasonal focus now shifts to localized JJAS rainfall, heat stress and residual drought recovery. The JJAS outlook indicates normal to above-normal Karan rainfall over parts of northern Somalia, particularly Togdheer, Sanaag and parts of Bari, while below-normal Karan rainfall risk remains over Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed. In southern and central Somalia, normal to above-normal Hagaa rainfall is expected over parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Banadir, coastal Middle Shabelle, Ceel Dheer in Galgaduud and Xarardheere in Mudug. However, El Niño conditions developing from mid-2026 may suppress Ethiopia Kiremt rainfall during JJAS, reducing the likelihood of major Kiremt-driven riverine flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers during June–September. This does not mean flood preparedness is no longer needed. Rather, the main El Niño-linked flood concern for Somalia is expected to increase from the Deyr season, especially from October onward, when above-normal regional rainfall could raise the risk of both riverine and flash flooding.

The 2023 and 1997 analogue years provide useful supporting reference. The 2023 analogue points to stronger Karan rainfall in the north but weaker Hagaa rainfall in parts of the south, while the 1997 analogue points to broader above-normal rainfall across Somalia.

Taken together, these analogue years suggest better Karan potential in the north, greater Hagaa uncertainty in the south, and a mixed-to-wetter overall tendency, while reinforcing the need for early Deyr El Niño flood preparedness.

Overall, the operational message is that weekly rainfall during 21–27 May is unlikely to significantly increase river levels, but seasonal preparedness must remain forward-looking. Partners should continue monitoring short-term Shabelle flood sensitivity while also using the current lead time to prepare for possible Deyr 2026 El Niño-related flooding from October onward.

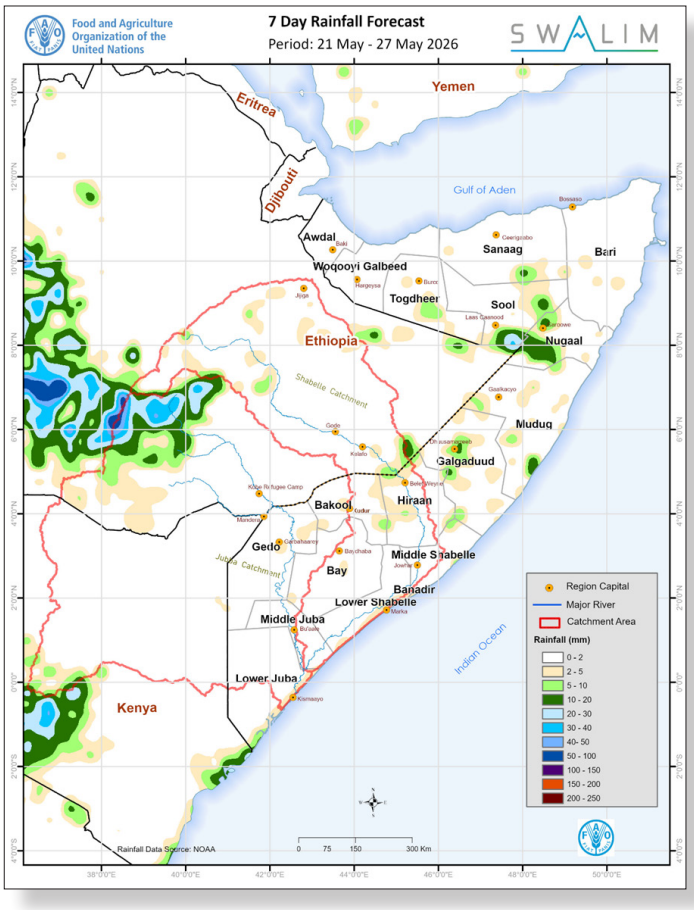

Figure 5: Seven-day rainfall forecast for Somalia and surrounding catchments for 21–27 May 2026, indicating mostly dry to light localized rainfall and no widespread hydrologically significant rainfall over the Juba and Shabelle catchments

Tempreture Forecast

Maximum temperature forecast

Maximum temperatures during 21–27 May 2026 are expected to remain high across most parts of Somalia. The expected spatial variation of maximum temperature is shown in Figure 6 and summarized below. District-level interpretation is based on the supplied Somalia administrative boundary map.

