

SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 31 March to 6 April 2026

Review Summary:

- In March 2026, the highest rainfall totals were recorded in parts of Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed, while much of the country received light to moderate rainfall
- During the past week, rains were observed mainly in parts of Gedo, Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, Bari, Nugaal, and Bakool, while many central and coastal areas remained mostly dry
- The Shabelle River remained low and stable, while the Juba River rose briefly before declining, with both rivers remaining below flood risk levels

Forecast Highlight:

- Light rainfall is expected over parts of Gedo, Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, and northern Sanaag
- The April outlook favors above-normal rainfall over much of southern and central Somalia
- Very high temperatures (35–40°C) are expected across much of central and southern Somalia
- Shabelle and Juba River levels are expected to remain below flood risk thresholds over the forecast period

Review of Observed Monthly and Weekly Weather Conditions and Experienced Impacts

Observed Monthly and Weekly Rainfall Conditions

During March 2026, satellite-based rainfall estimates indicated that while moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded across much of the Greater Horn of Africa, rainfall over Somalia was more spatially variable. The heaviest monthly totals, exceeding 100 mm, were concentrated in parts of Awdal in the northwest and localized areas of Lower Juba in the south. Station observations broadly confirm the concentration of the highest rainfall totals in the northwestern regions, particularly Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed.

Moderate cumulative rainfall of 50–100 mm was observed across parts of Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, Gedo, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Togdheer, and Middle Shabelle, with satellite estimates also highlighting parts of Middle Juba, Bay and Bakool within the light to moderate rainfall belt.

In contrast, monthly totals below 50 mm were the most widespread across the country, covering much of Bay, Hiiraan, Lower Shabeelle, Middle Juba, Mudug, Sool, and other parts of the northeast and central regions. During the last week (23 to 29 March 2026), light to moderate rains were observed in

most parts of Gedo region, Borama district and southern parts of Baki district in Awdal region, Gebiley district and southern parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region and some parts of Bari, Nugaal, and Bakool region. Light rains were received in most other parts of the country with dry conditions generally prevailing over central parts including Southwest, Hirshabelle, Galgaduud states and coastal parts of Mudug region.

Experienced Impacts

Latest Radio Ergo feedback showed that drought continued to severely affect livelihoods across many parts of Somalia, with widespread reports of livestock deaths, water and food shortages, fodder scarcity, and growing need for assistance. The worst-affected reports came from parts of Togdher, Sanag, Bari, Galgaduud, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, and Jubaland. In Middle Shabelle, callers also reported low Shabelle River levels and brackish river water. Livestock disease was an added concern in several areas, while conflict was reported as worsening conditions in some locations. Although some rainfall was reported in parts of Gedo, Jowhar, Galgaduud, Bari and Sanag, the relief was often described as localized, light or intermittent.

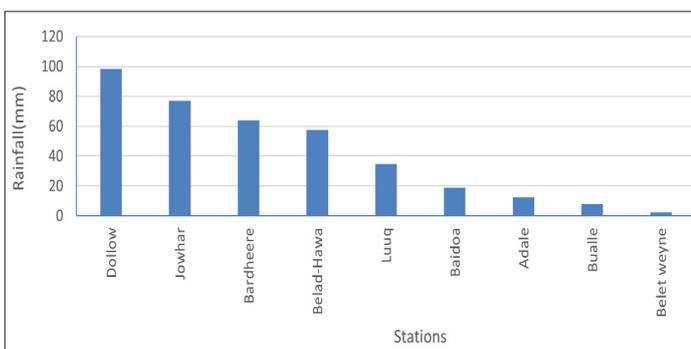


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Puntland between 1 and 29 March 2026

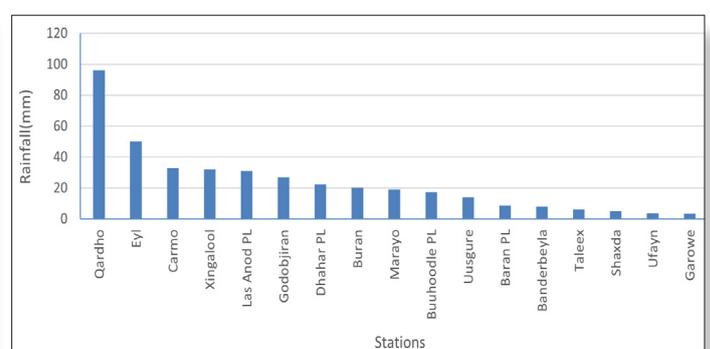


Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across South and Central Somalia between 1 and 29 March 2026

