



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Annual Report for Somaliland

2025





**Ministry of Planning and National Development
Central Statistics Department (CSD)**

**Agriculture and Environmental Statistics
Annual Report**

2025

Published by

Central Statistics Department of the Ministry of Planning and National
Development

Hargeisa, Republic of Somaliland, 2025

✉ statistics.mopnd@sldgov.org

🌐 www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org

☎ +252-63-3626107

📘 <https://www.facebook.com/SLMoNPD>

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to present the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Report, Somaliland 2025. This report provides key statistics on agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, land use, and the environment, offering a consolidated picture of sectors that are central to Somaliland's economy, livelihoods, and resilience.

The report brings together data from administrative records and surveys compiled by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) in collaboration with line ministries. By harmonizing these diverse sources, it offers a reliable evidence base to guide policies on food security, trade, natural resource management, and climate adaptation.

The findings provide valuable insights, highlighting both notable progress and persistent challenges. Agricultural production remains concentrated in a few regions, while livestock exports continue to drive economic growth. At the same time, environmental pressures such as land degradation, biodiversity loss, and declining rainfall underscore the urgent need for sustainable management of natural resources.

I wish to thank all ministries, partners, and CSD staff for their contributions to this important publication. While some limitations remain, this report represents a significant step toward building an integrated agricultural and environmental statistics system in Somaliland.

I encourage policymakers, researchers, and development partners to use this evidence to inform planning, investment, and decision-making that will strengthen livelihoods and support sustainable development across the country.



Mr. Khadar Mohamed Gahayr

Director, Central Statistics Department

Ministry of Planning and National Development

Somaliland

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Central Statistics Department (CSD) of the Ministry of Planning and National Development gratefully acknowledges the support and guidance of Hon. Kaltun Sh. Hassan Abdi, Minister of Planning and National Development, and Mr. Mohamed Saed Muhumed, Director General, whose leadership has been vital in the preparation of this report.

We also extend special thanks to Mr. Khadar Mohamed Gahayr, Director of CSD, for his coordination, technical guidance, and leadership throughout the process. This report was made possible through the dedicated efforts of CSD staff; Naima Hassan Abdillahi, Hussein Abdi Jama, Khalid Khadar Ali, Mukhtar Ahmed Osman, and Abas Abdirahman Osman who compiled and analyzed the data and produced the report.

We further acknowledge the collaboration of government line ministries and partner institutions for providing data and validating the results. Their contributions have been essential in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of this publication.

TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
TABLE OF CONTENT	V
LIST OF TABLES	VII
LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	X
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Objectives	1
1.3. Data sources	2
1.4. Methodology.....	2
1.4.1. Data Collection	2
1.4.2. Data Processing and Standardization.....	3
1.4.3. Data Analysis and Presentation.....	3
1.5. Limitations	3
CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS OF CROP PRODUCTION STATISTICS	4
2. Overview of Crop Production.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1. Areas Cultivated for Major crops (sorghum and maize)	4
2.2. Areas Harvested by Major Crops.....	6
2.3. Yield by Major Crops.....	8
CHAPTER 3: LIVESTOCK STATISTICS.....	10
3.1. Livestock facilities and services	10
3.2. Livestock Production and Facilities.....	12
3.3. Livestock Exports (including hides and skins)	15
3.4. Poultry production	18
CHAPTER 4: FISHERY STATISTICS	19
4.1. Fish Production	19
4.2. Fish Exports and facilities.....	22
CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS	23

5.1.	Land Use and Classification	23
5.2.	Environmental Protection	25
5.2.1.	Forest Areas	25
5.2.2.	Legally Gazetted Surface Areas	25
5.2.3.	Islands	26
5.3.	Environmental Degradation	27
5.3.1.	Erosion, Salinity and Overgrazing	28
5.3.2.	Charcoal	29
5.4.	Rainfall and Climate Indicators	31
CHAPTER SIX: SHOCKS AND FOOD INSECURITY		33
6.1.	Household Exposure to Shocks	33
6.2.	Food insecurity and Coping Mechanisms	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Estimated Area cultivated for sorghum by key districts, 2024	5
Table 2: Estimated area cultivated for Maize by districts, 2024.....	5
Table 3: Percentage distribution of area harvested for sorghum by key districts, 2024	6
Table 4: Percentage distribution of area harvested for maize by key districts, 2024.....	7
Table 5: Percentage Yield of sorghum by key agricultural districts, 2024	8
Table 6: Percentage Yield of maize by key agricultural districts, 2024.....	8
Table 7: Number of livestock treated by region, 2023-2024	11
Table 8: Number of Fodder storage facilities registered by region, 2024	12
Table 9: Grazing Enclosures by region, 2024.....	12
Table 10: Number of dairy farms registered by region, 2024.....	13
Table 11: Number of livestock slaughter houses by region, 2024	13
Table 12: Number of livestock slaughtered per region, 2022-2024.....	14
Table 13: Total Number of livestock exported by key destination Country, 2023-2024	15
Table 14: Number of hides and skins Exported by key Country of Destination, 2024	17
Table 15: Number and percentage of poultry farms registered by region, 2024	18
Table 16: Total number of annual marine fish catch (MT tone) by type, 2023 -2024.....	20
Table 17: Number of registered fishing vessels by region, 2024.....	21
Table 18: Number of active Fisherfolk by region, 2024.....	22
Table 19: Total annual volume of fish exports (tons), 2023-2024	22
Table 20: Number of Landing Sites with Cold Storage Facilities by region, 2024	22
Table 21: Area of land classified by forest, rangeland and cropland (km ²), 2024	24
Table 22: Forest areas are registered and protected by the government, 2024	25
Table 23: Estimated Surface area legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation by region, 2024	26
Table 24: Surface Area of Islands by island name and region, 2024	26
Table 25: Number of endangered Trees protected and conserved, 2024	27
Table 26: Number and percentage distribution of endangered Wildlife protected, 2024	27
Table 27: Areas of land affected by erosion, salinity, or overgrazing, 2024.....	28
Table 28: Number of charcoal bags fined/taxed by region 2023-2024.....	30
Table 29: Average monthly rainfall amount (mm), 2023-2024	32

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:Percentage of areas harvested for sorghum and maize, 2024	7
Figure 2:Percentage yield of sorghum and maize, 2024.....	9
Figure 3:Percentage distribution of animals treated by region, 2024	11
Figure 4: Percentage distribution of livestock slaughtered by region, 2024.....	14
Figure 5: Percentage distribution of livestock exported by key destination country, 2024	16
Figure 6 : Percentage distribution of livestock exported by type, 2024	16
Figure 7: Percentage distribution of hides and skins exported by type of livestock, 2024.....	17
Figure 8: Percentage distribution by annual marine fish catch (MT tone) by type, 2024	21
Figure 9: Percentage distribution of land classified by forest, rangeland and cropland, 2024	24
Figure 10: Percentage distribution of surface areas of land affected by erosion, salinity, or overgrazing, 2024	29
Figure 11: Percentage distribution of charcoal bags fined/taxed by region, 2024.....	30
Figure 12: Percentage of households relying on charcoal and firewood as energy for cooking, 2022.....	31
Figure 13: Monthly average rainfall performance (mm), 2023-2024	32
Figure 14: Percentage of households affected by climate related shocks by region, 2022.....	34
Figure 15: Percentage of households affected by agriculture shocks by region, 2022	35
Figure 16: Percentage of population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity by region, 2022.....	36
Figure 17: Percentage of malnourished under 5 children screened, 2023 -2024.....	36
Figure 18: Percentage of households worried about not having enough food by region, 2022 ...	37
Figure 19: Percentage of households that skipped meals due to food shortages by region, 2022	38

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSD	Central Statistics Department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
km ²	Square Kilometres
mm	Millimetres
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoE&CC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoF&MR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MoHD	Ministry of Health Development
MoL&RD	Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development
SIHBS	Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Somaliland annual report on Agriculture and Environment Statistics, 2025 provides an overview of key developments across agriculture, livestock, fisheries, environment, and food security. The findings highlight both progress and challenges in the sector, offering evidence to guide policies, planning, and resource allocation.

In crop production, an estimated 57,950 hectares of land were cultivated with sorghum and 9,000 hectares with maize in 2024. Around 78 percent was located in Marodijeh region, particularly in Gabiley and Hargeisa districts. However, only 23,200 hectares of sorghum and 770 hectares of maize were harvested, representing approximately 40 percent and 9 percent of the cultivated areas, respectively. Crop yields were modest, averaging about 45 percent overall with 46 percent for sorghum and 35 percent for maize.

Livestock remains a cornerstone of the economy, though mixed trends were observed. The number of animals treated declined approximately 27 percent, from 1.23 million in 2023 to 900,900 in 2024, with Togdheer accounting for the largest share of treated animals (24 percent). A total of 62 fodder storage facilities and seven grazing enclosures were registered across the country. In the dairy sector, 82 farms were registered, of which 63 percent were concentrated in Maroodijeex region. Meat production indicators also declined, with the number of livestock slaughtered dropping by 11 percent to 659,041 animals in 2024 though Marodijeh continued to dominate, accounting for 65 percent of the total. By contrast, livestock exports increased significantly, with nearly 3.8 million animals exported in 2024 with a rise of 19 percent compared to 2023. Saudi Arabia remained the largest destination, absorbing 72 percent of exports, while goats and sheep made up 91 percent of total exported livestock. The poultry sector showed steady growth, with 41 registered farms in 2024 with 71 percent of them in Marodijeh.

In fisheries, marine fish catch reached 5,626 metric tons in 2024, an increase of 7 percent compared to the previous year, with tuna accounting for nearly one-third of the total. A total of 474 fishing vessels and 989 active fisherfolk were registered, with Sahil region playing a dominant role. Fish exports, however, declined by 12 percent to 339 tons. In addition to, seven landing sites with cold storage facilities were recorded nationwide.

Environmental indicators reveal both the scale and fragility of Somaliland's natural resources. In 2024, forests, rangelands, and croplands covered 101,884 km² (38 percent), 163,695 km² (60

percent), and 5,284 km² (2 percent) respectively. Approximately 2,515 km² of land was legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation, and efforts were made to protect 145 endangered tree species and 205 endangered wildlife species. Nonetheless, environmental degradation remains a concern as 46,115 km² of land was affected by erosion, 15,849 km² by salinity, and 105,672 km² by overgrazing. Charcoal production, a major driver of deforestation, also increased, with taxed or fined charcoal bags rising by 4 percent from 2023 to 2024. Rainfall patterns showed a significant decline, with annual averages dropping from 779 mm in 2023 to 649 mm in 2024. While the first six months of 2023 and 2024 followed similar rainfall patterns, sharp differences emerged in the latter half of the year.

Household-level data highlight the vulnerabilities linked to climate and food security. In 2022, 52 percent of households reported being affected by climate-related shocks. Food insecurity remains widespread, with 33 percent of the population experiencing moderate food insecurity and 17 percent facing severe food insecurity. These challenges underscore the urgent need for policies and interventions that strengthen resilience, safeguard natural resources, and improve agricultural productivity.

