Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SWALIM
Somali Water and Land Information Management

SOMALIA GROUNDWATER STATUS UPDATE

Issued on 30 July 2026

Key Highlights

- In June 2026. Weekly monitoring covered 608 boreholes across the country, 578 boreholes were functioning, and 30 were non-functioning, resulting in an overall functionality rate of 95.1%. Northern part accounted for 28 of the 30 non-functioning boreholes, giving the zone a functionality rate of 91.8%. While the Southern part recorded only 2 non-functioning boreholes, resulting in a functionality rate of 99.3%. The spatial distribution and operational status of the monitored boreholes are presented in (Map 1) .

- Pump failure is the dominant cause of non-functionality, accounting for 50% of all reported failures. Power supply issues and main rising pipe failures were the next most common operational problems.

- Strategic boreholes serve multiple purposes. Domestic water supply alone is the largest category at 24.8%, followed by combined domestic use and livestock watering 23.7%. This confirms that strategic boreholes are not only critical for drinking-water but also livelihood-supporting infrastructure.

- Water price analysis from January 2025 to June 2026 shows consistently high price in the southern regions, with the range of 0.69 to 1 USD per 200 litres across regions in Jubaland, while in the central parts of the country across Mudug and Galgadud regions the price has been as low as USD 0.18 - 0.19 per 200 litres.

- Groundwater level responses varied across the monitoring network, reflecting differences in rainfall recharge, hydrogeological formation and groundwater abstraction pressures. Boreholes, like Qoraxaad in Iskushuban distirct, Baraawe, and Sheikh, recovered and remained relatively stable. Other boreholes, including Borama, Oog, KM22 in Garowe district, and Mareergur in Dhusamareeb district, showed seasonal changes and possible pressure from high abstraction.

- The high electrical conductivity (EC) observed in Oodweyne, Zeylac, Oog, Mareergur and Galkayo Wadajir IDP indicates naturally mineralized aquifers in some locations, while in others increasing conductivity coincided with declining groundwater levels, suggesting concentration of dissolved minerals under reduced recharge and sustained abstraction.

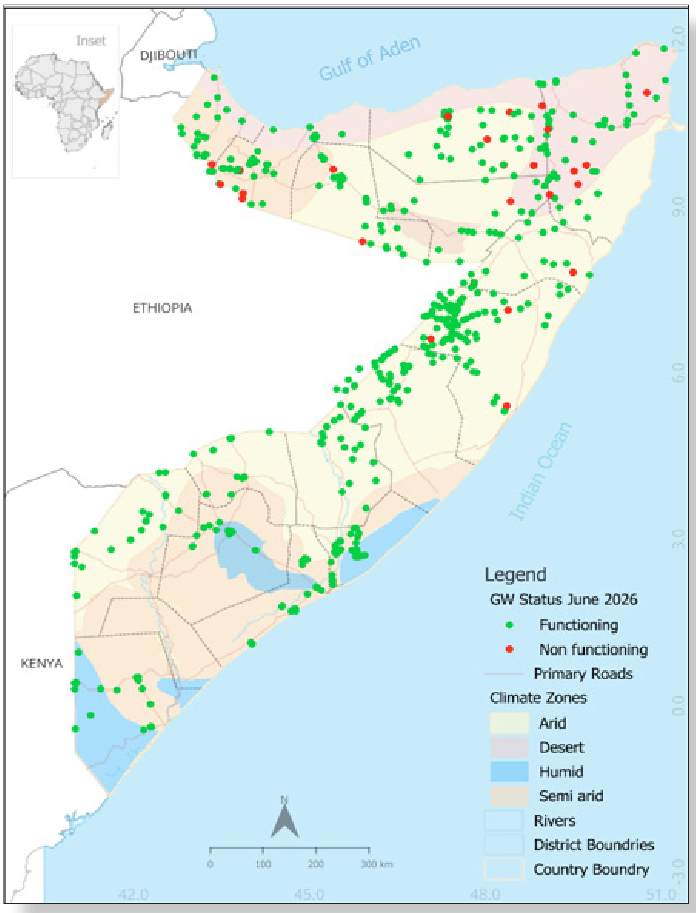
- The 2026 Gu season exhibited pronounced spatial rainfall variability, with persistent rainfall deficits across northern part of the country, limiting groundwater recharge, while near-normal rainfall across much of south-central parts supported localized aquifer recharge.

