

NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND FOOD RESERVE AUTHORITY (NADFOR)

State of Drought Condition in Somaliland: An Assessment Report Conducted in Eastern Regions and Maroodijeh Region

Dec-2020

1. Executive Summary

- Pre-drought conditions, including depleted berkedes and shallow wells, as well as a loss of pasture, were observed during the assessment, especially in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions.
- 50% of assessed communities reported displacement of populations related to water shortage, which took place since October 2020. At least, an estimated 17,700 people in the 20 assessed locations have been Migrated due to poor *Deyr* rain in the past 2 -3 months.
- Out of 40 communities covered by the assessment, it was reported that there are 118 shallow wells, of which only 29 have some water (25%). Besides, 27 % of assessed Berkedes are already depleted and 25 % have less than half of water.
- In all communities assessed in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer, the water price per jerrican has increased compared to the normal time. On average, the price of water per jerrican is now 2.6 times higher than before.
- 85% of the assessed communities raises concerns over the lack of water for livestock, and 83% of the communities expressed a lack of pasture.
- More than half of the assessed communities estimate that due to the current poor *Deyr* rain, most of the pasture would dry up. More concerns were raised among the communities in Togdheer region in which 80% of assessed communities consider that the situation is critical.
- 13 out of 40 assessed locations (33%), the community reported an increase in waterborne diseases in the last four weeks.
- As of December 2020, although the current situation is not yet the peak of the drought, the risk of the deterioration of drought in the coming months (early 2021) is very high. The immediate response of water provision, as well as anticipatory and early actions, are necessary to mitigate the shocks.

2. Context and Objective of the Assessment

Due to the limited or poor *Deyr* rain 2020, and global la Nina condition, since October 2020, local authorities and communities, as well as humanitarian partners, have raised concerns over water shortage, as well as water scarcity across Somaliland, particularly in the eastern regions¹. Besides, on 27 November 2020, SWALIM report alerted that “there remains a great concern in Somaliland” because of insufficient rains during the *Deyr* rain, and “with no more rains expected until the next rainy season in April 2021, the condition could deteriorate further towards a drought situation”.²

Given the high risk of drought in the coming months in Somaliland, the NADFOR and humanitarian community decided to conduct a rapid assessment to evaluate the risk of drought. The assessment aimed to;

- (i) Evaluate the status quo of the situation of water shortage/water scarcity and its impact, and verify the reported needs on the ground
- (ii) Collect data to reinforce evidence-based advocacy for anticipatory and early actions to mitigate the shock of drought which is highly likely to happen in the coming months (early 2021)

3. Methodology

This was a community-level assessment with key informants (community/traditional leaders, affected populations, and the elderS). Under the leadership of NADFOR, four teams were formed by region (Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer and Maroodijeeex). In each region, NADFOR served as a lead with collaboration of the organizations that are profoundly present in targeted locations.

About 40 locations (Towns/villages and IDP sites) were selected by each regional group in consultation with local authorities, such as the Governor's offices, based on the reported severity of the water shortage. Each region selected 10 locations to

¹ In November 2020, the Ministry of Water Resource Development (MoWRD) shared the list of 67 IDP sites which require urgent water trucking. Also, on 5 November 2020, the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) shared a flash appeal that an estimated 28,500 IDP households are in need of water trucking. The Ministry of Education and Science also reported in December 2020 that 8 schools have been closed due to lack of water.

² Report is accessible [here](#)

assess: in total 40 locations (4 regions) were assessed. The identification of the 10 locations for each region was made through purposive sampling. The results of the assessment are not statistically representative for each region.

All data were collected via Kobo Collect by participants based in each region. The enumerator received briefing and training on 6 December and collected data on the ground from 7 to 9 December 2020.