Overall, the report illustrates both opportunities and risks within Somaliland's agriculture and environment sectors. While exports and certain sub-sectors show growth, declining yields, rising environmental pressures, and persistent food insecurity highlight the need for sustained investment and evidence-based decision-making to support sustainable development and improve livelihoods.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1. Background

The agricultural and environmental sectors play a central role in Somaliland's economy, livelihoods, and sustainable development. Agriculture, including crop production, livestock, fisheries, and related activities, provides food security and employment opportunities to the majority of the population. At the same time, the environment and natural resources underpin these productive activities, while being increasingly exposed to the risks of climate variability, land degradation, and overexploitation.

Recognizing the importance of reliable and timely information, the Central Statistics Department (CSD) of the Ministry of Planning and National Development has produced the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Report, Somaliland 2025. The report compiles, analyzes, and presents available data from line ministries, surveys, and administrative records. It aims to provide evidence-based information for policymakers, development partners, researchers, and other stakeholders in planning, monitoring, and evaluating agricultural and environmental programs.

This report is the first consolidated edition of its kind and will serve as a baseline for subsequent annual publications.

1.2. Objectives

The key objectives of this report are as follows:

- ✓ To provide a comprehensive statistical overview of crop production, livestock, fisheries, and environmental resources in Somaliland.
- ✓ To present indicators that measure the extent, trends, and patterns of agricultural and environmental activities.
- ✓ To highlight the linkages between agricultural production, environmental sustainability, and food security.
- ✓ To strengthen the availability of reliable data for policy formulation, investment planning, and program implementation.

- ✓ To establish a standardized reference document for agriculture and environment statistics that can be updated on a regular basis.
- ✓

1.3. Data sources

The report is based on both administrative records and household survey data obtained from various government institutions. The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) provided data on crop areas, harvests, yields and rainfall patterns, while the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoL&RD) supplied information on livestock facilities, animal health and treatment, milk and meat production, poultry, exports, and hides and skins. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoF&MR) contributed statistics on fish production, exports, and fishing facilities, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoE&CC) furnished data on land use, biodiversity, forest and wildlife conservation, environmental degradation. In addition, the CSD generated survey-based data, including results from the Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS, 2022), and the Ministry of Health Development (MoHD) provided indicators on nutrition and malnutrition. These diverse sources were harmonized to produce consistent and comparable statistics across sectors.

1.4. Methodology

This report follows a structured methodology to ensure data quality, reliability, and comparability. The process includes data collection, validation, processing, and analysis, detailed as follows:

1.4.1. Data Collection

Data was primarily sourced from secondary data extracted from administrative records and surveys. Administrative records were obtained from line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, and cross-validated with annual reports to ensure consistency. Additionally, data from the Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022 was used to generate indicators related to shocks and food insecurity at the household level.

1.4.2. Data Processing and Standardization

Data was processed to ensure accuracy and consistency. The data underwent checks for outliers, gaps, and consistency. Where possible, it was disaggregated by region, crop type, and livestock species to enhance usability. International statistical standards from the FAO and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) were applied to ensure comparability across sectors and over time.

1.4.3. Data Analysis and Presentation

The findings are presented through tables and figures organized by thematic chapters, including both absolute values (e.g., total livestock exports) and relative measures (e.g., regional percentages). Graphical presentations (e.g., charts and graphs) are used throughout to highlight trends and regional variations. Each table and figure includes a data source citation, ensuring transparency and traceability.

1.5. Limitations

While the report offers the most comprehensive overview currently available, certain limitations remain. Data gaps exist for some indicators due to limited administrative coverage, and differences in data collection methodologies across institutions may affect comparability. Timeliness of reporting also varies, with the most recent year available used in some cases. Despite these challenges, the report represents an important step toward building a more integrated and reliable system of agricultural and environmental statistics in Somaliland.

CHAPTER 2: CROP PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Crop production in Somaliland is mainly rain-fed, making it highly dependent on seasonal rainfall (Gu & Deyr) patterns, with limited use of irrigation. Cereal crops, particularly sorghum and maize, play a central role in Somaliland's agricultural production and food security. These crops, which are staple foods for the population and cover a significant portion of the country's cultivated land, also provide essential forage for livestock, particularly during the dry season, through their leaves and stems. Understanding the extent of land allocated for cultivation, areas successfully harvested, and crop yields provides critical insights into agricultural productivity, resource utilization, and resilience to climatic variability.

Sorghum is generally favored by farmers due to its drought tolerance and adaptability to the country's semi-arid climate, allowing it to occupy larger portions of farmland. In contrast, maize is typically planted on smaller plots in areas with better rainfall or irrigation, making its production more sensitive to environmental conditions. The cultivation of sorghum and maize is based on indigenous knowledge, local rainfall patterns, and the likelihood of achieving favorable growing conditions.

This chapter examines the area cultivated, area harvested, and yield for sorghum and maize across key agricultural districts in Somaliland during 2024. The analysis provides a clear picture of spatial distribution, crop performance, and productivity levels, which are essential for planning, policy formulation, and strengthening food security in the country.

1.6. Areas Cultivated for Major crops (sorghum and maize)

The areas cultivated for sorghum and maize are the portions of farmland that farmers in Somaliland allocate specifically for the production of these two key cereal crops. Sorghum generally occupies a larger share of the cultivated land due to its strong drought tolerance and suitability to the country's semi-arid climate. In contrast, maize is typically grown on smaller plots located in areas with relatively better rainfall or access to irrigation.

Table 1 below presents the estimated area cultivated with sorghum across the main agricultural districts of Somaliland in 2024. The total cultivated area reached 57,950 hectares, with Gabiley district accounting for the largest share at 27,000 hectares (47 percent), making it the leading

sorghum-producing area. Borama followed with 7,000 hectares (12 percent), while Burco and Hargeisa districts each contributed around 10 percent. Other districts, such as Baki (9 percent) and Oodwayne (8 percent), also recorded significant cultivation areas. The smallest share was in Sheikh, with only about 5 percent.

Table 1: Estimated Area cultivated for sorghum by key districts, 2024

District	Area cultivated (ha)	Percentage distribution
Borama	7,000	12.1%
Baki	5,000	8.6%
Gabiley	27,000	46.6%
Hargeysa	5,500	9.5%
Odweyne	4,800	8.3%
Burco	5,950	10.3%
Sheikh	2,700	4.7%
Total	57,950	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

As shown in Table 2, the total area cultivated for maize in key agricultural districts of Somaliland was estimated at 9,000 hectares in 2024, which is significantly smaller compared to the area cultivated for sorghum, representing about 16 percent of the total cereal cultivation. Similar to sorghum, maize cultivation was concentrated in Gabiley District, which accounted for 56 percent of the total maize area, making it the main maize-producing district. Hargeysa and Borama followed, contributing approximately 22 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Table 2: Estimated area cultivated for Maize by districts, 2024

District	Area cultivated (ha)	Percentage Distribution
Borama	1,000	11.1%
Baki	500	5.6%
Gabiley	5,000	55.6%
Hargeysa	2,000	22.2%
Odweyne	200	2.2%
Burco	150	1.7%
Sheikh	150	1.7%
Total	9,000	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

1.7. Areas Harvested by Major Crops

The areas harvested for sorghum and maize refer to the total land surface, measured in units such as hectares, that was actively planted and successfully used for harvesting these crops. This indicator is essential for assessing the actual scale of production and the relative importance of each crop within Somaliland's farming systems. It reflects the portion of cultivated land that yielded crops during the agricultural season.

Table 3 presents the estimated areas harvested and their percentage distribution for sorghum across selected districts in Somaliland. The total area harvested for sorghum was estimated at 23,200 hectares in 2024, representing about 40 percent of the total area cultivated for the crop. The largest share of harvested area was recorded in Gabiley, accounting for 56 percent, followed by Baki (50 percent) and Borama (43 percent). In contrast, Burco and Sheikh reported no harvest, despite having estimated cultivated areas of 5,950 hectares and 2,700 hectares, respectively.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of area harvested for sorghum by key districts, 2024

District	Area Cultivated (ha)	Harvest Area (ha)	Percentage harvested
Borama	7,000	3,000	42.9%
Baki	5,000	2,500	50.0%
Gabiley	27,000	15,000	55.6%
Hargeysa	5,500	2,000	36.4%
Odweyne	4,800	700	14.6%
Burco	5,950	0	0.0%
Sheikh	2,700	0	0.0%
Total	57,950	23,200	40.0%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

Table 4 presents the total and percentage distribution of estimated areas harvested for maize across key agricultural districts of Somaliland. In 2024, the total harvested area for maize was estimated at 770 hectares, representing only 9 percent of the total area cultivated for the crop. Maize harvesting was recorded only in Hargeysa and Gabiley, with approximately 19 percent and 8 percent of their respective cultivated areas harvested. All other districts reported no maize harvest (0 percent), despite having cultivated areas ranging from 150 to 1,000 hectares.

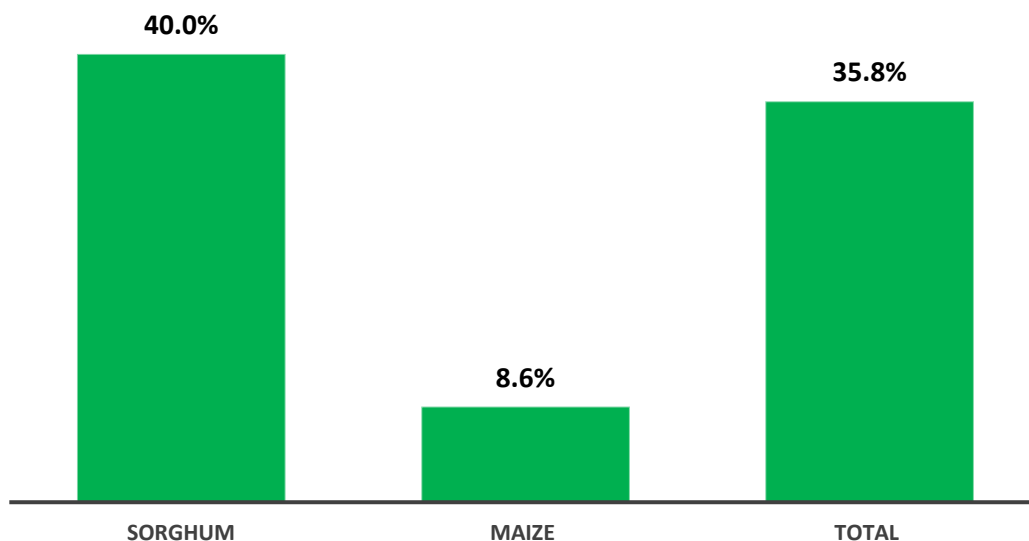
Table 4: Percentage distribution of area harvested for maize by key districts, 2024

District	Area Cultivated (ha)	Harvest Area (ha)	Percentage harvested
Borama	1,000	0	0.0%
Baki	500	0	0.0%
Gabiley	5,000	400	8.0%
Hargeysa	2,000	370	18.5%
Odweyne	200	0	0.0%
Burco	150	0	0.0%
Sheikh	150	0	0.0%
Total	9,000	770	8.6%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of areas harvested for sorghum and maize in 2024. The sorghum accounted for 40 percent of the total harvested area, while maize constituted only around 9 percent. Overall, the total harvested area for these two major cereal crops represented about 36 percent of the total cultivated area in 2024, indicating a relatively low harvest rate likely influenced by poor rainfall and other production challenges. The notably higher harvest rate for sorghum compared to maize reflects its superior drought tolerance and adaptability to Somaliland’s semi-arid conditions, whereas maize yields were more severely affected by climatic variability and water scarcity.