- During the Hagaa/Karan season, groundwater abstraction is expected to increase as surface water availability declines, placing additional pressure on strategic boreholes, particularly in northern and central Somalia.

- The anticipated development of El Niño during the last quarter of 2026 increases the likelihood of above-normal Deyr rainfall, presenting opportunities for groundwater recharge while also increasing riverine and flash flood risks.

- Priority Action: Maintain strategic borehole functionality and strengthen groundwater monitoring.

Picture 1: Groundwater station in Mudug, Somalia



Map 1: Status of strategic boreholes under weekly monitoring, June 2026

Overview

This groundwater bulletin brings together results from weekly strategic borehole monitoring and time-series records from telemetric groundwater stations. It covers the operational status of water sources, causes of non-functionality, water uses, average water prices, groundwater level trends, and conductivity behavior. Together, these data sets provide the latest updates on groundwater conditions in Somalia and support timely decision-making for maintenance planning, drought preparedness, and long-term groundwater resources management.

Weekly groundwater monitoring began in 2024 and now provides a regular operational status of borehole functionality, usage, price, reasons for malfunction, and required interventions across Somalia. The bulletin is intended to be produced once every three months, serving as a seasonal groundwater bulletin.

A total of 608 strategic boreholes are monitored weekly across the country. These boreholes serve multiple purposes, playing a critical role in supporting domestic supply, livestock watering, water trucking, and irrigation. The high demand from these multiple uses increases pumping hours and places additional pressure on individual boreholes, particularly in areas where alternative water sources, such as surface water, are limited. Consequently, maintaining their functionality is essential not only for water security but also for protecting groundwater resources from excessive localized abstraction.

In June 2026, 578 boreholes were functioning, while the remaining 30 sources were not functioning, resulting in an overall functionality rate of about 95%.

Functionality rates in the southern part accounted for 99.3% for the monitored boreholes. While the functionality of the northern part was about 91.8% for the monitored boreholes. The boreholes malfunction was mainly caused by pump failure, power supply, and riser pipes. When a borehole becomes non-functional, nearby operational sources often carry the additional demands.

In parallel, the telemetric groundwater monitoring network consists of 40 stations that provide continuous records of groundwater levels and water conductivity. These telemetric stations are important and help identify aquifer response to rainfall, abstraction pressure, water quality changes, and possible early signs of depletion.

Climate Conditions: Gu 2026 Review, Hagaa/Karan Outlook and Groundwater Implications

The 2026 Gu (March–May) rainfall season was characterized by pronounced spatial variability, delayed rainfall onset across many areas, and persistent rainfall deficits over northern and northeastern Somalia. While much of south-central Somalia received rainfall close to the long-term average, seasonal performance deteriorated progressively towards North West and North East, where rainfall deficits averaged approximately 17% and 45% below the long-term mean, respectively.

The season was further characterized by delayed and inconsistent rainfall onset, prolonged dry spells, and highly localized rainfall distribution, resulting in uneven groundwater recharge across the country.

Approximately 70% of monitored rainfall stations experienced dry spells exceeding 30 consecutive days, while nearly one-third recorded dry spells longer than 60 days, particularly across North East and eastern North West. These rainfall characteristics significantly limited effective infiltration despite localized heavy rainfall events.

Rainfall distribution during the Gu season exhibited a marked north–south gradient. South-central Somalia generally experienced near-normal seasonal rainfall, although rainfall was unevenly distributed both spatially and temporally.

Several riverine and southern districts received more than 200 mm of rainfall, whereas neighboring districts experienced prolonged dry conditions. In contrast, much of Puntland received less than 50 mm during the entire season, with several stations recording virtually no effective seasonal rainfall. Such spatial variability illustrates that seasonal rainfall totals alone do not adequately represent groundwater recharge potential, which is strongly influenced by rainfall intensity, duration, antecedent soil moisture, and the occurrence of prolonged dry intervals.