Results

(1) General information

Table 1. The List of 40 locations assessed

#	Region	District	Village	Urban/Rural	Locations
1	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumburaha	Urban	Site/settlement
2	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Baligubalde	Rural	Village/town
3	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumar	Rural	Village/town
4	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Balicabane	Rural	Village/town
5	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Kaabada	Rural	Village/town
6	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Kaam tuug	Rural	Village/town
7	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bali khayr	Rural	Site/settlement
8	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Cali aw jamac	Rural	Village/town
9	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Ina guuxa	Rural	Village/town
10	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bahadhaman	Rural	Village/town
11	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kalmac	Urban	Village/town
12	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Galciidle	Rural	Site/settlement
13	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Wadayax	Rural	Site/settlement
14	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Faraguul	Rural	Village/town
15	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Dhabar-mamac	Rural	Village/town
16	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	haldhaagan	Rural	Site/settlement
17	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Yube	Urban	Village/town
18	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Laasdoomaare	Rural	Village/town
19	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Goof	Urban	Village/town
20	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Fiqifuliye	Urban	Village/town
21	Sool	Laas Caanood	Guumeys	Urban	Village/town
22	Sool	Laas Caanood	Kabaalka	Urban	Village/town
23	Sool	Xudun	Awrobogays	Rural	Village/town
24	Sool	Xudun	Lafaweyne	Rural	Village/town
25	Sool	Taleex	Arooley	Rural	Village/town
26	Sool	Taleex	Halin	Rural	Village/town
27	Sool	Caynabo	Oog	Rural	Village/town
28	Sool	Caynabo	Habariheshay	Rural	Village/town
29	Sool	Laas Caanood	Goljanno	Rural	Village/town
30	Sool	Laas Caanood	Higlo	Urban	Village/town
31	Togdheer	Warcibraan	Warcebraan	Rural	Village/town
32	Togdheer	Qoryaale	Ina afmadoobe	Rural	Village/town
33	Togdheer	Burco	Dhagax dheer	Rural	Village/town
34	Togdheer	Burco	Balidhiig	Urban	Village/town
35	Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Coodanle	Rural	Village/town
36	Togdheer	Owdweyne	Hajisalah	Rural	Village/town
37	Togdheer	Duruqsi	Duruqsi	Rural	Village/town
38	Togdheer	Warabeye	Warabeye	Rural	Village/town
39	Togdheer	Burco	18 May IDP camp	Urban	Site/settlement
40	Togdheer	Burco	Alla-amin IDP	Rural	Site/settlement

Map of the assessed locations



(2) Displacement due to water shortage

- In 28 out of 40 locations assessed (70%), the communities reported some population movement due to water shortage. The estimated number of the Migrated population in the 28 locations is around 25,000 people; this includes both those who arrived and left the assessed villages and sites. In some locations, the reported displacement due to water shortage took place since 2017, even before the current *Deyr* season 2020.
- Regarding the recent displacement, 20 out of 40 assessed villages/sites (50%) reported population displacement related to water shortage since October 2020; at least, an estimated 17,700 people in the 20 assessed locations have been Migrated due to the current poor *Deyr* rain in the last 2 -3 months.
- **The trend of Migration/Movement:**
 - Crossing the border/displacement to Ethiopia is widely observed, which accounted for nearly 40% of reported displacement during the assessment.
 - The movement to urban towns/villages from rural areas and/or surrounding area was also reported. For example, in Sool region, urban towns/villages such as Gummeys and Kabaala received already 2,300 and 600 displaced populations respectively from surrounding areas. Besides, it was reported that an estimated 800 IDPs living in settlements near Burco, Togdheer region, moved to Burco town.
 - Although the collected estimated figures are not representative, Sool and Togdheer regions reported more displacement (7,000 and 8,000 people respectively, out of 17,730 reported, for both incoming and outgoing displacement), compared to the other two regions.
 - In more than half of the assessed locations, the displaced populations live with host communities while 25% of assessed locations, the community reported that water scarcity-related displacement live in IDP settlements.

Table 2: Reported displacement since October 2020: origins, destinations and estimated number of populations

Origin	Destination	# of population
Guumeey surrounding	Guumeys	2,280
Warcibraan	Gashaamo	600
Ina afmadoobe	Guban	50
Salya gumar, Abokor axmed	Gumar salyla iyo bali cabane abokor axmed	250
Unknown	Laan qayrta, kaam haashin barwaaqo Anokor Ahmes	600
Ina guuxa	Ethiopia	50
Kabaalka	Kalabay dharkeyn, Dhagaxiskurow	600
Dhabarmamac	Dogoble (village near Dhabarmamac)	240
Qori jablay, Bali mataan	Balikhayr	200
Bilidhiig, Baliweyn, lascanood	Ethiopia (Gashamo, Dhaxanyacado, Shimbiraale, Cali	3,000

	Jamac iyo canamadoobe)	
Dhoqoshy, Dhagaxdeer, Balan baal, Balidhiig.	Ethiopia (Xalxalis, Gashamo, Kurta ,Dhegodheere, Xaajidiriye)	3,600
Baliweyn, Gumburta, Saraar	Xalxalis, Qalocato, Gashamo,	300
Hadaftimo, Yube	Hadaftimo and their surroundings	600
Aeooley, Sarmaanyo, Taleex, Gawlo,	Dararwane, Ceel afweyn and other areas of Sanaag	3,000
Dharkayngeeyo, Xudun	Tukaraq, Kalabaydh, Adjicadeey	400
Goljanno	Widhwidh, Ballicad, Geed dheer dogoble	500
18 May IDP	Burco	600
Alla-amin IDP	Burco	200
Higlada	Kalabaysh area	300
Laasdoomaare	Laas dhagax	360

