

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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Severe Drought in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag Regions Triggers Massive Displacement and Heightened Protection Risks



Incident Date

**Nov 1 - 24,
2025**


Internally displaced Families

26,000

 Internally displaced
Individuals

156,000

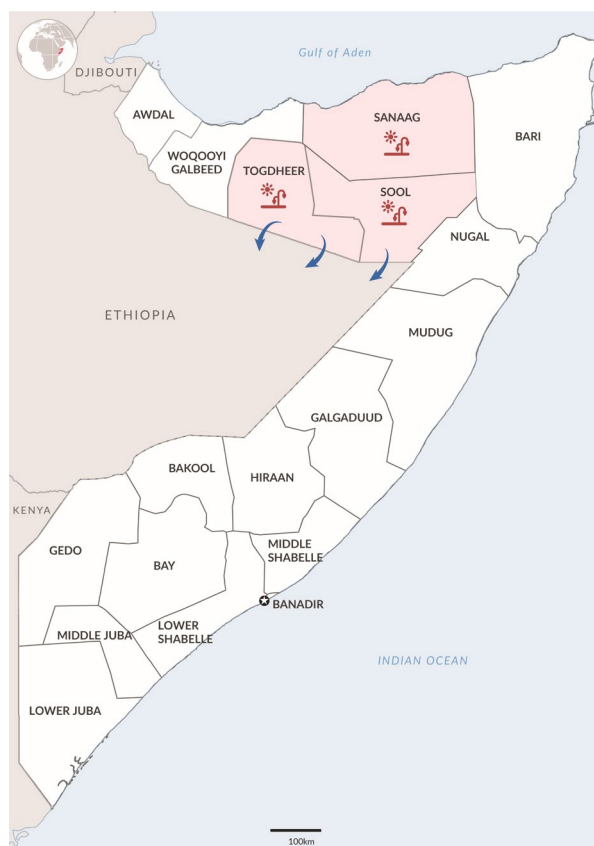
 Individuals displaced to
neighboring countries

55,800


Estimated animal deaths

60,000

 Estimated animals in critical
need of pasture and water

120,000


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Background

The regions of Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag are experiencing severe and prolonged drought, following the failure of the expected *Deyr* rainfall. Water sources have dried up, crop production has failed, and livestock—the primary livelihood asset for pastoralist communities are dying due to lack of pasture and water. The situation has significantly worsened food insecurity among affected households.

The drought has severely impacted rural areas in Togdheer, including Boocame, Duruqsi, Ay Jeex, Cali Ciise, and Yucub-Yaboh; in Sanaag, including Ceel Afweyn, Garadag, Fiqi-Fuliye, Awr-Bogeys, and Badhan; and in Sool, including Ainabo, Oog, Laas Caanood, Hudun, Taleex, and Tukaraq.

The Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) has documented the displacement of an estimated 26,000 households (156,000 individuals) from these areas. A significant number are reported to have crossed into Ethiopia, with approximately 9,300 households (55,800 individuals) moving toward Gaashamo District and parts of Mirqaan, Bokh district in search of pasture and water.

Widespread livestock deaths have been reported by affected pastoral communities with an estimated 60,000 animal deaths and more than 120,000 animals in critical need of pasture and water. A growing number of households are sliding into acute food insecurity. In Oog District, 20 individuals (9 children and 11 elderly people) have been identified as separated from their families due to displacement. Early warnings indicate that if immediate response efforts are not initiated, the crisis could affect several thousands more within these and other neighbouring eastern and coastal regions.

Protection Risks

Child and Family Separation: As households move long distances in search of water and pasture, children, elderly people, and individuals with limited mobility are often unable to travel with the rest of the family. PSMN documented 20 cases of family separation (9 children and 11 elderly people).

Psychological and Emotional Distress: Loss of livestock, crops, and farming assets combined with displacement and uncertainty has caused significant psychological and emotional distress. During field monitoring, visible emotional and physical exhaustion was observed amongst those affected.

Forced Displacement and Loss of Property: The severity of the drought has forced thousands to leave their homes and farmlands. Many households abandoned remaining assets, livestock, and property in the process, resulting in additional economic and social vulnerability.

Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Emergency Shelter: Many displaced households are currently living in open areas without adequate shelter and are exposed to harsh weather conditions.

Water Trucking: Communities urgently require water for both human consumption and livestock survival. Most traditional water sources, including berkads and shallow wells have dried up completely.

Food Assistance: The loss of livestock and crop production has left the communities affected without sustainable food sources. Urgent food distribution and nutrition support are required to prevent malnutrition, particularly among children, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with chronic illnesses.

Protection Services: The affected population faces multiple protection risks, including family separation, psychosocial distress, hunger, and movement-related vulnerabilities. Establishing mobile and static protection desks is critical for effective protection case identification, timely referrals and access to emergency services, provision of psychosocial first aid and counseling, continuous monitoring of population movements, and ensuring safe access to essential services.

Previous Locations	Arrival locations	Households
Ceel-Afwayn	Dhuur-madare	920
Ceel afweyn	Wadayax	560
Ceel afweyn	Dagaar	780
Beerweyso	Caduur	400
Dararweyne	Xoor	760
Dhabar mamac	Laanqiciye	712
Dararweyn	Ceel-dhadhaable	310
Ceel afweyn	Markabka	800
Ceel afweyn	Sanjiic	560
Dararweyn	Dhaxamo	700
Godwaraabe	Ceel-murkud	380
Garadag	Ceel-shidaaleShiid	1,500
Garadag	Booca	390
Garadag	Jiidali	350
Xudun	Qaboonid	1,450
Las, Anod	Halgaab	630
Awrbogays	Buuhodle	700
Dhaban	Dharkayn	1,800
Lafawene	Saah dheer	1,230
Xert-xudun	Balicad	2,800
Dulshbeel	Domco	690
Yagoori	Hamar lagu xidh	1,500
Ceegaag	Rural areas	220
Shahda	Buuhodle	540
Gol-Jano	Dharkayn	370
Dhahan	Saah dheer	600
Shahda	Balicad	350
Holhol	Domco	750
Ceegaag	Hamar lagu xidh	650
Shahda	Rural areas	375
Halin	Rular areas	800
Sarmanyoy	Saah dheer	670
Habale-camare	Balicad	753
		26,000 HHs Approx. (156,000) individuals



Figure 1: Meeting with the affected and displaced community.



Figure 2: Families crossing into Ethiopia in search of pasture and water



Figure 3: Livestock grazing in drought-affected areas



Figure 4: Temporary shelters for displaced households in rural location



The Protection & Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) is a UNHCR-led project that identifies and reports on displacements, as well as the protection risks and incidents driving such population movements. On behalf of UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 10 local partners across Somalia conduct data gathering—primarily through interviews with affected communities and key informants—and monitor displacement trends at strategic locations.

Data Attribution:

All data and information in this Flash Alert are sourced from UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) and its partners. The following citation is required when referencing any part of this report:

"UNHCR Somalia - Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN): "Severe Drought in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag Triggers Massive Displacement and Heightened Protection Risks."

To request further details on displacement, please contact SOMMOPMN@UNHCR.ORG