

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. 		

NADFOR Regional Drought Early Warning - Monthly Bulletin Issued On 28th January 2023

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.



NADFOR

NADFOR First Weekly Weather forecast for Somaliland

Rainfall Forecast 17 - 24 January 2023

Total rainfall

- Light rainfall (less than 50 mm) expected over coastal region of Somaliland.
- Dry conditions expected over most parts of Somaliland.
- Note: 1 mm of rainfall is equivalent to 1 liter of water per square meter.

Total rainfall(mm) for 24-31 January 2023



Total accumulative rainfall is in between 1-10mm

Temperature Forecast 24 - 31 January 2023

Mean Temperature

Cold conditions (less than 20°C) expected over Somaliland or isolated parts of Somaliland such as Borama, Dila, Togwajaalle, Sheekh and Erigavo



Here Is NADFOR SECOND Weekly Weather Forecast for The Region.

Rainfall Forecast 31 January - 07 February 2023

Total rainfall

- **Light rainfall (less than 50 mm)** expected over coastal and subcoastal zones of Somaliland.
- **Dry conditions** expected over most parts of Somaliland.

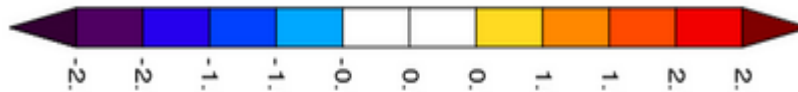


Note: 1 mm of rainfall is equivalent to 1 litre of water per square meter.

Temperature Forecast 31 January - 07 February 2023

Mean Temperature

- **Moderate temperatures (20 - 32 °C)** expected over a few areas in Somaliland coastal districts (Zeila, Lughaya and Berbera).
- **Cold conditions (less than 20°C)** expected over most parts of Somaliland.





1. **KEY-FINDINGS:**

Actual Rainfall Performance Over Coastal and Sub Coastal Areas of Somaliland In January 2023:

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.

Flash flooding in Awdal Coastal plains and sub coastal areas:

Flash flooding resulted from Heavy rains that have occurred in the coastal areas of Zeila and Lughaya districts and left severe effect. This Rain struck the two districts, whilst other districts like Borama and Baki under Awdal region received moderate to light.

Production Sectors

When, the heavy rainfall, and dangerous flash floods hit Awdal coastal plains and subcoastal areas, the result was loss of livestock and crops in which the floods washed away, and destruction of Salt wells/mines and feeder roads, properties, and infrastructure. Specifically, the worst effect was reported in Zeila, and Lughaya districts of Awdal, and Zalal, region. Nevertheless, these production sectors, mainly cover livestock, crop production, Salt mines, and fishing boats were affected flash flooding event. Therefore, huge economic loss is expected from those livelihood assets

However, briefly, the heavy rain took Two land cruisers but not caused any injuries and loss of lives. The rains affected the lives of the people harshly through destruction of their livelihood assets, environmental resources, infrastructure; and the lost crop production was estimated about unidentified metric tons of harvested crops and reaped at the farms; and the destruction of 47 irrigated farms of cultivated land. Also, 10,000 salt wells were washed away in Tokhoshi areas.

1. Livestock Damage;

- The heavy rains have not killed any heads of livestock was reported

2. Agricultural sector:

- About 150 households of irrigated farmers are directly dependent on the 47cropped farms destroyed.
- the major crops grown in the areas affected by the flash flooding are the following types:
 - a. Vegetables: tomato, cabbage, hot paper(chili), and muskmelon, and water melon.
 - b. Cereals and Legumes: maize, sorghum, lentils, and bean.

3. Salt mines sector:

- 10,000 salt mines were swept away in Tokhoshi areas. These destroyed salt-mines are single economic sources of 600HHs who settling in the Tokhoshi Town.

4. Road Damage

The roads that connects Tokhoshi and Zeila were totally found blocked, badly damaged or destroyed; and accessibility to the affected areas is extremely difficult and impassable. The assessment found that most of the roads in affected areas were blocked. Much of them turned into gullies, filled with landslides and fallen big trees. Also, the flash flooding formed long edges and holes according to the NADFOR regional coordinator bases in Awdal and salal

5. Environmental Damage.

- The heavy flash flooding caused extensive soil erosion, formation of gullies, and clearance of trees and shrubs, which have changed the natural landscape by turning the hills into valleys, and valleys into hills.
- The natural beauty of the land is changed, experiencing denudation, and expansion of aridity.

6. Water supply sector:

- Main borehole that provides water to the Gerisa town was swept away and destroyed
- Water pipes supply water to Zeila were totally wiped out and washed away.

. **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 2nd 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)

a. Water availability:

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

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. Milk availability:

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

f. Outbreak of Diseases:

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

g. 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 affected crops in the farms.

Market conditions:

- The price for local quality of camel was 4,300,000 sl.sh.
- The price for local quality of cattle was 2,250,000sl sh.
- The price for Local quality of Goat was 425,000,000sl sh
- The price for 50kgs bag of Rice was 297,000 SL sh.
- The price for 50kgs bag of wheat flour was 280,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 50kgs/bag of sugar was 300,000 sl.sh.
- The price for 5litres of edible oil was 110,000 SL sh.
- The price for 50kgs of Sorghum was 285,000slsh
- The price for 50kgs of maize was 300,000sl

h. 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.

i. 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.
- 10,000HHs have been displaced from Laascaanood first tenth of January 2023.