The observed rainfall performance had direct implications for groundwater resources. In southern Somalia, near-normal rainfall contributed to localized aquifer recharge, stabilization of groundwater levels, and reduced dependence on groundwater abstraction where temporary surface water became available. This is reflected in the relatively stable groundwater levels observed in several monitored boreholes and the decline in water prices some regions in Southwest and Hirshabelle following the Gu rains. Conversely, the persistent rainfall deficits across northern regions, and parts of central Somalia limited groundwater recharge, prolonged dependence on strategic boreholes, and increased abstraction pressure on already stressed aquifers. Continued pumping from fewer operational water sources is likely contributing to localized groundwater drawdown in several monitored boreholes.

The prolonged dry conditions also have implications for groundwater quality. Reduced recharge combined with sustained abstraction promotes the concentration of dissolved minerals within aquifers, contributing to elevated groundwater electrical conductivity. This relationship is evident in several monitoring stations, including Oodweyne, Oog, Zeylac and parts of Mudug and Galgadud regions, where increasing groundwater electrical conductivity coincided with declining groundwater levels. Although high conductivity in several locations reflects naturally mineralized aquifers, continued abstraction under limited recharge conditions may further increase salinity and reduce water quality, particularly in shallow and fractured aquifer systems.

Looking ahead, the Hagaa and Karan season (June–September 2026) is expected to maintain generally dry conditions across much of southern and central Somalia, while seasonal rainfall associated with the Karan season is likely to provide localized recharge opportunities across parts of northwestern Somalia. However, groundwater abstraction is expected to increase across most of the country as surface water sources diminish during the dry season. This will place additional pressure on strategic boreholes that already support multiple water uses, including domestic supply, livestock watering, irrigation and water trucking. Maintaining high borehole functionality during this period will therefore remain critical for sustaining water supply and reducing excessive abstraction at individual boreholes.

Weekly Borehole Monitoring

Functionality

The weekly strategic borehole monitoring indicates that the boreholes were most operational in June 2026. Out of 608 boreholes monitored, 578 were functioning while 30 were non-functioning. This high national functionality rate demonstrates continued resilience of Somalia's strategic groundwater infrastructure despite localized operational challenges.

The analysis indicates that the southern part of the country recorded 190 boreholes all functioning, resulting in an overall functionality rate of 100%. In comparison, the northern part of the country recorded 312 functioning boreholes and 28 non-functioning boreholes, corresponding to a functionality rate of 91.8%, while the Central part has 78 boreholes with only 2 non-functioning boreholes. Overall, the southern part of the country demonstrated stronger operational performance with all the monitored boreholes.

The spatial distribution of non-functional boreholes has important groundwater management implications. Loss of strategic boreholes transfer pumping demand to neighboring operational sources, increasing abstraction intensity, localized groundwater drawdown and mechanical stress on remaining infrastructure. In areas where recharge has been limited, prolonged concentration of abstraction may accelerate groundwater depletion and deterioration of groundwater quality.

The non-functionality of strategic water sources shows that most breakdowns are technical and can be reduced through targeted maintenance. Pump failure is the cause of 50 % of malfunctions. Power supply related problems account for 17 %, while the main rising pipe problems and unspecified causes account for 13 %. Collapsed boreholes and dried-up sources each represent 3 % of the malfunctioning as shown in **(Figure 2)**

Climate forecasts further indicate an almost certain development of El Niño conditions during the last quarter of 2026, substantially increasing the probability of above-normal Deyr (October–December) rainfall. While enhanced Deyr rainfall offers favourable prospects for widespread groundwater recharge and recovery of depleted aquifers, it also raises the likelihood of riverine and flash flooding, particularly along the Shabelle and Juba rivers.

These conditions may improve groundwater replenishment but may also increase groundwater contamination risks through floodwater infiltration and damage to water infrastructure.

Continuous groundwater monitoring during the hot and dry Hagaa period will be essential to support timely water resource management decisions.