- **Very high daily maximum temperatures above 40°C** are forecast over the northern coastal and northeastern hot belts, including Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Lughaye district and northern parts of Zeylac and Baki districts in Awdal region; and localized parts of Bandarbeyla, Iskushuban and eastern/coastal sections of Bari region. Localized very high temperatures are also indicated along the immediate Gulf of Aden-facing hot belt.

- **Moderately high maximum temperatures of 35–40°C** are expected across vast areas of Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions. This category also covers much of Sool and Togdheer, including Caynabo, Xudun, Buuhoodle and Burco districts; large parts of Sanaag, including Ceel Afweyn, Laasqoray and parts of Ceerigaabo district; most inland parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, including areas around Borama, Gebiley and Hargeisa; and the central/northeastern districts of Garowe, Eyl, Jariiban, Galkacyo, Hobyo, Cadaado, Dhuusamarreeb and Cabudwaaq.
- **High maximum temperatures of 30–35°C** are likely over relatively moderated areas, including parts of western Gedo, sections of the Juba catchment near the Kenya border, localized parts of Bay and Bakool, and some inland/highland or transition zones in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Sanaag where the map shading shifts from orange-red to orange/yellow. Coastal moderation is also evident in narrow coastal strips where temperatures are slightly lower than adjacent inland areas.
- **Moderate maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are limited and mainly indicated over localized higher-elevation or moderated pockets, particularly in parts of the northwestern and northern highland zones, including localized areas around the Sanaag highlands/Ceerigaabo area and small pockets near the Awdal–Woqooyi Galbeed highland belt. 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.

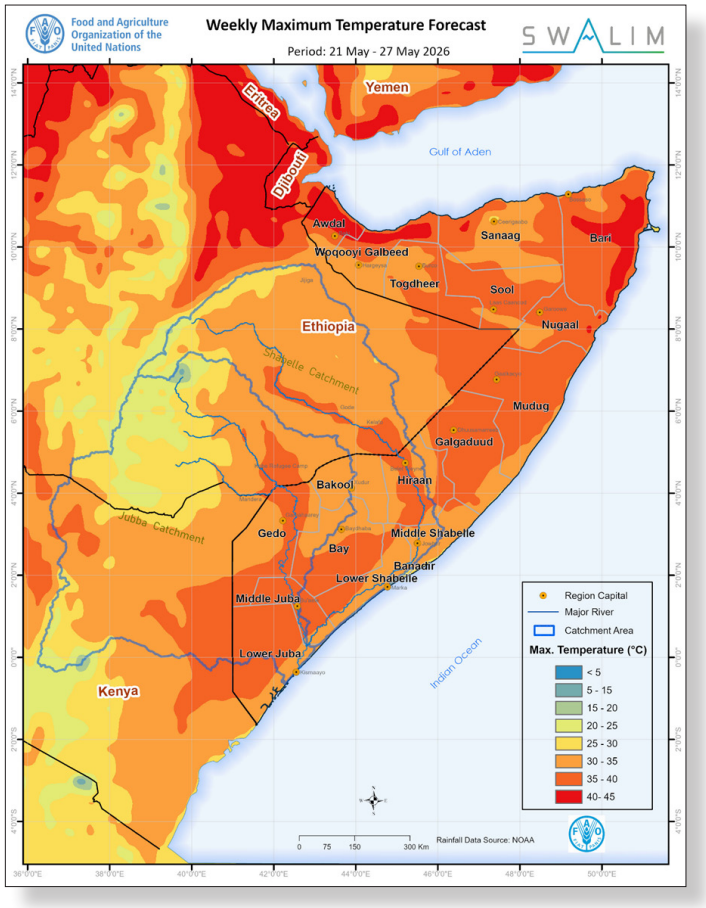

Figure 6: Forecast maximum temperatures over Somalia for 21–27 May 2026, showing widespread moderately high temperatures and localized very high heat stress areas in northern and northeastern lowlands.

