Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somalia Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 25 Nov - 01 Dec 2026

Review Summary:

- **Very dry week across the country. During 17–23 November, rain was reported at only four stations:** Banderbeyla (28.3 mm in 2 rainy days), Mogadishu (9.7 mm), Qansax Dheere (1.3 mm) and Adale (0.8 mm). Satellite estimates (IMERG, 18–24 November) indicate 8–13 mm over parts of Lower Juba and less than 1 mm over the river catchments in Ethiopia.
- **Seasonal totals are almost unchanged after the dry week.** By 23 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%) and Banderbeyla (126.7 mm, 316%), which recorded the highest weekly total. Mogadishu rose to 35% of its Deyr normal, while Borama (16%), Burao (21%) and Luuq (25%) remain far below normal.
- **River levels are falling on both rivers and remain well below flood-risk levels.** Belet Weyne fell from 3.76 m on 18 November to 3.00 m today, 3.50 m below its moderate flood-risk level. Bulo Burti (2.16 m), Dollow (2.32 m) and Luuq (2.34 m) are also falling, and Jowhar (3.30 m) is easing after a small rise to 3.50 m on 23 November.
- **Flood water in Jowhar district continues to recede**. Satellite images show about 46 km^2 of flood water in Jowhar district down from about 55 km^2 last week. Radio Ergo callers (12–18 November) reported river flooding on farms in Jowhar, while many callers in Galgaduud, Bay, the Juba valley and Gedo welcomed the rains.

Forecast Highlights:

- **Light rains in parts of the south.** Light rains of below 50 mm, with the highest totals of 10–20 mm, are forecast over parts of Belet Xaawo, Bardheere and Ceel Waaq districts in Gedo, Baydhaba and Bur Hakaba districts in Bay, Belet Weyne district in Hiraan and Qoryooley and Kurtunwaarey districts in Lower Shabelle.
- **Dry conditions over most of the country.** Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are forecast over the north, the centre, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, most of Bakool and the Juba valley.
- **Very little rain over the river catchments.** The mean forecast is 1.2 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne and 2.6 mm over the catchment upstream of Luuq, with only isolated patches of 10–50 mm over the far western headwaters in the Ethiopian highlands.
- **No riverine flood risk this week.** Levels at all gauges on the Shabelle and the Juba are expected to continue falling slowly and 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, Bulo Burti and Ceel Buur, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Dollow and Luuq.

REVIEW — OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCED IMPACTS

Observed Rainfall Conditions

Weekly rainfall (17–23 November 2026):

Dry conditions prevailed over almost the whole country during the week, after the heavy local falls in the south in the previous week. Rain was reported at only four stations: Banderbeyla in Bari region recorded the highest weekly total (28.3 mm in 2 rainy days), followed by Mogadishu in Banadir (9.7 mm in 1 day), Qansax Dheere in Bay region (1.3 mm in 1 day) and Adale in Middle Shabelle region (0.8 mm in 1 day). No rain was reported at the other stations in the south, the centre and the north, including Baidoa, Bualle, Balcad, Awdheegle, Bardheere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Dollow and Luuq.

Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) for 18–24 November, the latest seven-day period available and one day later than the station week, indicate light falls mainly over the Juba valley: 10–20 mm over Badhaadhe district in Lower Juba region (13 mm), 5–10 mm over Jamame (8 mm), Kismayo (8 mm) and Afmadow (6 mm) districts in Lower Juba region and Jilib district in Middle Juba region (6 mm), and 2–5 mm over Sablaale (3 mm) and Baraawe (3 mm) districts in Lower Shabelle region, Cadale district in Middle Shabelle region (2 mm) and Bualle district in Middle Juba region (2 mm).

Less than 2 mm is indicated over Bardheere district in Gedo region, Banadir, Marka district in Lower Shabelle region, Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region and Baydhaba district in Bay region, and no rain over Belet Weyne and Erigavo districts.

Deyr 2026 rainfall performance to date (1 Oct–23 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 23 November. 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%), Banderbeyla 126.7 mm (316%), Allaybaday 94.0 mm (304%), Malawle 88.0 mm (281%), Mataban 333.4 mm (275%), Gacan-libah 99.5 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%), Burtinle 143.8 mm (241%), Taleex 81.8 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%), Bulo Burti 157.1 mm (102%). No further station passed its full Deyr normal this week, as little rain fell. The Deyr normal is also exceeded at Alula 62.5 mm (551%), Balli Dhiddin 30.0 mm (286%), Baran (2) 13.4 mm (181%), Baran (1) 10.0 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%), Bur Hakaba 165.9 mm (96%), Xaaji Saalax 53.5 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%), 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%), Mogadishu 40.7 mm (35%), Dhubato 21.0 mm (33%), Salaxley