Figure 1: Percentage of areas harvested for sorghum and maize, 2024



Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

1.8. Yield by Major Crops

Yield refers to the amount of crop harvested per unit of land area and serves as a key indicator of agricultural productivity and efficiency. It is typically calculated by dividing the total harvested quantity of a crop (in kilograms or metric tons) by the total area on which that crop was cultivated (in hectares or acres).

Table 5 illustrates the estimated sorghum yield across key agricultural districts in Somaliland for 2024. The total sorghum production in these districts was estimated at 10,600 metric tons (MT) from a total harvested area of 23,200 hectares, resulting in an average yield rate of 46 percent. The highest yields were recorded in Borama and Gabiley districts, both achieving 50 percent, followed by Baki with 40 percent. In contrast, Hargeysa reported a relatively low yield of 30 percent, while Odweyne recorded no production

Table 5: Percentage Yield of sorghum by key agricultural districts, 2024

District	Total Production (MT)	Harvest Area (ha)	Percentage Yield
Borama	1,500	3,000	50.0%
Baki	1,000	2,500	40.0%
Gabiley	7,500	15,000	50.0%
Hargeysa	600	2,000	30.0%
Odweyne	0	700	0.0%
Total	10,600	23,200	45.7%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

Table 6 presents the estimated maize yield across key agricultural districts of Somaliland in 2024. Total maize production reached 268 metric tons, harvested from 770 hectares, resulting in an overall yield of 35 percent. The highest contribution came from Hargeysa, with a yield of 40 percent, while Gabiley recorded a yield of 30 percent.

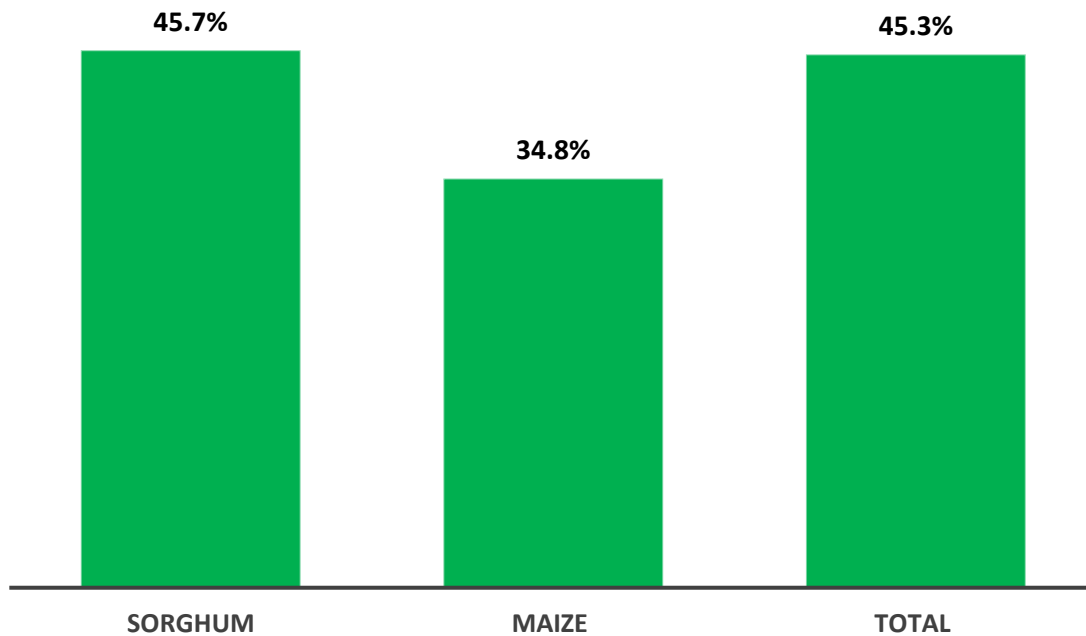
Table 6: Percentage Yield of maize by key agricultural districts, 2024

District	Total Production (MT)	Harvest Area (ha)	Percentage Yield
Gabiley	120	400	30.0%
Hargeysa	148	370	40.0%
Total	268	770	34.8%

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage yield for sorghum, maize, and the combined total for 2024. Sorghum achieved a yield of 46 percent, while maize recorded a lower yield of 35 percent, resulting in an overall combined yield of 45 percent for these two major cereal crops. The higher productivity of sorghum reflects its adaptability to Somaliland's semi-arid conditions, whereas maize yields were more constrained by climatic variability and water availability

Figure 2: Percentage yield of sorghum and maize, 2024



CHAPTER 3: LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Livestock is a major source of income in Somaliland, forming a vital economic chain that benefits multiple groups, from animal owners in nomadic areas, to transporters, brokers, traders, exporters, butchers, and sellers involved in domestic markets. The livestock sector is essential for both local consumption and export to overseas markets. Livestock is the backbone of Somaliland's economy and a primary source of livelihood for most of the population. Camels, cattle, sheep, and goats are the dominant species, contributing significantly to household income, food security, and cultural traditions. In addition, the export of live animals and animal products is one of the largest sources of foreign exchange, particularly through trade with Gulf countries. Despite recurrent droughts and pressures on rangeland resources, livestock continues to play a central role in sustaining both rural and urban communities.

This chapter presents statistical information on livestock production and related facilities in Somaliland. It includes data on livestock treatment services, production of milk and meat, exports of live animals and by-products, and poultry and egg production. The data highlight regional variations, annual trends, and overall patterns that reflect the importance of livestock in supporting livelihoods, ensuring food security, and generating export earnings.

3.1. Livestock facilities and services

The table 7 below shows the number of livestock treated in 2023 and 2024 across the region in Somaliland. The number of livestock treated declined by 325,594 equivalents to around 27 percent nationwide, dropping from 1,226,494 in 2023 to 900,900 in 2024. The biggest decrease was seen in Maroodijeex region, where 225,266 (61 Percent) fewer livestock were treated compared to the previous year. Sahil and Togdheer also experienced notable declines of 70,241(37 percent) and 41,150 (24 percent) of livestock treated, respectively, while Sanaag saw a smaller reduction of 36,458 (17 percent). Conversely, Sool recorded a positive increase of 36,154 (50 percent) treated livestock, and Awdal followed with an increase of 11,367 (7 percent) of livestock treated

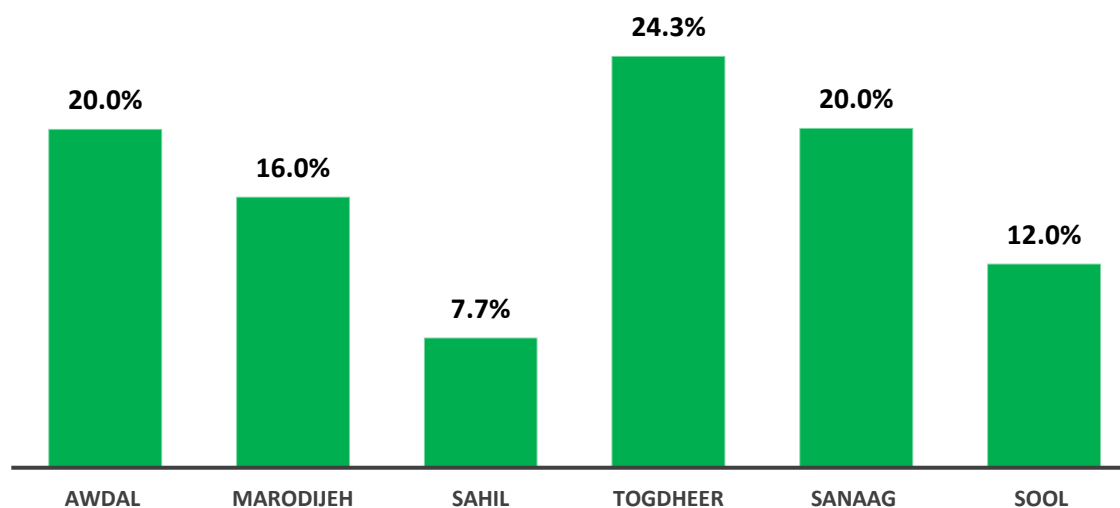
Table 7: Number of livestock treated by region, 2023-2024

Region	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage Change
Awdal	168,582	179,949	11367	6.7%
Maroodijeex	369,256	143,990	(225266)	-61.0%
Sahil	110,371	69,221	(41150)	-37.3%
Togdheer	289,051	218,810	(70241)	-24.3%
Sanaag	216,956	180,498	(36458)	-16.8%
Sool	72,278	108,432	36154	50.0%
Total	1,226,494	900,900	-325594	-26.5%

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The figure below shows percentage distribution of livestock treated by region in 2024. Togdheer accounted for the largest share of treated animals at 24 percent, making up the highest percentage among all regions. Awdal (20 percent) and Sanaag (20 percent) followed, each contributing a significant proportion. Maroodijeex represented a moderate share at 16 percent, while Sool contributed a smaller percentage at 12 percent. Sahil had the lowest share of treated animals at 7 percent, indicating relatively limited treatment coverage compared to other regions.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of animals treated by region, 2024



Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The table 8 below illustrates the distribution of fodder storage facilities across regions. Overall, 62 fodder storage facilities were registered across all regions. Awdal region registered the highest number of fodder storage facilities with 25 facilities, making up the largest share among all regions. Sanaag followed with 15 facilities, while Maroodijeex and Sool each recorded 10 facilities. Togdheer had the lowest number with only 2 facilities, indicating relatively limited storage capacity compared to other regions.

Table 8: Number of Fodder storage facilities registered by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	25
Marodijeh	10
Togdheer	2
Sanaag	15
Sool	10
Total	62

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The table 9 below presents the number of grazing enclosures registered across regions. In total, 7 grazing enclosures were registered in Somaliland across four regions. Awdal, Maroodijeex, and Togdheer each registered 2 grazing enclosures, representing an equal share among the regions with the highest numbers. Sanaag recorded only 1 grazing enclosure, reflecting the lowest share.

Table 9: Grazing Enclosures by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	2
Marodijeh	2
Togdheer	2
Sanaag	1
Total	7

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

3.2. Livestock Production and Facilities

The table 10 below demonstrates dairy farms registered across the regions in 2024. A total of 82 dairy farms were registered across the regions, with the majority concentrated in Maroodijeex with 52 farms, Followed by Togdheer with 19 farms. Sool and Awdal had 6 and 4 farms respectively

while Sanaag registered only 1 farm. This distribution highlights a significant concentration of dairy farming in Maroodijeex, with other regions exhibiting substantially lower activity.

