

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



Emergency Drought Response Plan: Interventions and Required Resource

Commissioned by National Drought Committee (NDC)

JANUARY, 2022

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This plan is based on the results of the Rapid Drought Assessment Report commissioned by the NDC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Somaliland has conducted Drought Rapid Assessment in all the regions in Somaliland late last year(2021). The assessment identified that there is a severe shortage of water

and pasture in the assessed locations/districts of the Eastern regions (Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag) and Hawd of Marodijeeh region. In Guban districts, particularly the coastal and sub-coastal areas of Awdal and Sahil regions, water is adequate but face severe pasture and food shortages. Water access remains extremely limited. In most localities, available Berkeds and shallow wells have dried up. Food and water prices continue to rise across the country, while animal market prices continue to fall significantly. Access to water for livestock is rapidly deteriorating across the country, and the situation is predicted to deteriorate further in the first quarter of 2022.

Currently, drought is affecting **810,000 people**, who require immediate assistance (Water, Food, and health services). If the drought continues in the coming four months, the report projects that the drought-affected population will climb to 49% increase, making **1,200,420** people affected.

This plan details the actions required during the response period, resource, the assumption to consider during the response, coordination of responses, and regular monitoring to ensure that people's needs are met sufficiently and that any important gaps or hotspots are addressed promptly.

The response plan envisages covering **135,000 households** and **1, 10,000 million animals** from the mostly affected communities across the country. The required budget in each sector is as follows: Water (**7,233,000 USD**), Food (**\$ 24,319, 500**), Health care assistance to affected people (**\$ 114,740**), and livestock (**\$10,209,637**).

The plan expects to mobilize resources worth of **\$ 41,876,877** from the government, private philanthropists, donors and UN and INGOs under the leadership of National Drought Management Committees.

1. INTRODUCTION

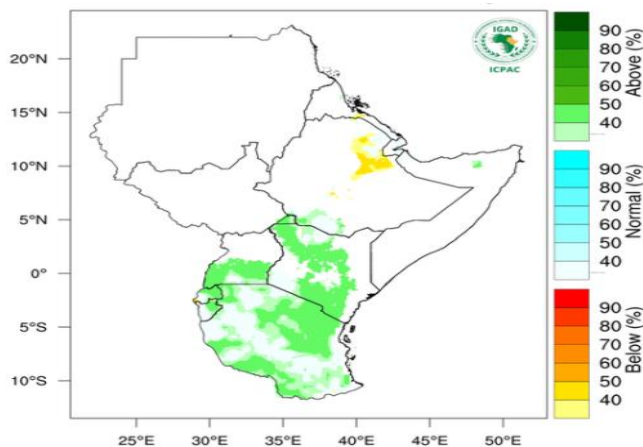
The Republic of Somaliland, the former British Somaliland Protectorate, got its independence on 26 June 1960 to establish the independent State of Somaliland. Then on the 1st of July 1960 the

state of Somaliland merged voluntarily with Somalia (the former Italian colony). The Republic of Somaliland reclaimed its independence in 1991 after the collapse of the former government of Republic of Somalia. Somaliland is bordered by Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, and the Gulf of Aden. Since independence, Somaliland has committed itself to state building process in a relatively secure and peaceful environment. Since the beginning of the 1990s and thereafter, Somaliland has seen a remarkable progress on many fronts: a unique reconciliation process, the creation and implementation of functioning governance and judiciary system, and a democratization process that has led to free and fair elections and a multiparty legislative system.

Since the reassertion of Somaliland secession, the country has held a number of local, parliamentary, and presidential elections. On the other hand, the country occupies an area of 137,600 km² divided into 13 administrative regions or governorates, which are further subdivided into districts and sub-districts. The population of Somaliland is estimated at more than 5million people¹.

1.1 REGIONAL FORECAST

According to regional reports, the months of January to March will be drier. Per some reports, the dry season will last until April of this year (2022). This means that the severity of the drought will worsen in the following months, and the limited water available in some regions will further be reduced as a result of increased demand for water. This implies that the food and pasture will also deteriorate resulting in hunger and starvation, abnormal migration, and death of livestock.



