

## SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 26 November to 2 December 2025

### Review Summary:

- Most areas remained dry over the past week, with only very light and localized rains reported in Bari, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Gedo.
- Seasonal rainfall totals remain well below normal, especially across southern regions, and upstream catchments in Ethiopia have also stayed dry.
- River levels on both the Juba and Shabelle continued to decline and are now far below flood thresholds.
- Community feedback indicates worsening drought, including water shortages, livestock deaths, crop failure, heat stress, and population displacement across northern, central, and southern regions.

### Forecast Highlight:

- Dry conditions will persist across Somalia during 26 November – 2 December, with only isolated light rains expected in parts of Jubaland and a few coastal pockets.
- Somaliland, Puntland, and central regions will remain dry.
- Hot daytime temperatures (35–40°C in the south and warm nights will maintain a dry, heat-intensifying airmass.
- River levels along the Juba and Shabelle will continue to fall, and flood risk remains very low.

### Review of Observed Weather and Experienced Impacts

#### Observed Rainfall Conditions

Dry conditions prevailed throughout most parts of the country during the week from 18 to 24 November 2025 with very light rainfall recorded in the following stations: Mataban (9.0 mm) in Hiraan region; Bu'aale (6.5 mm) in Middle Juba region; Murcaanyo (4.1 mm) and Caluula (3.3 mm) in Bari region and Jowhar (1.6 mm) in Middle Shabelle region. Satellite rainfall estimates also report very light rains in some parts of Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle. Dry conditions prevailed over Juba and Shabelle River catchments within Somalia and over their upper catchments 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:

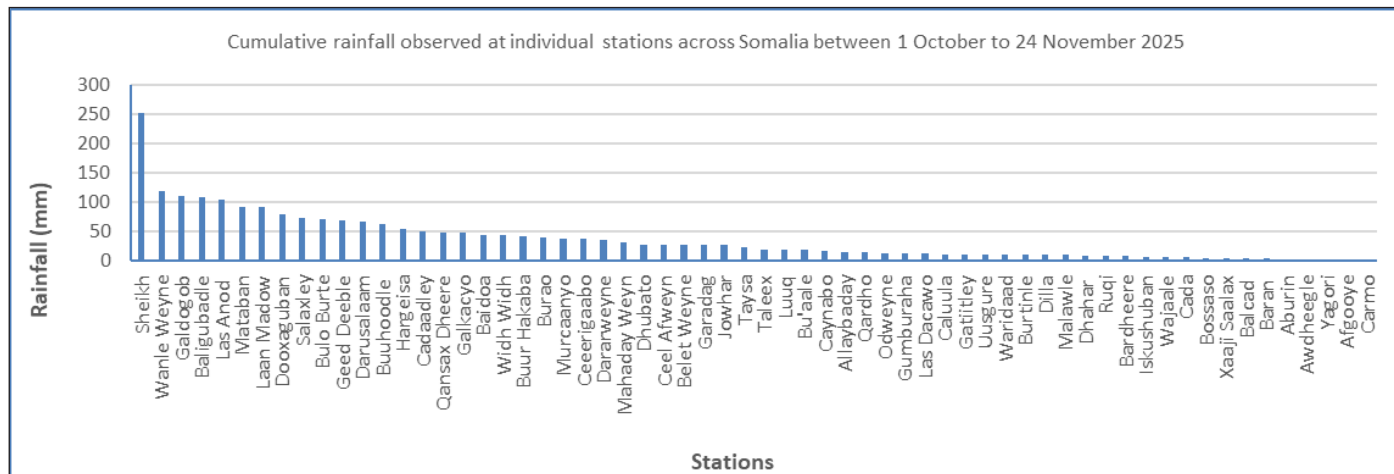
Mataban (92.5 mm) and Bulu Burte (72.1 mm) in Hiraan region; Laan Madow (91.4 mm) and Darusalaam (66.2 mm) in Mudug region;; Dooxaguban (78.5 mm), Salaxley (73.0 mm), Geed Deeble (70.0 mm), Hargeisa (54.0 mm) and Cadaadley (50.0 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed, and Buuhoodle (61.9 mm) in Togdheer region.

