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

REPUBLIC OF SOMALIAND
NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
& FOOD RESERVE AUTHORITY

NADFOR
HAY'ADDA U DIYAARGAROWGA AAFOOYINKA IYO KAYDKA RAASHINKA QARANKA

جمهورية صوماليلاند
الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الكوارث
وتأمين الغذاء

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

Issue Date: 29th March 2026
Coverage: Awdal, Marodijeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag Regions – Somaliland

1. OVERVIEW

The National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) leads drought monitoring, analysis, and coordination efforts across Somaliland. Through its Monthly Drought Early Warning Bulletin, NADFOR provides timely, evidence-based information to support preparedness, anticipatory action, and coordinated response.

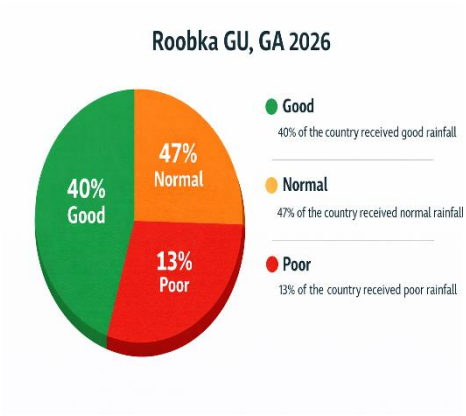
The bulletin is produced in close collaboration with district field monitors, regional coordinators, and Community Early Warning Committees (CEWCs). Using data from NADFOR's Mobile Early Warning System (MEWS), information is systematically verified and analysed to assess drought trends, emerging risks, and potential impacts on livelihoods.

Key indicators include rainfall, water access, pasture and browse conditions, livestock health and migration, milk availability, agricultural performance, livestock-to-cereal price ratios, human and animal disease outbreaks, and other environmental risk factors

2. Gu 2026 Rainfall (March 20 – 29, 2026)

The 2026 Gu rainy season began on 20th March and continued until 29th March 2026. During this period, about 84% of the country received rainfall, which replenished water sources across all regions, including Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool.

The rainfall distribution across the country can be summarized as follows:



Good (Green) – 40% of the country
Areas that received good rainfall, ensuring adequate water availability for communities, livestock, and agriculture.

- **Normal (Orange) – 47% of the country**

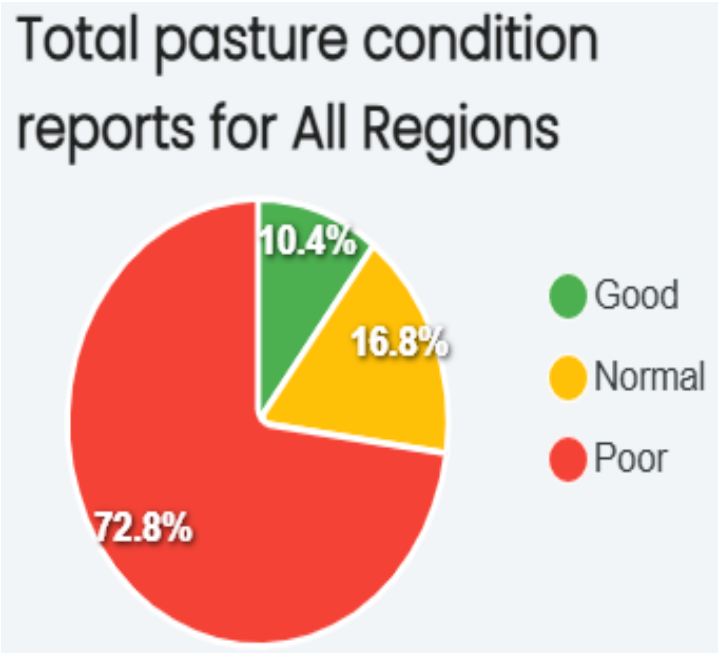
Areas that received sufficient rainfall, supporting stable water access and replenishment of water sources.

- **Poor (Red) – 13% of the country**

Areas that received little rainfall, where water access may remain limited or inconsistent.

Summary: The early Gu rains have had a positive impact nationwide, replenishing most water sources, pasture and browse, although some regions still received below-average rainfall

3. Pasture and Browse Conditions



Pasture and browse conditions across pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones remain predominantly poor. MEWS data indicate:
Areas with adequate pasture and browse; recovery evident in a few locations.

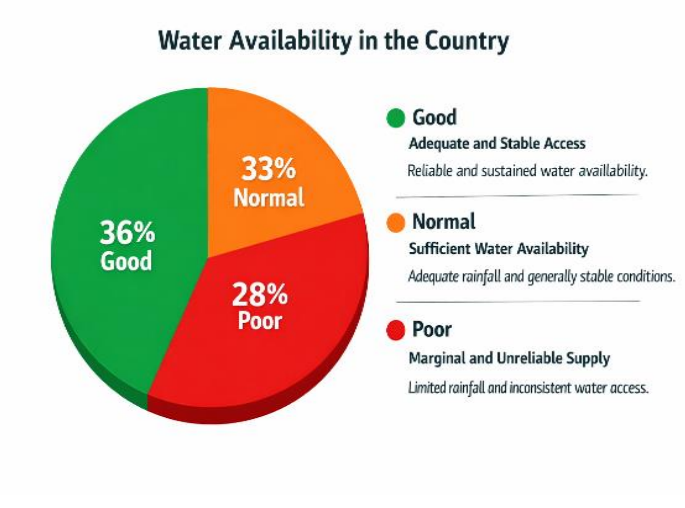
Areas with moderate pasture availability; some improvement after rainfall expected.

