

## NADFOR-MEWS-MONTHLY-BULLETIN ON SANAAG REGION

On 30<sup>th</sup> December 2021

NADFOR Produces Drought Monthly Bulletin in Collaboration with Shaqodoon through Funding of Oxfam. This drought monthly report is collected by CBDRM-committees with support of focal persons, who monitor key indicators of drought early warning. **Targeting villages:** Balanbaal, Ceelcadde, Dhoomo, Il-Libaah, Huluul, Faraguul, Dhoobo-Cantuug, Gawseyweyne, Shiisha and Tuur-B.

**The Key Early Warning indicators include:**

1. Rainfall,
2. Water level
3. Pasture Availability,
4. Market condition and Terms of trade
5. Emergency message recorded

## **Weather patterns and seasonal calendar in the country**

Four main seasons characterize the seasonal weather patterns in Sanaag region as in the case of other [parts of the country: Two rainy seasons and two dry seasons.

The seasons are largely determined by shifts in wind patterns from Indian Ocean (a southerly air stream) and from Asia and Arabia(north-easterly winds) .The main rains fall during the Gu-season(April-June) with lighter and more sporadic rains falling during the Deyr season ( October –December).

Rainfall levels during these two seasons determine water and pasture availability for livestock ,and as a result, animal body conditions ( and value),reproductive rates and milk availability.

In other words, there are two dry seasons which are characterized by one shorter, cooler season, known as the Haggaa (22<sup>nd</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> September and a long, hot dry season, known as the Jilaal (January to 23<sup>th</sup> March), which is the harshest season of the year. During the dry season, livestock migrate to areas where better water and pasture are still available.

In addition to these four main seasons, particular weather systems occur of the country. The western regions of Somaliland receive Karan rains between July and August, which allow agro-pastoralists to practice a karam harvest.

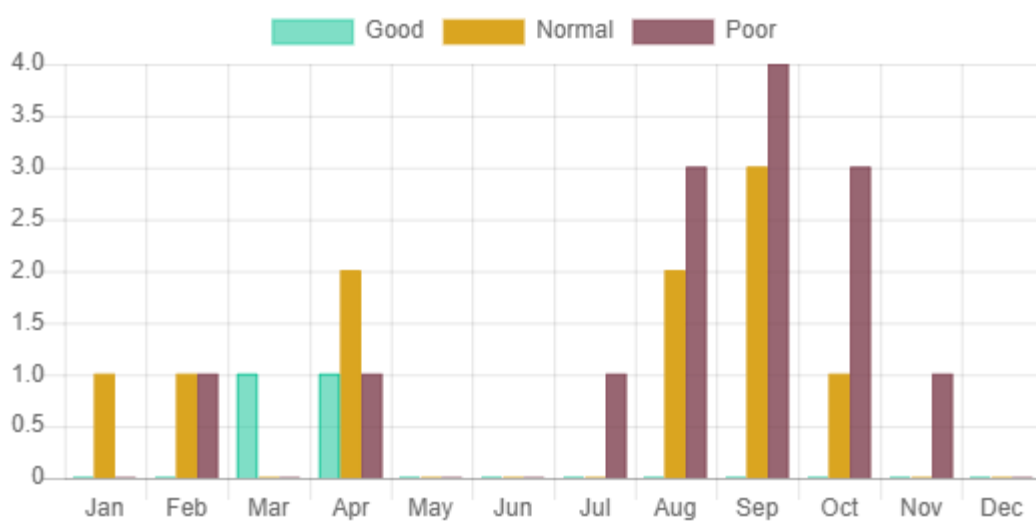
Guban coastal strip receives Xays rains during the colder months of December and January, attracting pastoralists from high land areas (Agropastoral and Golis mountainous zones) to the coast as pasture improve

## KEY-FINDINGS

### 1. Rainfall performance:

Generally, the field monitors reported that there is serious shortage of water and pasture in Sanaag region. Especially MEWS project targeting areas/locations under Eel-afweyn and Garadag districts where are currently experiencing in extreme shortage of water and pasture due to the failures of two consecutive rainy seasons in the majority of the districts, and others erratic and poorly performed.

**Figure 1: Rainfall**



Rain figure.2



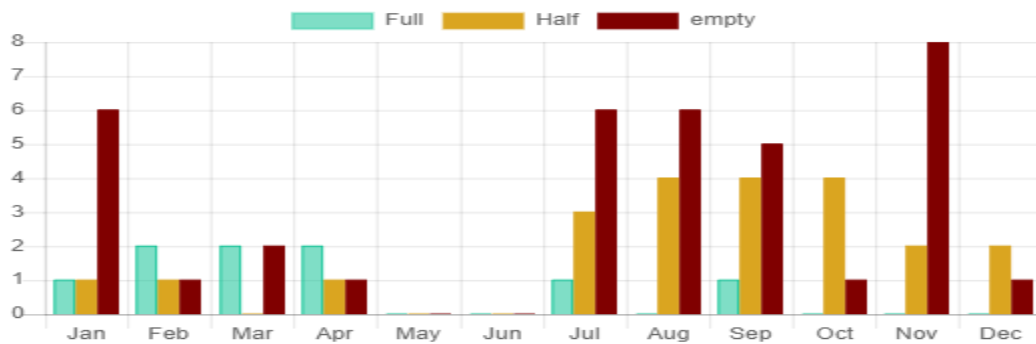
**Weight for rain Per Month is very poor and estimated at below average**

## 2. Water availability:

The field monitors reported that MEWS project targeting areas/locations under Eel-afweyn and Garadag districts are currently experiencing in extreme shortage of water due to the failures of two consecutive rainy seasons in some areas, and others erratic and poorly performed. The cost of water was rising rapidly in most of the Sanaag region, especially The MEWS targeting districts (Ceel afweyn and Gar-adag). One barrel of 200 litres of water cost 40,000 SL Shillings and more in some of the areas, which is very costly for the low income rural households.