Total
17,730

(3) Access to water

- Water source:**

- Out of 40 communities assessed, 35 have berked, 8 have boreholes, 7 have shallow wells, 5 have piped water/water network. 15 communities reported that they receive water trucking. The communities reported that water trucking is provided by either local authorities or private water tankers but the price for water trucking has become expensive.
- **Boreholes:** Out of 40 communities covered by the assessment, there are 9 boreholes of which 7 are functional. The boreholes in Guumeys of Laas Caanood and Lafaweyne of Xudun districts, Sool region, are broken.
- **Shallow wells:** Out of 40 communities covered by the assessment, there are 118 shallow wells, of which only 29 has water (25%)
- **Berkeds:** Out of 40 communities covered by the assessment, there are 2,938 berked of which 1,150 are functioning and full water (39%), 738 have less than half of water (25%) and 779 have been depleted (27%). The status of the rest is unknown.

Table 3: Status of water source

Region	District	location	# of bore holes	# of functional boreholes	# of shallow wells	# of shallow wells with water	# Berkeds	# Berked : Full	# Berked: less than half	# Berked: depleted	Data error/ status unknown
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumburaha					500	250	100	150	
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Baligubalde					300	150	70	70	x
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumar	1	1			120	30	15	10	x
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Balicabane					300	100	150	30	x
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Kaabada					6		1	15	x
Marodijeex	Salahly	Kaam tuug					40	20	5	15	
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bali khayr					2		1	8	x
Marodijeex	Salahlay	cali aw jamac					2	1	1		
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Ina guuxa					100		20	0	x
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bahadhaman					20		15		x

Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kalmac					2		1	1	
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Galciidle									
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Wadayax					4			0	x
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Faraguul			6	4	4			4	
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Dhabar-mamac					5			5	
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	haldhaagan								0	
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Yube	2	2			12			12	
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Laasdoomaare					9		1	8	
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Goof			1	1			0	0	
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Fiqfuliye	1	1	7	0	15		0	0	x
Sool	Laas Caanood	Guumeys	1	0			14		0	0	x
Sool	Laas Caanood	Kabaalka					1		0	1	
Sool	Xudun	Awrobogays	1	1			35		0	5	x
Sool	Xudun	Lafaweyne	1	0			35		0	4	x
Sool	Taleex	Arooley	1	1	1	1	4	4		4	x
Sool	Taleex	Halin			1	1		0			
Sool	Caynabo	OOG					50	50	20	10	
Sool	Caynabo	Habariheshay			100	20	15	0	0	3	
Sool	Laas Caanood	Goljanno					12	0	0	0	
Sool	Laas Caanood	Higlo	1	1	2	2	10	0	3	7	
Togdheer	Warcibraan	Warcebraan					130	0	80	50	
Togdheer	Qoryaale	Ina afmadoobe					110	0	15	95	
Togdheer	Burco	Dhagax dheer					120	16	50	60	x
Togdheer	Burco	Balidhiig					300	100	130	70	
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Coodanle					500	400	0	70	x
Togdheer	Odweine	Hajisalah					80	20	30	30	
Togdheer	Duruqsi	Duruqsi					30	8	10	12	
Togdheer	Warabeye	Warabeye					50	0	20	30	
Togdheer	Burco	18 May IDP camp					1	1			
Togdheer	Burco	Alla-amin IDP									
Total			9	7	118	29	2938	1150	738	779	271



Broken borehole in Guumeys, Sool (Photo: SRCS)



Empty community Berked in Laasdoomaare, Ceel Afweyne (Photo NRC)