Minimum temperature forecast

Minimum temperatures are expected to remain moderately warm across most parts of the country, with relatively warmer night-time conditions likely over central-eastern, northeastern and coastal-facing areas. 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 parts of Mudug, especially eastern and coastal-facing areas including Galkacyo, Hobyo and Xarardheere districts; parts of Nugaal, including Garowe and Eyl districts; parts of Bari, especially Bandarbeyla and coastal/northeastern sections; parts of Galgaduud, especially around Cadaado and eastern/coastal-facing Ceel Dheer areas; and localized coastal or near-coastal sections of Middle Shabelle and Banadir, including areas around Adan Yabaal, Cadale, Balcad and 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, including Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Nugaal and Bari regions.

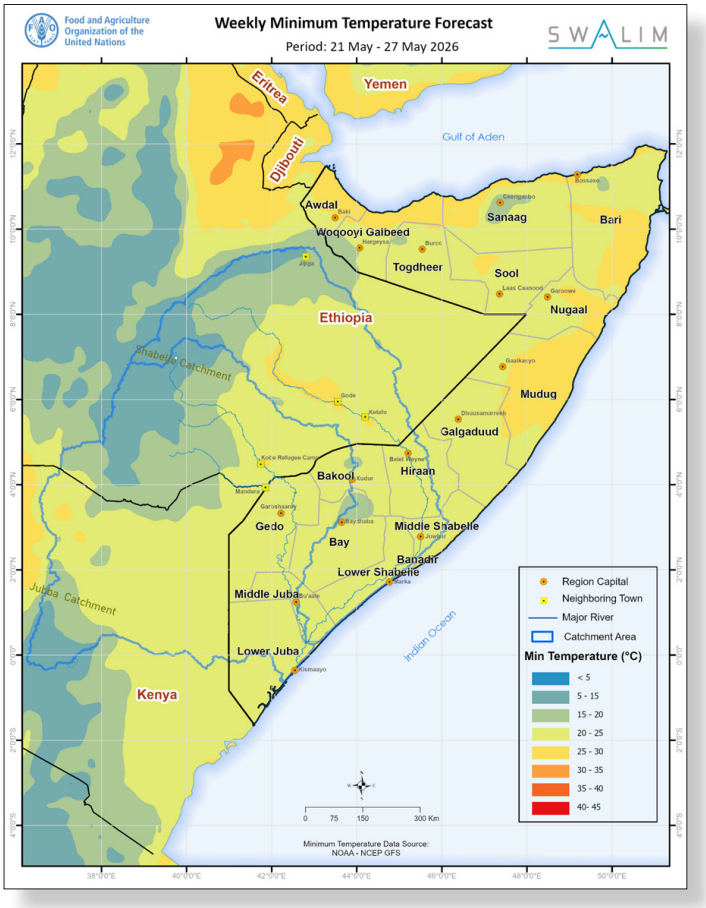

Figure 7: Forecast minimum temperatures over Somalia for 21–27 May 2026, showing moderately warm nights over most areas and localized warm-night stress in northeastern and central-eastern areas

This category also covers most inland parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, including areas around Borama, Baki, Gebiley and Hargeisa, as well as much of Las Anod, Taleex, Xudun, Caynabo, Ceel Afweyn, Laasqoray, Qardho, Bossaso, Iskushuban, Caluula, Burtinle, Dhuusamarreeb, Ceel Buur and Cabudwaaq districts.

