

**NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND FOOD RESERVE AUTHORITY (NADFOR)
REGIONAL MOBILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (MEWS)
MONTHLY DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN**

Issue Date: 25 February 2026

Coverage: Awdal, Marodijeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag Regions – Somaliland

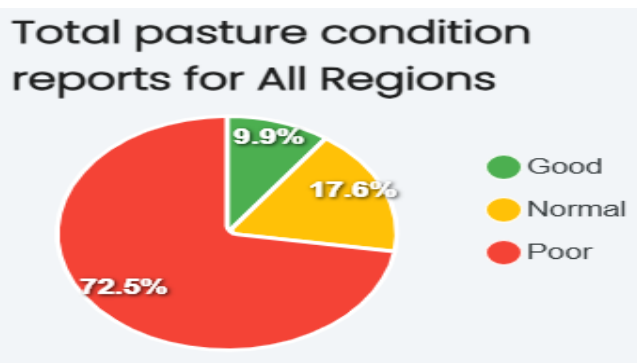
1. OVERVIEW

The National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) continues to lead national efforts in drought risk monitoring, analysis, and coordination across Somaliland. In accordance with its statutory mandate, NADFOR produces the Monthly Drought Early Warning Bulletin to provide timely, reliable, and evidence-based information that supports preparedness, anticipatory action, and coordinated response planning.

The bulletin is developed through structured collaboration with district-level field monitors utilizing Mobile Data Collection Applications, NADFOR Regional Coordinators, and Community Early Warning Committees (CEWCs) operating at village level. Monitoring, data verification, and validation processes are conducted systematically at the end of each month to assess evolving drought conditions, emerging risks, and potential impacts on livelihoods.

This bulletin is underpinned by continuous, community-based data collection through NADFOR’s Mobile Early Warning System (MEWS), a centralized digital dashboard that aggregates, analyzes, and visualizes early warning information in near real time. Community focal points and village-level monitors regularly track and report on key early warning indicators, including: [Rainfall performance](#), [Water availability and access](#), [Pasture and browse conditions](#), [Livestock body conditions](#), [Livestock migration patterns](#), [Milk availability](#), [Human and animal disease outbreaks](#), [Agricultural performance](#), [Terms of trade \(livestock–cereal price ratios\)](#) and [Environmental stressors and emerging risk factors](#).

2. Pasture and Browse Conditions



Pasture and browse conditions across pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones in Somaliland are currently assessed as predominantly poor. According to MEWS monitoring data:

- 72.5% of monitored areas are classified as Poor
- 17.6% are classified as Normal
- 9.9% are classified as Good

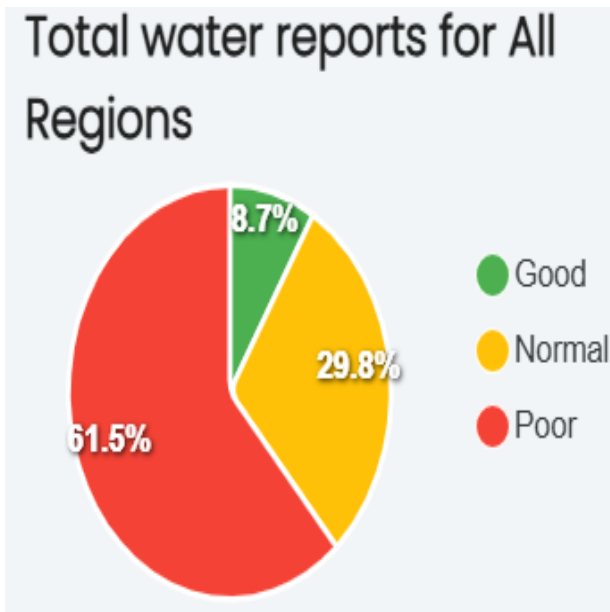
The widespread pasture deficit is already contributing to deteriorating livestock body conditions, declining milk production, and increased livestock mobility in search of better grazing areas. If the prevailing dry conditions persist, additional pressure on rangeland resources is anticipated, with serious implications for pastoral food security, household income, and overall livelihood resilience.

3. Water Availability and Access

Water availability remains critically constrained across all monitored regions of Somaliland. Recent assessments of water points indicate that:

- **61.5%** are providing insufficient water volumes
- **8.7%** are providing marginal and unreliable supply
- **Only 8.7%** are providing adequate and stable access

The sustained water deficit is placing significant pressure on both households and livestock. It has led to increased household expenditure on water, accelerated livestock migration toward relatively better-supplied areas, and heightened public health and protection risks, particularly in rural and peri-urban settlements where alternative water sources are limited.