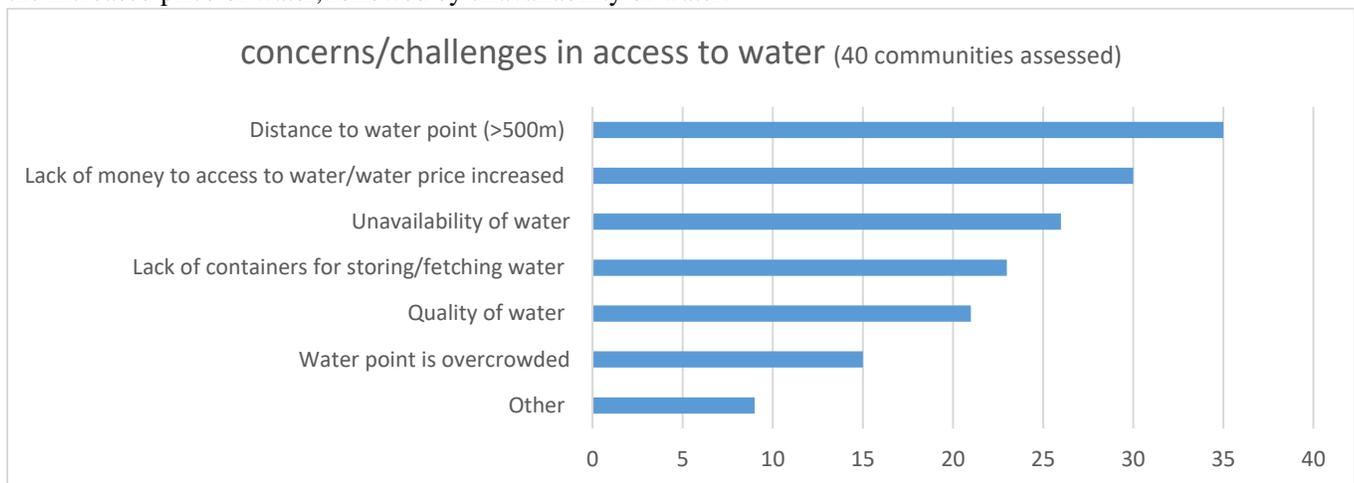
- **Consumption of water:** 26 out of 40 assessed community (65%) reported that the majority of community members reduced water consumption due to water shortages/scarcity. This tendency is higher in Sanaag (80%), Sool (70%), and Togdheer (70%).
- **Water price:**

- **Per Jerrican:** In 36 communities out of 40 assessed (90%), the price of water per jerrican has increased compared to normal time (before Deyr season 2020). On average, the water price per jerrican became 2.6 times higher in the assessed communities. One of the biggest increases was observed in Faraguul, Sanaag region and Awrobogays in Sool region, the price rose from 850 SLSH to 4,250 SLSH. Among other regions, the average increase of 10 communities in Sool is particularly higher, and the price became around 3.6 times higher on average. In two communities in Baligubadle, Marodijeex, before the water was free but now, they charge 1,000 SLSH per jerrican.
- **Per barrel:** In 36 communities out of 40 assessed (90%), the price of water per barrel has increased compared to normal time (before Deyr season 2020). On average, the water price per barrel became 2.4 times higher in the assessed communities. Among other regions, the average increase of 10 communities in Sool is particularly higher for barrel price as well: the price became around 2.9 times higher.
- **Possession of water facilities (jerricans and barrels):** Although the results of this assessment are not representative, more gaps in the possession of jerricans and barrels at the household level in Sool and Sanaag regions.

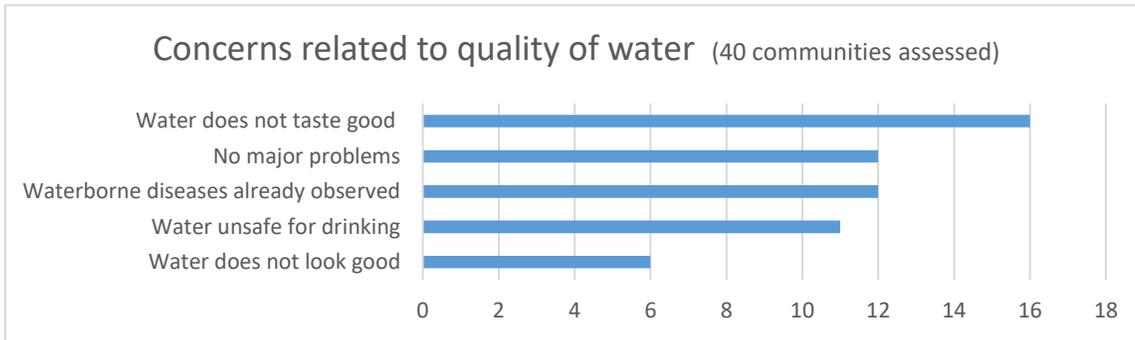
Table 4: Estimation of % of households with jerricans and barrels

	4 regions		Marodijeex		Sanaag		Sool		Togdheer	
	# of locations	%								
More than 80%	9	23%	8	80%	0	0%		0%	1	10%
50 % - 80%	10	25%	1	10%	3	30%	2	20%	4	40%
30 % - 50 %	6	15%		0%	1	10%	2	20%	3	30%
Less than 30 %	15	38%	1	10%	6	60%	6	60%	2	20%

- **The major concerns/challenges of the community in terms of access to water** is the distance to the water point, as well as the increased price of water, followed by unavailability of water.



