



## SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 3 to 9 December 2025

### Review Summary:

- Most areas of Somalia remained dry over the past week with the Deyr totals well below normal
- Levels along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers continued with a steady decline and are now far below flood-risk levels
- Community feedback highlights worsening drought impacts, including severe water shortages, livestock deaths, crop failure, heat stress, and increasing displacement across northern, central, and southern regions

### Forecast Highlight:

- Dry conditions are expected to persist across most of Somalia, with only isolated very light rains possible in limited parts of Jubaland
- Hot daytime temperatures—reaching 35 – 40 °C in the south—combined with warm nights will maintain a dry, heat-intensifying airmass
- River levels along both the Juba and Shabelle will continue to fall and will remain well below flood-risk thresholds

### Review of Observed Weather and Experienced Impacts

#### Observed Rainfall and River Levels

Dry conditions prevailed over most parts of the country including over Juba and Shabelle River catchments within and outside Somalia during the last week of November (25 – 30). 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, Bullo 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 averages. These poor Deyr rains, combined with above-normal temperatures, have intensified drought conditions nationwide.

Community reports indicate a rapidly worsening drought across northern, central, and southern Somalia, with the harshest impacts in Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Galgaduud, Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Gedo, and Bay. Callers highlighted severe water shortages, dying livestock, collapsing farms, strong winds, and widespread household hardship.

UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network reports that drought in Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag has escalated into a major humanitarian emergency, displacing 26,000 households (156,000 people), including 55,800 who have crossed into Ethiopia. More than 60,000 livestock have died, and 120,000 remain in critical condition. Protection risks—including family separation, psychosocial distress, and loss of property—are rising, particularly for children, women, the elderly, and people with limited mobility.

Radio Ergo feedback also notes widespread livestock diseases

(CCPP, cowpox, parasites), hunger-related livestock deaths, and crop destruction by pests and locusts, especially in Galgaduud, Buuhoodle (Togdheer), and southern farming zones. Some callers described conditions as “famine,” with reports of child deaths linked to the drought.

### Forecast of the Weather for the Period 3 to 9 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 catchment within and outside Somalia.

#### Temperature Forecast:

##### Daily Maximum Temperature

The pattern of daytime thermal conditions remain largely as they were last week. 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 in the north with the oceanic daytime cooling influence remaining confined to a very narrow eastern coastal strip (**Figure 2**). The spatial distribution of daily 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 in Bay region; Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Garbahaarey, Luuq, and Dollow districts in Gedo region; Rab Dhuure and Waajid districts in Bakool region; Jowhar and Jalalaqsi districts and central parts of both Bullo Burte and Belet Weyne districts in Hiraan region; Jowhar district, far inland areas of Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region; areas on the border of Ceel Buur and Ceel Dheer districts in

Galgaduud region. **High maximum temperatures (30 °C – 35 °C)** are likely over most parts of Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, and Banadir regions; Ceel Waaq district in Gedo region; Tayeeglow, Xudur and Ceel Barde districts in Bakool region; northern parts of Baydhaba district in Bay region; central parts of Balcad, Cadale and Adan Yabaal districts in Middle Shabelle region; southern parts of Qardho district, southern inland parts of Bandarbeyla district and inland parts of Iskushuban district in Bari region; Buuhodle district and southern parts of both Burco and Owdweyne districts in Togdheer in region; central parts of Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region. **Moderate maximum temperatures (25 °C – 30 °C)** are expected over most parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions; Sheikh district and northmost parts of both Burco and Owdweyne districts in Togdheer region; Bosasso and Caluula districts, northern parts of Qardho district, and coastal parts of both Bandarbeyla and Iskushuban districts in Bari] region. Daily maximum temperature is likely to dip below 25 °C in the northmost areas in both Ceerigaabo and Laasqoray districts in Sanaag region, western parts of Sheikh district in Togdheer region and Qandala district in Bari.

### Daily Minimum Tempreature

Compared to last week, the zone of least minimum temperature shifts northwards slightly in Somaliland with northern highlands expected to record below 25 °C (**Figure 3**). The expected spatial distribution is as follows:

**Warm minimum temperatures (25 °C – 30 °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 in Bay region; Jalalaqsi district and central parts of both Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte districts in Hiraan region; Rab Dhuure and Waajid districts in Bakool region; Ceel Dheer and Ceel Buur districts in Galgaduud region; Xarardheere and Hobyo districts and coastal parts of Jariiban district in Mudug region and the entire narrow coastal strip in Awdal region. **Mild minimum temperatures (20 °C – 25 °C)** are expected over most parts of Nugaal and Sool regions; Xudur, Ceel Barde and Tayeeglow districts in Bakool, Baydhaba district in Bay region; eastern parts of Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region; Dhuusamarreeb, Cadaado and Cabudwaaq districts in Galgaduud region; Galkacyo and Galdogob districts and inland parts of Jariiban district in Mudug region; Bandar Beyla and Iskushuban districts in Bari region; northern coastal parts of both Sanaag and Bari regions; Buuholde district and southern parts of both Burco and Owdweyne districts in Togdheer region; Berbera district and northmost parts of Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region; central parts of Zeylac, Baki and Lughaye districts in Awdal region. **Cold minimum temperatures (below 20 °C)** are likely over most parts of Gebiley and Hargeisa districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Laasqoray district and central parts of both Ceel Afweyn and Ceerigaabo districts in Sanaag region; Sheikh district and northern parts of both Burco and Owdweyne district in Togdheer region; Borama district and southern parts of both Zeylac and Baki district in Awdal region);