Table 10: Number of dairy farms registered by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	4
Marodijeh	52
Saahil	NA
Togdheer	19
Sanaag	1
Sool	6
Total	82

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The table 11 below shows number of livestock slaughterhouses by region in 2024. A total of 13 livestock slaughterhouses were registered across the regions. Marodijeh had the highest number with 5 slaughterhouses, followed by Sahil with 3. Togdheer had 2, while Awdal, Sanaag, and Sool each had 1 slaughterhouse. This distribution indicates that slaughterhouse facilities are concentrated in Marodi-jeh and Sahil, with other regions having minimal infrastructure for livestock processing.

Table 11: Number of livestock slaughter houses by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	1
Marodijeh	5
Sahil	3
Togdheer	2
Sanaag	1
Sool	1
Total	13

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The table 12 below illustrates number of livestock slaughtered compared into regions in 2023 and 2024. The number of livestock slaughtered nationwide declined by 81,991, falling from 741,032 in 2023 to 659,041 in 2024, representing an overall reduction of 11 percent. The largest decrease was recorded in Marodijeh, with 49,738 fewer animals slaughtered (10 percent). Togdheer and

Awdal also experienced notable declines of 20,264 (24 percent) and 17,200 (22 percent) livestock slaughtered, respectively. In contrast, Sahil remained stable with a marginal increase of less than 1 percent, while Sanaag registered a modest rise of 5,177 animals (7 percent). This distribution highlights significant reductions in most regions, particularly Marodijeh, Togdheer, and Awdal, while only Sanaag showed notable growth.

Table 12: Number of livestock slaughtered per region, 2022-2024

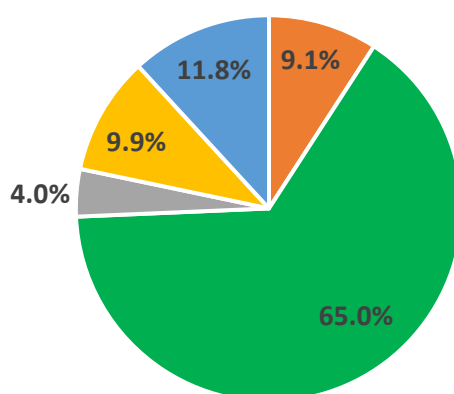
Region	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage Change
Awdal	77,310	60,110	(17200)	-22.2%
Marodijeh	477,921	428,183	(49738)	-10.4%
Sahil	26,028	26,061	33	0.1%
Togdheer	85,240	64,976	(20264)	-23.8%
Sanaag	72,510	77,687	5177	7.1%
Sool	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	741,032	659,041	-81991	-11.1%

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The figure 4 below illustrates the percentage distribution of livestock slaughtered by regions in 2024. Marodijeh accounted for the largest share, with 65 percent, indicating a dominant role in livestock processing. Sanaag followed with 12 percent, and Togdheer contributed 10 percent. Awdal represented 9 percent, while Sahil had the smallest share at 4 percent.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of livestock slaughtered by region, 2024

■ Awdal ■ Marodijeh ■ Sahil ■ Togdheer ■ Sanaag



3.3. Livestock Exports (including hides and skins)

The table 13 below demonstrates number of livestock exported by key destination country in 2023 and 2024. The total number of livestock exported increased by 591,489, rising from 3,129,501 in 2023 to 3,720,990 in 2024, representing an overall growth of 19 percent. The largest increase was recorded in livestock exported to Saudi Arabia, with 728,254 more animals exported (37 percent). Oman and Egypt also registered notable increases of 81,737 (16 percent) and 27,354 (451 percent) of livestock exported to, respectively, while the UAE and Kuwait experienced moderate growth of 14,189 (27 percent) and 8,628 (108 percent). In contrast, Yemen, Bahrain, and Qatar recorded declines of 145,176 (39 percent), 117,954 (77 percent), and 5,544 (14 percent) of livestock exported to, respectively. This distribution highlights strong growth in key markets such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Kuwait, while traditional destinations like Yemen and Bahrain experienced sharp contractions.

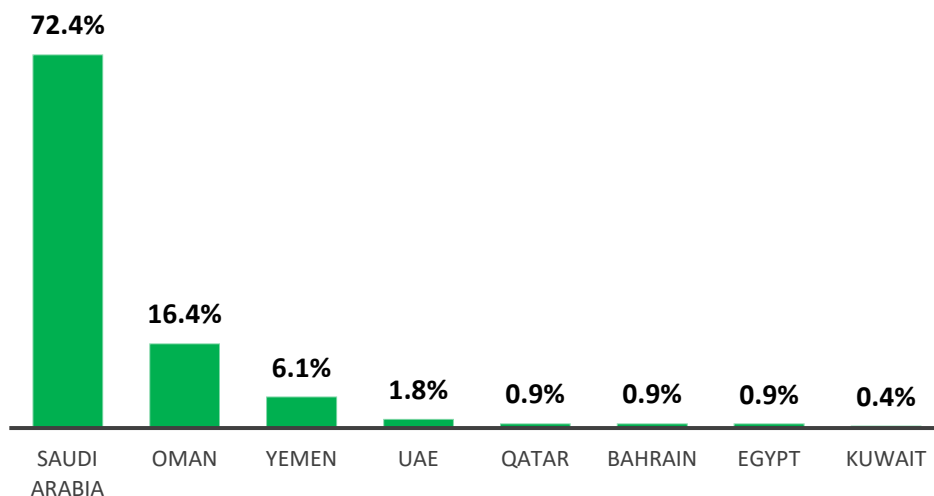
Table 13: Total Number of livestock exported by key destination Country, 2023-2024

Countries	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage Change
Oman	528,747	610,484	81,737	15.5%
Yemen	373,403	228,227	(145,176)	-38.9%
Bahrain	152,512	34,558	(117,954)	-77.3%
UAE	52,967	67,156	14,189	26.8%
Egypt	6,061	33,415	27,354	451.3%
Kuwait	7,967	16,595	8,628	108.3%
Qatar	40,205	34,661	(5,544)	-13.8%
Saudi Arabia	1,965,616	2,693,870	728,254	37.0%
Total	3,129,501	3,720,990	591,489	18.9%

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural development

The figure 5 below shows the percentage distribution of livestock exported by key destination countries in 2024. Saudi Arabia accounted for the largest share, representing a dominant 72 percent of exports. Oman followed with 16 percent, and Yemen contributed 6 percent. The UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Egypt, and Kuwait collectively represented the remaining 6 percent, each contributing a relatively small portion of the total livestock exports.

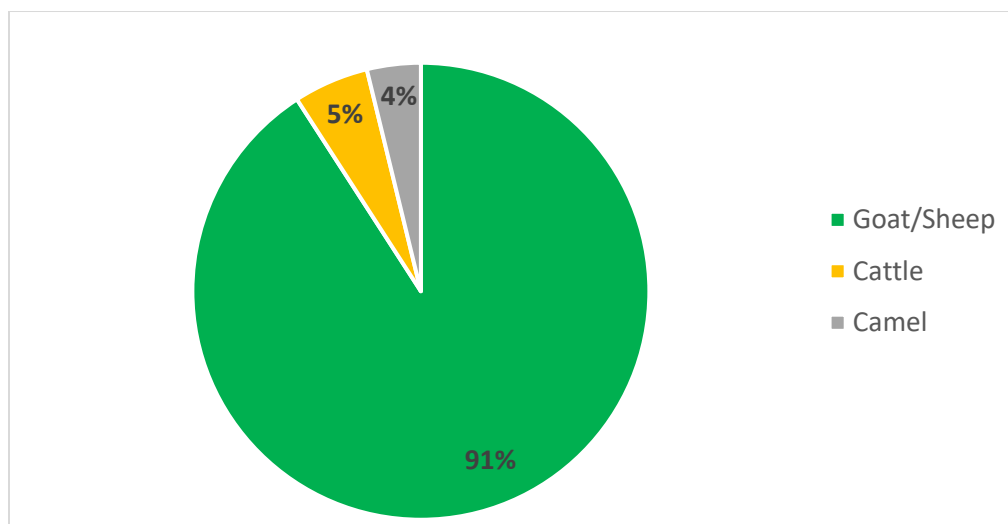
Figure 5: Percentage distribution of livestock exported by key destination country, 2024



Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural development

The figure below shows the percentage distribution of livestock exported by type in 2024. Goats and sheep accounted for the largest share, with 91 percent, highlighting their dominant role in the livestock export sector. Cattle followed with 5 percent, while camels contributed the smallest share at 4 percent.

Figure 6 : Percentage distribution of livestock exported by type, 2024



Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural development

The table 14 below presents the number of hides and skins exported by key destination countries in 2024. Pakistan received the largest share, with 239,500 units, representing 51 percent of total exports. Nigeria followed with 143,000 units (30 percent), while Oman accounted for 91,500 units (19 percent). The total exports reached 474,000 hides and skins, reflecting the overall distribution across these major markets.

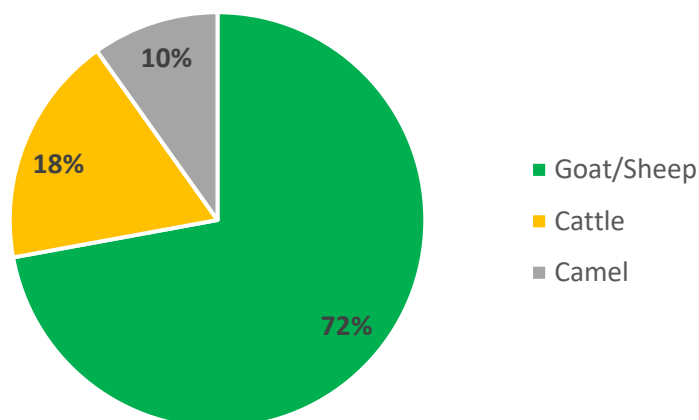
Table 14: Number of hides and skins Exported by key Country of Destination, 2024

Countries	Number	Percentage distribution
Pakistan	239,500	50.5%
Nigeria	143,000	30.2%
Oman	91,500	19.3%
Total	474,000	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

The figure 7 below illustrates the percentage distribution of hides and skins exported by type of livestock in 2024. Goats and sheep accounted for the largest share, with 72 percent, indicating their dominant contribution to the hides and skins export sector. Cattle followed with 18 percent, while camels represented the smallest share at 10 percent.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of hides and skins exported by type of livestock, 2024



Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

3.4. Poultry production

The table 15 below highlights the number and percentage distribution of poultry farms registered by region in 2024. In total, 41 poultry farms were registered across the regions. Marodijeh accounted for the largest share, with 29 farms, highlighting its dominant role in poultry farming. Togdheer and Awdal registered 7 farms and 3 farms respectively, while Sahil and Sanaag each contributed 1 farm and there is no data available for Sool region.