Areas with severely degraded pasture and browse; recovery slow despite recent rainfall.

Note: Recovery of pasture and browse usually takes a few weeks after rainfall, so immediate short-term improvement**.**

4. Water availability and accessibility

Water availability and accessibility are very good. About 87% of the country has received rainfall, which has replenished water sources and improved access in Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Sahil, Togdheer, and some parts of the Sanaag regions.



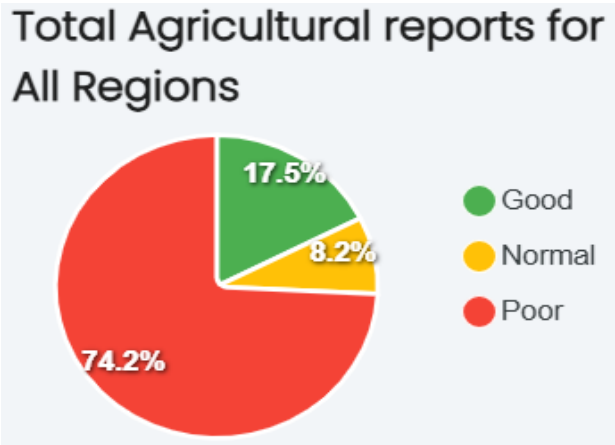
36% – Good: Adequate and Stable Access Areas with reliable and sustained water availability.

33% – Normal: Sufficient Water Availability Areas with adequate rainfall and generally stable conditions.

28% – Poor: Marginal and Unreliable Supply Areas facing limited rainfall and inconsistent water access.

However, the areas that have not benefited include Ainabo (Sool), Saraar, Gar-adag, Elafweyn, and the grazing lands across Sool, Nugal, and Sanaag.

5. Agricultural Performance – 2026 Gu Rainy Season



The 2026 Gu rainy season has recently started, and agricultural activities are yet to commence. Current observations indicate:

- **74.2%** of rainfed farming areas have not yet started land preparation.
- **17.5%** of areas are under irrigation.
- **8.2.%** of Semi-irrigated areas are mainly cultivating fruit crops

6. Market Performance and Price Analysis

6.1.1 Livestock Prices (Local Quality)

Current market assessments indicate high valuation for large ruminants in Somaliland.

Livestock Type	Average Market Price (SL Sh)	Economic Significance
Camel	5,710,000	Primary long-term asset & high-value export
Cattle	4,420,000	Core asset for agropastoral income
Goat	721,300	Essential for Providing quick cash for households

6.2. Food Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Average Market Price (SL Sh)
Rice	50 kg bag	393,900
Wheat Flour	50 kg bag	350,400
Sorghum	50 kg bag	412,700
Maize	50 kg bag	413,200
Sugar	50 kg bag	492,700
Edible Oil	5 liter	118,450

Summary: Market monitoring shows a rising trend in staple food prices, largely driven by higher fuel and transportation costs.

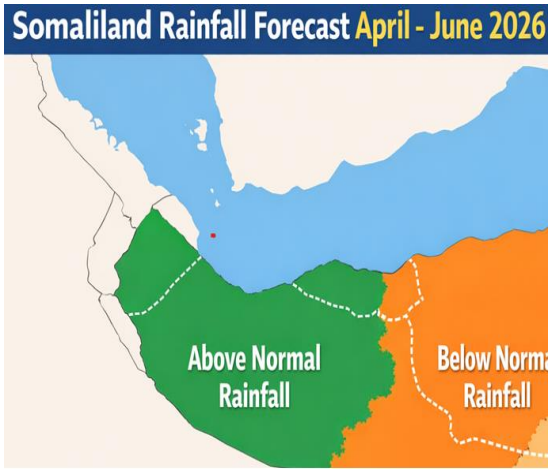
7. Milk Availability

Milk production remains low across Somaliland, with the best output in agropastoral areas where farming and livestock rearing overlap. The limited supply is largely because farmers use crop residues and fodder to feed their cattle during the dry season. Camel milk is available in small amounts throughout the country. With the onset of the Gu rains, milk production is expected to rise, benefiting both household nutrition and family livelihoods

8. Livestock Body Conditions

Livestock across Somaliland continue to exhibit generally poor and weakened body conditions. The onset of the 2026 Gu rains is expected to enhance animal health and body weight, supporting a faster recovery from the effects of the recent drought

9. Somaliland Rainfall Forecast (April–June 2026)



According to ICPAC (24 March 2026), most of Somaliland is expected to receive wetter-than-normal conditions from April to June, which should improve water availability, pasture growth, and agricultural prospects. However, some localized areas may experience below-normal rainfall, potentially affecting soil moisture, water sources, and livestock recovery.

Implications:

- Most regions likely benefit from increased rainfall.
- Targeted monitoring and anticipatory actions are needed in areas forecasted to receive depressed rainfall.
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