Regional forecast Jan-March 2022, Source: ICPAC, 2022

2. RATIONALE OF THE PLAN

Late in November, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) released a report revealing the current drought situation as a result of the poor performance of Gu

¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs(2021): Country Profile

rainy season and the failures of Deyr rainy seasons, which resulted in a widespread drought situation across the country, particularly in the eastern regions. The President of Somaliland activated the National Drought Committee (NDC), which is chaired by the Vice President. The NDC commissioned and led a rapid drought assessment mission across Somaliland, and a report was produced on 13 January 2022 and was distributed to the government, humanitarian partners, and the general public.

However, in the event of drought, a drought response plan must be in place to give vital lifesaving and relief aid to drought-affected populations. The plan covers the needs of affected populations by addressing gaps in water availability, food security, health, and nutritional needs.

The plan details the actions required during the response period, the assumption and factors to consider during the response, the coordination, and regular monitoring to ensure that people's needs are met sufficiently and that any important gaps or hotspots are addressed promptly.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION AND THE POPULATION AFFECTED

A combination of two consecutive dry seasons which led to significant water scarcity, and rising food prices has left the majority of Somaliland's citizens severely drought affected. The drought's severity has resulted in water shortages, crop failures, and a scarcity of pasture.

According to the National Drought Committee's (NDC) report, there is a severe shortage of water and pasture in the assessed locations/districts of the Eastern regions (Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag) and Marodijeh region, whereas the Guban districts, particularly the coastal and sub-coastal areas of the Awdal and Sahil regions, have adequate water but face severe pasture and food shortages. Water access remains extremely limited. In most localities, available Berkeds and shallow wells have dried up owing to failed wet seasons. Food and water prices continue to rise across the country, while animal market prices continue to fall significantly. Access to water for livestock is rapidly deteriorating across the country, and the situation is predicted to deteriorate further in the first quarter of 2022. Currently, drought is affecting 810,000 people, who require immediate aid. If the drought continues, the report projects that the drought-affected population will climb to 49%, with 1,200,420 people requiring assistance over the next four months.

4. NEEDS ANALYSIS

The drought affected communities are in need for an urgent water assistance particularly in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions, and some parts of Maroodijeh region particularly Hawd zone. Other locations affected by the current drought include coastal areas in Awdal and Sahil that require urgent food assistance. Despite the drought affected communities in eastern regions require water, but food assistance remains as the second most priority, hence providing food assistance using different modalities is necessary.

5. ONGOING RESPONSE

After the Somaliland government became aware of the current drought situation, water trucking interventions were promptly implemented in the Sool, Sanaag, and Togdheer regions. The Government began water trucking operations on November 18th. Additionally, extra water trucks were dispatched to the eastern region on December 24th and are currently operational.

The government has hired an additional four water trucks in each region (Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer). Two water trucks are operating in Maroodijeh region which are presently supplying water to drought-stricken areas.

The NDC through National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve (NADFOR) is in preparation plans to provide food assistance to 10,000 households affected by the drought in the Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag regions. Currently the beneficiaries' registration process is now underway. The Ministry of Water Resource Development has repaired 41 boreholes which supplies water to drought affected locations.

6. DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN PER SECTOR/CLUSTER

6.1 WATER

Due to the fact that the Gu season's rainfall was below average and the Deyr season was a complete failure, Somaliland's eastern regions experienced acute water scarcity. In September 2021, some villages, and small towns in the Hawd plateau of the Togdher region reported a need for water trucking. Apparently, the majority of communities in drought-prone regions rely on traditional rainfall harvesting mechanisms such as earth dams and Berkeds. At the moment, the drought has rendered several towns on the Hawd plateau, northern Togdher, and Nugal Valley (Eastern Sanaag) reliant on water trucking. Due to a paucity of strategically located boreholes in the most impacted areas, particularly the Togdher region, Burao has become the primary source for practically all water trucking. Water trucking has increased pressure on all boreholes in the hardest-hit areas. Additionally, several communities in the south of Marodijeh, as well as the entire coastal region of Sahil and Awdal, rely on water trucking. To meet the water demand, all the strategic boreholes around the regions are used round the clock for water trucking. This pressure on the existing boreholes has resulting in high number of borehole breakdowns, requiring continuous rehabilitations. In response to that, the Ministry of Water Resources Development (MoWRD) has rehabilitated 41 strategic boreholes that were not functioning. This has been instrumental in ensuring that people and livestock have adequate access to water. The rehabilitations have also improved water trucking, which was previously ineffective. The three eastern regions of Somaliland (Togdher, Sool & Sanaag) are very large and are prone to droughts, and the boreholes are far apart. Given the fact that drought can take another four months, (MoWRD) has planned a different approach in dealing with the drought. These activities the ministry had planned consist of Emergency Water Trucking, water supply equipment's for borehole rehabilitation (Submersible pumps, generators, cables, riser pipes) and drilling of strategic boreholes.

