



UPDATES ON THE CURENT DROUGHT

Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)

Feb. 2026

1. Observed Drought Conditions in the last 12 months (Drought Monitoring Data)

Month	Median SPI-3	Trend	Classification	% Below Severe (RP10)
Jan 2025	-0.31	↓ Worsening	Moderate	1.7%
Feb 2025	-0.23	↓ Worsening	Moderate	1.0%
Mar 2025	-0.19	↓ Worsening	Moderate	3.0%
Apr 2025	-0.11	→ Stable	Mild	5.7%
May 2025	-0.11	→ Stable	Mild	6.4%
Jun 2025	-0.12	↓ Worsening	Moderate	3.8%
July 2025	-0.14	↓ Worsening	Moderate	1.5%
Aug 2025	-0.18	↓ Worsening	Moderate	1.2%
Sep 2025	-0.23	↓ Worsening	Moderate	2.5%
Oct 2025	-0.28	↓ Worsening	Moderate	0.2%
Nov 2025	-0.32	↓ Worsening	Severe	1.3%
Dec 2025	-0.47	↓ Worsening	Severe	1.9%

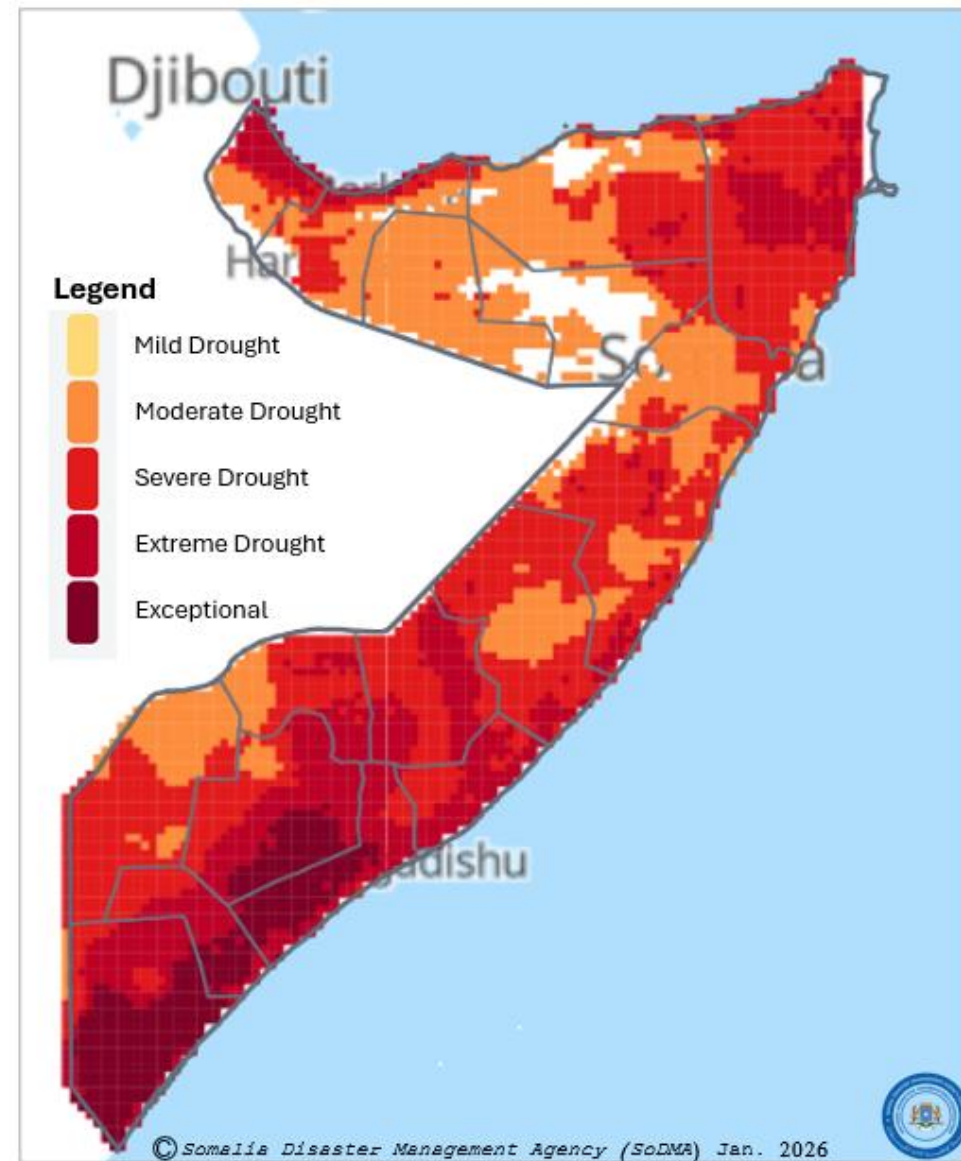
Last 12 months Summary

Over the **last 12 months**, **Somalia** has experienced **normal conditions** on average, with a median SPI-3 value of **-0.12**. On average, **11.3%** of the area was below the severe drought threshold (RP5). The trend over this period shows deteriorating conditions.