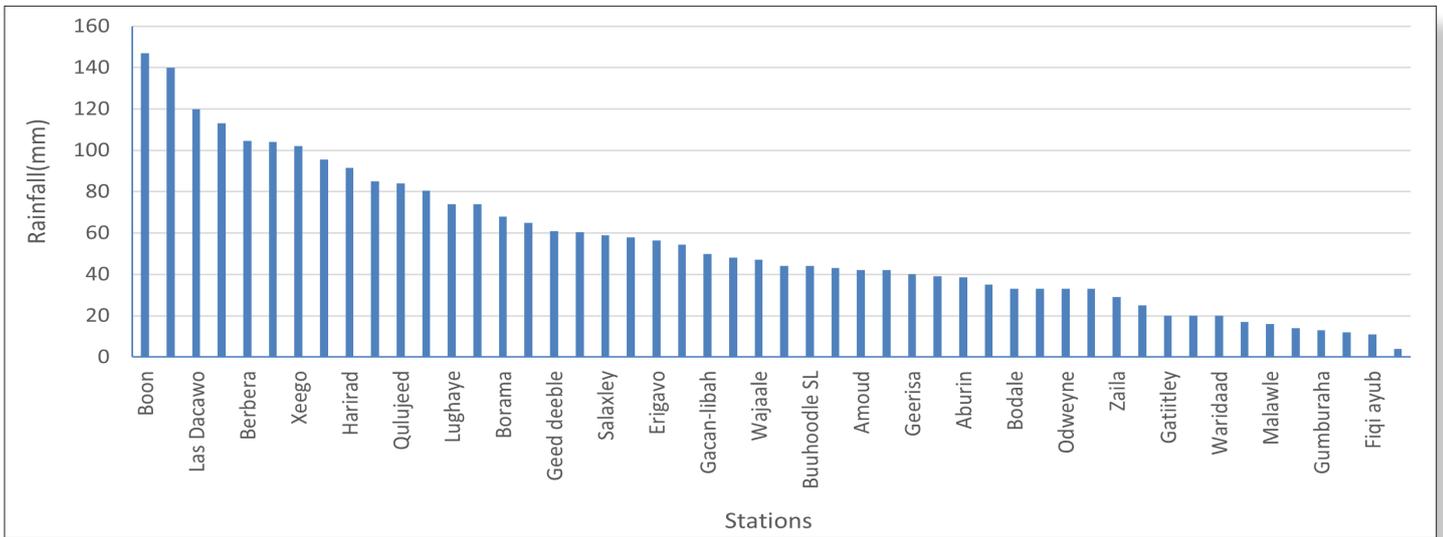


Figure 3: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somaliland between 1 and 29 March 2026

Forecast of the Weather for the Period 31 March to 6 April 2026

Rainfall Forecast

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS (Figure 4), light rainfall is expected over some parts of central Gedo region; Gebiley district and northern half of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Borama district and southern parts of Baki district in Awdal region and northern parts of Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag.

According to IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), there is an increased likelihood of above-normal April 2026 rainfall across much of southern and central Somalia. Such above normal rains are particularly likely over Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Hiiraan, and parts of Galgaduud and southern Mudug. In contrast, much of northern and northeastern Somalia, including parts of Bari, Nugaal, northern Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and northern Woqooyi Galbeed, has an increased likelihood of below-normal rainfall, suggesting a weaker April rainfall performance in those areas.

Temperature Forecast

According to NOAA GFS (Figure 5), very high daily maximum temperatures of 35–40°C are expected across much of central and southern Somalia, including Gedo, Bakool, Bay, Hiiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Galgaduud, Mudug, and parts of the Juba regions, while high maximum temperatures of 30–35°C will prevail over much of northern and northwestern Somalia, including Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, and Nugaal. Moderate maximum temperatures of 25–30°C are expected mainly in localized northwestern and northern highland areas.

Minimum temperatures (Figure 6) will remain warm nationally, with the warmest minima of 25–30°C expected along parts of the southern coastal and lowland belt, moderate minima of 20–25°C across most of the country, and relatively cooler minima of 15–20°C confined mainly to the northwestern and northern regions.

Current River Levels

The Shabelle River has been generally stable since the year began with today's levels at Belet Weyne (0.80 m), Bulu Burte (1.00 m) and Jowhar (0.80 m) being 5.70 m, 5.50 m and 4.20 m below respective stations' moderate flood risk levels. The river level at Belet Weyne (0.80 m) is 86 cm below last year's level and 1.64 m

