



XAFIISKA MADAXWEYNAHA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
مكتب الرئيس

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Date: 23/11/2025

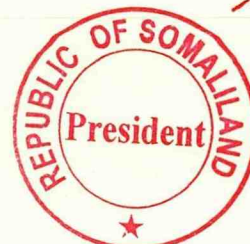
TO:

- GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.
- ALL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.
- UN AGENCIES; INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NGOS.
- CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS.
- THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

**SUBJECT: URGENT HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR DROUGHT
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY.**

Following the latest statement issued by the Office of the Vice President in his capacity as Chairman of the National Drought Response Committee on 17th Nov 2025 and the latest updates from the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), humanitarian partners, and regional coordinators, it is evident that the drought situation in Somaliland continues to worsen. Conditions are rapidly deteriorating across most parts of the country, with several regions now experiencing severe and widespread impacts.

The escalating drought is the result of consecutive failed rainy seasons – namely the Gu' rains (April–June), followed by a complete absence of Deyr rainfall. This climatic failure has caused the drying of berkads, placed excessive pressure on the few operational boreholes, and triggered rising levels of food insecurity. Pasture and Rangeland resources have been severely depleted, forcing households and livestock into extreme stress. Water scarcity has compelled communities to travel long distances or rely on expensive water trucking, while livestock health has sharply declined due to inadequate grazing and water access.



Agricultural production has likewise collapsed, with significant crop failures leaving farmers without food stocks or seeds needed for the next planting cycle. Collectively, these shocks have weakened household resilience and pushed large numbers of people into heightened vulnerability.

According to the latest reports from sector stakeholders and regional coordinators, an estimated 1,037,370 individuals (172,895 households) are currently facing crisis-level acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above).

The drought is nationwide, affecting all regions; however, the most critical impacts are reported in Togdheer, Sanaag, Maroodi-Jeex, and the wider Hawd pastoral zone, where water shortages, pasture loss, and livestock mortality are most severe. The Awdal and Salel Regions continue to face significant challenges due to persistent drought conditions, reduced agricultural output, and acute water shortages across agro-pastoral and coastal communities. Other regions, including Sool and Sahil, are similarly experiencing significant drought-related disruptions and are in urgent need of humanitarian support.

URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS:

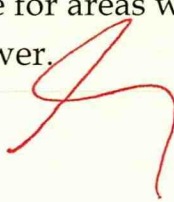
Based on the Rapid Needs Assessment of the National Drought Response Committee and ongoing monitoring, the following are the current priority needs and the corresponding assistance required:

1. Emergency Water Access:

- Large-scale emergency water trucking to critically affect rural and peri-urban communities.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance for overstretched and non-functional boreholes.
- Installation of temporary water storage tanks and strengthening of water quality treatment and testing.

2. Emergency Food Assistance:

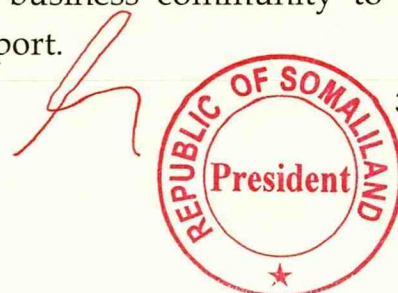
- Immediate distribution of life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable households.
- Emergency cash assistance for areas with functional markets to preserve household purchasing power.



- Support stable household food consumption, including protection of minimum dietary needs.
3. **Rising Malnutrition Among Women, Children and Elderly People:**
 - The expansion of targeted supplementary feeding and community-based nutrition programmes is necessary.
 - Essential nutrition services for pregnant and lactating women, including micronutrient support.
 4. **Livestock Distress and Livelihood Losses:**
 - Emergency fodder and feed distribution to protect remaining core breeding herds.
 - Veterinary treatment, vaccination, and disease-control campaigns to reduce livestock mortality.
 5. **Agricultural Production Collapse:**
 - Provision of drought-tolerant seeds, tools, and inputs for the next planting season.
 - Early recovery packages to help farmers restore basic agricultural production.
 6. **Early Recovery and Long-Term Resilience:**
 - Investment in climate-resilient water systems includes solarized boreholes and sustainable groundwater extraction.
 - Programmes for rangeland restoration, soil conservation, and pasture recovery are also being implemented.
 - Livelihood diversification initiatives for drought-affected households to strengthen long-term resilience.

CALL FOR ACTION!

The National Drought Response Committee urgently appeals to donor governments, development partners, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, private sector actors, and the wider business community to mobilise immediate and coordinated humanitarian support.



The National Drought Response Committee reaffirms its strong commitment to leading and coordinating all drought response efforts. We will continue to work closely with national and regional disaster committees, humanitarian partners, and relevant authorities to ensure that assistance reaches those most in need in a timely, transparent, and well-targeted manner.

We call upon all partners to stand in solidarity with the people of Somaliland at this critical time and urgently mobilise resources to prevent avoidable suffering and strengthen community resilience across the country. For coordination and further engagement, please contact the National Drought Response Committee.

Thank you for your prompt attention and valued partnership.

Sincerely,



H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi (Irro)

President.

Republic of Somaliland.