- **Moderate minimum temperatures of 15–20°C** are mainly indicated over localized higher-elevation and moderated areas in the northwestern and northern highlands, including parts of southern Gebiley district in Woqooyi Galbeed, Sheikh district in Togdheer, localized areas around Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag, and small pockets in Qandala/Bari highland-influenced areas where the map shading supports this category.
- **Cool minimum temperatures below 15°C** are not widely indicated over Somalia. Any cooler pockets appear limited and localized, mainly outside the main Somali lowland areas or in small highland-influenced zones.

Warm night-time conditions, especially where minimum temperatures remain between 25–30°C, may reduce recovery from daytime heat and sustain stress on people, livestock and water demand in areas already experiencing high daytime temperatures.

Current River Level Analysis

River levels as of 21 May 2026 show that the Shabelle River remains the main flood-sensitive basin, while the Juba River remains below moderate flood-risk thresholds.

At Belet Weyne, the Shabelle River stands at 6.90 m, which is 0.40 m above the moderate flood-risk threshold of 6.50 m. Although the level declined slightly by 0.08 m compared to the previous week, it remains 0.92 m above the 2025 level and 1.36 m above the long-term mean, confirming continued flood sensitivity.

At Deefow, the newly installed upstream Shabelle gauge recorded 7.00 m, down by 0.44 m from the previous week. Since Deefow does not yet have established flood thresholds, long-term mean or historical comparison values, it should not be interpreted using threshold-based flood-risk categories.

However, its declining level suggests that upstream inflow into Somalia may be easing compared with the previous week.

At Bulo Burte, the river stands at 6.12 m, which remains 0.38 m below the moderate flood-risk threshold of 6.50 m. However, it rose by 0.26 m over the past week and is 1.63 m above the long-term mean, suggesting continued downstream propagation of elevated flows.

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 2** 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.

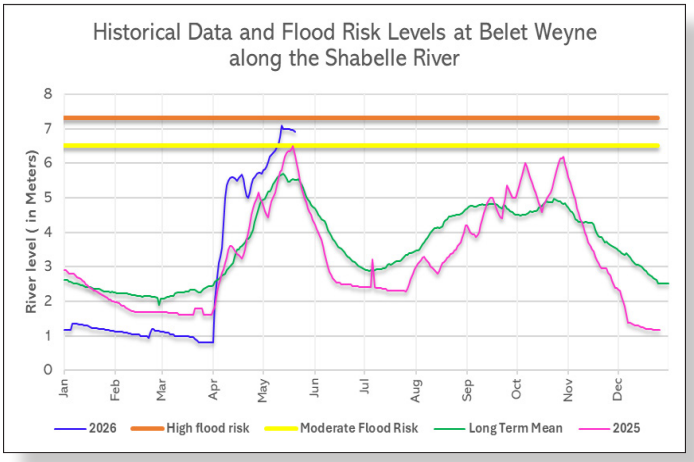

Figure 8: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne compared to long-term mean, 2025 levels and flood-risk thresholds as of 21 May 2026

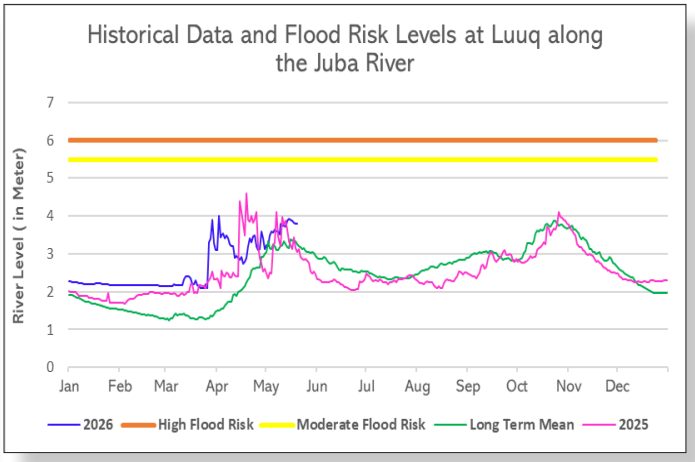

Figure 9: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq compared to long-term mean, 2025 levels and flood-risk thresholds as of 21 May 2026