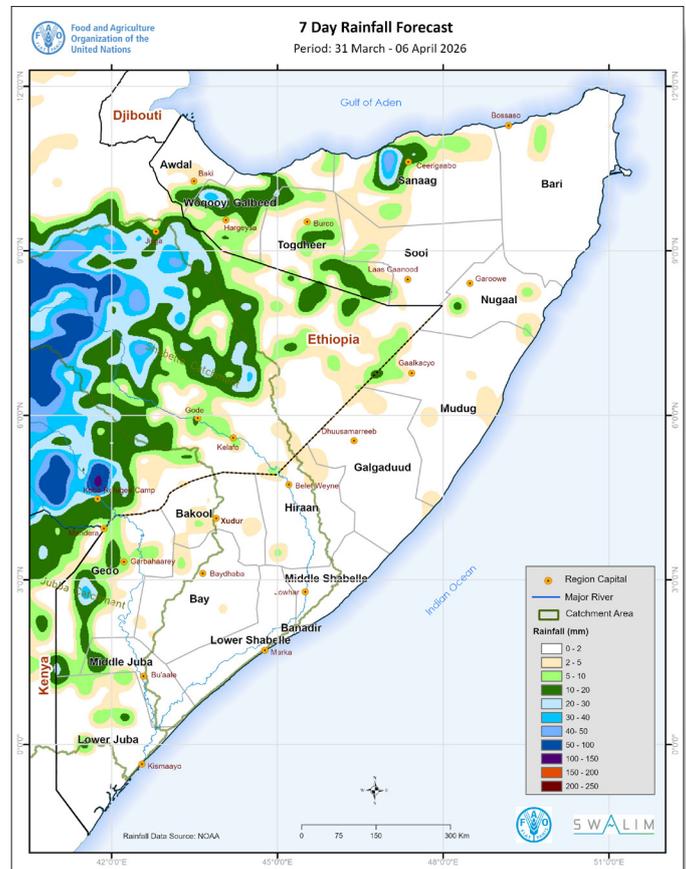


Figure 4: Cumulative rainfall forecast over Somalia between 31 March and 6 April 2026

below LTM (Figure 7). At Bulu Burte, today's level (1.00 m) is 80 cm below last year's level and 84 cm below LTM. The river level at Jowhar (0.80 m) is 1.50 m below last year's level and 1.23 m below LTM.

There has been a 2-day drop in the water levels along the Juba River following the sharp rise that began on the 24 of March. The levels today (31 March) at Dollow (3.22) and at Luuq (3.10) are 1.28 m and 2.40 m below respective stations' moderate flood risk levels. The river level at Dollow is 88 cm above last year's level and 1.87 m above LTM. At Luuq (Figure 8), the river level is 78 cm above last year's level and 1.63 m above LTM.

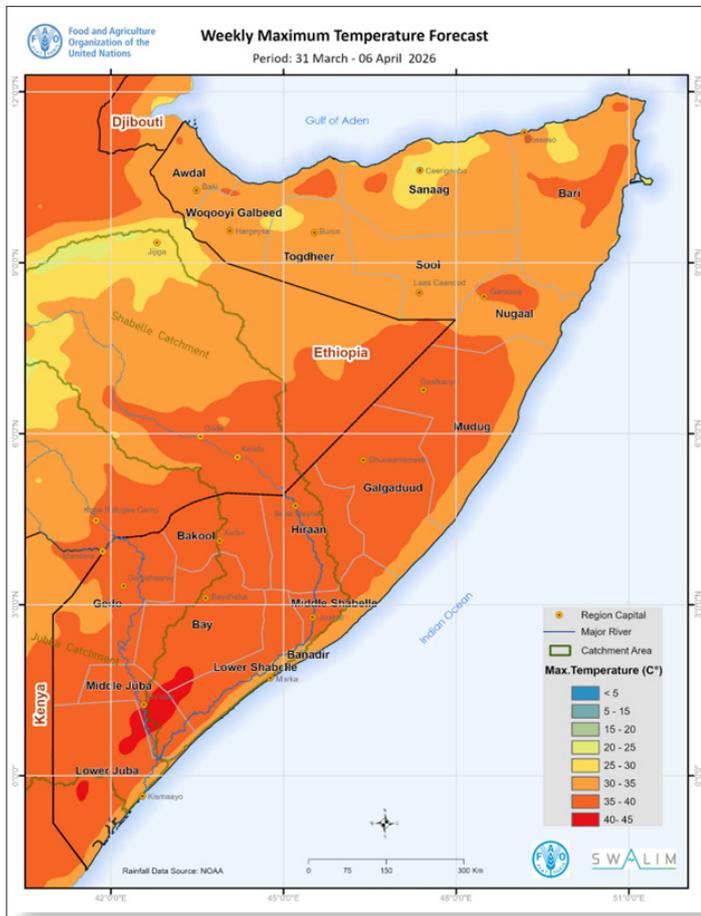


Figure 5: Max temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia between 31 March and 6 April 2026