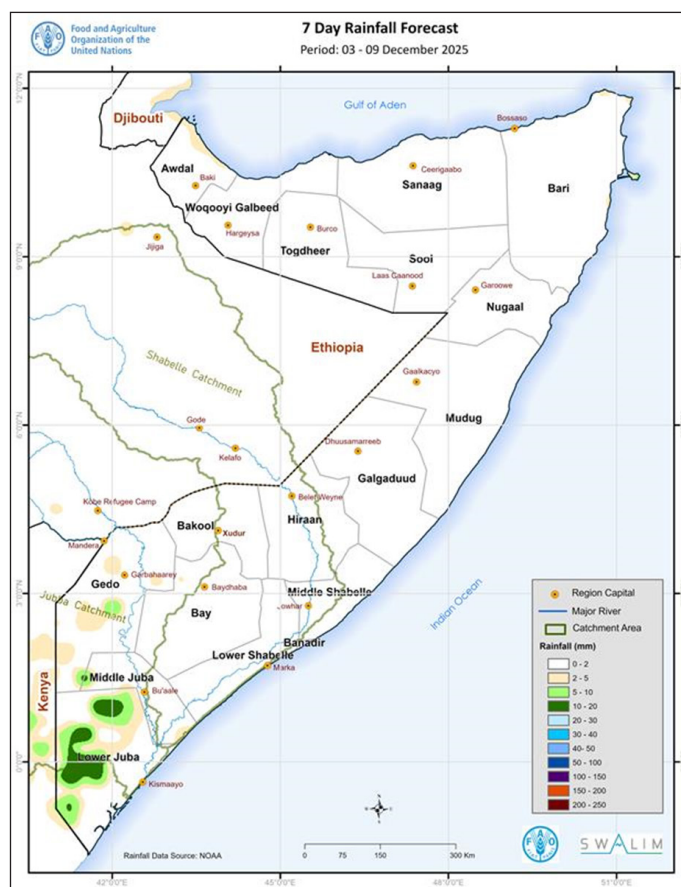


Figure 1: Cumulative weekly rainfall forecast over Somalia from 3 to 9 December 2025

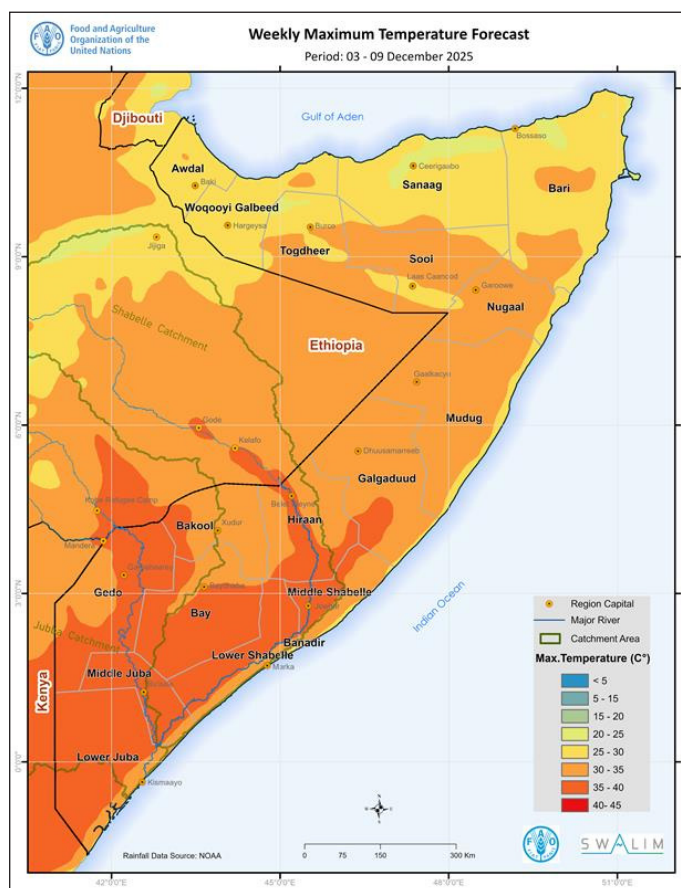


Figure 2: Maximum temperature forecast (°C) over Somalia from 3 to 9 December 2025

Qardho district and inland parts of both Bossaso and Qandala districts and central parts of Bari region.