River	Station	Current level (m)	Moderate flood threshold (m)	Status vs threshold	Weekly change (m)	Comparison with LTM	Operational interpretation
Juba	Dollow	3.66	4.50	0.84 m below threshold	−0.04	0.54 m above LTM	Below flood threshold; stable with no immediate flood concern.
Juba	Luuq	3.74	5.50	1.76 m below threshold	+0.02	0.53 m above LTM	Below flood threshold; continue routine monitoring.
Shabelle	Deefow	7.00	N/A	N/A	−0.44	N/A	Newly installed upstream gauge; declining level suggests easing upstream inflow, but no threshold-based interpretation yet.
Shabelle	Belet Weyne	6.90	6.50	0.40 m above threshold	−0.08	1.36 m above LTM	Still above moderate flood threshold; continued vigilance required.
Shabelle	Bulo Burte	6.12	6.50	0.38 m below threshold	+0.26	1.63 m above LTM	Rising and flood-sensitive; downstream propagation still active.
Shabelle	Jowhar	4.28	5.00	0.72 m below threshold	−0.62	0.24 m below LTM	Declining; threshold-based risk reduced, but weak riverbanks and local flooding risks remain.

Table 2: River level status along the Juba and Shabelle rivers as of 21 May 2026, showing current levels, comparison with moderate flood-risk thresholds, weekly changes, long-term mean conditions and operational flood-risk interpretation

Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- **Drought and Water Stress:** The forecast of mostly dry to light localized rainfall means that areas with poor Gu rainfall performance are unlikely to receive enough rainfall this week to fully reverse existing water and pasture deficits. Continued monitoring is needed in dry pockets of Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool and localized parts of Bay, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, especially where observed rainfall remains below both prorated and full Gu LTM.
- **Water and Pasture:** Localized light rainfall may support short-term pasture and water replenishment in parts of Sool, Nugaal, Bari, Galgaduud, Mudug and the Shabelle corridor, but the expected rainfall is not widespread enough to guarantee sustained recovery. In hot-and-dry areas, evapotranspiration may rapidly reduce soil moisture gains, limiting pasture regeneration and increasing livestock water demand.
- **Flood Risk:** The main flood concern remains the Shabelle River, especially at Belet Weyne, where the river remains above the moderate flood-risk threshold. However, the rainfall forecast does not show significant new rainfall over the Shabelle or Juba catchments, so additional forecast-driven riverine flood escalation is not expected during the week. Flood preparedness should nevertheless continue along the Shabelle corridor because elevated river levels, weak embankments and previous breakage points can still trigger localized flooding even without heavy new rainfall. Priority monitoring should continue around Deefow, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye.
- **Heat Stress:** High daytime temperatures and warm nights are likely to maintain heat stress across many areas. This may affect livestock, increase water demand, reduce human comfort and limit recovery from earlier drought conditions. The risk is highest where rainfall remains limited and where water sources are already under pressure.
- **Agriculture and Livelihoods:** In areas that have already received useful Gu rainfall, current moisture may continue supporting farming activities, pasture regeneration and livestock recovery. However, the forecast rainfall is unlikely to provide major new support for rainfed agriculture. Farmers in areas with rainfall deficits should remain cautious, while riverine communities along the Shabelle should continue monitoring flood and riverbank conditions. Livelihood recovery remains uneven. Even where rainfall has improved pasture and water availability, livestock disease, weak animal body condition, reduced livestock prices, food insecurity and market constraints may continue to affect households.

Key Operational Message

Gu rainfall has improved conditions in several areas, but recovery remains uneven and fragile. The coming week is expected to be mostly dry with only localized light rainfall, while high temperatures will continue to increase evapotranspiration and water demand. The Shabelle River remains the main flood-sensitive area due to elevated levels and antecedent runoff, but no major new forecast rainfall signal is expected over the Juba or Shabelle catchments during **21–27 May 2026**.

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www.faoswalim.org | swalim@fao.org