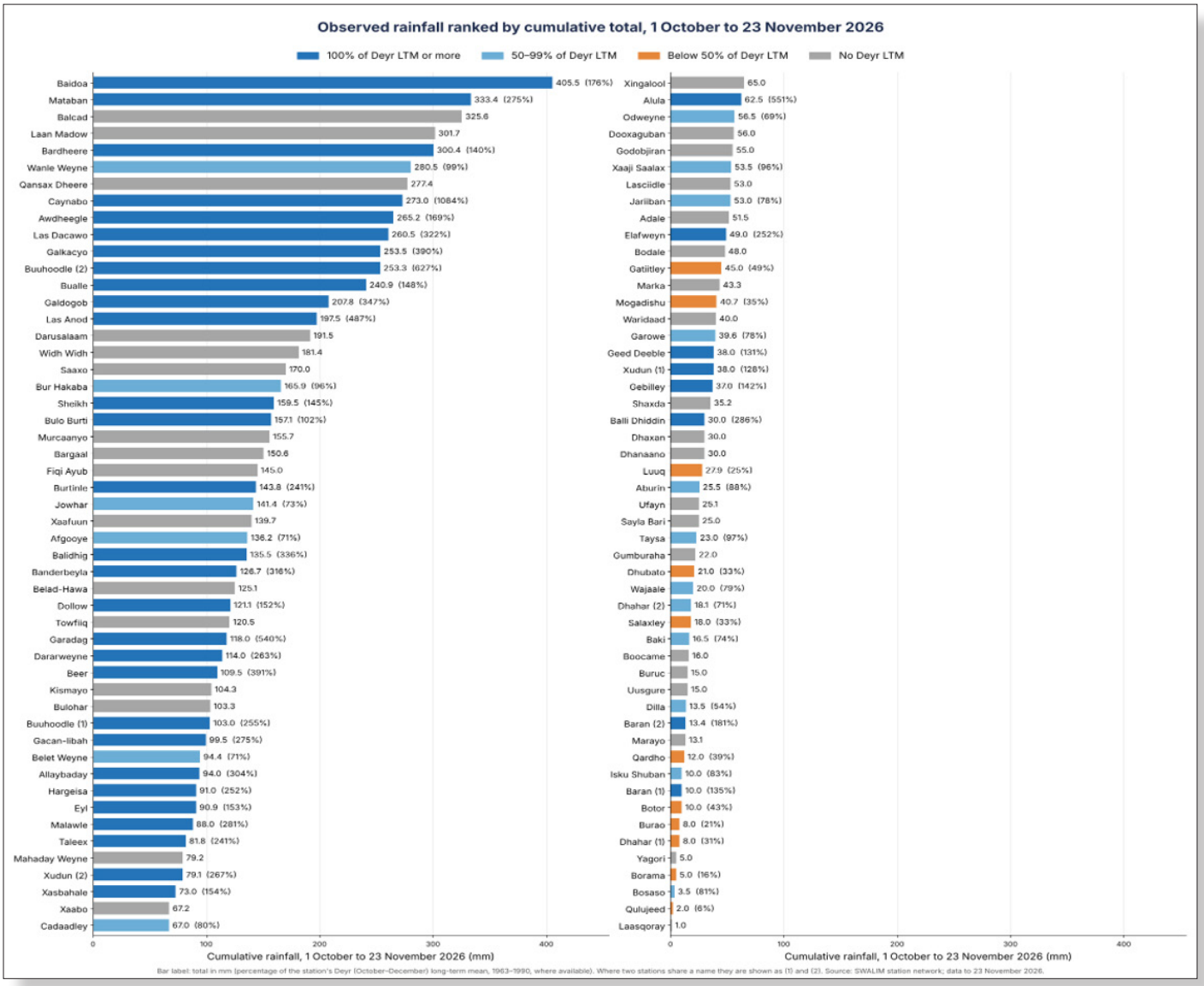

Figure 1: Observed station rainfall, 1 October to 23 November 2026, ranked from highest to lowest; bar colours show the percentage of the Deyr (October–December) LTM received

18.0 mm (33%), Dhahar (1) 8.0 mm (31%), Luuq 27.9 mm (25%), Burao 8.0 mm (21%), Borama 5.0 mm (16%), Qulujeed 2.0 mm (6%). Mogadishu, at 35%, is the only station in this class to have gained during the week.

The following stations have also recorded significant seasonal rains: Balcad (325.6 mm), Laan Madow (301.7 mm), Qansax Dheere (277.4 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), Bulohar (103.3 mm).