Table 15: Number of poultry farms registered by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	3
Marodijeh	29
Sahil	1
Togdheer	7
Sanaag	1
Sool	NA
Total	41

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development

CHAPTER 4: FISHERY STATISTICS

Fisheries represent one of Somaliland's most underutilized natural resources and hold immense potential for economic growth, food security, and livelihoods. With a long coastline along the Gulf of Aden and access to some of the richest fishing grounds in the region, Somaliland's waters host diverse and commercially valuable species including tuna, kingfish, lobsters, reef fish, and sharks. Artisanal fishing remains the primary activity, providing income and nutrition for thousands of coastal households, while also supplying domestic markets in major towns. Although annual landings are still modest compared to the country's vast sustainable potential, the sector is increasingly recognized as a pillar of the blue economy. Investment in infrastructure, cold chains, processing, and governance could transform fisheries into one of the largest contributors to foreign exchange earnings, alongside livestock exports. At the same time, tackling challenges such as illegal fishing, weak enforcement, and limited market access will be crucial to unlocking the full promise of Somaliland's marine wealth.

This chapter presents statistical information on marine fisheries production and related facilities in Somaliland. It covers data on the total annual marine fish catch by species, the percentage distribution of catches by type, and the number of registered fishing vessels across regions. It also provides figures on the number of active fisherfolk by region, annual volumes of fish exports, and the regional distribution of export quantities. These statistics highlight regional variations, year-to-year changes, and emerging trends that reflect the growing role of fisheries in supporting livelihoods, strengthening food security, and contributing to Somaliland's economy.

4.1. Fish Production

The table 15 below shows that the total annual marine fish catch in Somaliland increased from 5,260 metric tons in 2023 to 5,626 metric tons in 2024, representing an overall increase of 366 metric tons, (7 percent). The largest absolute increase was recorded for tuna, with an additional

189 metric tons landed, reflecting an (12 percent) rise compared to the previous year. Other notable gains were observed in the other categories, which grew by 102 metric tons (6 percent), and sole fish, which rose by 71 metric tons (9 percent). Lobster, while contributing a smaller volume, showed the highest relative growth of (59 percent), increasing from 17 to 27 metric tons. In contrast, billfish experienced a decline of 13 metric tons, representing a (3 percent) decrease. Jack fish remained largely stable, with only a marginal increase of 7 metric tons (1 percent). Overall, the distribution highlights strong growth in tuna and diversified fish species, alongside modest improvements in lobster and sole fish, while billfish recorded slight contraction.

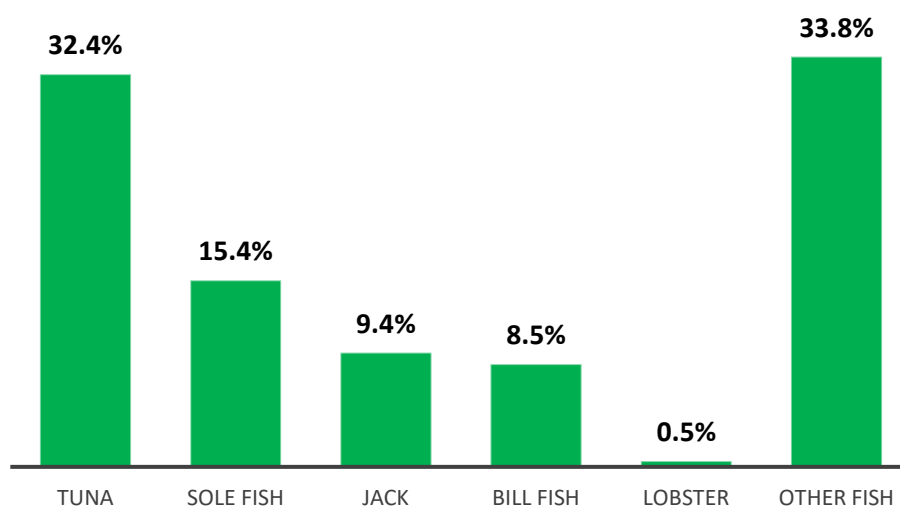
Table 16: Total number of annual marine fish catch (MT tone) by type, 2023 -2024

Type	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage Change
Tuna	1633	1822	189	11.6%
Sole fish	795	866	71	8.9%
Jack	523	530	7	1.3%
Bill fish	490	477	(13)	-2.7%
Lobster	17	27	10	58.8%
Other fish	1802	1904	102	5.7%
Total	5260	5626	366	7.0%

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

The figure 8 shows that marine fish catch in 2024 was dominated by combination of other Fish categories, which accounted for 34 percent, slightly higher than Tuna at 32 percent. Sole Fish contributed 15 percent, while Jack and Bill Fish made up 9 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Lobster recorded the smallest share with only less than 1 percent. This distribution demonstrates a strong reliance on Tuna apart the combinations of other Fish categories, with moderate contributions from Sole, Jack, and Bill Fish, and minimal input from high-value species like Lobster.

Figure 8: Percentage distribution by annual marine fish catch (MT tone) by type, 2024



The table 19 below shows that the total number of registered fishing vessels in 2024 was 474, distributed across three regions. Sahil recorded the highest share with 246 vessels (52 percent) confirming its leading role in the fishing sector. Sanaag followed with 139 vessels (29 percent), representing almost one-third of the total. Awdal had the smallest number with 89 vessels (19 percent). This distribution highlights the concentration of fishing vessels in Sahil, while Sanaag and Awdal held smaller but important shares.

Table 17: Number of registered fishing vessels by region, 2024

Region	Number	Percentage Distribution
Awdal	89	18.8%
Sahil	246	51.9%
Sanaag	139	29.3%
Total	474	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

Active fisherfolk refers to people, including men and women, who actively and regularly catch fish to earn a living. The table 18 below shows that the total number of active fisherfolk in 2024 was 989. Sahil recorded the largest share with 668 fisherfolk (68 percent), underlining its dominant role in fishing activities. Awdal followed with 257 fisherfolk (26 percent), while Sanaag had the smallest number with 64 fisherfolk (7 percent). This distribution demonstrates the strong

dependence on Sahil’s fishing workforce, with Awdal contributing a notable share and Sanaag playing only a minor role.

Table 18: Number of active Fisherfolk by region, 2024

Region	Number	Percentage Distribution
Awdal	257	26.0%
Sahil	668	67.5%
Sanaag	64	6.5%
Total	989	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

4.2. Fish Exports and facilities

The table 19 below presents the total amount of fish exported in 2023 and 2024. Fish exported decreased from 385 tons in 2023 to 339 tons in 2024, representing an overall decline of 46 tons equivalent to around 12 percent.

Table 19: Total annual volume of fish exports (tons), 2023-2024

Region	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage change
Total	385	339	(46)	-11.9%

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

Landing sites with cold storage facilities are locations where fish are brought ashore and have immediate access to refrigerated storage to keep them fresh, preventing spoilage. These facilities are crucial for managing perishable catches, reducing post-harvest losses, and allowing for longer storage and transport of seafood.

The table 20 below shows that in 2024 there were 7 fish landing sites with cold storage facilities across 3 regions. Sanaag recorded the highest number with 3 sites, while Awdal and Sahil each had 2. This distribution indicates that although all 3 regions benefit from cold storage, Sanaag has a slight advantage, while the lower numbers in Awdal and Sahil point to opportunities for further investment to support fish handling and exports.

Table 20: Number of Landing Sites with Cold Storage Facilities by region, 2024

Region	Number
Awdal	2
Sahil	2
Sanaag	3
Total	7

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE STATISTICS

Somaliland faces growing environmental challenges driven by recurrent droughts, land degradation, deforestation, and erratic rainfall patterns, all of which are intensified by climate change. The country's predominantly arid and semi-arid climate makes it highly vulnerable to shifts in temperature and rainfall, directly affecting water availability, rangeland productivity, and agricultural output. Unsustainable land use practices, including overgrazing and charcoal production, further exacerbate environmental degradation. These factors collectively threaten livelihoods, particularly for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, underscoring the urgent need for climate adaptation, sustainable resource management, and environmental restoration efforts.

This chapter presents data on land classification, including forest, rangeland, and cropland areas, as well as legally gazetted forests and biodiversity conservation zones. It also provides information on islands, endangered tree species, and protected wildlife. In addition, the chapter highlights areas affected by erosion, salinity, and overgrazing, illustrating the pressures on Somaliland's natural resources. Together, these data offer valuable insights into the country's environmental assets and vulnerabilities, forming a foundation for sustainable resource management and climate adaptation strategies.

5.1. Land Use and Classification

land classification is the system used to categorize and organize land into defined groups based on its characteristics or suitability for a specific purpose including forests, cropland and rangeland. Forests provide biodiversity habitats, regulate water cycles, and act as major carbon sinks, but are threatened by deforestation. Rangelands support grazing, maintain soil cover, and store carbon, yet are highly vulnerable to overgrazing and desertification under climate stress. On the other hand, croplands ensure food security and livelihoods, but intensive cultivation and poor management can lead to soil degradation, erosion, and increased greenhouse gas emissions.

The table 21 below presents the distribution of land in Somaliland, categorized into forest, rangeland, and cropland for the year 2024. Overall, Somaliland is estimated to have 101,884 km² of forest, 163,695 km² of rangeland, and 5,283.6 km² of cropland, underscoring rangeland as the

most significant land resource. The data shows that the Sanaag region has the largest forest cover (50,231 km²), while Togdheer and Sool have no recorded forest areas. Rangeland is the most dominant land type across all regions, with the largest share in Togdheer (32,739 km²). Cropland is relatively small compared to forests and rangelands, with the largest share in Maroodijeex (1,585.1 km²).

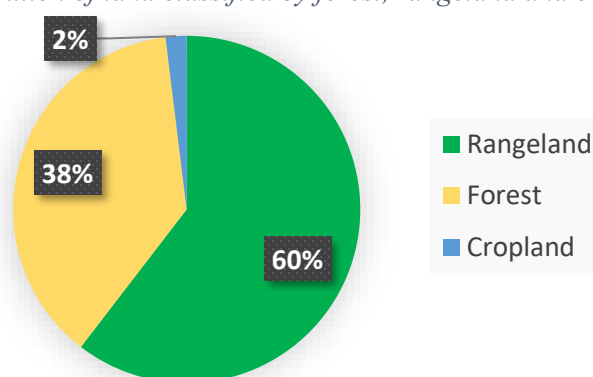
Table 21: Area of land classified by forest, rangeland and cropland (km²), 2024

Region	Forest	Rangeland	Cropland
Awdal	16,294	24,554	1,320.90
Marodijeh	17,429	29,465	1,585.10
Sahil	17,930	19,643	528.4
Togdheer	NA	32,739	634
Sanaag	50,231	40,924	951
Sool	NA	16,370	264.2
Total	101,884	163,695	5,284

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The figure 9 illustrates the percentage distribution of land in Somaliland classified as forest, rangeland, and cropland for the year 2024. The rangeland dominates the landscape, covering 60 percent of the total area, highlighting its importance as the main resource for livestock grazing and pastoral livelihoods. Forests account for 38 percent of the land, playing a vital role in biodiversity conservation, water regulation, and carbon storage, although they face pressures from deforestation. Cropland makes up only (2 percent), indicating that agricultural land is relatively limited compared to forests and rangelands, which raises concerns for food security and sustainable land management in the context of climate change.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of land classified by forest, rangeland and cropland, 2024



5.2. Environmental Protection

This table 22 shows the forest areas in Somaliland that are officially registered and gazetted by the government in 2024. Overall, Somaliland has 101,884 km² of registered forests, highlighting the significant role these forests play in environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. Sanaag has the largest forest area with 50,231 km², accounting for (49 percent) of the total registered forests. Maroodijeex and Sahil follow with 17,429 km² (17 percent) and 17,930 km² (18 percent), respectively, while Awdal has 16,294 km² (16 percent).