Interpretation

 **Action Required:** The probability of **severe drought** (10-year return period) exceeds 20% in 2 out of 3 available forecasts (6, 9, and 12-month forecasts). This persistent signal indicates a **development of a fully fledged drought situation** for nearly the **whole Somalia** during the **October, November and December 2025** season that warrants close monitoring and early action.

Figure 1 displays a grid of 56 maps, each representing a specific region in Somalia. These maps illustrate the spatial distribution of drought severity in 2017. The regions are organized into 8 rows and 7 columns. A legend on the left side of the figure defines five levels of drought severity, each associated with a color: Mild drought (light yellow), Moderate drought (orange), Severe drought (red), Extreme drought (dark red), and Exceptional drought (darkest red). The maps show varying degrees of drought across the country, with some regions like Awdow, Baidoa, and Dhuusamareeb showing exceptional drought, while others like Afgooye and Baidoa show mild drought.

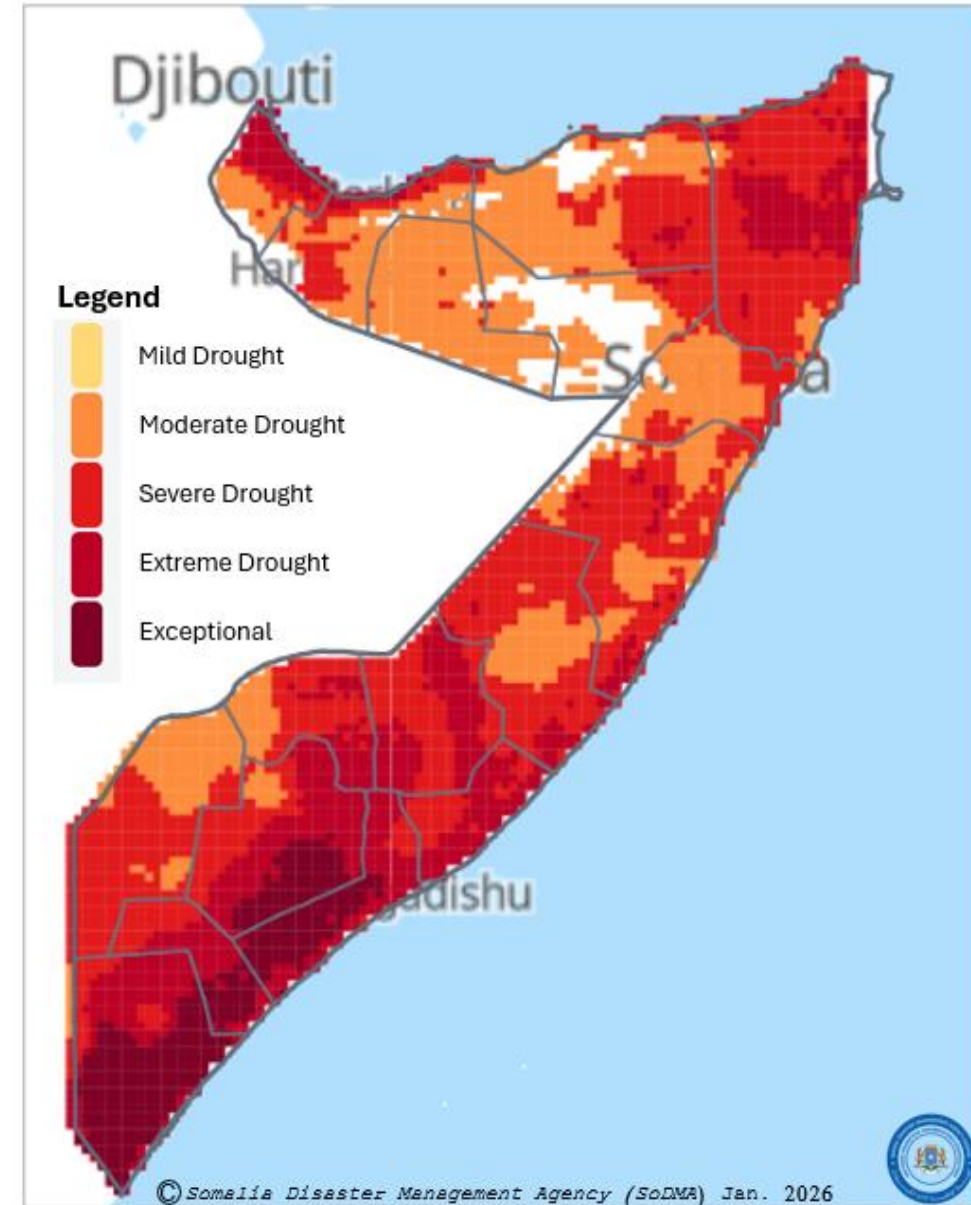


The 2025/2026 drought affects almost the whole of Somalia

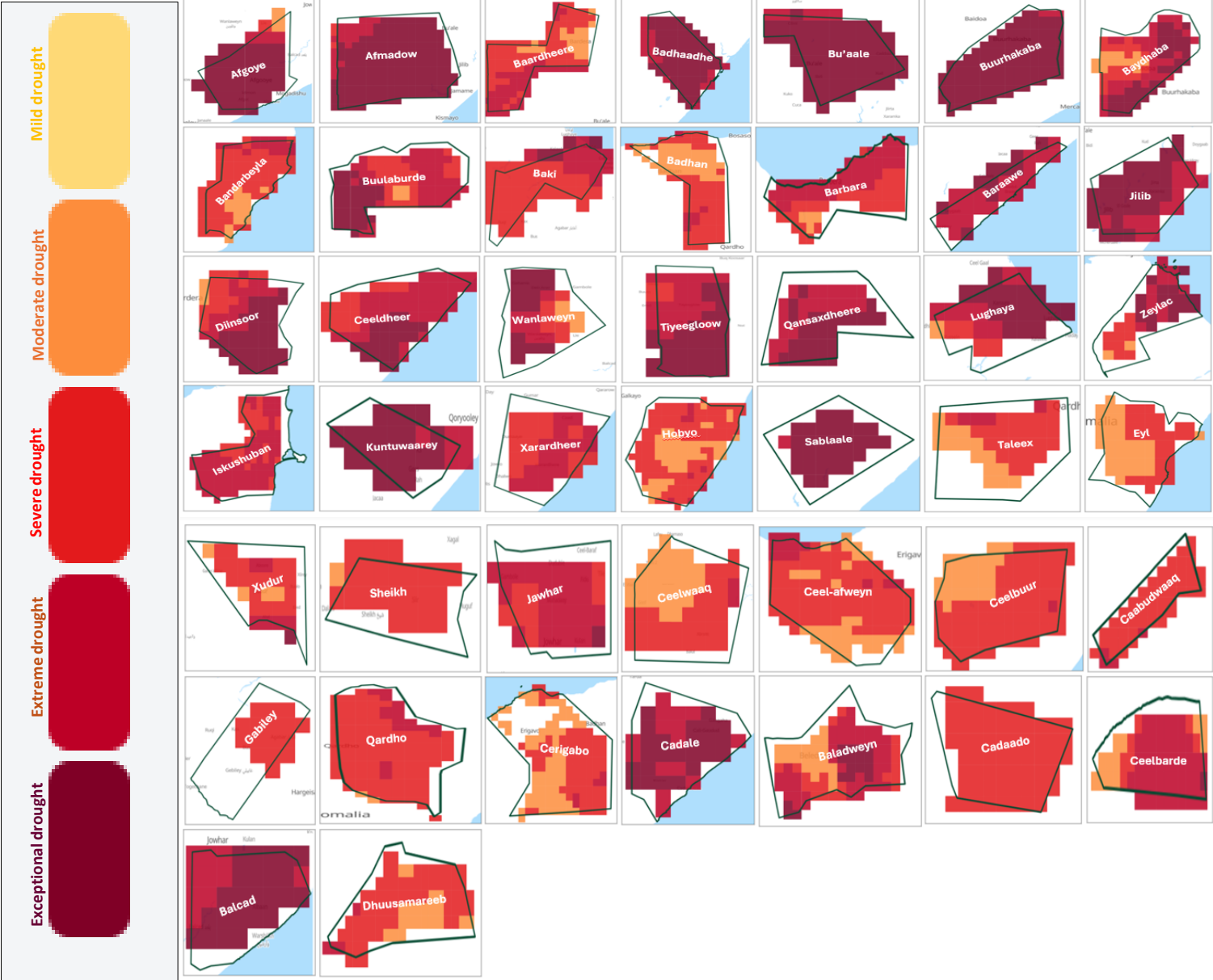
The 2025/26 drought has affected approximately 4.8 million people, displaced nearly 200,000 persons within the last 12 months, and placed about 1.8 million livestock at risk, with serious implications for food security, nutrition, public health, and social stability in the affected locations.