Observed River Levels

On the Shabelle River, levels fell at Deefow, Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti throughout the week as the small mid-November rise passed. Belet Weyne fell from 3.76 m on 18 November to 3.00 m today and is 0.18 m above last year's level on the same date but 0.69 m below the long-term mean. Satellite rainfall estimates (IMERG) indicate only 0.3 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne during 18–24 November. At Jowhar, the level rose from 2.68 m on 20 November to 3.50 m on 23 November as the earlier rise from Belet Weyne arrived, and has since eased to 3.30 m. All Shabelle gauges are well below their moderate flood-risk levels.

On the Juba River, Dollow and Luuq fell steadily during the week and are more than 2 m below their moderate flood-risk levels. Satellite rainfall estimates indicate an average of 0.7 mm over the catchment upstream of Dollow during 18–24 November.

Shabelle River:

- **Deefow** (upstream of Belet Weyne) fell by 0.96 m this week, from 2.39 m on 18 November to 1.43 m today.
- **The level at Belet Weyne** (Figure 2) fell by 0.76 m this week, from 3.76 m on 18 November to 3.00 m today, including 0.08 m in the last 24 hours. It is 3.50 m below the moderate flood-risk level (6.50 m) and 4.30 m below the high flood-risk level (7.30 m), 0.18 m above last year's level on the same date (2.82 m) and 0.69 m below the long-term mean (3.69 m).
- **Bulo Burti** fell by 0.14 m this week, from 2.30 m on 18 November to 2.16 m today, including 0.04 m in the last 24 hours. It is 4.34 m below its moderate threshold (6.50 m) and 1.17 m below last year's level on the same date (3.33 m).
- **Jowhar** rose by 0.40 m this week, from 2.90 m on 18 November to 3.30 m today, after reaching 3.50 m on 23 November, and fell by 0.10 m in the last 24 hours. It is 1.70 m below its moderate flood-risk level (5.00 m) and 1.20 m above last year's level on the same date (2.10 m). Standing water in Jowhar district comes from earlier river breakages rather than from high river levels (see Experienced Impacts).

Juba River:

- **Dollow** fell by 0.54 m this week, from 2.86 m on 18 November to 2.32 m today, including 0.04 m in the last 24 hours. It is 2.18 m below its moderate threshold (4.50 m) and 0.20 m below last year's level on the same date (2.52 m).
- **Luuq** (Figure 3) fell by 0.44 m this week, from 2.78 m on 18 November to 2.34 m today, including 0.04 m in the last 24 hours. It is 3.16 m below its moderate threshold (5.50 m), 0.22 m below last year's level (2.56 m) and 0.50 m below the long-term mean (2.84 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.

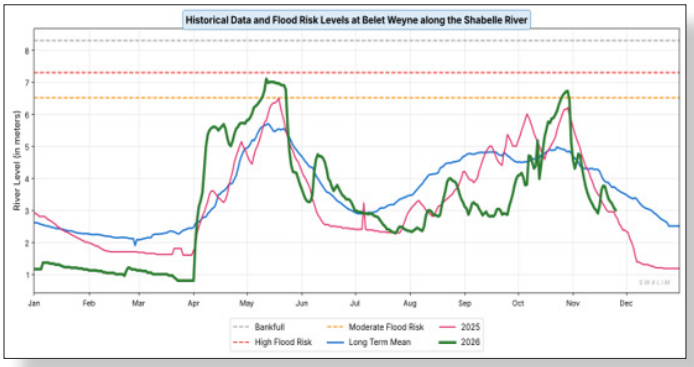

Figure 2: Shabelle River at Belet Weyne — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

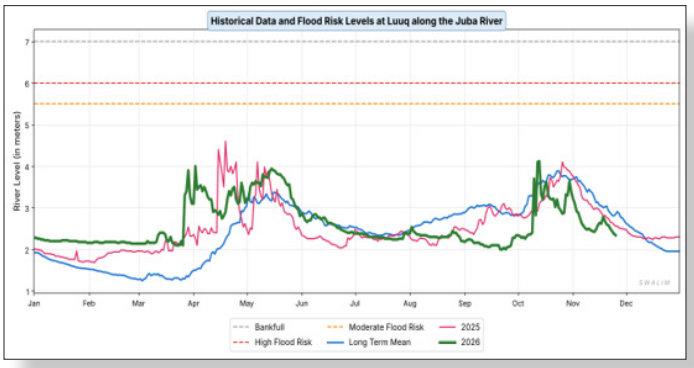

Figure 3: Juba River at Luuq — 2026 to date vs 2025, LTM and flood-risk levels

Experienced Impacts

According to the Radio Ergo Audience Feedback Report (12–18 November 2026), the latest report available, which largely precedes the station rainfall week, many callers in the central and southern regions welcomed the rains. Two callers in Jowhar in Middle Shabelle reported that their farms had been flooded by the river, one saying the farms were all they had, a caller in Belet Weyne asked for regular forecast updates on the flood situation, and a caller in Cabudwaaq asked how to cope with floods.

