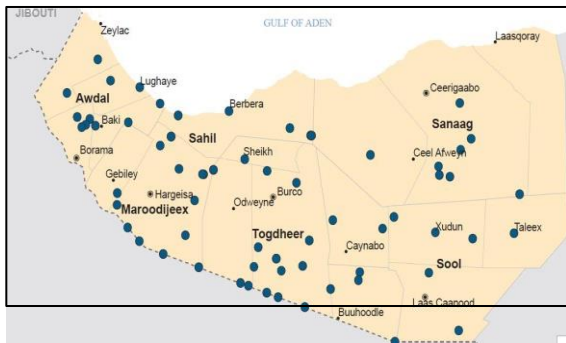


## NADFOR REGIONAL Drought Early Warning - Monthly Bulletin Issued On 28<sup>th</sup> September 2022



NADFOR produces Drought Early Warning-Monthly Bulletin in close collaboration with district disaster management committees (officers of line ministries, community early warning committees, and etc). This is the outcome of data collected by the Village/community EWCs under regional districts who monitor the key early warning indicators.

**Targeting Regions:** Awdal, Marodijeeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanag regions:

Monthly drought field monitoring regularly takes place in the end of every month to assess the current situations of the country and collecting data from all the early warning indicators (Rainfall performance, Water availability and accessibility, Pasture and browse conditions, Livestock body conditions, Livestock migration pattern, Milk availability, Outbreak of diseases, Agricultural current situations, and Terms of trade, as well as Environment Issues or uncertainty risk).

### **Weekly weather forecast for Somaliland.**

**Headline:** Wetter than usual conditions expected over most parts in the eastern regions of Somaliland.

**Rainfall Forecast 04 - 11 October 2022:** Moderate rainfall (50—200mm) expected over most parts of Somaliland especially for those areas in the eastern regions whereas less than 50mm of rainfall is expected over the western parts of Somaliland, according to the ICPAC weekly weather forecast

**Note:** 1 mm of rainfall is equivalent to 1 litre of water per square meter

## **KEY-FINDINGS:**

### **1. Rainfall performance:**

The 2022 Karan rainy season was delayed and started in the last week of August with moderate rains, which were erratic and not well distributed in the Karan belt regions (Awdal, Marodijeeh, sahil and Odweyne areas as well as Golis ranges of Sanaag). However, the rains provided immediate relief to the water-stressed sector and improved water availability and pasture regrowth for a short while. Additionally, most rainfed farmers in the agropastoral areas under western regions opted not to plant the main crops (sorghum and Maize) as the 2022 Gu rains failed and The Karan rains were also insufficient to sustain crop production.

The livestock body conditions despite having improved in the western regions where the moderate rains were received, is expected to deteriorate due to the rapid depletion of pasture as a result of a massive number of livestock in migrated and currently overcrowded within the regions.

The rest of the other livelihood zones (Hawd, Nugal, Sool plateau and mountainous areas) under eastern regions usually receive Deyr seasonal rainfalls. The 2022 Deyr season rains started in the last week of September and were recoded as average to below average rainfall in the majority of the eastern regions (Togdheer, sool, and Sanaag) , Somaliland.

The rangeland conditions in the eastern regions as a result of the Deyr season rains are expected to be improved soon. This average to below average rainfalls leading the livestock body conditions to be improved across the both agro and/ or pastoral livelihood zones.

### **2. Water availability:**

Access to water is relatively better in the entire country due to the 2022 Karan and Deyr rainy seasons covered majority of the six main regions from August to October 2022. For instances, western regions (Awdal M/Jeeh, Sahil and Golis parts of sanag region received near average to below average rainfall from the last days of August 2022 while Eastern regions generally received average to below average rainfall from first week of the September to October. However, Karan/Deyr rainy seasons have regenerated pasture and browses in the rangeland areas and replenished water sources in the majority of the rained regions of Somaliland.

### **3. Pasture and browse conditions:**

In the majority of the six main regions of Somaliland, Pasture and browse availability is at average to below average level as result of 2022 Karan and Deyr below normal rainfalls have been received in the entire country. There is great evidence that indicating below average of pasture conditions in the country because of the already live socks out migrated to other regions, currently they have returned back to their homeland owing to the availability of fresh water and pasture

### **4. Livestock body conditions:**

Livestock body conditions were very poor and mostly emaciated as the result of the pasture and browse depletion caused by the prolonged drought conditions throughout the country.

Hoping to emaciated all species of livestock will shortly recover from harsh conditions in the past seasons.

**5. Livestock migration patterns:**

Currently livestock migration is generally normal because of the livestock movements are taking place within the regions/districts. This means all rangeland conditions in the whole country/all livelihood zone are similar to one another.

**6. Milk availability:**

Availability of Milk is extremely below normal due to the emaciated livestock and lack of lambing and calving of all species resulted from the prolonged drought conditions in Somaliland since the Deyr 2020.

**7. Outbreak of Diseases:**

Unidentified livestock diseases, locally known as Hiinkaar, Dhiigle, Raafdillaac and Dhibiijo-Diseases generally affecting on sheep/ goat, while Sangaalle seriously affecting on camel species

**8. Agricultural current situations;**

Agricultural areas as rainfed farmlands, in the regions/districts, are currently expected to harvest nothing or none to low harvest occurring in this year (2022). Because there are no established crops in the farms. Even land plowing activities in the rainfed farming areas were done across the agropastoral zones due to the Rainy seasons (2022 Gu and Karan) failed. It is worth noting that Somaliland rainfed farmers have dual purposes for growing crops. one is for Human consumption whereas the other purpose is for animal fodder during the long dry season (Jiilaal).

**9. Market conditions:**

- The price for local quality of camel was 4,150,000 sl.sh.
- The price for local quality of cattle was 2,900,000sl sh.
- The price for Local quality of Goat was 400,000sl sh
- The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was 300,000 SL sh.
- The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was 290,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 360,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 5litres of edible oil was 100,000 SL sh.

**9.1. Terms of trade:**

Terms of trade were not in favor of both agro-pastoral and pure pastoral households. For instance:

In the entire country, the income and purchasing power of the people are reduced by the deteriorated terms of trade and the high cost of food commodities.

- To purchase 50kgs of rice ,50kgs of sugar, and 50kgs of wheat flour and 5litres of edible oil about three heads of sheep/goat (3 shoats) are required instead of the one shoat required to buy 50kgs of rice, 50kgs of wheat flour, 25 kgs of sugar and 5litres of edible oil in normal years.
- Average price for camel could fetch 10 heads of goats.