- **Concerns over the quality of water:** 16 out of 40 assessed locations, of which 7 and 6 in Sool and Sanaag regions respectively, reported that water source in their community tastes bad.

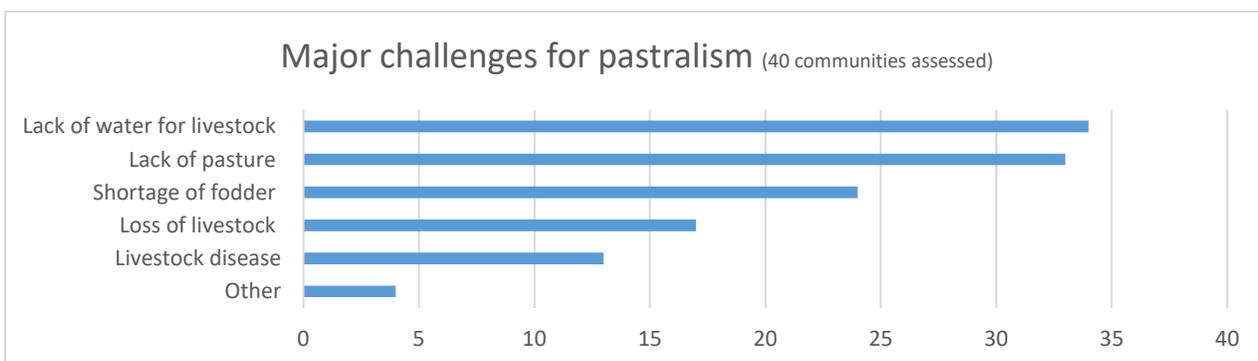


Berkeds in Ina Guuxaa village in Maroodijeex. The community reported the color and taste of water have been changed.

- **Water management committee:** 16 out of 40 assessed communities (40%) have WASH/water management committees
- **Communal water facilities:** Only 7 out of 40 assessed communities had communal water.³
- **Water treatment:** Only 5 out of 40 assessed communities responded that they treat water, with filtering, chlorination, and water tablets.

(4) Food Security and Livelihood

- **The impact on pastoralism and livestock:** the situation is alarming. 34 out of 40 communities expressed concerns over the lack of water for livestock (85%), 33 communities expressed lack of pasture (83%) and 24 communities raised the issue of shortage of fodder (60%).



- **Impact on pasture:** More than half of the assessed communities estimate that due to the current poor *Deyr* rain, most of the pasture would dry up. More concerns were raised among the communities in Togdheer region in which 80% of assessed communities consider that the situation is critical. During the assessment, enumerators observed that some pasture already dried up.

³ 18 May IDP site and Alla-amin IDP sites in Burco, Coodanle in Buuhoodle, Halin in Taleex, Warcebraan in Togdheer, Yube in Sanaag and Awrobogays in Xudun

Table 5: Estimation of the impact of the lack of rain on the pasture

	Critical (most of the pasture dry up)		Significant (more than half of the pasture dry up)		Moderate (less than half of the pasture dry up)		No input	
	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%
Marodijeex	5	50%			5	50%		
Sanaag	6	60%	2	20%	2	20%		
Sool	7	70%	3	30%				
Togdheer	8	80%	1	10%			1	10%
Total	25	63%	6	15%	7	18%	1	3%



Pasture land of Galciidle, Ceel Afweyne, Sanaag (Photo:NRC)



Pasture of Ceel Afweyne, Sanaag (Photo : NRC)

- **Crop production:** As for the projection and estimation of the impact of the lack of the current *Deyr* rain on crop production, nearly half of the communities estimated that more than 80% of the production could be affected. More communities in Sool raised concern.