A caller in Kismayo said heavy rain had fallen without causing harm, a caller in Bardheere said they had been spared from floods, and a caller in Mubarak camp in Dollow appealed for food, water and shelter. Satellite flood mapping (Copernicus Global Flood Monitoring, Sentinel-1) for the seven days to 25 November detected about 46 km² of flood water in Jowhar district, down from about 55 km² in the previous week, and only small areas of 1–2 km² in Balcad, Afgooye and Wanle Weyne districts.

Good rains were reported in Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Balanbale, Godinlabe and Guriceel in Galgaduud, where callers said water catchments had filled and livestock had recovered, Donyo-ad in Hiraan, El-ad and Jowhar in Middle Shabelle, Afgooye and Qoryooley in Lower Shabelle, Baidoa in Bay, where a caller said beans and maize were thriving, Bualle and Sakow in Middle Juba, Kismayo and Goobweyn in Lower Juba, where bananas and lemons were almost ready for harvest, Bardheere in Gedo, where callers said water catchments had been refilled, and parts of Togdheer and Bari, where livestock were giving birth. Callers in Bardheere and in farming areas of the south and centre reported more mosquitoes and asked for bed nets.

Crop pests and diseases were reported on mangoes, rice, maize and grain in Jowhar and Middle Shabelle, on tomatoes in Mataban and Konge, on sorghum in Beled-amin in Bay, on crops in Wanle Weyne, Baidoa, Toos-weyne and Dollow and on mangoes in Jamame, and a caller in Mudug reported locust swarms damaging crops. Livestock diseases were reported, including CCPP and foot-and-mouth disease in goats in Guriceel and Hurshe in Galgaduud, mouth sores in goats in Kismayo and botulism, and a caller in Bur Hakaba said the veterinary medicines in use were ineffective and possibly fake.

At the same time, a caller in Garadag said livestock were still dying from drought and water shortage, callers in Isku Shuban and elsewhere in Bari reported drought and little rain, a caller in Mahas in Hiraan reported drought and conflict, callers in Mokyo village and elsewhere in Middle Shabelle reported drought and intense heat, and callers in Dollow, Luuq and elsewhere in Gedo reported intense heat and food shortages.

The rains received since 1 October continue to support water and pasture 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, although the dry week has started to reduce surface water. 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, Qardho has received 39% and callers in Isku Shuban report drought, over Burao district in Togdheer (21%), and in parts of Sanaag, where Dhahar (1) has received 31% of its Deyr normal and callers in Garadag report livestock deaths. Locally dry pockets also remain around Mahas in Hiraan and in parts of Middle Shabelle, including Mokyo village, where callers reported drought and heat.

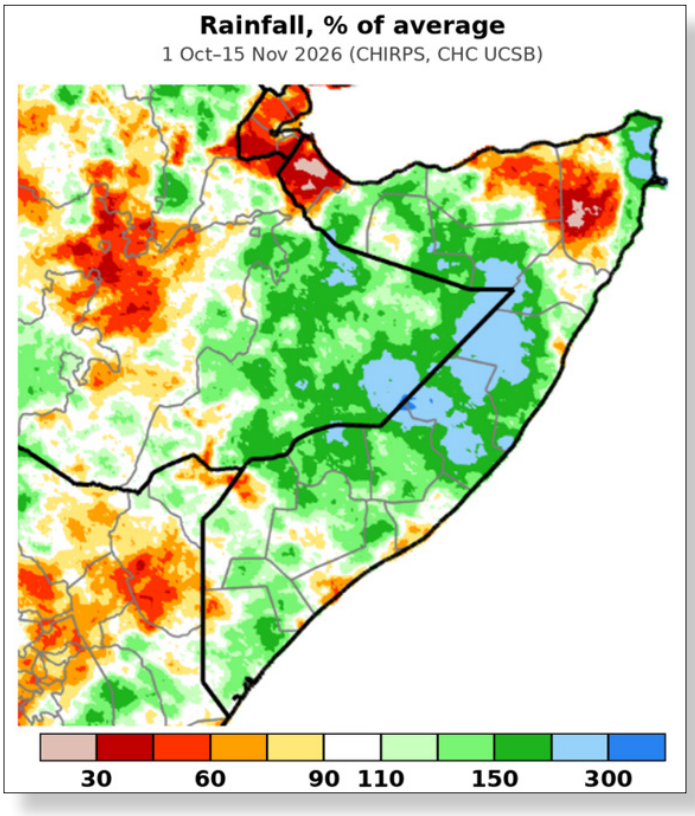

Figure 4: CHIRPS rainfall as a percentage of average, 1 October to 15 November 2026 (Climate Hazards Center, UC Santa Barbara)