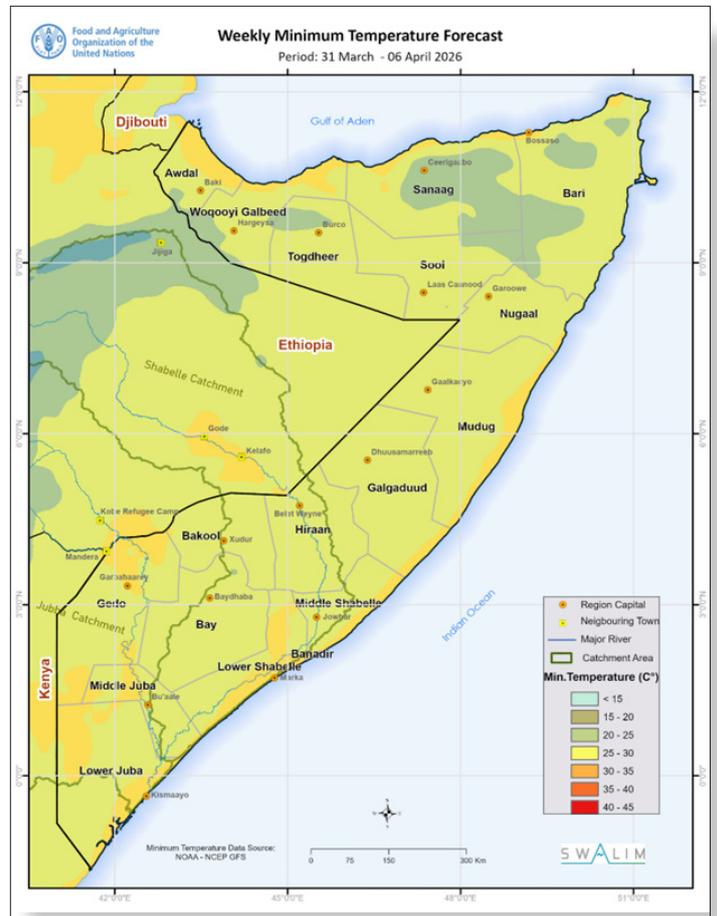


Figure 6: Min temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia between 31 March and 6 April 2026

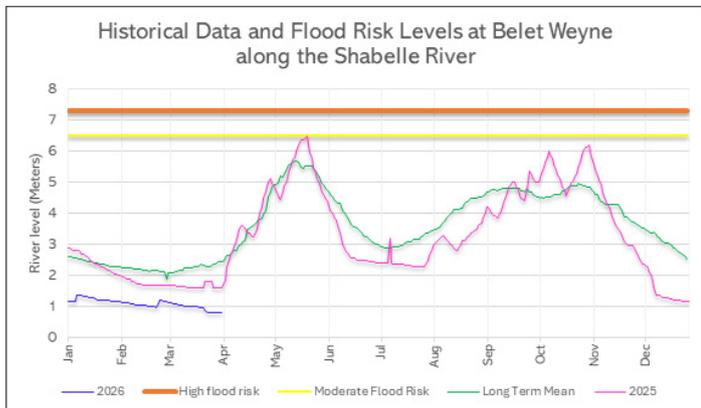


Figure 7: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 31 March 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

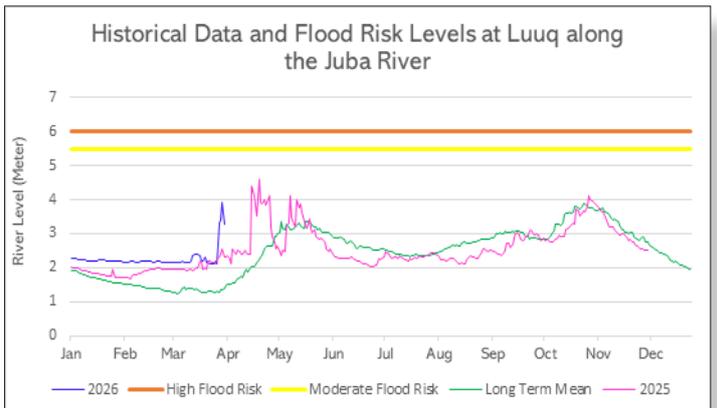


Figure 8: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 31 March 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

- Drought:** Drought conditions are likely to persist across many parts of the country, especially in areas expected to remain dry or receive only light rainfall.
- Water stress:** High temperatures and limited rainfall are likely to worsen water shortages and accelerate loss of surface moisture.
- Pasture and livestock:** Only localized improvement in pasture, browse, and water availability is expected in the few rainfall-receiving areas, while livestock stress may continue elsewhere.
- Heat stress:** Very high daytime temperatures across central and southern Somalia are likely to increase human and livestock heat stress.
- Flood risk:** No significant riverine flood threat is expected, although minor rises along the Juba River remain possible and should be monitored.
- Livelihoods:** Overall conditions are likely to sustain livelihood and humanitarian stress, especially in already drought-affected areas.

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