#### Observed River Levels

Water levels along the Shabelle and Juba Rivers continue to decline, with all stations now well below flood risk thresholds. Along the Shabelle River, large drops have been observed at Belet Weyne, Bulu Burte, and Jowhar. Along the Juba River at both Dollow and Luuq, levels continue to fall, staying well below flood risk and below last year, with values near or slightly below LTM.

#### Experienced Drought Impacts

Deyr rains particularly in November remain below normal across Somalia, with most areas in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Bakool experiencing deficits greater than 100 mm, meaning totals are less than 50% of climatological



Graph 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somalia between 1 October to 24 November 2025

averages. These poor Deyr rains, combined with above-normal temperatures, have intensified drought conditions nationwide.

Community feedback from Radio Ergo (13–19 November 2025) confirms widespread impacts across northern, central, and southern regions, including water shortages, weakened and dying livestock, crop failure, and rising heat stress, particularly in parts of Hirshabelle. Livestock concerns were most common, with herders reporting Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), cowpox, parasites, poor body condition, and mortality, and seeking veterinary support.

Callers also highlighted health and nutrition challenges, including cholera, malaria, malnutrition, and mental health stress, alongside increasing food insecurity, inflation pressures, and loss of income opportunities. Only a small number of callers, mainly from Galgaduud, Hirshabelle, and Gedo, reported rainfall, noting high variability and limited recovery. Environmental degradation, including deforestation for charcoal, was also mentioned. Notably, women made up more than half of all callers, indicating heightened vulnerability and active engagement in reporting conditions.

## Forecast of the Weather for the Period 26 November to 2 December 2025

### Rainfall Forecast

Based on NOAA-NCEP GFS, dry conditions are expected to prevail in most parts of the country with chances of very light rains in some parts of Jubaland (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions are also expected over the entire Shabelle River catchment. Light isolated rains are expected over the Juba River catchments within and outside Somalia.

### Temperature Forecast:

#### Daily Maximum Temperature

Daily maximum temperatures are expected to range from 35 °C to 40 °C in southern regions, 30 °C to 35 °C in central regions, and 25 °C to 30 °C across most parts of Woqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Sanaag and northern Bari (**Figure 2**). The ocean cooling influence remains confined to a very narrow coastal strip. The spatial distribution of maximum temperatures is as follows:

**Very high maximum temperatures (35 °C – 40 °C)** are likely over most inland areas of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle regions; Qansax Dheere, Dinsoor, and Buur Hakaba districts (Bay); Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Garbahaarey, Luuq, and Dollow districts (Gedo); Rab Dhuure and Waajid districts (Bakool); Jowhar and Jalalaqsi districts and central parts of both Bulo Burte and Belet Weyne districts (Hiraan); areas on the border of Ceel Buur and Ceel Dheer districts (Galgaduud). Compared to last week, the area under such temperature conditions extends slightly northward into southern Balcad, inland Afgooye, and Marka interior zones. **High maximum temperatures (30 °C – 35 °C)** are likely over most of Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Banadir regions; Ceel Waaq district (Gedo); Tayeeglow, Xudur and Ceel Barde districts (Bakool); Baydhaba district (Bay); Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts (Middle