Table 6: Estimation of the impact of the lack of rain on the crop production, compred to the normal time

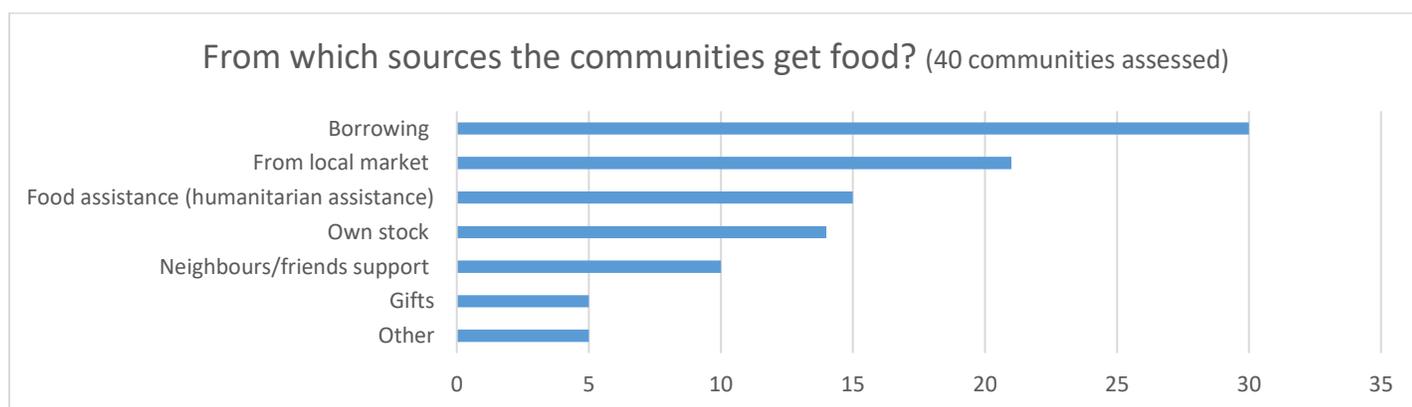
	Critical (More than 80% of reduction)		Significant (more than half of the reduction)		Moderate (less than half of the reduction)		Limited (less than 10% of the reduction)		No response	
	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%
Marodijeex	5	50%			4	40%	1	10%		
Sanaag			3	30%			4	40%	3	30%
Sool	7	70%	3	30%						
Togdheer	6	60%	3	30%					1	
Total	18	45%	9	23%	4	10%	5	13%	4	10%

- **Fodder stock:** Most of the community have fodder stock for only less than one month to sustain their current livestock.

Table 7: With the current fodder stock, how long the community can sustain current livestock?

	Less than one month		2 -3 months		More than 3 months		N/A (no pastoralist in the community)	
	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%	# of communities responded	%
Marodijeex	7	70%	3	30%				
Sanaag	7	70%	2	20%	1	10%		
Sool	6	60%	4	40%				
Togdheer	7	70%	2	20%			1	10%
Total	27	68%	11	28%	1	3%	1	3%

- **Food consumption and stock:** Out of 40 communities assessed, 33 reported that their community members reduced their frequency and quantity of meals for adults and 26 for children in the past four weeks. All 40 communities responded that they have no stock of food.
- **Food:** 75% of assessed communities reported that they borrow food from others, and 25% also responded that they get support from neighbors and friends for the moment. Regarding the local market, all communities have market access, but for 18 communities, the nearest markets are located more than 20 km from their communities.



(5) Nutrition

- At this stage, the causal relationship between the reported malnutrition and water shortage is not yet clear and further sectoral in-depth assessment is necessary.
- 37 out of 40 assessed communities reported that there are any visible wasting (thin) and or a child with oedema present in this area. The three villages without such a report were all in Marodijeex.
- 39 out of 40 assessed communities reported the increase in acute malnutrition of children or pregnant and lactating women (the only exception was one location in Salaxley, Marodijeex)
- 19 out of 40 assessed communities have nutrition centers or any facilities where people can get nutrition programs.⁴

Table 8: List of communities without access to nutrition centers

#	Region	District	Locations
1	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Balicabane

2	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Kaabada
3	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Kaam tuug
4	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bali khayr
5	Marodijeex	Salahlay	cali aw jamac

⁴ In Balicabane, although community reported the lack of access to nutrition facilities, enumerators observed the existence of commodities and tools, cards, empty sachets or children eating plumpy nut/sub. Further verification is necessary in the location.

