



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



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
& FOOD RESERVE AUTHORITY



جمهورية صوماليلاند
الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الكوارث
وتأمين الغذاء

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND FOOD RESERVE AUTHORITY {NADFOR}

NADFOR Drought Early Warning Monthly Bulletin issued on 29th 2025

1. Overview (Summary)

The National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) leads drought risk monitoring in Somaliland through its monthly **Drought Early Warning Bulletin**. This report is produced with input from regional teams, mobile app data, NADFOR coordinators, and grassroots Community Early Warning Committees. Covering six key regions—Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool, and Sanag—the bulletin provides a monthly assessment of drought and disaster conditions based on end-of-month data collection.

The bulletin is built on continuous data collection by Village and Community Focal Points using the **Mobile Early Warning System (MEWS)** dashboard—a digital platform that centralizes early warning data. These focal points track and report key indicators, including:

- Rainfall performance
- Water availability and accessibility
- Pasture and browse conditions
- Livestock body conditions
- Livestock migration patterns
- Milk availability
- Outbreak of diseases (human and animal)
- Current agricultural conditions
- Terms of trade (livestock vs cereal prices)
- Environmental issues and uncertainty risks

2. GU' 2025 Rainfall Summary – Somaliland

The GU' 2025 rainy season was largely poor, with delayed, erratic, and insufficient rainfall across most of Somaliland. This has significantly affected agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods. As of June 2025—the season's final month—no major improvements have been observed, confirming the season's overall classification as **poor to failed**.

2.1. GU' 2025 Rainfall Summary – Western Somaliland (Awdal, Maroodijeeh and Sahil regions):

The 2025 GU' rainy season in western Somaliland, particularly in coastal, subcoastal, and Golis Mountain areas, was severely delayed and largely failed. Rainfall was minimal and limited to highland zones, arriving much later than usual and having no meaningful impact on pasture or browse. As of late June 2025, extreme and “severe drought conditions” persist in these regions. IN the western agro-pastoral regions, rainfall has been extremely low, sparse, and poorly distributed. As a result, no Rainfed crops have germinated, and all plowed lands remain fallow. This raises serious concerns about hunger, water scarcity, and hardship for both people and livestock due to the looming drought.

3. Spring 2025 Rainfall Situation – Eastern Regions (Somaliland)

The eastern regions have diverse livelihoods, leading to varied impacts from poor rainfall. Mountainous and coastal areas of Ceelafweyn, Ceerigaabo, Badhan, and Laasqoray have been severely affected by drought, similar to the western highlands and coast. Areas like Odweyne, Caynabo, most of Ceelafweyn, and surroundings of Ceerigaabo to Badhan and Laasqoray are under stress. In contrast, southern Sanaag, Taleex, Xudun, Laascaanood, Buuhoodle, most of Togdheer, and the Hawd of Hargeysa remain in normal conditions. *Close monitoring is essential to identify and support the most affected areas.*

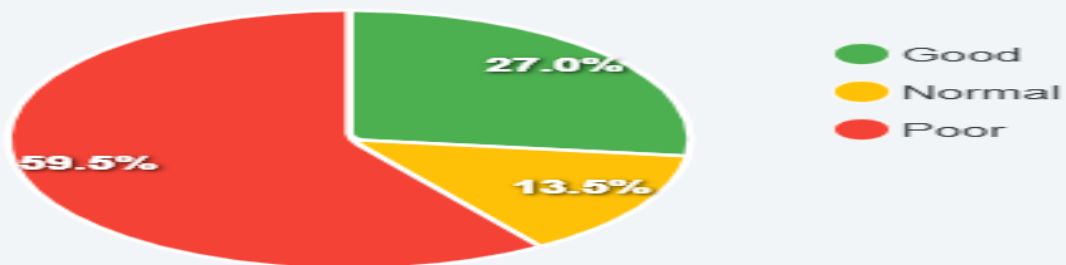
4.0. Key Findings from Early Warning Indicators – General Overview:

1. Agricultural Performance Analysis Report – Gu’ 2025 Season

Agricultural performance during the Gu’ 2025 season was significantly impacted by the widespread failure of seasonal rains across all regions. Approximately 59.5% of areas reported poor agricultural conditions, 27.0% experienced good performance, while 13.5% were categorized as significantly below normal.

