



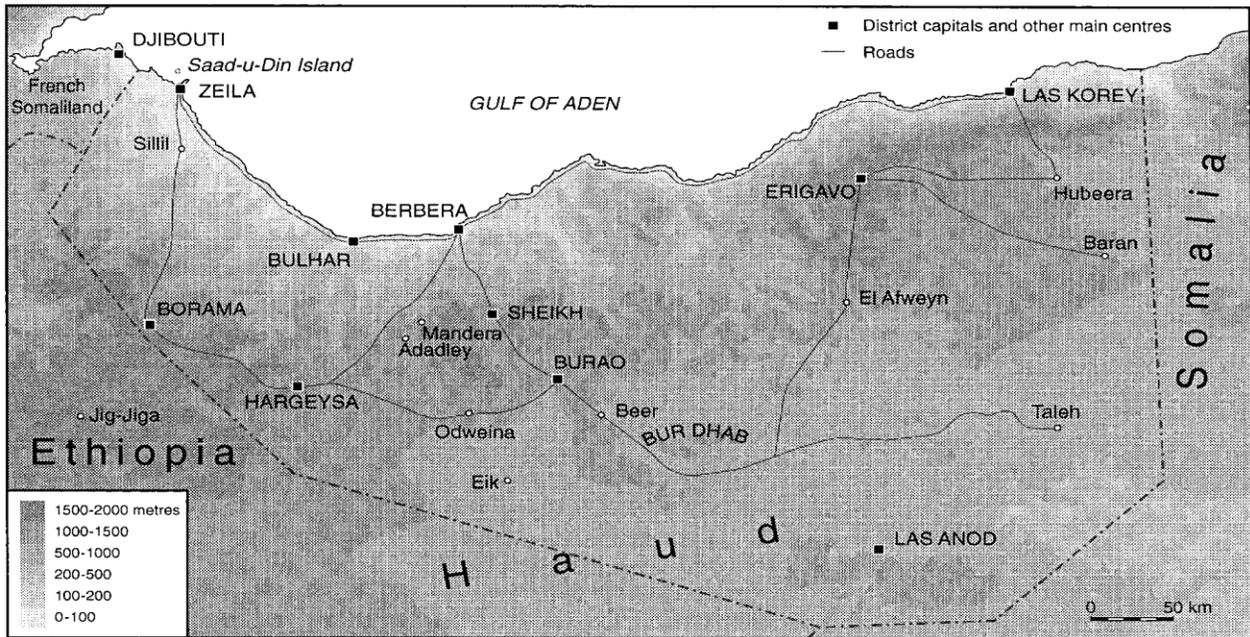
**JAMHUURIYADDA SOMALILAND
HAY'ADDA U DIYAAR GAROWGA AAFODYINKA
IYO KAYDKA RAASHINKA QARANKA**



جمهورية صوماليلاند
الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الكوارث
وتأمين الغذاء



NADFOR
HAY'ADDA U DIYAARGAROWGA AAFODYINKA
IYO KAYDKA RAASHINKA QARANKA



the somalilandprotectoratein 1945

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|---|-------------------------------|
| Measures recommended Before, During and After the Common hazards occur in Somaliland | Before = normal stage |
| | During = Alert stage |
| | After = Response stage |
| NADFOR is committed and devoted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To save Somalilanders lives and protect their livelihoods. To alleviate our community suffering arising out of calamity. Those who are affected by disasters have a right to life with dignity, and freedom in order for them to be obedient to the national order and law in republic of Somaliland. | |

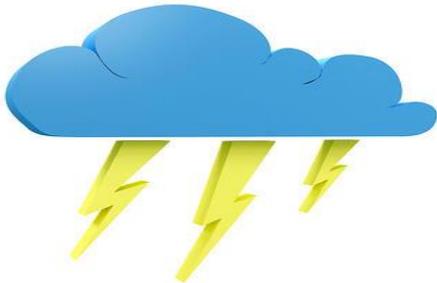
1. NADFOR Early Warning Monthly Bulletin.