5.2.1. Forest Areas

Table 22: Forest areas are registered and protected by the government, 2024

Region	Name of forest	Forest (km ²)	Percentage distribution
Awdal	Libaaxley	16,294	16.0%
Marodijeh	Geed-deebleh and Debis	17,429	17.1%
Sahil	GacanLibaax and Wagar	17,930	17.6%
Sanaag	Daalo forests	50,231	49.3%
Total		101,884	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

5.2.2. Legally Gazetted Surface Areas

Legally gazetted areas refer surface areas of land that has been officially published or recorded by the government in a legal government notice or document, giving it formal recognition and legal protection. This table 23 presents the surface areas in Somaliland that have been legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation by region in 2024. The total gazetted area is 2,515 km², reflecting Somaliland's efforts to legally protect important ecosystems and biodiversity. Sahil region has the largest share with 900 km² (36 percent), followed by Sanaag with 600 km² (24 percent) and Marodijeh with 470 km² (19 percent). Awdal and Togdheer have smaller areas at 300 km² (12 percent) and 245 km² (10 percent), respectively, while there is no recorded areas for Sool region.

Table 23: Estimated Surface area legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation by region, 2024

Region	Area (km ²)	Percentage Distribution
Awdal	300	11.9%
Marodijeh	470	18.7%
Sahil	900	35.8%
Togdheer	245	9.7%
Sanaag	600	23.9%
Sool	NA	NA
Total	2515	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

5.2.3. Islands

Table 24 presents the surface areas of major islands in Somaliland by region for the year 2024. Awdal has two islands, Sacadiin (7.2 km²) and Ceebaad (1.58 km²). Sahil has Koorshora (0.4 km²), and Sanaag has Rabshiga (0.45 km²) and Dhooftinle (1.8 km²). In total, the combined surface area of these islands are 11.43 km².

Table 24: Surface Area of Islands by island name and region, 2024

Region	Island	Surface Area (km ²)
Awdal	Sacadiin	7.2
	Ceebaad	1.58
Sahil	Koorshora	0.4
Sanaag	Rabshiga	0.45
	dhooftinle	1.8
Total		11.43

Source: Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources

The table 25 presents the number of endangered trees that were protected and conserved in different regions of Somaliland in 2024. In total, 145 endangered trees are under protection. Sanaag has the highest number with 50 trees (35 percent), followed by Sahil with 40 trees (28 percent), Marodijeh with 30 trees (21 percent), Awdal with 15 trees (10 percent), and Togdheer with 10 trees (7 percent). This highlights regional differences in conservation efforts and the focus on preserving biodiversity. Species

Table 25: Number and percentage distribution of endangered Trees protected and conserved, 2024

Region	Trees	Percentage Distribution
Awdal	15	10.3%
Marodijeh	30	20.7%
Sahil	40	27.6%
Togdheer	10	6.9%
Sanaag	50	34.5%
Total	145	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The table 26 presents the number and percentage distribution of endangered wildlife species protected in 2024, showing a total of 205 animals across five species. Cheetahs make up the largest proportion, with 109 individuals, accounting for (53 percent) of the total, followed by deer and gazelles with 90 individuals (44 percent). In contrast, caracal, greater kudu, and African wild cat are very limited in number, with only two individuals each, representing just (1 percent) each.

Table 26: Number and percentage distribution of endangered Wildlife protected, 2024

Wildlife	Number	Percentage Distribution
Cheetah	109	53.2%
Deer & Gazelle	90	43.9%
Caracal	2	1.0%
Greater Kudu	2	1.0%
African Cat	2	1.0%
Total	205	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

5.3. Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through the depletion of natural resources like air, water, and soil, the destruction of ecosystems, and the loss of wildlife. Factors cause environmental degradation includes erosion, salinity and overgrazing.

5.3.1. Erosion, Salinity and Overgrazing

Erosion is the process by which the upper layer of soil, rocks, or land surface is worn away and carried off by natural forces such as wind, water, or ice, and sometimes worsened by human activities like deforestation, farming on steep slopes, and overgrazing. Salinity on the other hand, is the amount of mineral and salts found in the soil. When too many salts accumulate in the soil, it not only reduces fertility for crops but also affects the surrounding vegetation and groundwater quality. Furthermore, overgrazing is defined when animals eat too much vegetation in an area, faster than the plants can naturally grow back. This removes the protective plant cover, damages the soil, and reduces the land's ability to support both plants and animals.

This table 27 presents the estimated areas of land affected by erosion, salinity, and overgrazing across Somaliland regions in 2024. The data shows that a total of 46,115 km² of land is degraded by erosion, 15,849 km² by salinity, and 105,672 km² by overgrazing. Among the regions, Awdal has the largest share of erosion (13,826 km²), while Sool records the highest salinity impact (4,529 km²). In terms of overgrazing, Togdheer (30,192 km²) and Sanaag (25,160 km²) are the most severely affected, followed by Marodijeh (20,128 km²). Sahil also experiences significant degradation, particularly from erosion (11,534 km²) and overgrazing (10,064 km²).

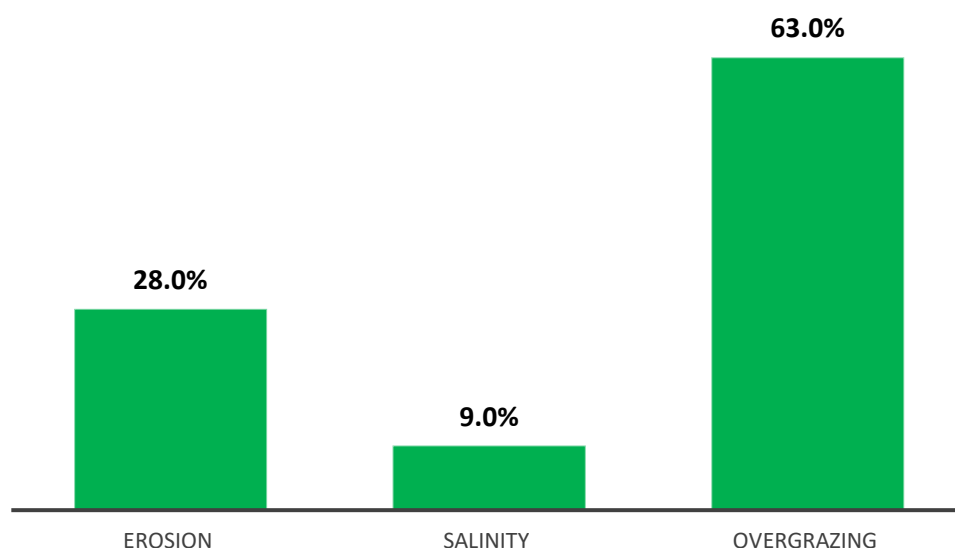
Table 27: Areas of land affected by erosion, salinity, or overgrazing, 2024

Region	Erosion km ²	Salinity km ²	Overgrazing km ²
Awdal	13,826	1,509	5,032
Marodijeh	9,225	755	20,128
Sahil	11,534	3,018	10,064
Togdheer	4,612	2,264	30,192
Sanaag	2,306	3,774	25,160
Sool	4,612	4,529	15,096
Total	46,115	15,849	105,672

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The figure 10 shows the percentage distribution of land affected by different types of land degradation in 2024. According to the figure, overgrazing is the most widespread issue, impacting (63 percent) of the land, indicating significant pressure from livestock on rangelands. Erosion affects 28 percent of the land, reflecting soil loss due to wind, water, or poor land management. Salinity impacts 9 percent of the land, reducing soil fertility and crop productivity. Overall, the figure highlights that overgrazing is the dominant threat to land resources, while erosion and salinity also contribute to environmental and agricultural challenges.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of surface areas of land affected by erosion, salinity, or overgrazing, 2024



5.3.2. Charcoal

Table 28 shows the number of charcoal bags fined or taxed by region in Somaliland for 2023 and 2024. Overall, the total increased from 520,191 bags in 2023 to 542,044 in 2024, a rise of 21,853 bags (4 percent). Marodijeh had the highest number of fined bags, followed by Awdal, while Sanaag recorded the largest percentage increase at (11 percent). In contrast, Sahil and Togdheer saw slight decreases, and no data was available for Sool.

Table 28: Number of charcoal bags fined/taxed by region 2023-2024

Region	2023	2024	Difference	Percentage change
Awdal	35,120	37,332	2,212	6.3%
Marodijeh	380,812	400,800	19,988	5.2%
Sahil	31,120	30,120	-1,000	-3.2%
Togdheer	60,138	59,392	-746	-1.2%
Sanaag	13,001	14,400	1,399	10.8%
Sool	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	520,191	542,044	21,853	4.2%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The Figure 11 below illustrates how charcoal bags fined or taxed in 2024 were distributed among Somaliland regions. The results show that Marodijeh alone accounted for nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of the total, far exceeding other regions. Togdheer was the second highest with 11 percent, while Awdal (7 percent) and Sahil (6 percent) contributed modest shares. Sanaag recorded the smallest portion at (3 percent). Overall, the data emphasizes the overwhelming concentration of charcoal production and taxation in Marodijeh compared to the rest of the country.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of charcoal bags fined/taxed by region, 2024

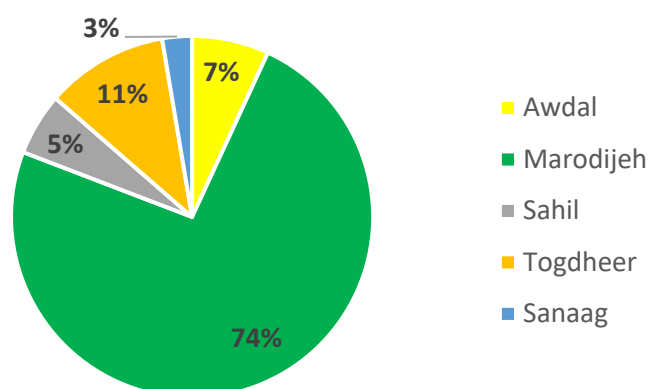
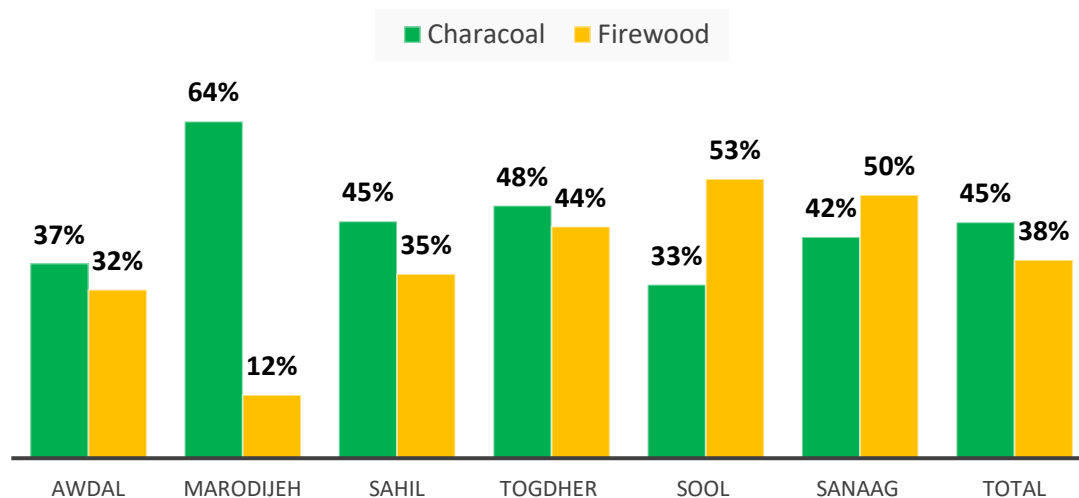


Figure 12 below presents household reliance on charcoal and firewood for cooking energy across Somaliland regions in 2022. At the national level around 45 percent of households were reported to use charcoal while around 38 percent rely on firewood, indicating that traditional biomass remains the primary source of cooking energy in Somaliland. This trend underscores significant

pressure on forest resources and highlights the need for alternative, sustainable energy solutions. The findings reveal that charcoal is more commonly used in Marodijeh and Sahil regions with 64 percent and 45 percent respectively, while firewood is dominant in regions like Sool with 53 percent and Sanaag with 50 percent. Awdal, and Togdheer regions show a relatively balanced dependence on both energy sources.