Table 1: Logframe for the water sector

Outcome	Objectives	Output	Indicators
Improve water availability and accessibility to the drought affected communities across regions of Somaliland.	Provide safe Large-scale water trucking to the communities affected by the drought, focusing on the eastern regions.	Improved water availability for lifesaving in drought affected locations	Number of locations, and communities assisted with water trucks.
	Rehabilitate 11 boreholes that are not currently functioning.	11 boreholes are repaired and functioning	Number of boreholes repaired and functioning.
	Drilling of 15 new strategic boreholes in drought stricken areas	15 new boreholes drilled	Number of new boreholes established/drilled and functioning.

Table 2: Required budget for water sector

S/N	Objective	Cost estimation
1	Large-scale water trucking is needed, focusing on the eastern regions. Such a need for water trucking may arise over time throughout the country.	\$ 1,530,000.00
2	Rehabilitation of 11 boreholes that are not currently functioning	\$ 835,000.00
3	Drilling of new 15 strategic boreholes in drought affected locations	\$ 4,850,000.00
	Total cost	\$ 7,233,000.

Table 3: Budget breakdown for water trucking interventions in 3moths

Objective 1: Water Trucking: large-scale water trucking is needed, focusing on the eastern regions.					
The total cost of water trucking					
Number of trucks		Cost per one truck	Days	Amount	
50 trucks		\$340	90 days	\$\$	
				1,530,000	

The total cost of Water Trucking of 50 trucks in 3 Months.	\$ 1,530,000
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Table 4: Required budget equipment for rehabilitation of boreholes

Objective 2: Cost for Rehabilitation of Boreholes					
#	Intervention Equipment: Emergency Rehabilitation	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total budget	Remarks) Item Description
1	Submersible pump	10 pcs	\$8000	80,000	Grundfos 11kw, 350m-400m head, 17m3/h
2	Submersible pump	10 pcs	\$8600	\$86,000	Grundfos 15kw, 300m-450m head, 20m3/h
3	Submersible pump	10 pcs	\$9500	\$95,000	Grundfos 18.5kw, 400m head, 25m3/h
4	Submersible pump	5 pcs	\$10,000	\$50,000	Grundfos 22kw, 270m head, 30m3/h
5	Submersible pump	10 pcs	\$7500	\$75,000	Grundfos 7.5kw, 250m head, 30m3/h
6	Electric Cable	4 rolls x 1000m	\$12	\$48,000	cable 3x16mm2, 4000m long, 4 rolls.
7	Riser pipes	2000 pcs	\$85	\$170,000	GI pipe, Class C 2"
8	Generator Set	5	\$13000	\$65,000	Perkins, Deisel Generator 45kva
9	Generator Set	5	\$14,000	\$70,000	Perkins, Deisel Generator 65kva
10	Generator Set	2	\$18,000	\$36,000	Perkins, Deisel Generator 100kva
11	Generator Set	5	\$12000	\$60,000	Perkins, Deisel Generator 30kva
Total Budget				\$835,000	

Table 5: Budget breakdown for the construction of new 15 strategic boreholes

Objective 3: Construction of 15 new strategic boreholes to cover the prevailing water demand in drought affected locations					
#	Intervention	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total budget	Depths
1	Drilling of Deep Boreholes	5 boreholes	\$350,000	\$ 1,750,000	450m

2	Drilling of Deep Boreholes	5 Boreholes	\$325,000	\$ 1,625,000	400m
3	Drilling of Deep Boreholes	5 Boreholes	\$295,000	\$ 1,475,000	350m
Total Budget				\$ 4,850,000	

NB: The distance between two boreholes in some areas is about 80km. Therefore, there is an urgent need to drill strategic boreholes, which will greatly improve water trucking and shorten the distance between the boreholes.

6.2 FOOD SECURITY (FOOD ASSISTANCE)

This assessment revealed a high level of food insecurity in drought-affected areas as a result of livestock and pasture loss. As food commodity prices climbed, households reduced meal size and frequency. As a result, there is an urgent need to offer food aid to drought-affected communities in order to save their lives and enhance the nutritional status of children, the elderly, and pregnant and nursing mothers. Secondly, food aid helps drought-affected families maintain their livelihoods by preventing them from selling their livestock for food.