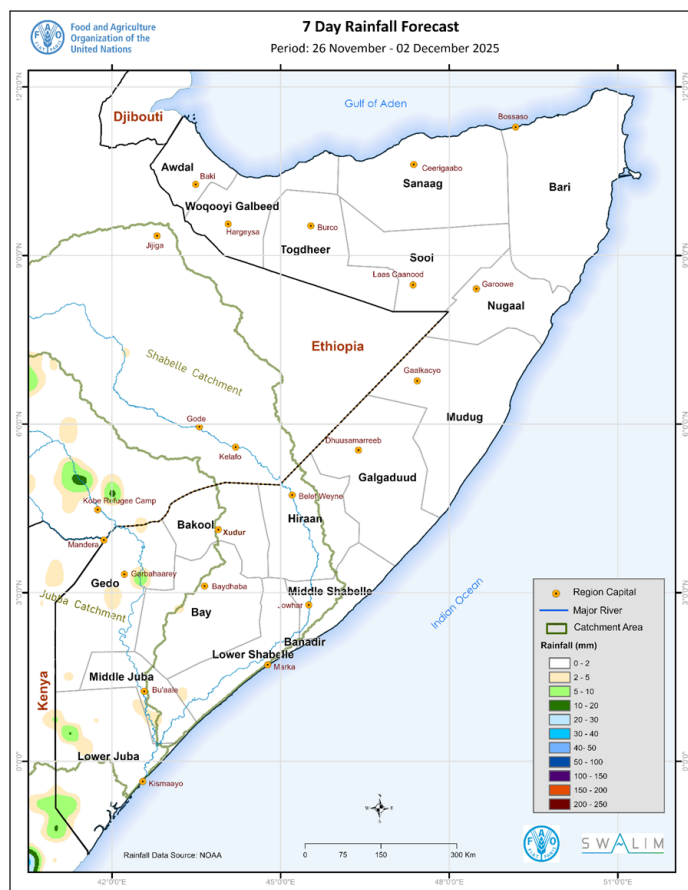


Figure 1: Cumulative weekly rainfall forecast over Somalia from 26 November to 2 December 2025

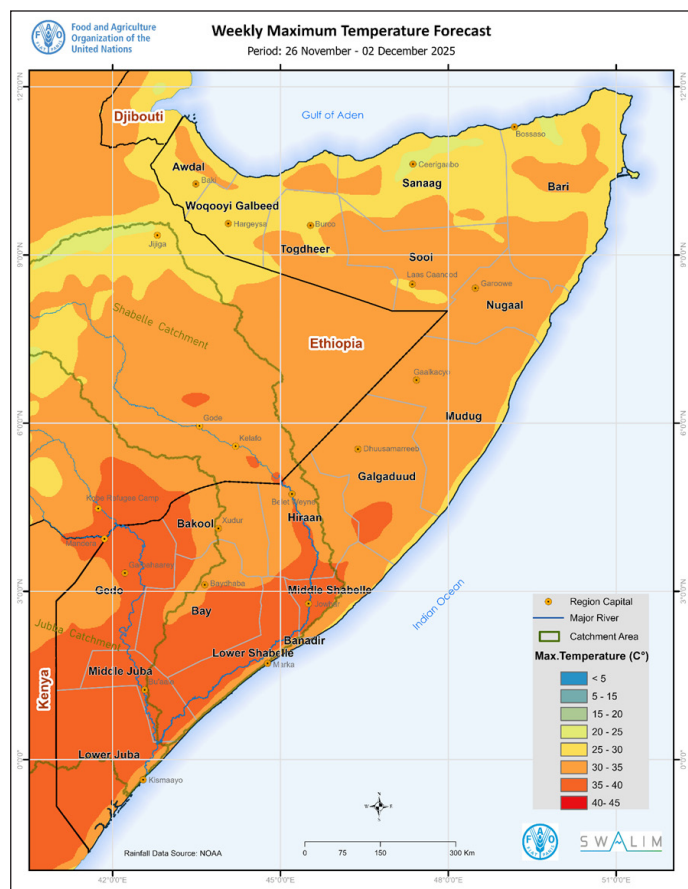


Figure 2: Maximum temperature forecast (°C) over Somalia from 26 November to 2 December 2025

Shabelle); Dhuusamarreeb, Cadaado and Cabudwaaq districts (Galgaduud); Qardho and Bandarbeyla districts and inland parts of Iskushuban district (Bari); Buuhodle district and southern parts of both Burco and Owdweyne districts (Togdheer); inland parts of Ceel Afweyn district, southern parts of both Laasqoray and Ceerigaabo districts (Sanaag); inland parts of Berbera district (Woqooyi Galbeed) and inland parts of Zeylac and Lughaye districts and central parts of Baki district (Awdal).