FORECAST — EXPECTED CONDITIONS (25 NOVEMBER TO 1 DECEMBER 2026)

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS model forecasts, dry conditions are expected over most of Somalia this week, with light rains mainly over parts of Gedo, Bay, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle. The expected rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 5 and summarized below:

- **Light rains of below 50 mm** are expected over parts of Belet Xaawo district (10–20 mm over about a sixth of the district), Bardheere and Ceel Waaq districts in Gedo region, Baydhaba and Bur Hakaba districts in Bay region, Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region and Qoryooley (10–20 mm over about a sixth of the district) and Kurtunwaarey districts in Lower Shabelle region, where the highest totals of 10–20 mm are forecast.
- **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, Banadir, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba regions, Galgaduud and Bakool regions, Bulo Burti and Jalalaqsi districts in Hiraan region, Marka, Afgooye, Baraawe, Sablaale and Wanle Weyne districts in Lower Shabelle region, Diinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts in Bay region, Luuq, Dollow and Garbahaarey districts in Gedo region and Middle Juba region. The chances of very light rains are highest over Marka district (5–10 mm over about a third of the district), Sakow district in Middle Juba region (about a third), Adan Yabaal district in Middle Shabelle region (about a quarter), Ceel Dheer district in Galgaduud region, Waajid and Xudur districts in Bakool region, Qansax Dheere district, Garbahaarey district and Jalalaqsi district.

- **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 10–50 mm over the far western headwaters in the Ethiopian highlands and patches of 5–20 mm over the Kenyan part of the Juba catchment near Mandera. The mean forecast is 1.2 mm over the catchment upstream of Belet Weyne and 2.6 mm over the catchment upstream of Luuq.

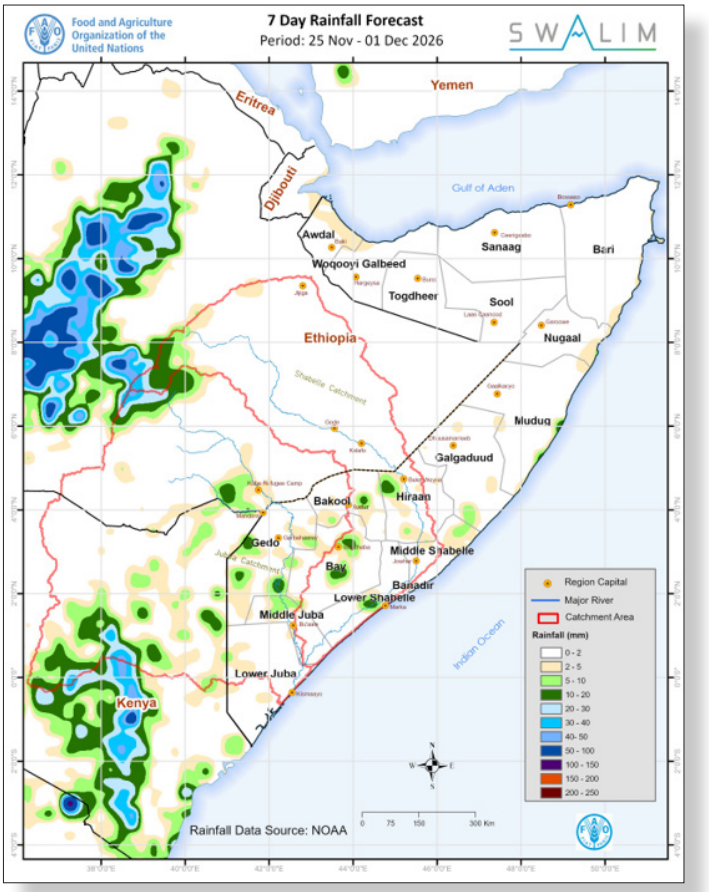

Figure 5: Cumulative rainfall forecast, 25 November to 1 December 2026

Extended outlook (10-day forecast, 25 November–4 December 2026): The CHIRPS-GEFS 10-day rainfall forecast confirms mostly dry conditions over Somalia into early December. Rainfall of 5–10 mm is indicated over about half of Sakow district in Middle Juba region, about two-fifths of Bardheere district in Gedo region and about a third of Afmadow district in Lower Juba region, where totals locally reach 10–20 mm, with 2–5 mm over most of Bualle district in Middle Juba region, about half of Middle Shabelle region, about a quarter of Lower Shabelle region and parts of Bandarbeyla district in Bari region. Dry conditions with chances of very light rains are indicated over the rest of the country, including all of Hiraan, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions and most of Bay region. Over the river catchments, rainfall of 10–50 mm is confined to the far western headwaters of the Shabelle and the Juba in the Ethiopian highlands, with 2–10 mm over the Kenyan part of the Juba catchment, so no significant rise in river levels is expected before 4 December. The ICPAC, UK Met Office and Copernicus seasonal outlooks still favour wetter than usual conditions over the region into early 2027, so rains may return later in December.