Drought affected people, each household usually needs to have 75kgs of Rice, 75kgs of wheat flour, 75kgs of Sugar and 18liters of Edible oil within three consecutive Months which are (January, February, and March)

Below tables indicate the cost associated with providing food assistance to 135,000 HH, as well as logistical and distribution costs.

Table 6: Logframe for emergency food assistance.

Outcome	Objectives	Output	Indicator
Improve food availability and access to drought affected communities across regions of Somaliland to save their lives and sustain livelihood.	Provision of food assistance to drought affected people (135,000 HH) in three months period.	135,000 HH distributed/benefited with food assistance.	Number of households reached and benefited from food assistance.

Table 7: Total Budget required for food assistance/security in three months

s/n	Item	Total cost in USD
1	Food cost for 135,000 HH	23,692,500
2	Logistic cost	540,000

3	Operation cost	87,000
	Grand Total	\$ 24,319, 500

Table 8: Budget breakdown for food items

Objective: Save lives and respond to needs through the provision of Food response for the coming 3 Months to the natural disasters victimized communities							
S/I	Food Item	Quantity	Unit Cost in USD	Months	Total Tons	Number HH	Total Cost in USD
1	Rice	25 kg	16	3	10,125	135,000	6,480,000
2	Sugar	25 kg	16.5	3	10,125	135,000	6,682,500
3	Wheat Flour	25 kg	15	3	10,125	135,000	6,075,000
4	Cooking Oil	6 liters	11	3	2,430	135,000	4,455,000
	Total				32805		\$ 23,692,500

NB: the price was based on current market price (January 18, 2022)

OPERATIONAL AND LOGISTIC FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Table 9: Logistic Cost for food distribution

S/N	Number of food basket	Household number	Cost per food basket in USD	Total in USD
1	135,000 food basket	135,000	\$4	\$540,000
	Total			\$ 540,000

Table 10: Operational Cost

S/N	Item/Activity	Quantity	Frequency	Unit cost in USD	Total
1	DSA	60 persons across six regions	20days	50	\$ 60,000
2	Rent of vehicles(Land cruiser)	10	20	120	\$24,000
3	Banners	10	1	100	\$ 1000

4	Communication and Media cost	Lumpsum			2,000
	Total cost				\$ 87,000

6.3 HEALTH

According to recent rapid drought assessment commissioned by the NDC, 21 of 77 surveyed localities (27 percent) indicated an increase in waterborne illnesses during the previous four weeks. Around 44 of 77 locations (57 %) reported that the nearest health facility was at least 5 kilometers away. Over 75% of villages assessed during the rapid needs assessment reported having no health facilities and, in the worst-case scenario, having substandard facilities in their main host villages or district, which were located too far from the communities affected and had unfavorable transport options for a sick person. Additionally, facilities in the host villages or larger districts lacked healthcare providers, critical supplies, and medicine.

However, the following table details the response activities and budget required to provide health support to drought-affected populations.

Table 11: Log-frame of the Health sector

Outcome	Objective	Output	Indicator
Improved health status of drought affected communities	Provision of the health services and awareness campaigns to drought affected communities.	Accessibility of the necessary health services to human being.	Number of drought affected communities/location received health care services.
	Procure necessary contingency health supplies.	Availability of the necessary health equipment and supplies increased.	

Table 12: Health interventions and required budget

Objective: Provision of health assistance to drought affected people					
Activity	Quantity	Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
Water chlorination system is required in areas where there is a	At least 50% of the total assessed locations.	Coloration system are two border and Liquid .always liquid 20 litter is	20 liter	\$180	\$3,600

waterborne disease has been reported during the assessment.		\$180 and u can use the 20 litters water well is enough			
Malaria mass testing and provide the malaria drugs with those get positive results		RDT Rapid testing can get the prices if I have Quotations in every town			
Establish mobile teams to conduct Outreach services for areas where health facilities are out of reach	4 people 1-doctors	\$200 per a Day, Lab \$100	7 days one doctors	\$200	\$1400
	2-Lab				
	3-nurse	Public health \$100 and last one is 100	7 days one lab	\$100	\$700
	4-public health 5. they needed medications (multi vitamins and Anti biotic)		7 days one nurse	\$100	\$700
			7 days one Public Health officer	\$100	\$700
	10 mobilizers' every town		7 days 10 mobilizers	7 days * 10 PP * \$60	\$4,200
Create mass awareness campaigns regarding the prevention of water borne diseases.	Cars with microphones 5to 8 cars with health workers any region's	They need cars with microphones and social Mobilizers 5 to 8 cars with health workers with the health workers (the	3 Cars * 6 regions=18 Microphones 18 pieces	\$150	\$2,700
				\$300	\$5,400