**Moderate maximum temperatures (25 °C – 30 °C)** are expected over Borama district, coastal and southern parts of both Baki and Zeylac districts (Awdal); Gebiley and Hargeisa districts and coastal parts of Berbera district (Woqooyi Galbeed); northern half of Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts and coastal parts of Ceel Afweyn district (Sanaag); Sheikh district and northern parts of both Burco and Dewayne districts (Togdheer); Bosasso and Caluula districts, central parts of Qardho district and coastal parts of both Bandarbeyl; and Iskushuban districts (Bari); Daily maximum temperature is likely to dip below 25 °C in the central parts of both Ceerigaabo district (Sanaag) and Qandala district (Bari).

### Daily Minimum Temperature

Nighttime temperatures continue to show a strong north–south temperature gradient with the following spatial distribution:

**Warm minimum temperatures (20 °C – 25 °C)** are likely over most parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions; Buur Hakaba, Dinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts (Bay); Jalalaqsi district and central parts of both Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte districts (Hiraan) and Rab Dhuure district (Bakool); Ceel Dheer and Ceel Buur districts (Galgaduud); Xarardheere and Hobyo districts and coastal parts of Jariiban district (Mudug) and the entire coastal strip in Awdal region. Compared to last week, there is a slight northward expansion into Afgooye–Balcad inland belt. **Mild minimum temperatures (15 °C – 20 °C)** are expected over most parts of Bakool and Nugaal regions; central parts of Sool region; Baydhaba district (Bay); northern and southern parts of both Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte districts (Hiraan); Adan Yabaal district (Middle Shabelle); Dhuusamarreeb, Cadaado and Cabudwaaq districts (Galgaduud); Galkacyo and Galdogob districts and inland parts of Jariiban district (Mudug); Bandar Beyla and Iskushuban districts (Bari); northern coastal parts of both Sanaag and Bari regions; Berbera district and northern parts of Hargeisa (Woqooyi Galbeed); inland parts of Zeylac district and central parts of both Baki and Lughaye districts (Awdal). **Cold minimum temperatures (below 15 °C)** are likely over Togdheer region; Gebiley district and central and southern part of Hargeisa district (Woqooyi Galbeed); Borama district and southern parts of Baki district (Awdal); Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts and inland parts of Ceel Afweyn districts (Sanaag); Qardho district and inland parts of both Bossaso and Qandala districts (Bari); southern parts of Las Anod district, western parts of Caynabo district and northern parts of both Xudun and Taleex districts (Sool); Compared to last week, this cold zone extends toward the Ethiopian border at Togdheer and Sool regions.

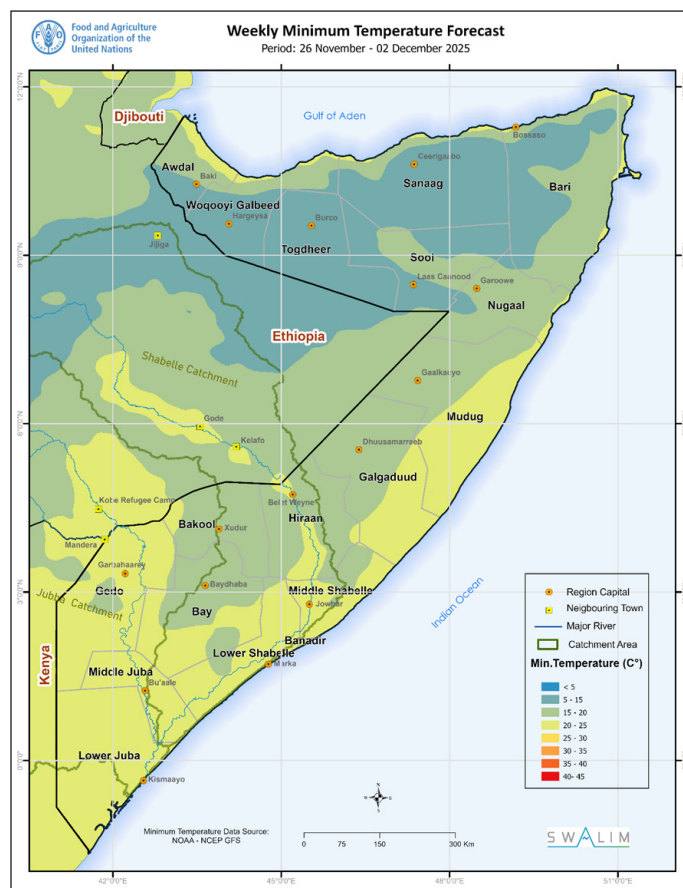


Figure 3: Daily minimum temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia 26 November to 2 December 2025

