

JAMHUURIYADDA SOMALILAND
WASAARADDA QORSHAYNTA IYO HORUMARINTA QARANKA

Republic of Somaliland
Ministry of Planning and
National Development



جمهورية صوماليلاند
وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الوطنية
الوزير

Minister

Wasiirka

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To: All MDAs, Development and Humanitarian Partners, UN Agencies, INGOs, LNGOs

CC: President of the Republic of Somaliland

Subject: Drought Emergency Situational Report and Appeal

I. Executive Summary

Somaliland is facing an escalating drought emergency. According to IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), Gu 2025 is predicted to be characterized by below normal rainfall, normal to delayed onset and above normal temperatures. There is a 45 % likelihood that most parts of the country will observe below normal rains. The prolonged dry conditions have severely impacted water and pasture availability, agricultural production, and household food security across the country.

The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) has declared that the drought emergency situation has worsened and issued an urgent humanitarian appeal. Regions including Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, and parts of Awdal and Marodijeh are experiencing extreme drought conditions. 115,308 households have already been affected with the expectation that the number will dramatically increase if the proper countermeasures are not taken very soon.

In response, the Government of Somaliland is launching this emergency appeal to mobilize resources to provide life-saving assistance and stabilize the situation in the most affected areas. The appeal targets critical sectors including water, food security, health, nutrition, and education.

II. Situation Overview

Following successive below-average rainfall seasons, drought conditions in Somaliland have rapidly worsened. The combined failure or below average performance of consecutive rainy seasons have triggered widespread water shortages and limited pasture regeneration.

Vulnerable communities, particularly in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, are experiencing acute food insecurity. Displacement is increasing as families started to migrate in search of water and pasture, placing pressure on already strained host communities and urban centers.

Malnutrition rates have surpassed emergency threshold in several regions, with **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)** and **Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)** levels exceeding WHO emergency standards. The situation is further exacerbated by economic challenges, including inflation, reduced remittances, and the scaling down of international aid (e.g., USAID cuts).

III. Impact Assessment by Sector

1. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
 - Over 60% of traditional water sources have dried up in drought-affected areas.
 - Boreholes are overstretched, with increased salinity reported in several locations.
 - Water trucking is ongoing but inadequate and unsustainable.
 - Women and children are forced to walk long distances to access water, heightening protection risks.
2. Food Security and Livelihoods
 - Household food stocks have been depleted earlier than usual.
 - Pastoralists face worsening terms due to high cereal prices.
 - There is a high risk of livelihood collapse among pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.
3. Health and Nutrition
 - Health facilities are reporting a rise in cases of acute malnutrition and diarrheal diseases.
 - Mobile health outreach is constrained.
 - Displacement has led to poor living conditions and higher disease transmission risk.
4. Education
 - School dropout rates are rising, particularly among girls and children from displaced families.
 - School feeding programs have been disrupted in many areas due to funding shortfalls.
 - Teachers in remote areas are not receiving regular incentives, leading to reduce attendance and morale.

IV. Drought Severity and Geographic Spread

Based on field reports, remote sensing, and community feedback, the following regions are experiencing the highest drought severity:

- 1) Togdheer Region: Most villages in Burao and Oodweyne are relying on water trucking; livestock migration is intense.
- 2) Sool/Saar: This region, already considered highly vulnerable, has experienced widespread water shortages due to the drought. There has been an urgent need for awareness campaigns and emergency assistance to mitigate the impact.
- 3) Sanaag Region: Erigavo and Elafweyn report high malnutrition and limited humanitarian presence.

- 4) Awdal Region: Western districts including Baki and Zeila are experiencing severe water shortages.
- 5) Marodijeh Region: Eastern sub-districts near Baligubadle are reporting displaced populations and severe food insecurity.

V. Government Response and Coordination Efforts

The Government of Somaliland has activated inter-ministerial coordination platforms to facilitate rapid assessments, coordinate response planning, and engage with humanitarian and development actors. Key actions that will be taken include:

1. Deployment of multi-sectoral assessment teams to priority regions.
2. Activation of regional and district-level drought committees.
3. Targeted distribution of food aid and NFIs in collaboration with partners.
4. Advocacy with donors and development partners to mobilize additional resources.

VI. Priority Needs

1. Water and Sanitation (WASH)

Water trucking, rehabilitation of boreholes, provision of purification tablets, and hygiene promotion.

2. Food Security and Livelihoods

Emergency food distribution, cash transfers, livestock feed, and destocking programs.

3. Health and Nutrition

Mobile health teams, medicines, nutrition support, and psychosocial services.

4. Education

School feeding, emergency education kits, and teacher support.

VII. Appeal and Call to Action

The drought crisis in Somaliland is worsening rapidly, and risks escalating into a large-scale humanitarian disaster without swift and coordinated action. The Government of Somaliland urgently appeals to:

- International donors and development partners to provide critical support.
- Humanitarian organizations and UN agencies to align efforts with national coordination.
- The Somaliland diaspora and private sector to actively contribute to relief and recovery efforts, while aligning with national coordination.

With your support, we can avert further suffering and begin the journey toward resilience and recovery.

Regards,
Hon. Kaltuun Sh. Hassan Abdi
Minister of Planning and National Development
Republic of Somaliland

