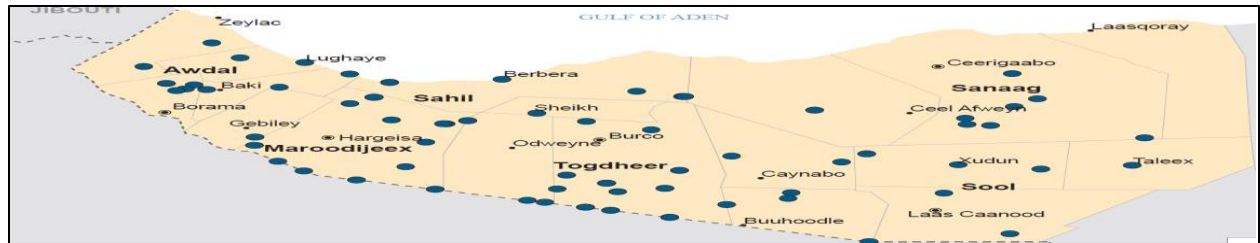




### NADFOR Drought Early Warning - Monthly Bulletin Issued On 28<sup>th</sup> December 2021



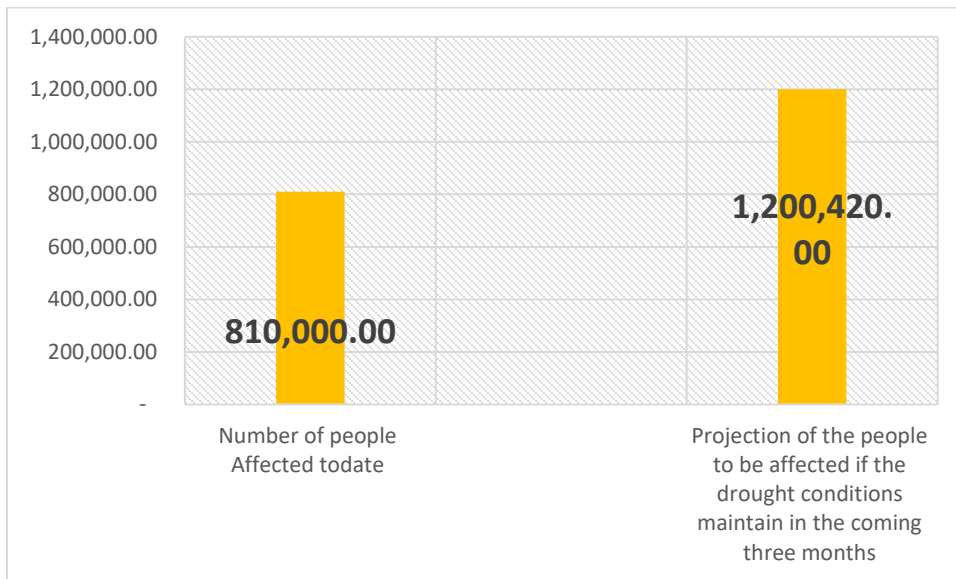
A Drought Early Warning-Monthly Bulletin produced by NADFOR. This is the outcome of data collected by the regional teams led by coordinators of NADFOR, with the support of Village/Community Disaster Risk Management Committees{CDRMC} and District officers of line ministries, who monitor the Key Early Warning Indicators. These EW-indicators include:

1. Rainfall performance.
2. Water availability and accessibility
3. Pasture and browse conditions.
4. Livestock body conditions
5. Livestock migration pattern
6. Milk availability.
7. Outbreak of diseases
8. Market conditions.
9. Terms of trade.
10. Environment Issues and uncertainty risk.

## KEY-FINDIN

### 1. Rainfall performance:

No rainfall was reported in the entire country of Somaliland in December 2021 because the country is currently in long dry season, locally known as winter (Jiilaal). The current people affected across the different regions in Somaliland are 810,000 persons .However the current drought conditions maintain in the next coming one should or two months the total people to be affected are expected to hit 1,200, 420 persons of the same communities who are facing current critical conditions.



### 2. Water availability:

The Regional Assessment teams have unanimously reported that majority of the six main regions of the country are currently experiencing in extreme shortage of water and pasture 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 country, especially Eastern regions and Hawd zone of the Marodijeeh, Togdheer, and Sool regions. 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



.Water sources as Berkets dried up



This water tanker is pouring water into plastic water storage in Riyo –xidho village

### 3. Pasture condition:

The regional assessment Teams, from NADFOR have reported that there is a shortage of or poor pasture in the entire country because of devastating desert locust with most frequently outbreaks and prolonged droughts seriously affected the regions in general and some of different ecological zones under especially regions (Coastal and subcoastal areas of Awdal and Sahil, and Hawd, south of Hargeysa) in specifically. Consequently these circumstances have led to depletion of pasture and browses in the entire region.



### 4. Livestock body conditions:

All species of livestock rearing in the country are physically average to below average and healthy except for those livestock, in the coastal and subcoastal areas of Sahil and Awdal region, are currently thinned body conditions reported due to poor or pasture depleted by combination of devastating desert locust with most frequently outbreaks and protracted drought.



5. **Livestock migration patterns:**

Currently livestock migration is generally confined to usual migration areas within the districts/or regions, although a huge number of in-migrated livestock from Puntland and Mudug regions which are crowded into the eastern parts of Somaliland, according to the NADFOR Regional Coordinators. In addition that there are a considerable fear of the in-migrated livestock may drastically increase pressures of water and pasture resources shortage as well as they may carry such contagious diseases to the hosting areas of Somaliland



Pastoral HHs movement with their livestock in Somaliland regions

6. **Milk availability:**

Milk is available and is estimated at below average level in the majority of the country.

7. **Outbreak of Diseases:**

No disease outbreak of livestock was reported throughout the country but there is a re-emergence of Covid-19 pandemic disease and caused many deaths across the regions.

8. **Market conditions:**

- ❖ The price for local quality of camel was 4,300,000 sl.sh.
- ❖ The price for local quality of cattle was 2,880,000sl sh.
- ❖ The price for Local quality of Goat was 375,000sl sh
- ❖ The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was **276,800 SL sh.**
- ❖ The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was **242,000 sl.sh.**
- ❖ The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 285,200 sl.sh.
- ❖ The price for 5litres of edible oil was 75,000 SL sh.

9. **Terms of trade :**

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

- ❖ In the visited 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 200ltres 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.

## 10. **Uncertainty issues:**

- ❖ Pastoral communities with their livestock from Puntland and Mudug region in south Somalia in- migrated into the eastern parts of sool and Sanaag regions, according to the NADFOR regional coordinator.
- ❖ There is a re-emergence of Covid-19 pandemic disease that caused many deaths across the regions of Somaliland.

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