### Current River Levels

The level along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne (**Figure 4**) has reduced by 3.0 m from 6.20 m measured on 29 October to 2.74 m observed on 26 November 2025. This height is 3.76 m below moderate flood risk level (6.50 m), 1.13 m below LTM (3.87 m) and 3.91 m below last year's value (6.65 m). There has been a similar sustained decline (1.85 m) at Bulo Burte from 5.12 m observed on 30 October to 3.27 m, recorded today. This level is almost equivalent to LTM (3.38 m) but more than 3 m below both moderate flood risk level (6.50 m) and last year's record (6.45 m). The river level at Jowhar has dropped by 2.60 m since 26 October (4.68 m), with today's observation (2.08) being 2.92 m below moderate flood risk level (5.00 m), 1.66 m below LTM (3.74 m) and 2.40 m below last year's record (4.48 m).

A steady drop has also been sustained along the Juba River with today's observation at Dollow (2.50 m) being 2.00 m below moderate flood risk level (4.50 m), 1.26 m below last year's value (3.76 m) but almost equivalent to the LTM (2.69 m). As is shown in **Figure 5**, today's height at Luuq (2.56 m) is 2.94 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 4 and 5** 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.



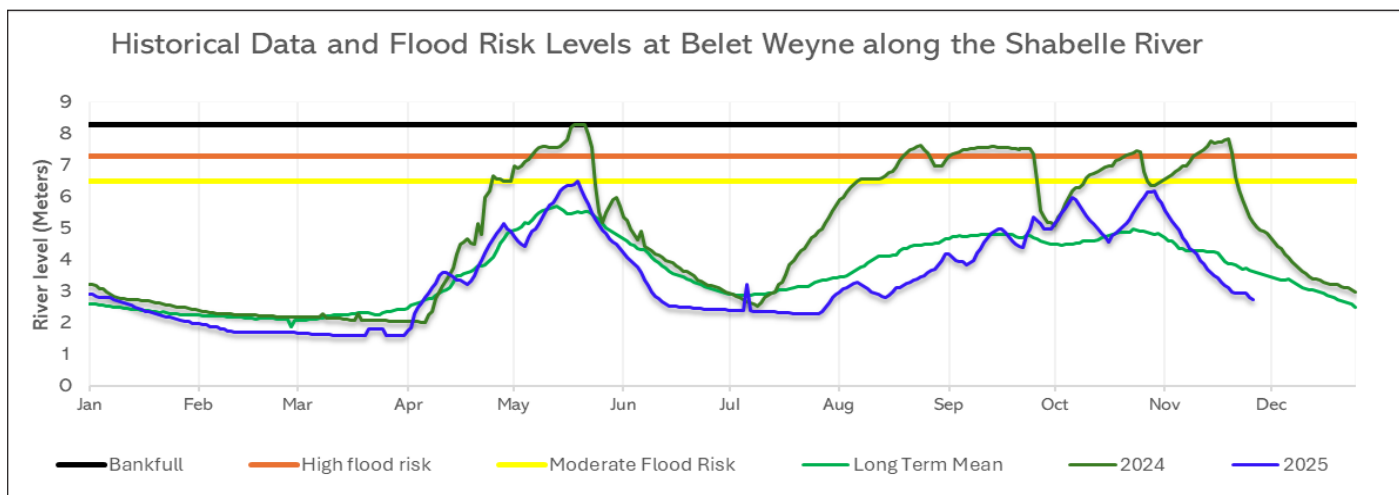


Figure 4: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 26 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