The estimated drought response which the government requires for the period February–July 2026 amount to USD 300 million, while available resources remain significantly below this requirement, necessitating urgent and coordinated action by the Federal Government and its partners.

The Somalia Drought Situation Report 2025/26 dated 24 December 2025, confirming the failure of the Deyr 2025 rainy season, characterized by significantly below-average rainfall, delayed onset, poor spatial and temporal distribution, and near-total rainfall failure in several regions and districts

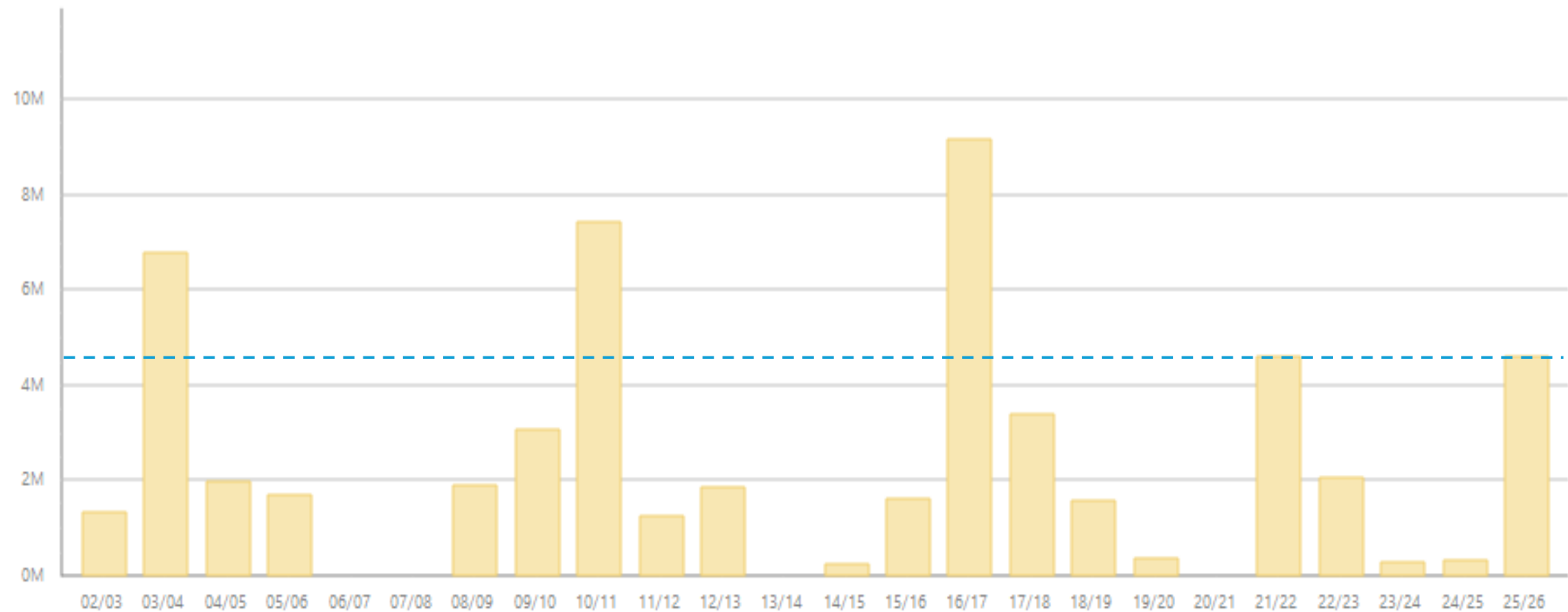


44 out of 74 districts in Somalia are experiencing moderate to extreme drought condition



The January 2026 report confirms that 44 out of 74 districts, particularly in the regions of Awdal, Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Galgaduud, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal, Middle and Lower Shabelle, and Middle and Lower Juba, are experiencing moderate to exceptional drought conditions, resulting in acute water shortages, crop failure, pasture degradation, and livestock distress.

The 2025/2026 drought affects pop. of around 4.8



SUMMARY OF REPORTED IMPACTS OF THE 2025/26 DROUGHT

- The current drought has impacted about **44** out of **74** districts in the country
- About **4.8** million people were affected by the current drought since early last year
- Nearly **200,000** people have left their homes in search of water, food and pasture for their livestock
- The drought situation triggered some resource-based conflict over scarce resource
- As a result, an estimated **1.9** million of livestock both small, medium and big ruminants are at risk in the process.
- Both Rain-fed and Irrigated farms were not productive as both Juba and Shabelle rivers dried out, and therefore exacerbating the current food insecurity situation in the country.