**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | *OFROSOM; Iftin, SORADA and Rajo Organizations* |
| Title of alert: | Widespread Severe Drought in Somalia |
| Type of crisis: | * *X rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
* *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*The most affected areas include Jubaland (Gedo & Afmadow), Hirshabelle (Hiran), Southwest (Bay, Bakool), Galmudug (Mudug& Galgaudud), Puntland (Bari), Somaliland (Toghdheer) and Sool region. The most affected areas include Gedo, Hiran, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Bakool, Galguduud and Sool regions. Source: [Monthly Humanitarian Update, January 2025...pdf](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CBruger%5CDownloads%5CMonthly%20Humanitarian%20Update%2C%20January%202025...pdf)b. What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earth quake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*The nature of the crisis is widespread drought. This time, we are not only confronting the devastating impacts of drought but also compounding risks, including conflict and an unprecedented decline in humanitarian funding. These overlapping crises demand immediate, collective and well-coordinated action to strengthen Somalia’s resilience and safeguard our most vulnerable communities. The hardest-hit households include those with low agricultural yields who have depleted their food stocks, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and pastoralists with limited livestock and below-average earnings from livestock sales. Worsening drought, erratic rainfall, and ongoing conflict are eroding livelihoods, pushing families deeper into crisis,” said FAO Somalia. An estimated 1.7 million children under the age of five face acute malnutrition through December 2025. Of those, 466,000 face severe acute malnutrition – an increase of nine per cent compared to the same period last year. Acute funding shortfalls have resulted in life-saving programmes being reduced or cut altogether. The UN is calling for more urgent funding to scale up food assistance, nutrition support, water and sanitation services, as well as livelihood initiatives to mitigate the impacts of the expected drought in Somalia. Today, the 2025 Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, calling for US$1.42 billion, is only 12.4 per cent funded. Source: [Somalia: Drought, Conflict and High Food Prices Risk Pushing 4.4 Million People Into Hunger, the Federal Government of Somalia and UN Warn - allAfrica.com](https://allafrica.com/stories/202502260317.html)b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on**affected populations including specific vulnerable groups and access to these* *urgent emergency and/or protection needs* *other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)*The affected population is 3.4 million. The main drivers behind this deterioration are La Niña-induced drought conditions, above five-year average food prices. The food security situation in Somalia remains precarious: the below average rainfall between October and December 2024 led to a substantial reduction in crop production in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, and faster pasture and water depletion in pastoral areas. At least 30,000 people in Caadado district are reportedly affected and water reservoirs/berkeds are drying up. On 19 January, the State authorities appealed for lifesaving assistance mainly in the affected areas. Dire conditions are reported in North and South Gaalkacyo including severe water shortages, increased displacement, and limited healthcare. Hence, 26 boreholes require rehabilitation. Hobyo, Cabudwaaq and Cadaado districts are among areas hardest hit by dry conditions. One partner is providing emergency water trucking using a voucher system in Belet Weyne, Mataban, and Maxaas districts, targeting 1,760 households until 28 February. An additional 30 days of emergency water trucking aims to serve 1,800 households.*Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*[Monthly Humanitarian Update, January 2025[1].pdf](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CBruger%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CMicrosoft%5CWindows%5CINetCache%5CIE%5C03G3HINL%5CMonthly%20Humanitarian%20Update%2C%20January%202025%5B1%5D.pdf)[Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for January - March 2025 and Projection for April - June 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159510/?iso3=SOM)[Somali Red Crescent activates early action protocol for ‘spreading drought’ – Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](https://www.climatecentre.org/15087/somali-red-crescent-activates-early-action-protocol-for-spreading-drought/)[Somalia - Food insecurity and malnutrition (DG ECHO, IPC, UN, INGOs) (ECHO Daily Flash of 25 February 2025) - Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-food-insecurity-and-malnutrition-dg-echo-ipc-un-ingos-echo-daily-flash-25-february-2025)[Somalia\_Seasonal\_Rainfall\_Outlook\_for\_Gu\_2025[1].pdf](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CBruger%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CMicrosoft%5CWindows%5CINetCache%5CIE%5C03G3HINL%5CSomalia_Seasonal_Rainfall_Outlook_for_Gu_2025%5B1%5D.pdf)[Somalia faces escalating crisis amid drought, conflict and price hikes | UN News](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1160521)[Somalia faces worsening hunger as drought, conflict and high food prices risk pushing 1 million more people into food insecurity - Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-faces-worsening-hunger-drought-conflict-and-high-food-prices-risk-pushing-1-million-more-people-food-insecurity)b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* In the first quarter of 2025, Somalia is experiencing severe drought conditions due to the poor performance of the 2024 Deyr rains and the ongoing hot and dry Jilal season. Source: [OFROSOM DERF Alert Documents -2025\_Somalia WASH Cluster Drought Response Update.pdf](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CBruger%5CDesktop%5COFROSOM%20DERF%20Alert%20Documents%20-2025_Somalia%20WASH%20Cluster%20Drought%20Response%20Update.pdf)b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?*Please consider the following points:** *Rapid disbursement*

Rapid disbursement of fund from CISU – DERF will reduce the sufferings of the armed conflict affected populations and it will save many people to die for hunger, thirst, malnutrition, health issues and lack of shelters.* *Short intervention (0-9 month)*

The intervention will only last for 4 months or less depends on not encountering severe challenges. * *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors*

We are committed to reach the hard-to-reach populations not catered for or assisted by other donors by having integrated emergency food packages, Health, Nutrition, WASH, protection as we did before and experienced in similar humanitarian interventions. |