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 Sanaag regions:

Monthly drought field monitoring is regularly undertaken 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.

1.1. KEY-FINDINGS: RAINFALL PERFORMANCE:



Rainfall performance varied across Somaliland during the December 31-2022 to 2nd January 2023. **In the coastal and subcoastal areas**, the rainfall amounts received during this period were heavy rains to moderate across the coastal plains and subcoastal areas in Zeila, Lughaya, Berbera and other parts lie in the eastern coastal areas which are under Berbera, Hagal, Hiis, Mayd and up to Lasqoray districts.

. **In the Golis ranges**, localized light to moderate rainfalls were reported across many areas of Borama, Baki Gabiley Darasalaam, Dooxaguban (areas under sahil region) during the same period. the moderate rainfall with average distribution was reported across most of Golis ranges of Awdal, M/jeeh, Sahil and Sanaag regions, Somaliland.

Overall, these rains will have helped to alleviate rangeland and water resource shortages, or localized rainfall was somewhat beneficial, rangeland conditions and water availability remain significantly below normal levels for most areas. Nevertheless, it is likely that the massive livestock migrations from rain-deficit areas with water and pasture shortages into the rained coastal and sub-coastal areas., while the rest of the country is expected to remain dry.

In the Hawd zone, most of the agropastoral and pastoral areas of Awdal, M/jeeh, Sahil. Togdheer and Sool received little to no rainfall during the 31st December 2022 to January 2023 period.

However, localized heavy rainfalls in the coastal and subcoastal areas have led to flash floods that destroyed irrigated farming lands under Garbadarad areas (, Balleyga, and ... etc.), and damaged properties, infrastructures (feeder road/rough roads connected areas between Tokhoshi and Zeila)

1.2. Water availability:

Access to water was normal in the entire country. all water sources (Berkets, shallow well and the like) are currently teemed with water.

1.3. Pasture condition:

At this time, Pasture conditions are average level to all livelihoods of the country. All sources like pasture and water will be replenished and recovered due to good rains occurred in the majority of both Coastal areas and Golis ranges of the country.

1.4. Livestock body conditions:

Livestock body conditions are at average level and mostly recovered as the result of the accessibility and availability of the pasture and browse improved during the 2022 Deyr season.

1.5. Livestock migration patterns:

Currently livestock migration is generally limited within the districts under the regions. Nevertheless, it is likely that the massive livestock migrations from rain-deficit areas with water and pasture shortages into the rained coastal and sub-coastal areas.

1.6. Milk availability:

Availability of Milk and meat production is better than how they were in the past seasons.

1.7. Outbreak of Diseases:

Unidentified livestock diseases, locally known as Hiinkaar and Dhiigle Diseases affecting sheep/ goat and camel in respectively.

1.8. Agricultural current situations;

In the 2022 year, harvesting crops in whole Agricultural areas as rainfed farmlands is too low throughout the country due to the prolonged droughts existed in the country during the land plowing seasons.

1.9. Market conditions:

- The price for local quality of camel was 4,500,000 sl.sh.
- The price for local quality of cattle was 2,300,000sl sh.
- The price for Local quality of Goat was 385,000sl sh
- The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was 310,000 SL sh.
- The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was 320,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 360,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 5litres of edible oil was 110,000 SL sh.

1.10. Terms of trade:

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

- In the monitored areas under the drought affected regions, the income and purchasing power of the people is 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 5ltres of edible oil about three heads of sheep/goat(3shoats) 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.

1.11. Uncertainty issues:

- Localized heavy rainfalls in the coastal and subcoastal areas have led to flash floods that destroyed irrigated farming lands under Garbadarad areas, especially Balleyga, and damaged properties, infrastructures (feeder road/rough roads that connected areas between Tokhoshi and Zeila).
- This flood event took two vehicles but no deaths and injured cases are still reported
- Dengue fever from unique mosquito species prevailed in majority of the country since June 2022.