The inadequate rainfall led to limited planting activities and poor crop germination nationwide. This situation poses serious concerns for food security, particularly in regions already vulnerable to recurrent climate-related shocks

Total Agricultural reports for All Regions



2. PASTURE AVAILABILITY: Pasture Conditions – Gu’ 2025 Season.

During the Gu’ 2025 season, pasture conditions have significantly deteriorated across all regions of the country. This decline is primarily attributed to the widespread failure of seasonal rains, which has severely affected natural rangelands and forage availability for livestock.

Assessment Findings indicate the following distribution of pasture conditions:

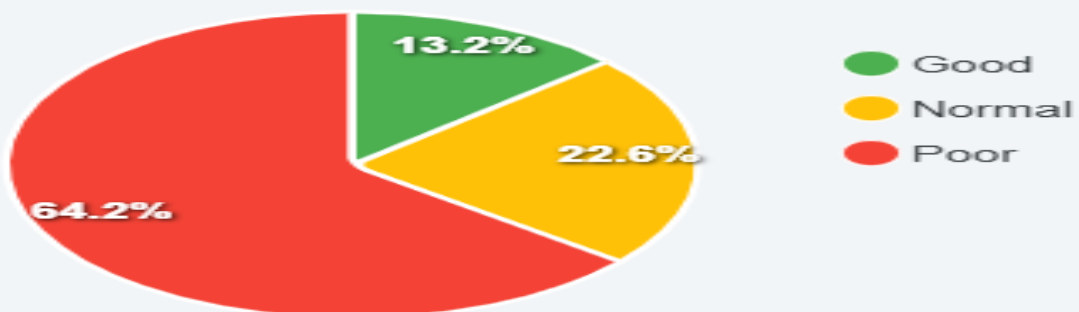
- 64.2% of surveyed areas reported poor pasture conditions.
- 22.6% were classified as significantly below normal.
- Only 13.2% of areas recorded near-normal pasture conditions

Implications for Pastoral Livelihoods:

The deterioration in pasture conditions has resulted in multiple challenges for pastoral communities, including:

- A marked reduction in livestock productivity due to limited grazing resources.
- Increased internal migration of pastoral households and herds in search of better pasture and water.
- A rising risk of conflict over dwindling natural resources, particularly in areas of concentrated livestock movement.

Total pasture condition reports for All Regions

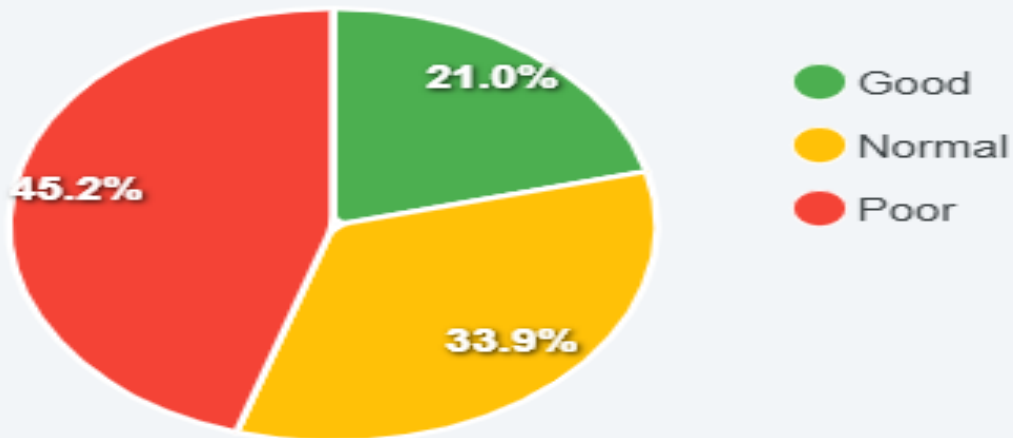


3. Water availability and accessibility

Water Availability – Gu' 2025 Season

Water availability remained critically low across all regions during the Gu' 2025 season due to the failure of seasonal rains. Reports show that 45.2% of areas experienced poor water conditions, 33.9% had normal conditions, and only 21.0% reported good water availability. This limited water access has directly affected both people and livestock, especially in pastoral and agro pastoral areas where water demand is high.