Figure 12: Percentage of households relying on charcoal and firewood as energy for cooking, 2022



Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

5.4. Rainfall and Climate Indicators

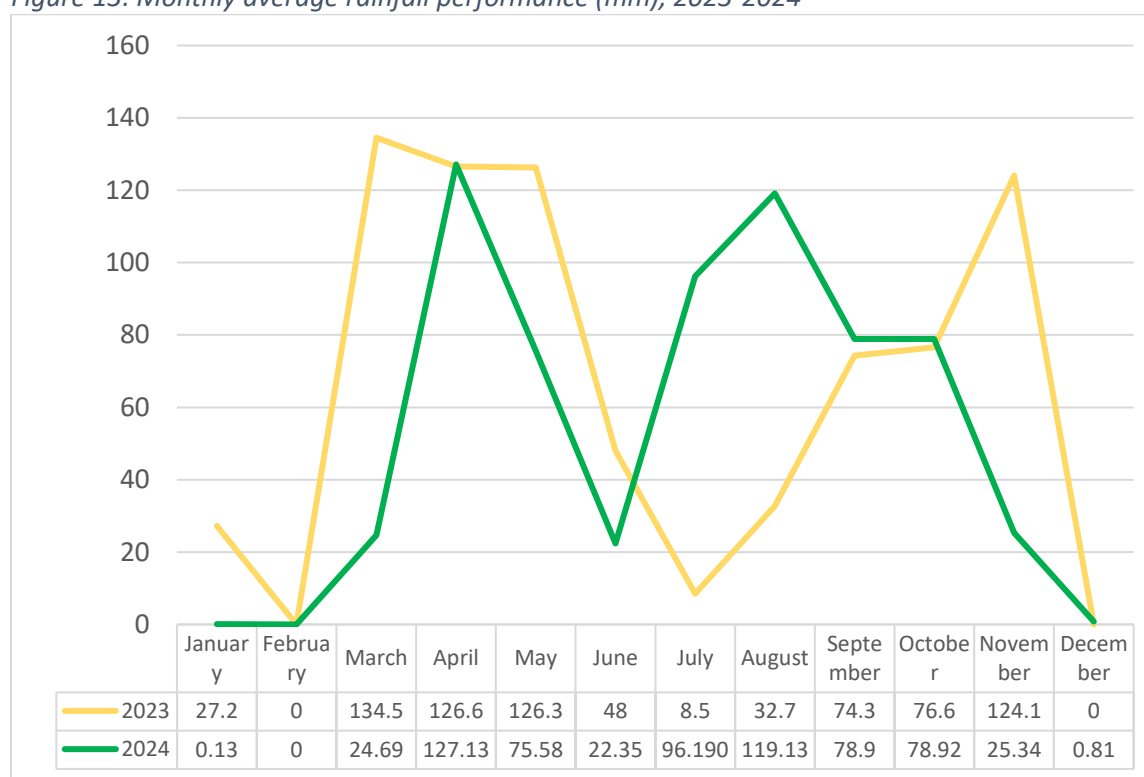
The table 29 compares average monthly rainfall in 2023 and 2024, highlighting both increases and decreases across the months. Total rainfall fell by 129.6 mm, from 778.8 mm in 2023 to 649.17 mm in 2024, showing an overall decline. Some months, such as March and November, recorded much lower rainfall in 2024 than in the previous year, while July and August experienced sharp increases, each gaining over 80 mm. A few months, like April, September, and October, showed only slight changes, and February remained completely dry in both years. This pattern reflects inconsistent rainfall trends, with notable shifts in timing and intensity that could affect farming, grazing, and water availability.

Table 29: Average monthly rainfall amount (mm), 2023-2024

Months	2023	2024	Difference
January	27.2	0.13	(27.1)
February	0	0	0.0
March	134.5	24.69	(109.8)
April	126.6	127.13	0.5
May	126.3	75.58	(50.7)
June	48	22.35	(25.7)
July	8.5	96.190	87.7
August	32.7	119.13	86.4
September	74.3	78.9	4.6
October	76.6	78.92	2.3
November	124.1	25.34	(98.8)
December	0	0.81	0.8
Total	778.8	649.17	-129.6

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Figure 13: Monthly average rainfall performance (mm), 2023-2024



CHAPTER SIX: SHOCKS AND FOOD INSECURITY

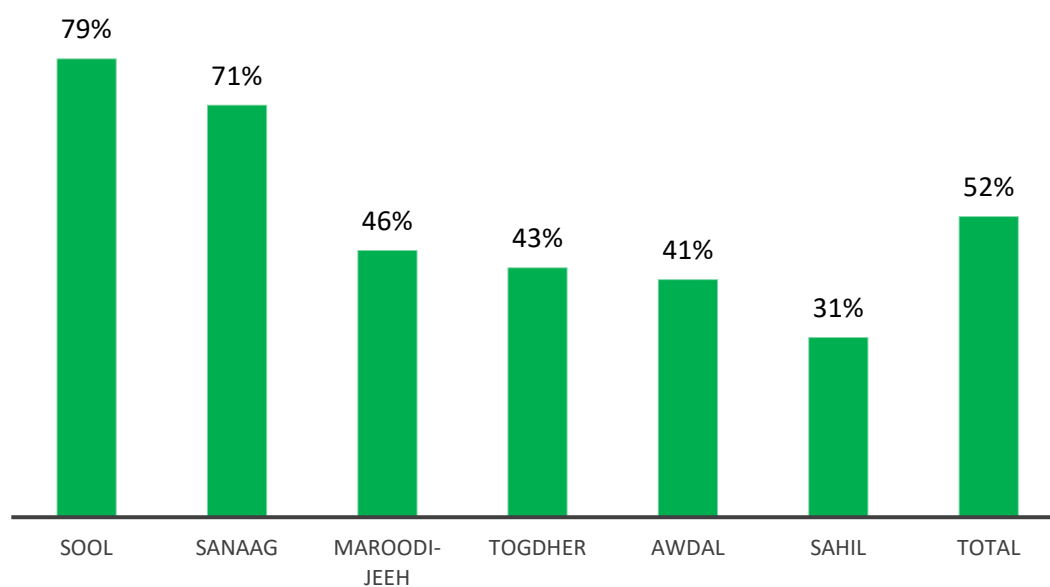
A shock is a sudden, unexpected event that disrupts livelihoods, well-being, and access to essential resources, including food. Shocks can be natural, economic, conflict-related, or health-related, and they often undermine the stability of communities and households. On the other hand, food security exists when all people, at all times, have reliable physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. When shocks occur, they increase the vulnerability of populations to food insecurity, threatening both immediate sustenance and long-term resilience.

Food insecurity in Somaliland is strongly shaped by recurrent shocks that erode household resilience and limit access to adequate food. Climate-related hazards such as droughts and unpredictable rainfall, alongside agriculture-related shocks, disrupt both pastoral and farming livelihoods. As a result, many households experience reduced food availability and income, leaving them increasingly vulnerable to hunger. This is reflected in the growing proportion of families expressing worry about not having enough food and, in more severe cases, resorting to skipping meals due to shortages. These dynamics underscore the urgent need for interventions that strengthen resilience, safeguard livelihoods, and improve household food security.

6.1. Household Exposure to Shocks

Figure 14 below presents the percentage of households affected by climate related shocks by region in 2022. Overall, 52 percent of households in Somaliland were affected by climate-related shocks, though the extent varies significantly across regions. Sool (79 percent) and Sanaag (71 percent) recorded the highest proportions of affected households, indicating high vulnerability to climatic shocks such as droughts and erratic rainfall. Marodijeh (46 percent), Togdher (43 percent), and Awdal (41 percent) experienced moderate impacts, while Sahil (31 percent) reported the lowest. These findings reveal pronounced regional disparities, with the eastern regions more severely

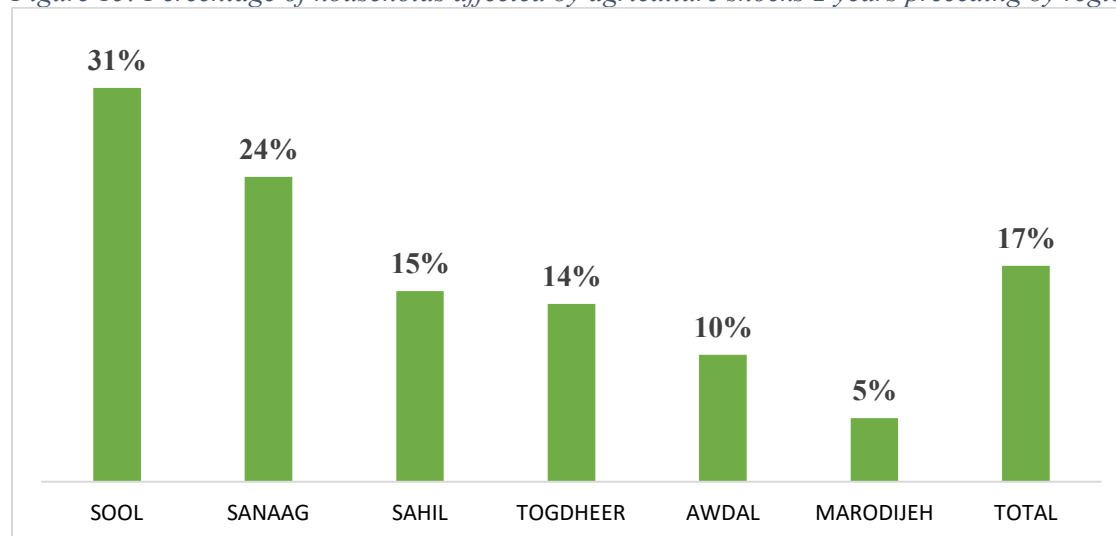
Figure 14: Percentage of households affected by climate related shocks 2 years preceding by region, 2022



Source: Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 15 presents the percentage of households affected by agricultural shocks two years preceding across Somaliland's regions in 2022. Overall, 17 percent of households were affected, indicating a moderate level of exposure to agricultural disruptions nationwide. The Sool region (31 percent) recorded the highest proportion of affected households, followed by Sanaag with 24 percent, suggesting greater vulnerability to agricultural shocks such as crop failure or livestock loss in these areas. Sahil (15 percent), Togdheer (14 percent), and Awdal (10 percent) reported moderate levels of impact, while Maroodijeex (5 percent) had the lowest proportion of affected households. These variations highlight notable regional disparities, with the eastern regions being more susceptible to agricultural shocks compared to the central and western parts of the country.