There, however, is an urgent need to scale Up Lifesaving Response in terms of water trucking to the most affected areas, rehabilitation of strategic boreholes, and distribution of plastic water storages.

**Figure 1: Water Level**



**Figure 2: water level**



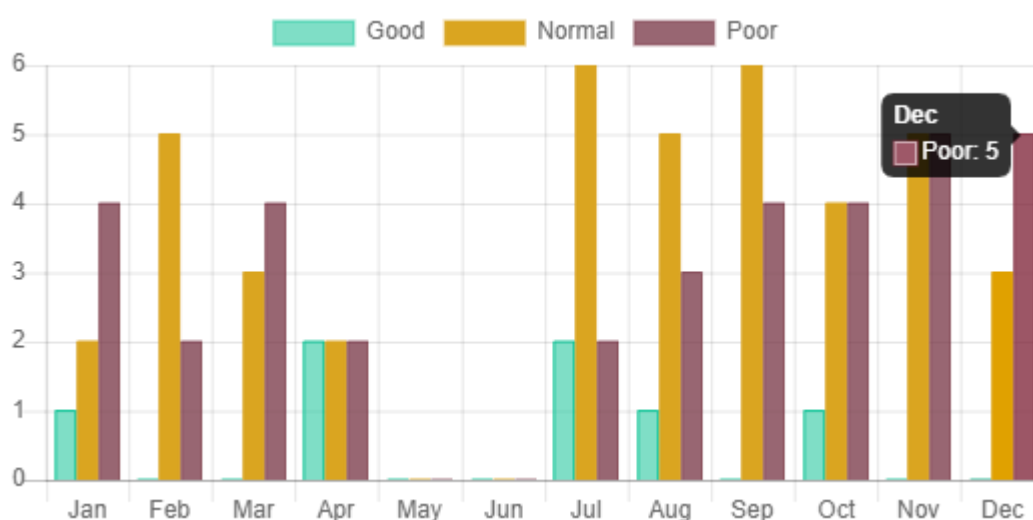
**Weight Per Month shows water level is near to average.**

### 3. Poor pasture:

The Field monitors( Members of the Community managed Early warning management committees) of the MEWS project, reported that there is a shortage of or poor pasture in the MEWS targeting Areas under Ceelafweyn and Garadag Districts of Sanaag region because of devastating desert locust with most frequently outbreaks and prolonged droughts seriously affected the region in general and project targeting areas in specifically.

. Consequently these circumstances have led to depletion of pasture and browses in the entire region.

**Figure 3: Pasture condition:**



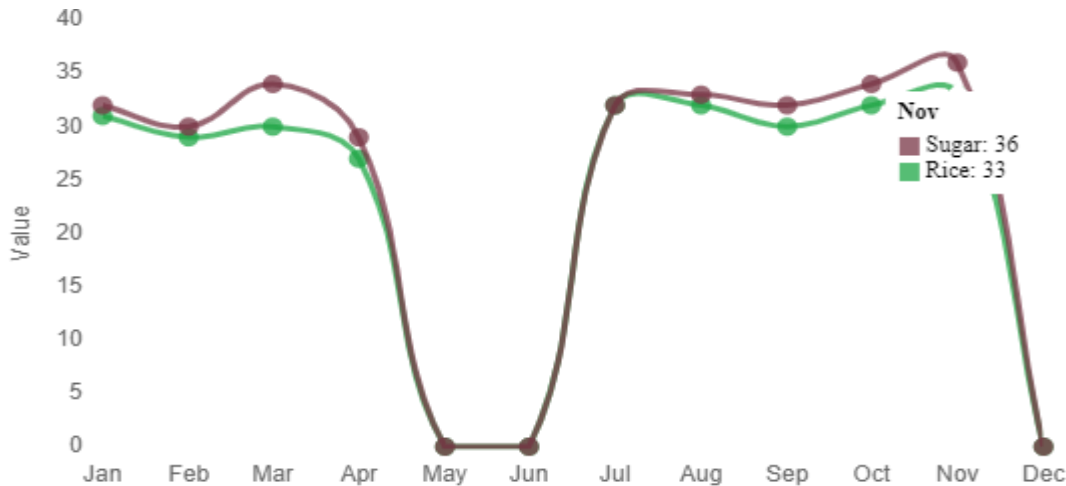
Weight Per Month shows pasture condition is at average level, currently.

### 4. Market conditions:

#### 1. Market conditions:

- ❖ The price for local quality of camel was 4,450,000 sl.sh.
- ❖ The price for Local quality of Goat was 375,000sl sh
- ❖ The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was **27,100 SL sh.**
- ❖ The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was **230,000 sl.sh.**
- ❖ The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 275,000 sl.sh.
- ❖ The price for 5litres of edible oil was 75,000 SL sh.

**Figure : comparison of Rice and Sugar price**



This figure shows comparison between Sugar and Rice –price in kind of USD.

#### 4.1. Terms of trade :

**Terms of trade were not in favor of pastoralists. For instance:**

- ❖ In the MEWS project- areas under the drought affected districts, the income and purchasing power of the people is reduced by the deteriorated terms of trade and the high cost of water.
- ❖ To purchase 50kgs of rice and 20kgs of sugar about one shoat is required instead of the one shoat required to buy 50kgs of rice, 50kgs of wheat flour, 25 kgs of sugar and 3litres of edible oil in normal years. At present, one drum of 200litres of water costs 40,000 SL sh (\$4.7) against \$1.00 per drum in normal years.
- ❖ Average price for camel could fetch 11 heads of goats.

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