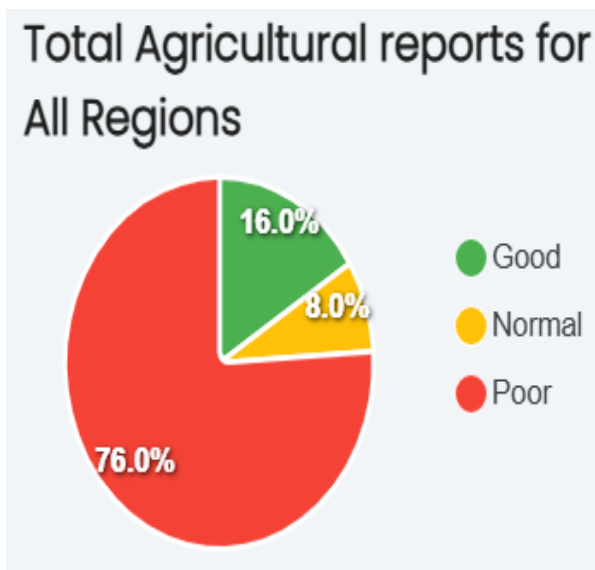


4. Agricultural performance

Agricultural performance is assessed as significantly below normal, reflecting the cumulative effects of poor rainfall. Community-level monitoring indicates:

- **76.0%** of agricultural areas in Poor condition
- **8.0%** in Normal condition
- **16.0%** in good condition

Reduced planting, weak crop establishment, and localized crop failure have been widely reported. These conditions are expected to result in below-average harvests, increased market dependence, and heightened vulnerability among farming households.



5. Livestock body condition



**Photo: Habari-Heshay Village-
weak livestock body condition**

❖ Field observations indicate severe drought stress across affected areas. Livestock body conditions, particularly camels, have significantly deteriorated, with visible signs of emaciation due to prolonged pasture and water shortages.

❖ Rangelands remain dry and largely depleted, with minimal vegetation cover and limited regeneration following poor rainfall performance.

The continued decline in grazing and water availability is increasing livestock migration, reducing milk production, and weakening pastoral livelihoods, posing serious risks to food security and household resilience

6. Livestock Survival & Emergency Response

❖ The prolonged drought conditions in affected areas of Somaliland have caused severe pasture depletion and limited access to natural grazing resources. As a coping mechanism, pastoral households are boiling grains in water to feed weakened livestock, a practice typically reserved for human consumption, reflecting the gravity of the situation.

❖ Livestock body conditions have deteriorated across herds, particularly among weak and vulnerable animals. In response, purchased fodder distribution is being implemented to support affected households and protect vulnerable livestock from further deterioration and mortality. These emergency measures aim to sustain livestock survival and preserve pastoral livelihoods during the ongoing crisis.



**Photo1: War-Idaad Village – Wheat prepared
to be cooked and provided as feed for
livestock**



Photo2: War-Idaad Village – fodder distribution

5. Migration Patterns

In response to the below-average Dayr 2025 rains, pastoralists have initiated seasonal migration to areas with better resource availability within their districts and across the border.

Key migration flows include:

- ❖ Herders from the coastal zones of Awdal and Sahil moving inland to the Golis ranges.
- ❖ Herders from Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag migrating toward upland, plateau areas and neighbouring countries.
- ❖ Pastoralists moving livestock into neighboring Ethiopia in search of pasture and water.

These movements reflect adaptive strategies of pastoral households to cope with deteriorating conditions and are likely to influence livestock market dynamics, including local prices and availability.

5.2 Livestock Prices

(Local Quality)

Livestock Type	Average Market Price (SL Sh)
Camel	5,710,000
Cattle	4,420,000
Goat	721,300

5.3 Staple Food Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Average Market Price (SL Sh)
Rice	50 kg bag	378,300
Wheat Flour	50 kg bag	343,300
Sorghum	50 kg bag	411,900
Maize	50 kg bag	415,700
Sugar	50 kg bag	470,100
Edible Oil	5 liter	110,100

Seasonal Rainfall Forecast for the GU Season (March–May 2026) – Somaliland

Institution: National Disaster Preparedness & Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR)

Data Source: ICPAC

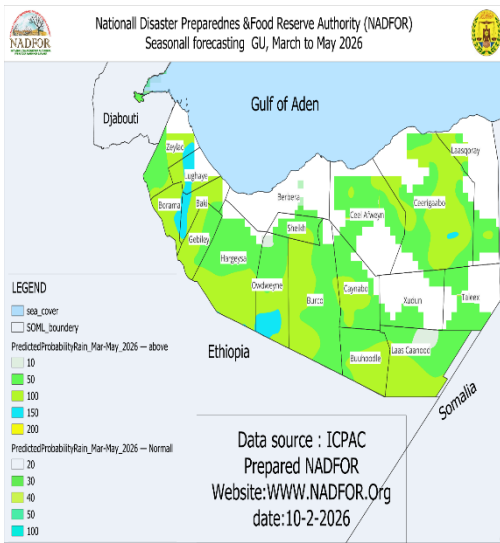
Date: 10 February 2026

Season: GU (March–May 2026)

Seasonal Outlook

The GU 2026 forecast indicates **near-normal to above-normal rainfall across most regions of Somaliland**, with stronger rainfall expected in western and central zones. While the season presents strong recovery opportunities, localized flooding risks require early preparedness.

Rainfall Distribution



Forecast Category	Areas Covered	Expected Situation
Above-Normal Rainfall	Awdal, Maroodi-Jeex, Togdheer, parts of Sool & Sanaag	Strong pasture regeneration, improved crop performance, water recharge
Near-Normal Rainfall	Sahil and parts of Sool (Caynabo)	Moderate grazing and adequate short-term water availability
High Rainfall / Flood Risk Zones	Awdal lowlands, western Maroodi-Jeex, Ethiopia border areas of Togdheer	Flash floods and infrastructure exposure