

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
OND 2026
SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK

October – November – December 2026

Rainfall Probability and Seasonal Onset Outlook for Somalia

KEY MESSAGE

The OND 2026 outlook shows above-normal rainfall as the dominant forecast category across most of Somalia, with the strongest probabilities over large parts of southern and central regions. The onset forecast indicates that effective seasonal rains are generally expected to establish from late September through October, with local variation. The wet signal creates opportunities for water, agriculture and rangelands, while also requiring heightened preparedness for flash floods, riverine flooding, urban flooding and infrastructure disruption.



Issued: September 2026

SNMA

1. Seasonal Rainfall Outlook

The probabilistic OND 2026 rainfall outlook indicates a widespread tilt toward above-normal seasonal rainfall across Somalia. The signal is strongest across much of southern and central Somalia, where the map shows high probabilities of rainfall totals falling within the upper tercile of the historical distribution. Northern and northeastern areas also generally favor above-normal conditions, although forecast confidence is more spatially variable..

Spatial summary

- Southern Somalia: A strong above-normal signal is evident across much of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Banadir.
- Central Somalia: Hiraan, Galgaduud and much of Mudug show a strong wet signal, indicating an enhanced likelihood of above-normal seasonal totals.
- Northern and northeastern Somalia: Above-normal rainfall remains the dominant category across many areas, including parts of Sool, Togdheer, Nugaal, Bari and Awdal, while some locations show weaker or more mixed confidence.

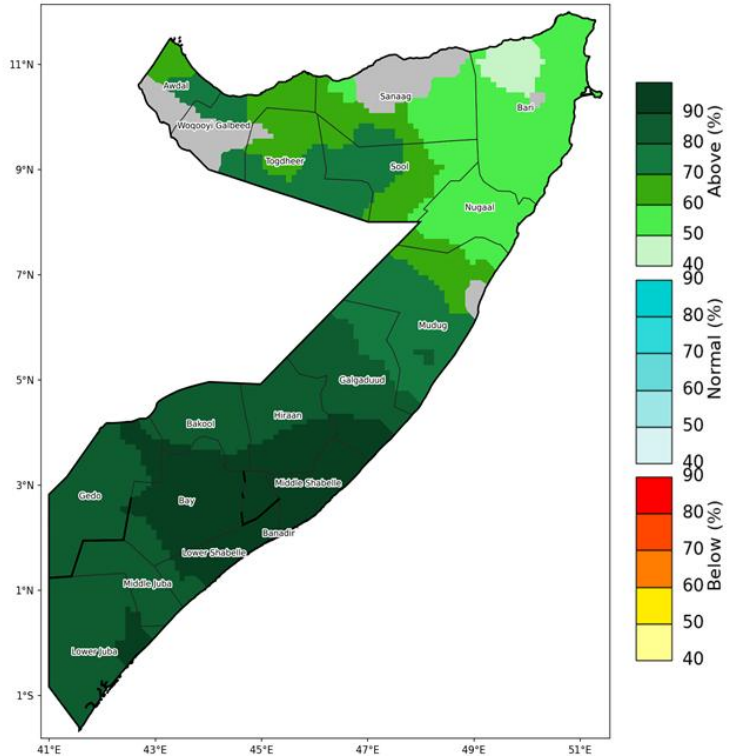


Figure 1 OND 2026 Probabilistic seasonal rainfall outlook

2. OND 2026 Rainfall Onset Outlook

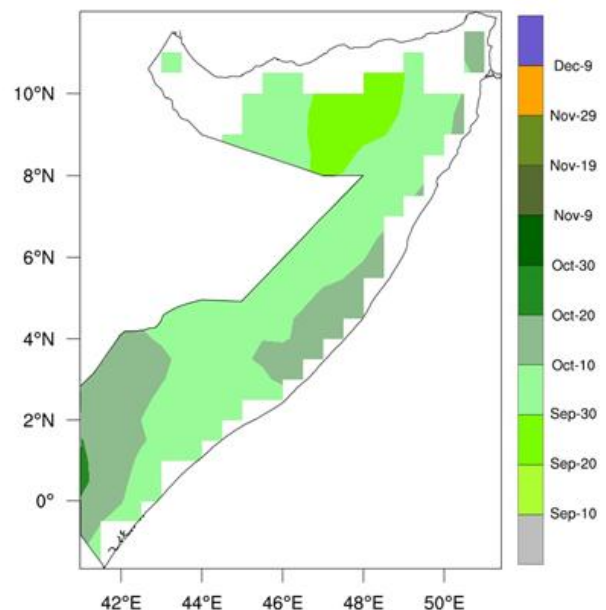
The onset outlook provides an estimate of when effective seasonal rainfall is expected to become established. The forecast indicates a general progression from late September into October across much of the country, with localized differences. Some areas may receive isolated rainfall before the forecast onset; such events should not automatically be interpreted as the establishment of the rainy season.

Figure 2. OND 2026 ensemble-mean forecast of seasonal rainfall onset dates.

Planning implications of onset

- Agriculture: Planting decisions should combine the onset outlook with updated weekly and short-range forecasts and local soil-moisture conditions.
- Pastoral livelihoods: Earlier establishment of rains may improve pasture and water availability, but livestock movement should account for flood-prone routes and disease risks.
- Disaster preparedness: Areas expecting early establishment of rains should complete drainage clearance, flood preparedness and community awareness activities before the main rainfall period.

OND 2026: Onset dates (Ens Mean)



3. Potential Impacts and Preparedness Priorities

A wetter-than-normal season can generate important livelihood and water-resource benefits, but the same conditions can elevate hydrometeorological risk. Preparedness should therefore be impact-based and updated continuously as shorter-lead forecasts become available.

Sector / Risk Area	Potential Implications	Priority Actions
Flood & DRM	Higher risk of flash floods, riverine flooding and localized inundation where intense rainfall coincides with saturated catchments or high river levels.	Review contingency plans; strengthen community warning; identify evacuation routes and temporary relocation arrangements.
Agriculture	Improved soil moisture and crop prospects where rainfall is well distributed; waterlogging, erosion and crop damage remain possible in flood-prone areas.	Use onset plus weekly forecasts for planting; protect seed and inputs; maintain field drainage.
Livestock & Rangelands	Potential pasture and water recovery; possible livestock disease, access constraints and losses during flooding.	Plan grazing and water access; avoid flood-prone corridors; strengthen animal-health surveillance.
Water Resources	Improved recharge and surface-water availability, alongside increased river and catchment response.	Monitor river levels, catchments, reservoirs and water infrastructure; coordinate meteorological and hydrological information.
Urban & Infrastructure	Localized urban flooding, road damage, drainage overload, power disruption and transport interruptions may occur during intense rainfall.	Clear drainage and culverts; inspect vulnerable roads and critical facilities; prepare rapid-response teams.
Health & Humanitarian	Standing water and flooding may increase water- and vector-borne disease risks and affect vulnerable settlements.	Pre-position essential supplies; strengthen WASH and health surveillance; prioritize exposed communities and displacement sites.

4. Early Warning and Forecast Update Chain

This seasonal outlook is intended for strategic planning over the three-month period. It should be routinely updated with monthly, weekly and short-range meteorological forecasts. For flood early warning, rainfall forecasts should be combined with observed rainfall, antecedent wetness, river levels, catchment conditions, drainage capacity, exposure and vulnerability. Meteorological information should support coordinated hydrological assessment, disaster preparedness and timely community communication.