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 +2.67°C for the week ending 22 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 but weakening. The Bureau of Meteorology's weekly IOD index was +0.53°C for the week ending 22 November, and the IOD is expected to keep weakening and return to neutral in December. A positive IOD warms the western Indian Ocean and, together with El Niño, has favoured above-normal rainfall over the Horn of Africa this season; as it fades, El Niño becomes the main driver.

Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO): The MJO is over the Indian Ocean in phases 2 and 3. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (23 November) shows differing forecasts for the next two weeks: dynamical guidance returns the MJO towards phase 1 over Africa and the western Indian Ocean, while statistical guidance moves it east towards the Maritime Continent and western Pacific, which usually reduces rainfall over East Africa. This mixed signal is consistent with the mostly dry week forecast over Somalia; rains may return later in the season as El Niño continues to favour above-normal rainfall.

Temperature Forecast

Maximum Temperatures:

Maximum temperatures during 25 November–1 December 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 nearly all of Gedo region, Middle Juba region, Lower Juba region except parts of Jamame district, Bur Hakaba, Diinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts and about a quarter of Baydhaba district in Bay region, Afgooye, Kurtunwaarey, Qoryooley, Sablaale and Wanle Weyne districts and about a third of Baraawe district in Lower Shabelle region, Rab Dhuure and most of Waajid districts in Bakool region, Jalalaqsi and most of Bulo Burti districts and nearly half of Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region, Jowhar district and about a third of Balcad and a quarter of Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region, and Ceel Buur and parts of Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel Dheer districts in Galgaduud 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 Mudug, Nugaal and Sool regions, most of Bari region (Bandarbeyla, Isku Shuban and Qardho districts), Cabudwaaq and Cadaado and most of Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel Dheer districts in Galgaduud region, Ceel Barde, Tayeeglow and Xudur districts in Bakool region, Banadir, Marka and most of Baraawe districts in Lower Shabelle region, Cadale and most of Balcad and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region, Burao, Buuhoodle and most of Odweyne districts in Togdheer region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Lughaye and Zeylac districts in Awdal region.
- **Moderate daily maximum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Borama and most of Baki districts in Awdal region, Hargeisa and Gebilley districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Sheikh district in Togdheer region, Sanaag region (Erigavo, Elafweyn and Laasqoray districts), and Bosaso, Alula and Qandala districts in Bari region. Temperatures over parts of Erigavo district 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 cool nights over the northern highlands. The expected spatial variation in minimum temperature is shown in Figure 7 and summarized below:

