



SOMALIA DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (SODMA)

DROUGHT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORT FOR SOMALIA

DECEMBER 2024

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

La Niña is one of several key climate drivers impacting East African weather. Unlike the El Niño event, which brought severe flood in 2023, La Niña often results in depressed rainfall in the East Africa region. Evidence suggests that in the last 30 years, the frequency of drought events in the Somalia have tripled, often resulting in human casualties and major economic damage.

Deyr 2024 season rainfall has been significantly below average, with peaks of –60% in most of Central and Southern Somalia. As anticipated by seasonal rainfall predictions and driven by new La Niña conditions, rainfed areas in **Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Galguduud, Sool and in the Shabelle regions experienced nearly no rainfall in November, following a poor onset of the Deyr rainy season in October.**

A significant negative biomass anomaly in most rain-fed agricultural and pastoral areas in these regions makes low productivity and failure of crops and rangeland in these areas likely. Pastoral areas in **Bakool, Middle and Lower Jubbas and Gedo regions seem slightly less affected.**

Vegetation conditions in the North West on the contrary appear generally above average, due to abundant rainfall from June to September.

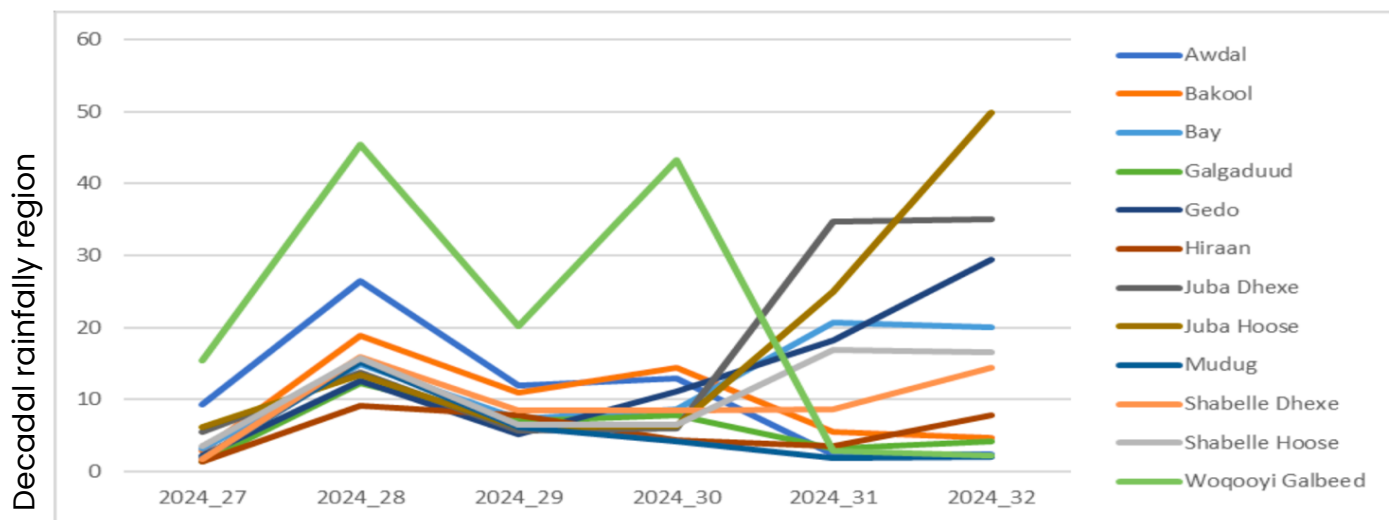
OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT DROUGHT CONDITION

Many parts of Somalia are facing drought conditions following a failed Deyr 2024 rainy seasons which was characterized by depressed rains with poor spatial and temporal distributions.

The worst affected areas include Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Bakool, Galguduud, and Sool regions which are currently experiencing severe water shortage for domestic as well as agricultural and pasture production. Part of the Middle-Shabelle, Lower-Shabelle, and Lower-Juba also fall in the moderate drought category. Pasture and water resources are getting depleted in most of the affected pastoral areas already leading to death and migration of livestock and communities.

SoDMA

Multi hazard Early warning Center
National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC)



According to the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS) for 2024, the first significant rains (>15 mm) arrived in the Woqooyi Galbeed region in the 27th decade.

They gradually spread to **the Awdal, Bakool, Bay, Mudug, Shabelle Dhexe, and Shabelle Hoose regions in the 28th decade. The remaining regions, Gedo, Juba Dhexe, and Juba Hoose received their first significant rains in the 31st decade.** However, it's important to note that Hiraan and Galgaduud regions received less than 15 mm of rainfall during this period.

OVERALL, THE RAINY SEASON EXHIBITED THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1. Early Start:** The first significant rains began in the 27th dekad in the Woqooyi Galbeed region.
- 2. Gradual Onset:** Rainfall then reached the Awdal, Bakool, Bay, Mudug, Shabelle Dhexe, and Shabelle Hoose regions by the 28th dekad.
- 3. Delayed Rainfall:** Gedo, Juba Dhexe, and Juba Hoose regions experienced their first significant rainfall from the 31st dekad onwards.
- 4. Low Rainfall:** Hiraan and Galgaduud regions did not receive significant rainfall.

Currently, water levels of Juba and Shabelle rivers are to some extent drier and slightly below average.