		car cost \$120 per day plus one health worker			
Provide water tanks on where there is a shortage of water.	The tank of 1000 litter every region and	If we want the tank 1,000 litter is \$150 this not plastic tank maybe very highly prices of this	600 tanks *\$150	\$150	\$90,000
List of drugs Out Reach.	1. Amoxicillin (Syrup iyo Tab)		300	\$2.5	\$750
	2. Antiver MEBENDAZOLE (Tab)		300 Boxes	\$2.3	\$690
	3. Multivitamins		300 syrup	\$1	\$300
	4. CEFRIXIONET Injection		300 vials	\$1.2	\$360
	5. Feraglobin(Iron + supplements Cap)		300	\$2.8	\$840
	6. Doxycycline Tab		300	\$5.5	\$1,650
	7. Augmentine 625 mgl		300	\$2.5	\$750
	Total				\$ 114,740

6.4 LIVESTOCK

According to recent assessment, the Livestock access to water is drastically worsening across the country and the situation is highly predicted to worsen in the first quarter of 2022. The pasture scarcity brought down the body condition of animals to get worse, resulting in dropping milk and meat production and the weak animals is likely to become exposed to diseases.

Table 12: Livestock sector logframe

Outcome	Objective	Output	Indicator
Valuable livestock assets protected through the provision of treatment and deworming;	Access to veterinary services to 1,010,000 million animals through treatment based on presenting clinical signs and deworming.	1,010,000 million animals (goats, sheep, camel, cattle, donkeys) Received veterinary services including treatment	Number of animals received veterinary services across regions of Somaliland
Improved food and nutrition of pastoral community through provision of animal feeds	Provision of supplementary feeding to 1,010,000 animals across regions of Somaliland	1,010,000 million animals provided supplementary feeds	Number of animals received feeding.

Table 13: Budget summary for the livestock intervention across for the duration of three months (Feb-April)

Item description	Total cost in USD
Cost for Veterinary drugs	327,100
Cost for Veterinary inputs	3,537
Cost for treatment teams and logistics	579,000
Cost for Livestock feed distribution	9,300,000
Total cost	10,209,637

Table 14: The table below shows the region and districts targeted Planned No. of animals to be reached

No	Region	Planned No. of animals to be reached under access to veterinary services
1	Awdal	150,000
2	Maroodijeex	160,000

3	Saaxil	100,000
4	Togdheer	200,000
5	Sanaag	200,000
6	Sool	200,000
	Total	1,010,000 million

Table 14: Veterinary field operational equipment

No	Item description	Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost in USD
1	cyranon animal markers	pieces	1000	2.6	2600
2	Gauge 18 disposable needles (packets of 100)	packets of 100	80	0.3	24
3	5 ml disposable syringes (packets of 100)	packets of 100	200	0.2	40
4	20 ml disposable syringes (packets of 100)	packets of 100	80	0.2	16
5	10 ml disposable syringes (packets of 100)	packets of 100	80	0.5	40
6	First aid kits	kits	15	5.8	87
7	Disposable gloves (packets of 100)	packets of 100	80	3	240
8	dust mask	pieces	80	0.5	40
9	50 ml Automatic drenching Guns	pieces	50	6	300
10	Gel freezer pack	pieces	300	0.5	150
		Total			3,537

Table 15: Veterinary drugs to provide access to veterinary services to 1,010,000 million animals

Description	Unit type	Quantity	Unit cost in USD	Total cost in USD
Oxytetracycline 20percent (100 ml)	bottles	3000	3	9000
Albendazole 10percent (1 ltr)	bottles	3750	4	15000
Isometamedium Chloride Hydrochloride powder (1 gram sachet)	sachets	2625	6	15750
Multivitamin injection (100 ml)	bottles	4200	4	16800
Tylosin (100 ml)	bottles	3100	3	9300
Ivermectin 1percent (100ml)	bottles	3750	5	18750
Sulphadimidine bolusses	bolusses	4125	4	16500
Oxytetracycline Spray	cans	2250	4	9000
Penstrep (100 ml)	bottles	31000	7	217000
		Total		327,100