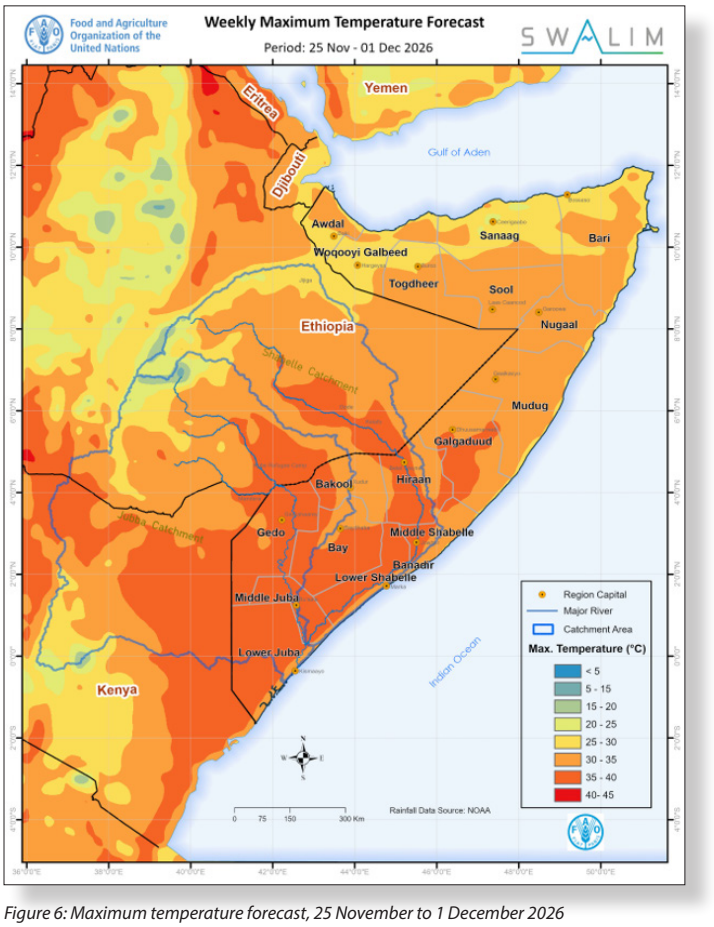

Figure 6: Maximum temperature forecast, 25 November to 1 December 2026

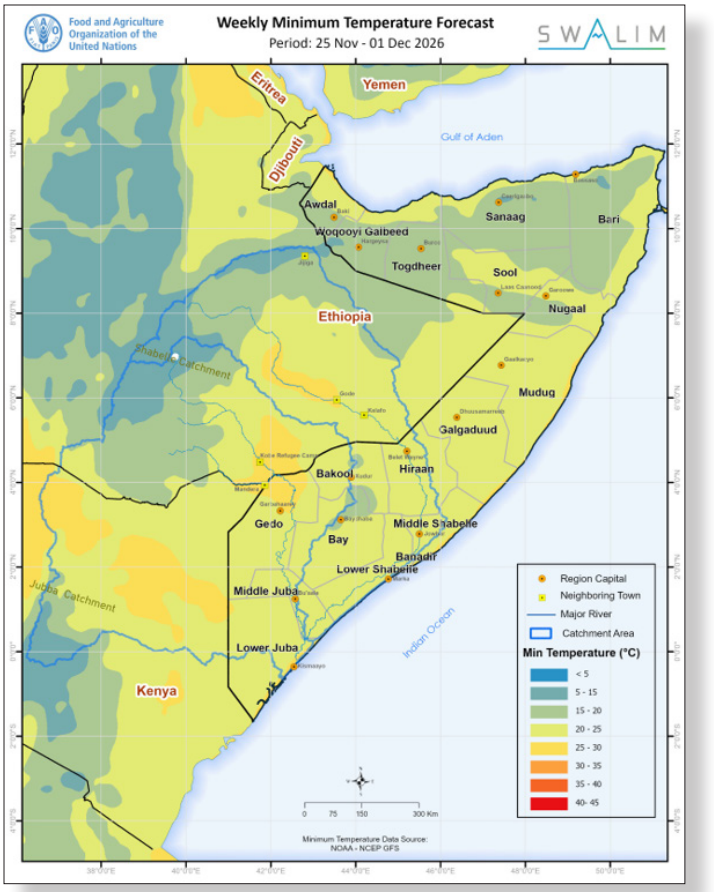

Figure 7: Minimum temperature forecast, 25 November to 1 December 2026

- **High minimum temperatures of 25–30°C** are likely over Dollow district and about half of Luuq district in Gedo region, and over about a fifth of Belet Xaawo district and parts of Garbahaarey district in Gedo region and parts of Jamame and Kismayo districts in Lower Juba region.
- **Moderately high minimum temperatures of 20–25°C** are expected across nearly all of southern and central Somalia, including Banadir and Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud and Mudug regions and the rest of Gedo region, and over Eyl and most of Garowe districts in Nugaal region, Xudun district in Sool region, Bandarbeyla and Alula districts in Bari region, Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and Lughaye and Zeylac districts and about half of Baki district 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 about half of Isku Shuban districts in Bari region, Burtinle district in Nugaal region, and Caynabo, Las Anod and Taleex districts in Sool region, with cooler nights of 5–15°C over about a fifth of Gebilley district and parts of Qandala district.

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 no riverine flood risk this week. All gauges on the Shabelle are falling or easing and are well below their moderate flood-risk levels, with Belet Weyne 3.50 m and Jowhar 1.70 m below them, and with very little rain forecast over the catchment (1.2 mm on average upstream of Belet Weyne), levels are expected to continue falling slowly.

On the Juba, Dollow and Luuq are more than 2 m below their moderate levels, and with little rain (2.6 mm on average) forecast over the catchment they are expected to keep falling.
Standing flood water from earlier river breakages persists in Jowhar district, although it continues to recede. The light rains of 10–20 mm forecast over parts of Qoryooley and Kurtunwaarey districts in Lower Shabelle and over parts of Bay, Hiraan and Gedo are not expected to cause flooding but may cause local ponding in low-lying areas.

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 continue to decline under a second dry and hot week. Water stress is likely to persist and may worsen around Garadag and in other parts of Sanaag, where callers reported livestock deaths, in Qardho (39% of the Deyr normal) and Isku Shuban districts in Bari, where callers reported drought, in Burao district in Togdheer (21%) and Borama district in Awdal (16%), and around Mahas in Hiraan and the dry pockets of Middle Shabelle, where callers reported drought and heat.