## Current River Levels

The level along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne (**Figure 4**) on 3 December 2025 (2.12 m) is 6.18 m, 4.38 m, 1.28 m and 2.33 m below bank-full, moderate flood risk (6.50 m), LTM (3.40 m) and last year's (4.45 m) levels, respectively. The current record at Bulu Burte (2.84 m) is almost equivalent to LTM (2.95 m) but more than 5 m below bank-full level, and more than 3 m below both moderate flood risk level (6.50 m) and last year's record (6.00 m). The river level at Jowhar has dropped to 1.90 m which is more than 3 m below moderate flood risk level (5.00 m), 1.70 m below LTM (3.60 m) and 2.50 m below last year's record (4.37 m).

A steady drop has also been sustained along the Juba River with today's observation at Dollow (2.32 m) being almost equivalent to LTM (2.48 m) but almost 4 m below bank-full level (6.00 m), more than 2 m below moderate flood risk level (4.50 m) and 88 cm below last year's value (3.20 m). As is shown in Figure 5, today's height at Luuq (2.38 m) is comparable to LTM (2.55 m) and last year's value (2.82 m) but 4.62 m below bank-full (7.00 m) level and 3.12 m below moderate flood risk level (5.50 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.

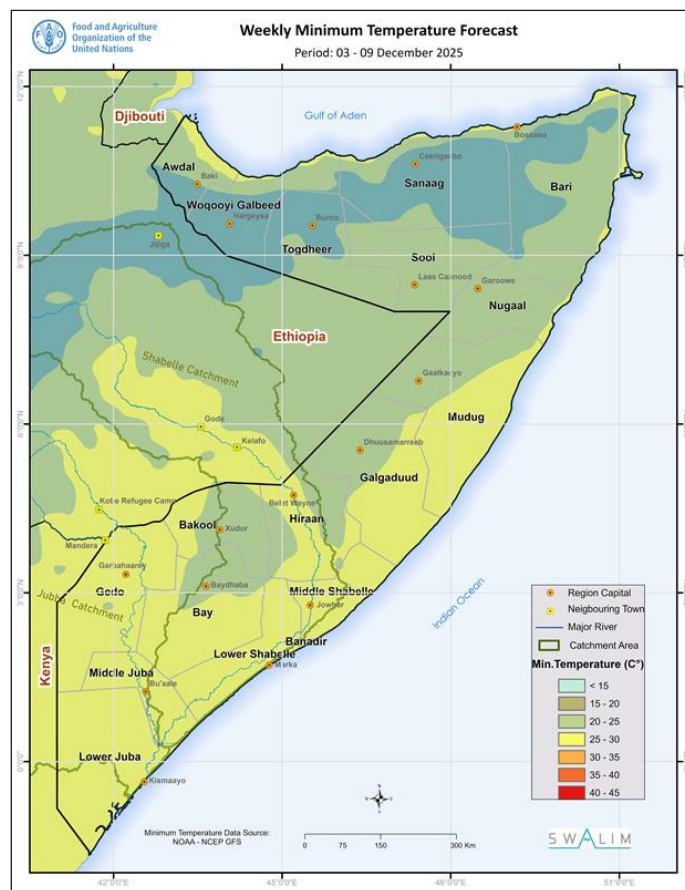


Figure 3: Daily minimum temperature forecast (oC) over Somalia from 3 to 9 December 2025