Table 16: Detailed budget for livestock treatment intervention across the regions of Somaliland

Item	# of days	No. units	Unit cost	Total cost in USD
I - Operations Cost				
Communication costs	1	3	1000	3,000
Office stationery	1	3	500	1,500
Submission of reports cost from the villages to regional offices of the MoLFD Hargeisa	1	2	500	1,000
Burning/destroying of empty bottle at MoLFD HQ in Hargeisa	1	8	375	3,000
FMT team-personnel to complete the weekly reports in the FMT software	1	3	1500	4,500
Community Awareness and mobilization (Radio - broad casting)	1	10	1000	10,000
Monitoring missions during implementation of the intervention	1	10	1000	10,000
Hire vehicles for the team conducting mass treatment campaign	60	35	100	210,000
Team sensitization Logistics cost/Admin cost including transport – treatment teams to	60	40	140	336,000

be deployed to implement livestock treatment (DSA for treatment teams)				
Sub total				579,000
This includes Surveillance and Treatment services Fees				

Table 17 :This table the overall cost of livestock feed distribution

Livestock feed distribution	Item Description	Qty in ton	Unit cost in USD	# of months	# of HHs	Total Cost in USD
	Feed	180	5	2	5,000	9,000,000
	Mineral block	20	3	1	5,000	300,000
	Total					9,300,000

7. KEY FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED DURING DROUGHT RESPONSE

7.1 COORDINATION

The National Drought Committee (NDC) has committed to ensuring that resources generated in response to the drought are allocated transparently to the most vulnerable areas and that all due diligence procedures are followed. NDC also will ensure that the response is more efficient, effective, and volumetric by consolidating and coordinating the government's efforts, as well as those of the local and international community, to address the country's ongoing drought.

NDC will collaborate with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to coordinate drought response efforts by governments and humanitarian partners. There will be a coordination plan during the drought period, with participation of relevant government agencies and humanitarian stakeholders.

Regional Drought Committees (RDC) in close communication and coordination with NDC will lead the drought response efforts in their respective regions at the regional, district and village levels.

7.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Drought-affected populations require access to high-quality services such as safe drinking water, nutritious food, and health and veterinary services. In that sense, the Somaliland government, through the National drought committee (NDC), would ensure that drought-affected people have access to and get high-quality products and services during the response phase.

7.3 TIMELINES

The Government of Somaliland urges quick responses, as delays would result in ineffectiveness of response, loss of life and livelihood, and an increase in the vulnerability of drought-affected people. This can be avoided through better coordination and collaboration with all stakeholders involved in responding to the current drought situation.

7.4 MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

At the national level, county-level NDC is engaged in the development of broad-based national strategies that will advocate for a coordinated and principled drought response. It has activated and empowered the drought management committees at the regional level to enable affected communities access assistance provided national and partner institutions.

The Government of Somaliland is also engaged with humanitarian organizations to continue assessing the changes in the needs, gaps, and plans regarding the current drought situation, and creating an environment conducive to their active participation in the ongoing effort to save lives and livelihoods of drought-affected people. This engagement will continue throughout the recovery phase after the drought.

At regional level, the RDC lead by the governor forms a regional team that is tasked with identifying needs, mobilizing resources and distributing assistance on needs based approach to give priority to most affected communities.

In order to ensure local ownership of processes and outcomes, regional and districts representatives as well as the public will be engaged and informed about the drought response plans, resources mobilized and distribution schemes.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

NDC will monitor and evaluate the responses made, and gaps in according to needs and assistance provided. This process ensure that drought-affected communities are supported, and those responses are coordinated effectively. The gaps in drought-affected areas, as well as changing hotspots, will be updated on a regular basis to ensure that resources are directed to areas of greatest need.

9. EXPECTED SOURCE OF FUNDING

Due to the pressing urgency of the response to the most vulnerable communities affected, the government of Somaliland has allocated (\$ 3 Million) to fund immediate humanitarian action.

The government is appealing to the international community, private sector philanthropists, UN and INGOs to join the ongoing drought response efforts and contribute urgently to save lives and livelihoods of the communities affected and to address severe water shortages, support immediate access to food and necessary health services to both human being and animals affected by the current drought. All support should be coordinated under the National Drought Management Committee to ensure maximum coordination and complementarity of different efforts.