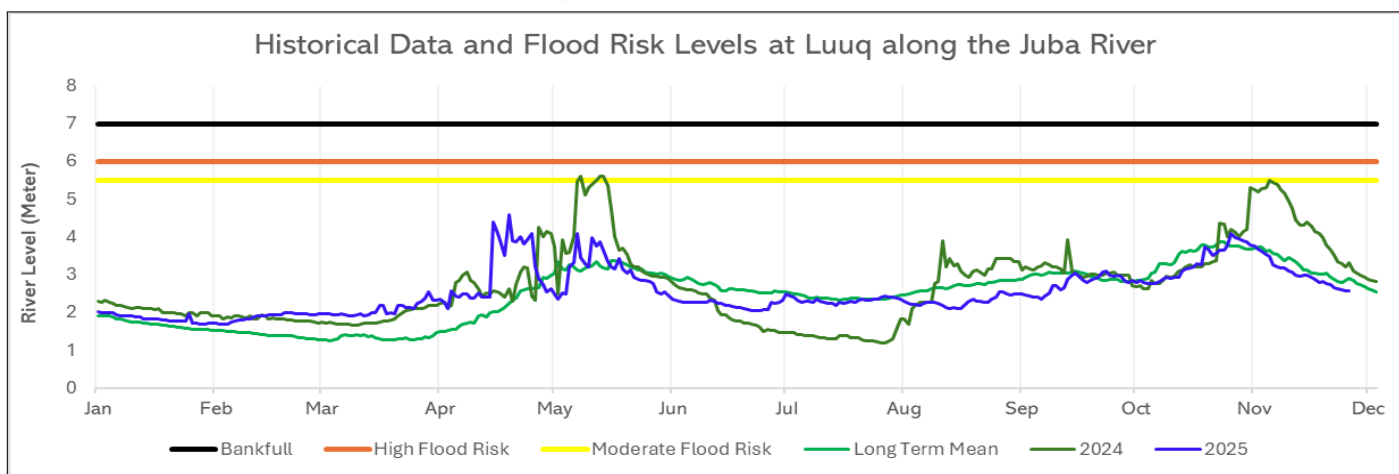


Figure 5: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 26 November 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

### Climate-Related Impacts Based on Recent Conditions, Forecasts, and Livelihood Reports

The following impacts are based on observed and forecast climatic conditions, community feedback and latest FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (Somalia) report.

- Flood Risk:** River levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers continue to fall and remain well below moderate flood thresholds, sustaining a minimal flood risk for the coming week. Dry conditions in upstream Ethiopian catchments further reinforce the low likelihood of flooding.
- Food Security Implications:** The ongoing drought and limited rainfall recovery are expected to aggravate an already deteriorating food security situation, with about one-quarter of the population currently estimated to face severe acute food insecurity. Declining livestock value, crop shortfalls, rising market dependence, and depleted household reserves are heightening vulnerability.
- Drought, Water Stress & Pasture Conditions:** Dry conditions persist across northern and central pastoral zones, which have already experienced two consecutive poor rainy seasons, worsening water scarcity, pasture depletion, and severe livestock stress. Herders continue to face weakened animals, disease susceptibility, reduced productivity, and increased migration pressure.
- Heat Stress:** Very hot and dry daytime temperatures, especially in southern regions (35–40°C), are driving high evapotranspiration, accelerating soil moisture loss, worsening surface dryness, and limiting pasture regeneration even in areas receiving isolated light showers.
- Agricultural Impacts:** Dry conditions in the southern key cereal-producing areas during October and the first half of November have negatively affected the establishment and development of Deyr crops, which are expected to be harvested in January 2026. Poor germination, heat stress, and dry soils are contributing to reduced yield prospects.
- Required Actions:** An urgent scale-up of livelihood support and food assistance is needed to avert collapse of pastoral and farming livelihoods, widespread food shortages, worsening malnutrition and preventable loss of lives.
- Advisory:** Communities are advised to harvest and store available water, minimize livestock movement during peak heat hours, 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