6	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Ina guuxa
7	Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bahadhaman
8	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Galciidle
9	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Faraguul
10	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Dhabar-mamac
11	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Laasdoomaare
12	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kalmac
13	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Goof
14	Sool	Caynabo	Habariheshay
15	Sool	Laas Caanood	Kabaalka
16	Sool	Laas Caanood	Higlo
17	Sool	Taleex	Arooley
18	Togdheer	Burco	18 May IDP camp
19	Togdheer	Burco	Alla-amin IDP
20	Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Coodanle
21	Togdheer	Qoryaale	Ina afmadoobe

Table 9: List of communities with access to nutrition facilities

#	Region	District	Locations	type	Dist (km)
1	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumburaha	Fixed	1
2	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Baligubalde	Fixed	2
3	Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumar	Fixed	1
4	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Yube	Fixed	2
5	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Fiqifuliye	Fixed	1
6	Sool	Caynabo	Oog	Fixed	1
7	Sool	Laas Caanood	Guumeys	Fixed	1
8	Sool	Laas Caanood	Goljanno	Fixed	5
9	Sool	Taleex	Halin	Fixed	1
10	Sool	Xudun	Awrobogays	Fixed	1
11	Sool	Xudun	Lafaweyne	Fixed	2
12	Togdheer	Burao	Dhagax dheer	Fixed	3
13	Togdheer	Burao	Balidhiig	Fixed	2
14	Togdheer	Duruqsi	Duruqsi	Fixed	1
15	Togdheer	Odweine	Hajisalah	Fixed	1
16	Togdheer	Warcibraan	Warcebraan	Fixed	1
17	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Wadayax	Mobile	5
18	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	haldhaagan	Mobile	2
19	Togdheer	Warabeye	Warabeye	Mobile	30

(6) Health

- 13 out of 40 assessed locations, the community reported an increase in waterborne diseases in the last four weeks. The 13 communities are as follows; 5 communities in Sanaag region⁵, 4 locations in Sool region⁶, and 4 locations in Togdheer region.⁷

Table 10: Access to health facilities

Region	District	Location	Mobile Clinic	Hospital	Other	Health post	Health Center	Distance Km
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumburaha				Yes		2
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Baligubalde		Yes			Yes	2
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Gumar				Yes		0.5
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Balicabane					Yes	1
Marodijeex	Baligubadle	Kaabada			Yes			7
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Kaam tuug			Yes			10
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bali khayr			Yes			22
Marodijeex	Salahlay	cali aw jamac			Yes			20
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Ina guuxa			Yes			12
Marodijeex	Salahlay	Bahadhaman			Yes			50
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kalmac		Yes	Yes			52
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Galciidle				Yes		9
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Wadayax		Yes				16

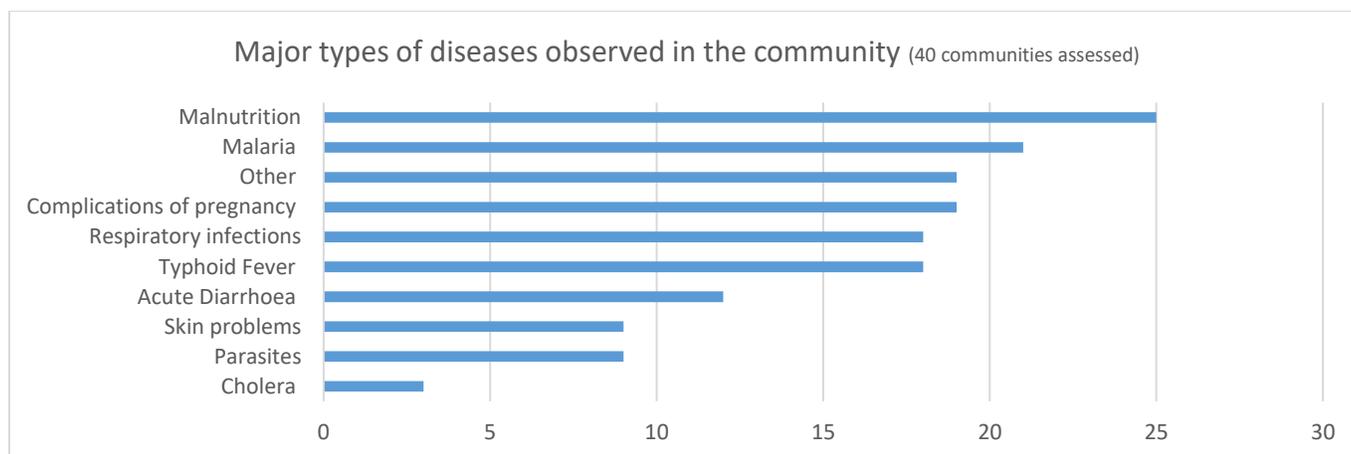
⁵ Kalmac, Yube, Goof, Fiqifuliye in Ceerigaabo district, and Galciidle in Ceel Afweyne district

⁶ Arooley and Halin in Taleex district, Lafaweyne in Xudun district, and higlo in Laas Caanod district

⁷ Dhagax dheer, Balidhiig and Alla-amin IDP site in Burco district, and Coodanle in Buuhoodle district.

Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Faraguul				Yes	30
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Dhabar-mamac		Yes			34
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	haldhaagan				Yes	20
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Yube				Yes	1-20
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Laasdoomaare		Yes			60
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Goof		Yes			70
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Fiqifuliye				Yes	1
Sool	Laas Caanood	Guumeys				Yes	1
Sool	Laas Caanood	Kabaalka				Yes	Less than 1
Sool	Xudun	Awrobogays		Yes			2
Sool	Xudun	Lafaweyne			Yes		10
Sool	Taleex	Arooley		Yes			0.5
Sool	Taleex	Halin				Yes	1
Sool	Caynabo	OOG				Yes	2
Sool	Caynabo	Habariheshay		Yes			18
Sool	Laas Caanood	Goljanno	Yes			Yes	5
Sool	Laas Caanood	Higlo	Yes				42
Togdheer	Warcibraan	Warcebraan				Yes	1
Togdheer	Qoryaale	Ina afmadoobe				Yes	12
Togdheer	Burco	Dhagax dheer				Yes	0.2
Togdheer	Burco	Balidhiig				Yes	0.2
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Coodanle				Yes	40
Togdheer	Odweine	Hajisalah	Yes			Yes	Yes
Togdheer	Duruqsi	Duruqsi				Yes	
Togdheer	Warabeye	Warabeye	Yes			Yes	
Togdheer	Burco	18 May IDP camp		Yes	Yes		10
Togdheer	Burco	Alla-amin IDP		Yes			10

- Major diseases reported in the assessed locations were as follows. Acute Diarrhea was reported in 12 locations, including 5 locations in Sanaag (out of 10 assessed) and 4 locations in Sool (out of 10 assessed).



4. Recommendations

(1) General recommendations

- NADFOR and inter sub-sector coordination group to develop a drought response plan and launch an alert and advocate for anticipatory and early actions.
- The Somaliland Government to mobilize resources for anticipatory and early actions
- Humanitarian community to explore the possibility to mobilize resources for anticipatory and early actions including Donors' emergency funds, SHF, CERF Anticipatory Action Framework.
- Donors to invest in the mitigation of shocks of drought, before the aggravation of the situation and large-scale drought displacement in the coming months.
- Humanitaire community to adapt or adjust their current programming to contribute to drought preparedness and mitigation.
- Humanitarian community to reinforce monitoring the situation on the deterioration of the situation and provide a periodic update.

(2) Sectoral recommendations

- WASH (immediate action required)**
 - Water trucking
 - Rehabilitation/upgrade of existing strategically located boreholes
 - Rehabilitation/upgrading/construction of shallow wells
 - Distribution of water storage
 - AWD outbreak prevention; preventive treatment of unprotected water sources, provision of household water treatment and safe storage products (HWTSS) and WASH in emergency treatment centers.
- Food Security (immediate action required)**
 - Drought-smart farming package distribution
 - Livestock supplementary feeds and reinforce the fodder stock
 - Unconditional cash programmes to prevent depletion of assets
 - Conditional Cash programmes (CFW, FFA)
- Health/Nutrition**
 - Reinforce surveillance and pre-position medical supplies and nutrition inputs in potential areas of displacement and drought affected areas.

- **Shelter/NFI**
 - Pre-position shelter/NFI for potential drought displacement especially in urban towns of Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions.

- **Education**
 - Closely monitor the situation of the closure of schools due to water shortage.
 - Reinforce water provision in schools for the continuation of learning and prevent the closure of schools.

- **CCCM**
 - Closely monitor the incoming Migrated populations in existing IDP sites, as well as monitor the formation of new IDP sites due to drought
 - Through Camp Management Committee (CMC) and complaint and feedback mechanism, reinforce early warning of water shortage of the camp.

- **Protection**
 - Reinforce protection monitoring, especially follow up population movement and negative coping mechanisms, and identify increased risks for vulnerable populations. For example, in 36 and 37 out of 40 assessed locations, there are respectively persons with disabilities and female-headed households. The impact of drought on vulnerable populations requires close monitoring.

ANNEX: PHOTOS TAKEN DURING FIELD



Gumays village in Sool, pasture dried up



Gumays village in Sool, berkedes dried up



Ina Guuxaa, Marodijeex, berkedes dried



Arooley village, Taleex, Sool, shallow well almost dries up