Figure 15: Percentage of households affected by agriculture shocks 2 years preceding by region, 2022

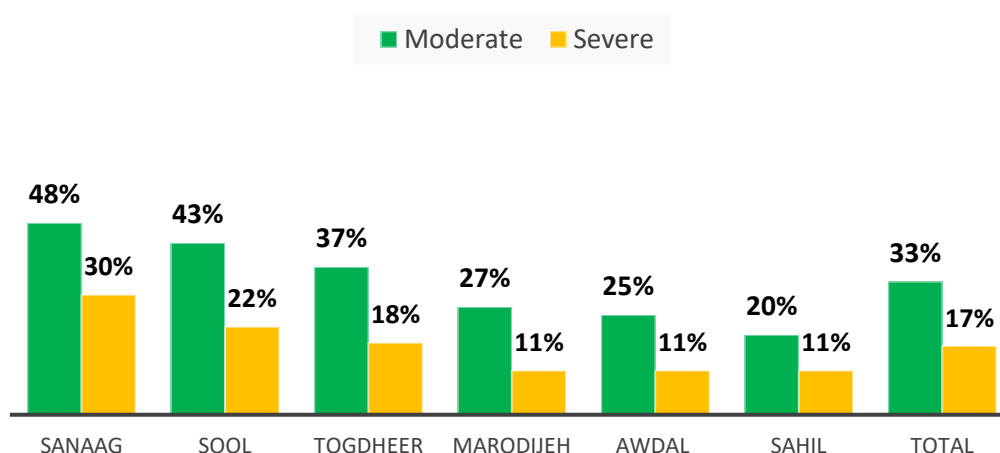


Source: Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

6.2. Food insecurity and Coping Mechanisms

Figure 16 below illustrates the proportion of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity across Somaliland's regions in 2022. Overall, 17 percent of the population is classified as severely food insecure, while 16 percent experiences moderate food insecurity. However, regional disparities are evident. Sanaag recorded the highest levels, with 48 percent of the population moderately and 30 percent severely food insecure, indicating substantial vulnerability in the region. Sool also reported high prevalence rates, with 43 percent moderately and 22 percent severely food insecure. In Togdheer, 37 percent experience moderate and 18 percent severe food insecurity. In contrast, Marodijeh (27 percent), Awdal (25 percent), and Sahil (20 percent) show relatively lower levels of moderate food insecurity, while all three regions reported a consistent 11 percent of their populations facing severe food insecurity. These findings highlight significant regional disparities, with the eastern regions (Sanaag and Sool) facing the greatest challenges in food access and stability.

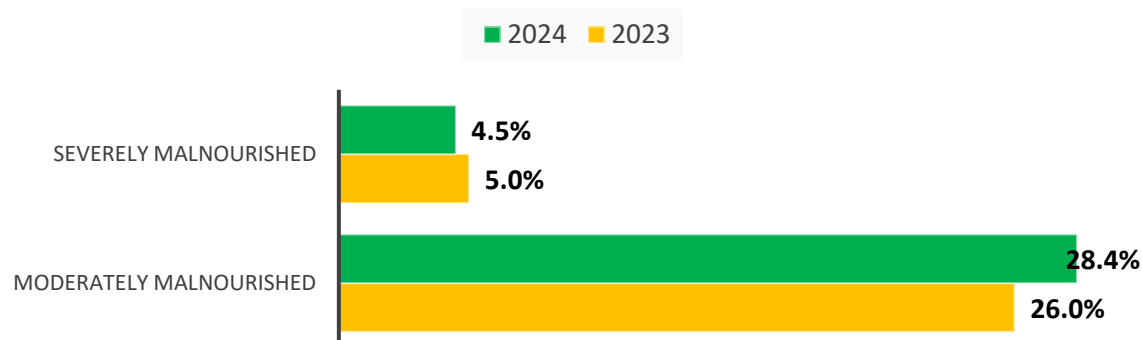
Figure 16: Percentage of population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity by region, 2022



Source: Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 17 below shows that the proportion of severely malnourished children under five remained constant at 5 percent in both 2023 and 2024, indicating no measurable progress in reducing the most critical cases of malnutrition. In contrast, the prevalence of moderate malnutrition increased from 26 percent in 2023 to 28 percent in 2024, suggesting a worsening trend in overall nutritional status despite the stabilization of severe cases. This pattern highlights the need for strengthened nutrition interventions targeting early stages of malnutrition to prevent further deterioration.

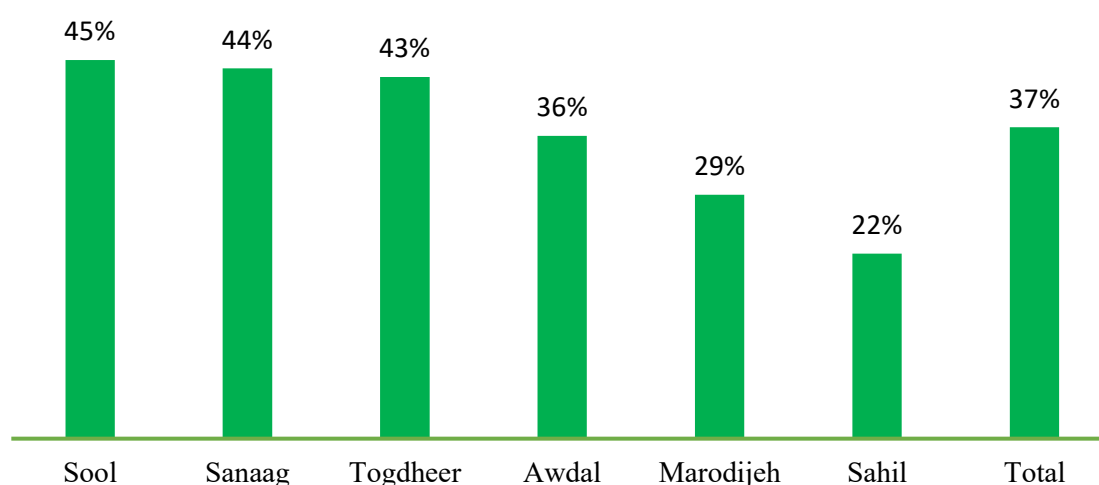
Figure 17: Percentage of malnourished under 5 children screened, 2023 -2024



Source: Ministry of Health Development

Figure 18 presents the percentage of people who reported being worried about not having enough food across different regions of Somaliland in 2022. Overall, 37 percent of the population expressed concern about food insufficiency. The Sool region recorded the highest proportion at 45 percent, followed closely by Sanaag (44 percent) and Togdheer (43 percent), indicating elevated levels of food-related anxiety in these areas. In contrast, the Sahil region reported the lowest proportion, with only 22 percent of its population expressing such concerns. These findings reveal notable regional variations, with the eastern regions demonstrating higher levels of food insecurity-related worry compared to the western and coastal areas.

Figure 18: Percentage of households worried about not having enough food month preceding the survey by region, 2022

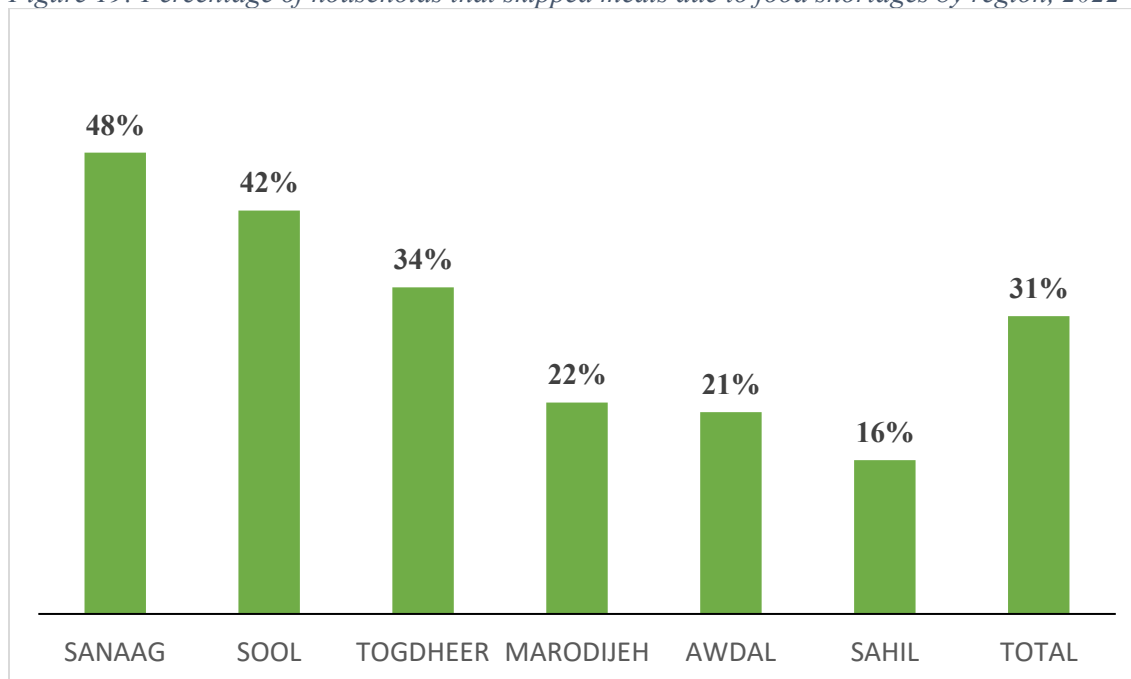


Source: Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 18 illustrates the percentage of households that skipped meals due to food shortages across different regions of Somaliland in 2022. Overall, 31 percent of households reported skipping meals, reflecting a considerable level of food insecurity nationwide. The Sanaag region recorded the highest proportion at 48 percent, followed by Sool with 42 percent, indicating greater food stress in these areas. Togdheer at 34 percent also showed a relatively high prevalence, while Marodijeh (22 percent) and Awdal (21 percent) reported lower levels. The Sahil region had the lowest proportion of affected households at 16 percent. These findings highlight significant

regional disparities, with the eastern regions more severely affected by food shortages compared to the western and coastal areas.

Figure 19: Percentage of households that skipped meals due to food shortages by region, 2022



Source: Somaliland Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

Email: statistics.mopnd@sldgov.org | www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org