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 Waajid in western Bakool, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burti and parts of Belet Weyne in Hiraan, Jowhar and parts of Balcad and Adan Yabaal in Middle Shabelle, and Ceel Buur and parts of Dhuusamarreeb and Ceel Dheer in Galgaduud, with warm nights of 25–30°C at Dollow and Luuq. Callers in Gedo already report intense heat affecting people, crops and livestock, and with little rain forecast, heat stress, water demand and the drying of surface water are expected to increase.

Agriculture and Food Security: Crop conditions remain good over Bay, Bakool, Gedo and the Juba valley, where callers in Baidoa, Bualle, Sakow and Bardheere report thriving crops and callers in Lower Juba report bananas and lemons almost ready for harvest. A second hot and mostly dry week may stress young crops, especially in Gedo, where callers report heat damage to crops, and in Bay and Hiraan. Crop pests are widespread in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Wanle Weyne, Dollow and Jamame and may spread under warm conditions, a caller in Mudug reports locust swarms damaging crops, and some farmers in Bay lack access to pesticides.

Livestock and Rangeland: Pasture and water are expected to remain good across Galgaduud, Hiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool and most of Togdheer and Bari, where callers report that livestock have recovered and are giving birth. Livestock diseases reported by callers, including CCPP and foot-and-mouth disease in goats in Galgaduud, mouth sores in goats in Kismayo and botulism, may spread where herds gather at water points, and callers in Bur Hakaba report ineffective, possibly fake, veterinary medicines. Around Garadag, livestock losses to drought are expected to continue without water support.

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, 25 November). Dry conditions are expected along almost the entire coastline, with chances of very light rains along the Lower Shabelle coast around Marka. Daytime maxima of 35–40°C along the Lower Juba coast and around Kismayo will shorten the time catch can be kept fresh without ice, and a caller in Baraawe reported that the price of fish had fallen from $3 to $0.5 per kilo.

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 1.70 m below its moderate level after a small rise to 3.50 m on 23 November, and flood water in Jowhar district receding, the low river levels and dry week remain an opportunity to close breakages, drain standing water and inspect reinforced embankment sections before any return of heavy rains over the Ethiopian highlands in December.

Advisory Recommendations

- **For JOSP implementing partners and communities in Jowhar and Balcad:** River levels at Jowhar are low and easing after a small rise, and flood water from earlier breakages is receding. Teams are advised to close breakages, drain standing water and reinforce weak embankment sections during the dry week, and to support farmers whose fields were flooded, sharing any findings with SWALIM and SoDMA.

- **For communities and humanitarian actors in flood-affected areas and displacement sites (Jowhar and Dollow):** Displaced families, including those in Mubarak camp in Dollow, should be supported with shelter, food, safe drinking water and mosquito nets, and standing water around settlements should be drained to reduce malaria risk.

- **For farmers in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Hiraan and Middle and Lower Shabelle:** Farmers are advised to conserve soil moisture through mulching and timely weeding during the hot, mostly dry week, to report crop pests and locust sightings to agricultural extension services and to use recommended pesticides, and to plan the harvest and safe storage of maturing crops in Lower Juba while conditions are dry.

- **For WASH, health, nutrition and livestock actors:** Water support should be scaled up around Garadag and in other drought-affected parts of Sanaag, in Isku Shuban and Qardho in Bari and around Mahas in Hiraan, and continued in Burao and Borama districts and the dry pockets of Middle Shabelle. Malaria prevention and the distribution of mosquito nets should be stepped up in Bardheere and the farming areas of the south and centre, nutrition support should be strengthened for the malnourished children and mothers reported by callers in Belet Weyne, Cabudwaaq and Dollow, and livestock vaccination and treatment against CCPP, foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases should be scaled up, with checks on the quality of veterinary medicines sold in Bur Hakaba.

- **For fishing communities along the Lower Shabelle, Banadir and Lower Juba coasts (Marka, Baraawe, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Badhaadhe, Jamame and the Bajuni islands):** Fishers are advised to expect mostly dry and hot conditions, 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 falling on both the Shabelle and the Juba and remain well below moderate flood-risk levels, with Belet Weyne at 3.00 m today, below its long-term mean, so there is no riverine flood risk this week. The past week was very dry, with rain reported at only four stations, and flood water in Jowhar district continues to recede. This week, dry conditions are forecast over most of the country, with light rains of 10–20 mm over parts of Gedo, Bay, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle, very little rain over the Ethiopian catchments and temperatures of 35–40°C over much of the south. A very strong El Niño continues to favour above-normal rainfall into early 2027, so the dry spell should be used to close breakages, drain standing water and repair embankments before rains return, while water support is scaled up in drought-affected parts of Sanaag, Bari, Burao and Borama and in the dry pockets of Hiraan and Middle Shabelle.

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