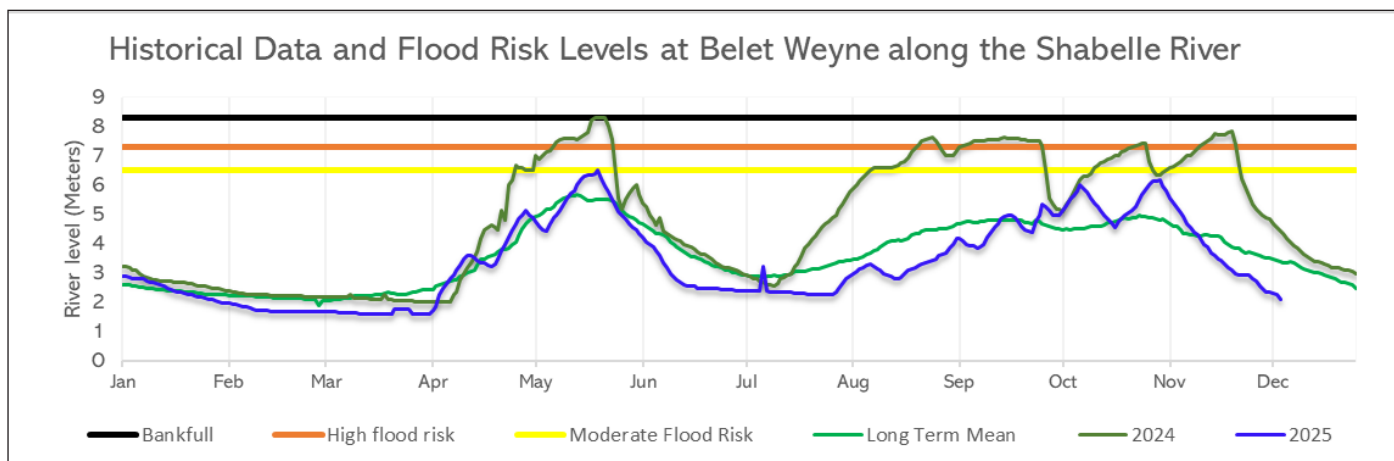


Figure 4: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 3 December 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

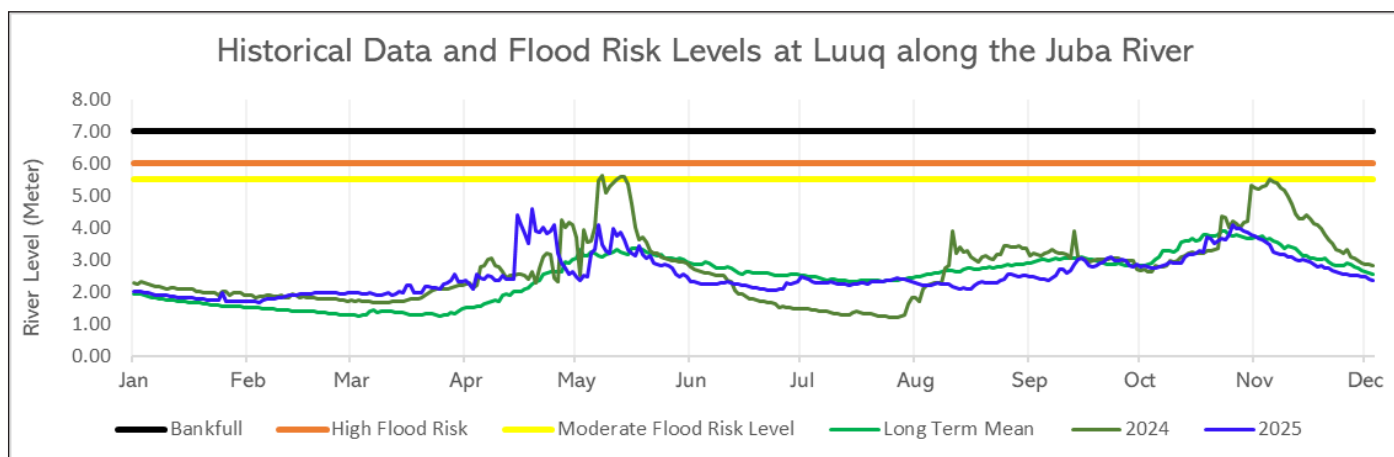


Figure 5: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 3 December 2025 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels



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

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

- **Flood Risk:** River levels along the Juba and Shabelle continue to fall and remain well below moderate flood thresholds, keeping flood risk minimal for the coming week. Dry upstream conditions in Ethiopia further reduce any likelihood of flooding.
- **Heat Stress:** Very hot daytime temperatures (35 – 40 °C) in the south are driving high evapotranspiration, accelerating soil-moisture loss, worsening surface dryness, and slowing pasture regeneration even in areas receiving isolated light showers.
- **Drought, Water Stress & Pasture Conditions:** Persistent dryness across the country's pastoral zones, particularly in the north where three consecutive poor seasons have been observed, is deepening water scarcity, pasture depletion, and widespread livestock stress. Reports continue of weakened animals, increased disease vulnerability, reduced productivity, and heightened migration pressure.
- **Agricultural Impacts:** In southern cereal-producing areas, poor October–November rainfall has hindered the establishment and development of Deyr crops expected for harvest in January 2026. Poor germination, heat stress, and desiccated soils are contributing to below-average yield prospects.
- **Food Security Implications:** The deteriorating drought and limited rainfall recovery are expected to worsen an already fragile food security situation, with about one-quarter of the population facing severe acute food insecurity. Livestock losses, lower crop output, rising market dependence, and depleted household reserves continue to increase vulnerability.
- **Required Action & Advisory:** Urgent scaling up of livelihood support and food assistance is needed to prevent further livelihood collapse, rising malnutrition, and avoidable loss of life. Communities are advised to conserve available water, minimize livestock movement during peak heat hours, prioritize care of weak animals, and follow updates from FAO SWALIM and SODMA on evolving drought, temperature, and rainfall conditions.

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