Total water reports for All Regions



4. Livestock Body Conditions in Somaliland

Livestock body conditions in Somaliland can be categorized into two distinct situations:

A. Coastal, subcoastal, and Highland mountainous Areas:

In these areas, livestock have experienced a significant loss of body weight. Many animals are visibly weak, unable to walk, and are dying due to extreme lack of pasture and feed. These livestock are neither marketable nor productive—there is no milk or meat output. Both people and animals in these areas urgently need humanitarian assistance, including food aid and veterinary and human medicine. There are rising concerns about disease outbreaks such as diarrhea and malaria.

b. other livelihood zones (Hawd, Nugal and Sool plateau areas) in Maroodijeeh, and eastern Regions:

In contrast, livestock in other livelihood zones (Hawd, Nugal and Sool plateau areas) of the country are reported to be in relatively better condition, ranging from good to average body condition levels. These areas still have marketable livestock species, such as camels, Rams, Goats, and non-pregnant animals that are in acceptable condition.

However, a concerning issue reported across all regions is the widespread death of newborn lambs and kids. Many pregnant animals that conceived during the last Deyr season gave birth, but both mothers and offspring have died shortly after, highlighting a silent but severe reproductive loss.

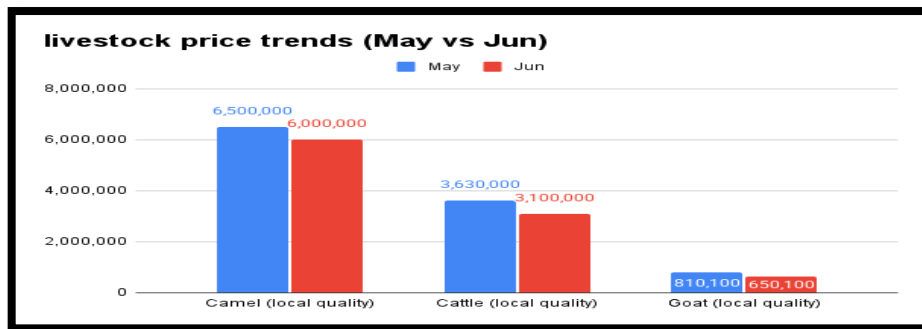
5. Market Conditions and Rural Purchasing Power.

The price of local quality camels decreased from 6,500,000 in May to 6,000,000 in June, showing a decline of 500,000, while the price of local quality cattle dropped from 3,630,000

in May to 3,100,000 in June, indicating a reduction of 530,000. The price of local quality goats declined from 810,100 in May to 650,100 in June, reflecting a decrease of 160,000.

All three livestock types, camel, cattle, and goat, experienced price reductions between May and June. The sharpest percentage drop was seen in goat prices, which fell by nearly 20%, suggesting increased market stress or supply challenges. These price declines may be linked to drought conditions, poor pasture regeneration, and weakened livestock body conditions across Somaliland.

6. Livestock price trends in between May and June 2025



7. Food commodity price-comparative overview

Food Commodity Prices – Comparative Overview

(Prices in Somaliland Shillings – SL Sh)

| Food Commodity | Unit Size | Price (SL Sh) |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Rice | 50 kg | 341,000 |
| 2. Wheat Flour | 50 kg | 287,300 |
| 3. Sugar | 50 kg | 421,150 |
| 4. Edible Oil | 5 Liters | 96,200 |
| 5. Sorghum | 50 kg | 360,500 |
| 6. Maize | 50 kg | 372,600 |

Highlights:

- Sugar is the **most expensive** item among 50kg food staples.
- Wheat flour is the **least expensive**.
- Sorghum and maize prices are **comparably high**, indicating potential pressure on staple grain affordability.

8. Drought Severity Forecast Report and Activation Period: May – June 2025

The latest Precipitation Deficit Index (PDI) map illustrates the varying levels of drought impact across Somaliland. Based on the analysis, regions have been classified into four key drought severity categories:

1. Extreme Drought Zones – Critical Condition

- **Color Code: Dark Red**
- These districts are experiencing exceptional drought conditions and require immediate emergency response.
- Affected Districts: Zeila, Lughaya, Baki, Borama, Gabiley, Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, and Lasqoray

2. Severe Drought Zones.

- **Color Code: Red**
- These areas are under intensifying drought stress and are nearing emergency thresholds.