Drought Severity Analysis (December 2024 – May 2025)			
Drought condition	Improving	Stable	Worsening
Drought condition			Waqooyigalbeed and Banaadir
Mild			Nugaal,Midle Juba,Sanaag And Awdal
Moderate			Middle-Shabelle, Lower-Shabelle, and Lower-Juba
Severe			Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Bakool, Galguduud, and Sool

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Levels of acute food insecurity remain high in the country as shown by post Gu assessment results. Around **4.4 million people are in IPC Phase 3 + (Crisis or worse)** between October to December 2024. **Out of these, 3.4 million people are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), and around 982,000 people are categorized under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).**

REPORTED IMPACTS OF THE DROUGHT

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- The current drought has impacted about **13 out of 18 regions in the country**
- About **3.2 million people** are already affected by the current drought since early September 2024.
- About **5.98 million people** need urgent Humanitarian assistance.
- Nearly **200,000 people** have left their homes in search of water, food and pasture for their livestock
- The drought situation triggered some resource-based conflict over scarce resource and as a result an estimated **1.4 million** of livestock both small, medium and big ruminants perished in the process.



DROUGHT MITIGATION PLAN

In line with SoDMA's strategy of proactive measures and preventive action, **The La Niña Preparedness session, co-hosted by SoDMA, FAO, and UNICEF was held focused on climate-food security links and preparedness for upcoming La Niña impacts. The High-Level Country Humanitarian Forum (CHF) in Dhusamareb highlighted the need for coordinated action to address Somalia's humanitarian crisis, worsened by La- Niña.**

Drought Early Warning messages were and will be widely disseminated to inform Early response, Between September 2024 and November 2025, while Several joint appeals and resource mobilization on drought were communicated separately by the both the government and UN agencies as well as the international organizations .

On the 30th of January 2025, a moderate drought emergency will be declared, and resource will immediately be mobilized to respond to the drought in the most affected areas such as Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Bakool, Galguduud, and Sool.

SoDMA RESPONSE (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2024)



SoDMA has put in place Plans and efforts to coordinate response and as several corridors were identified for dispatching response, from October to December, 2024 an estimated **2,110,990 people** were reached by SoDMA with food in response to the drought emergency throughout the country, however, there is still the need to scale up the humanitarian assistance.

Short to Mid-term drought early response coupled with Anticipatory Action and Risk Transfer mechanism are the approaches that are aimed at strengthening the resilience to disasters and building upon a proposed drought recovery strategy, which identifies measures that will improve assets and livelihoods at the level of households and communities through; improved agricultural productivity and livestock management; diversification of livelihoods; provision of housing; recommends measures that promote social inclusion and gender equity; enhance protection, and reduce the impact of conflicts.

DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY

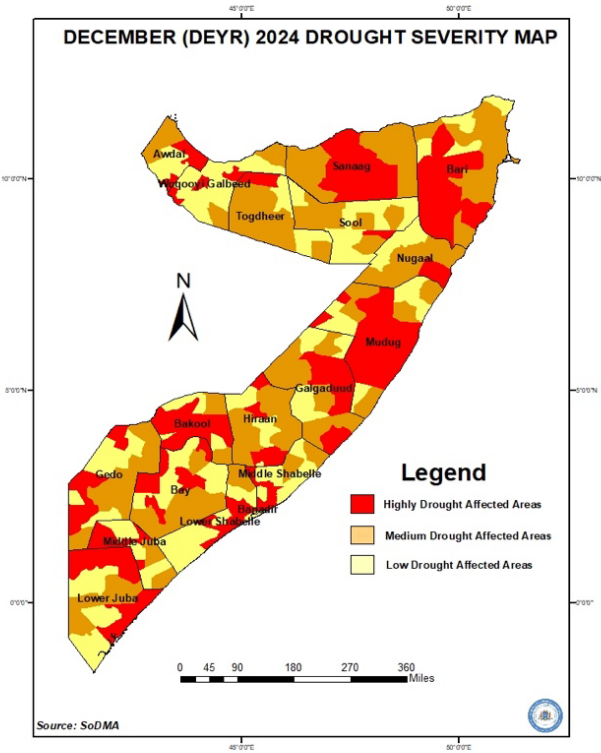


CURRENT DROUGHT MAP

According to reports of the Mult hazard Early Warning Center of SoDMA a drought persistence and severity analysis map showing intensity of drought across the Somalia for the monitoring period between 3rd Dekad September 2024 and 2nd Dekad December 2024.

The drought map is generated using a graduated classification color scheme. Areas shaded in red indicate that drought conditions were more persistent over the area compared to other analyzed areas.

The same map in the Brown colored areas showing where drought has moderately affected, which remained the same, or worsened since the previous 2nd Dekad September 2024. Yellow colored show areas where drought is minimal, while it also represents drought improvement sign. Area colored in Yellow similarly shows places where drought condition remained the same ever since the drought started to emerge.



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS TILL SEPTEMBER 2025

Currently there is vast resource gaps, and the government and partners are trying to narrow these gaps by reaching out and secure every potential financial source, **an estimated 1.45 billion US\$ needed respond to impact of the current drought in the affected areas, this is as per 2025 HNRP, while projected needs until September is about 1.1 billion US\$**



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