- Affected Areas: Maroodijeeh Region, most parts of Sahil Region, and portions of Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, and Lasqoray.

3. Moderate to Mild Drought Impact Zones.

- **Color Code: Orange & Yellow**

- These districts are facing moderate to mild drought conditions. Close monitoring and early intervention are recommended.
- Included Districts: Gabiley, Hargeisa, Oodweyne, Caynabo, and parts of Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, and Lasqoray.

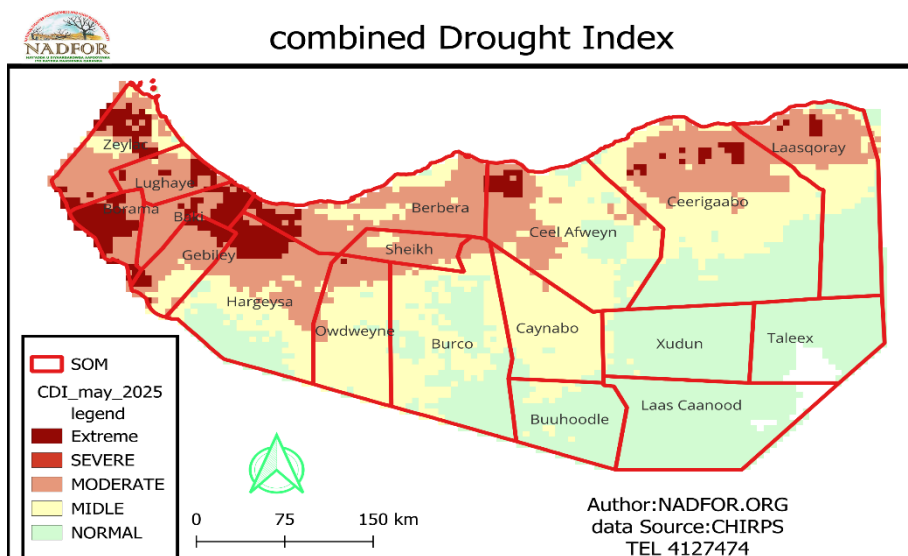
4. Normal Conditions – Stable Areas.

- **Color Code: Light Green**

- These regions have adequate access to water and pasture and are currently facing minimal drought impact.
- Stable Districts: Hawd area of Hargeisa and Balligubadle, entire Togdheer Region, Buuhoodle, Laascaanood, Xudun, Taleex, and southern to south-eastern Ceerigaabo District

☑ **Key Message:** Drought severity varies widely across Somaliland. Immediate response is essential in critical zones, while sustained monitoring and resilience planning are needed elsewhere.

This map shows the varying impact of drought across the country



Source: NADFOR Early Warning System (CHIRPS Data)

9. Anticipatory Action Recommendations

To mitigate the worsening effects of drought and protect vulnerable pastoral communities, the following anticipatory actions are recommended:

- ❖ **Emergency Livestock Support**

- Rapidly launch the distribution of animal feed and implement water trucking operations in areas experiencing significant declines in livestock prices and productivity.

❖ **Trigger Pre-Arranged Funding Mechanisms**

Activate existing Anticipatory Action financing instruments (e.g., Start Fund, WAHAFA–ECHO, WFP AA) based on current drought early warning indicators and market trends.

❖ **Scale Up Cash Transfer Programs**

- Expand unconditional cash transfers to drought-affected pastoralist households, especially those lacking income due to non-marketable livestock conditions.

10. Summary Outlook – July 2025.

Rainfall Forecast

- Rainfall expected to remain minimal across many areas
- Conditions will be drier than usual in parts of the country

Drought Impact

- Continued deterioration of pasture and water availability
- Increased pressure on already scarce resources for both people and livestock

Seasonal Winds (Hagaa)

- Strong “**Hagaa**” winds expected
- Likely to accelerate land dryness and increase water loss
- May further worsen the fragile drought situation

⚠ Outlook Summary:

Conditions remain critical. Urgent preparedness and response actions are needed to reduce humanitarian and environmental risk.

Thanks a lot