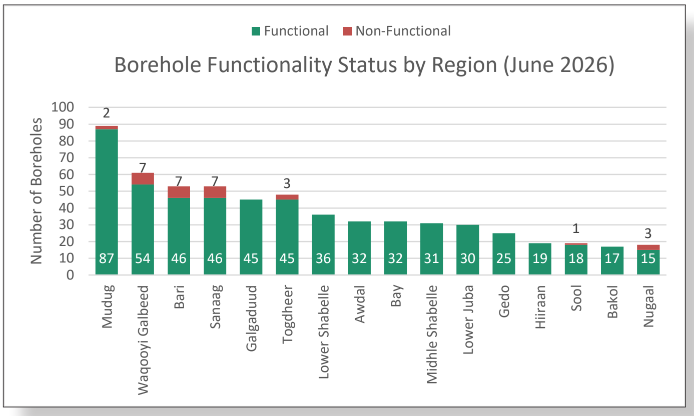


Figure 1: Borehole functionality status per region

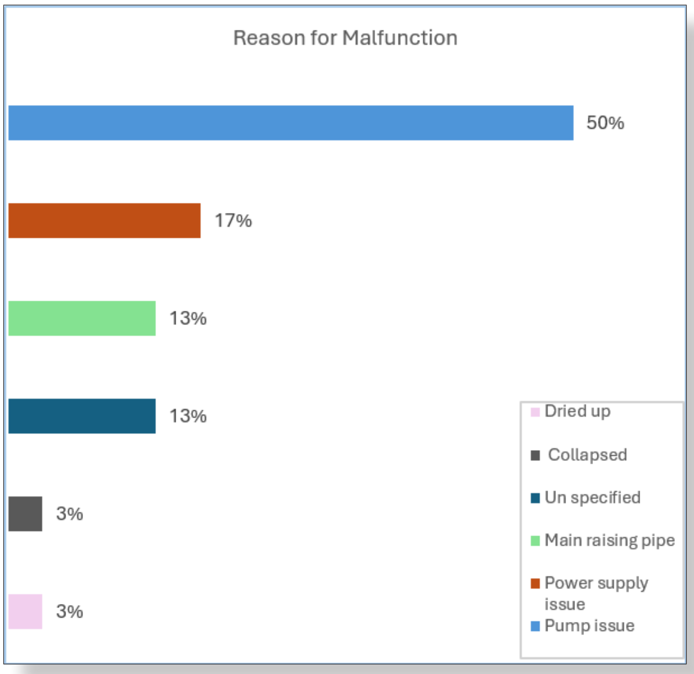


Figure 2: Reason for borehole malfunction

The predominance of mechanical failures rather than hydrogeological causes suggests that strategic investments in preventive maintenance, spare parts availability and rapid repair mechanisms could substantially improve water-supply reliability without requiring development of additional groundwater sources. The pump-related failures can be minimized by preparing for the availability of pump spares, and rapid repair mechanisms should remain the first priority. Power-related failures also require attention, particularly where the water supply depends on generators, solar systems, or hybrid systems.

From a groundwater management perspective, restoring non-functioning sources is not only an infrastructure issue. It is also a resource-protection measure. When fewer boreholes operate, abstraction becomes concentrated at the remaining functioning sources, increasing localized drawdown and accelerating deterioration in water quality, especially in aquifers that already show high conductivity.

Water Usage and Demand

As shown in **(Figure 3)** the water-usage chart shows that strategic boreholes serve multiple and competing water demands. Domestic water supply is the largest single use, making 24.8 % of the total. Domestic use together with livestock watering is also high, equal to 23.7 %, showing that household water needs and pastoral livelihood are closely connected. Another 7.7 % of boreholes are used for domestic supply, livestock watering, and water trucking, while 8.6 % serve all four purposes, which are domestic supply, livestock watering, water trucking, and irrigation.

Because many boreholes serve more than one purpose, they experience different demand pressures depending on how they are used. Domestic water demand is needed all the time; livestock watering normally increases during dry periods and animal movement.

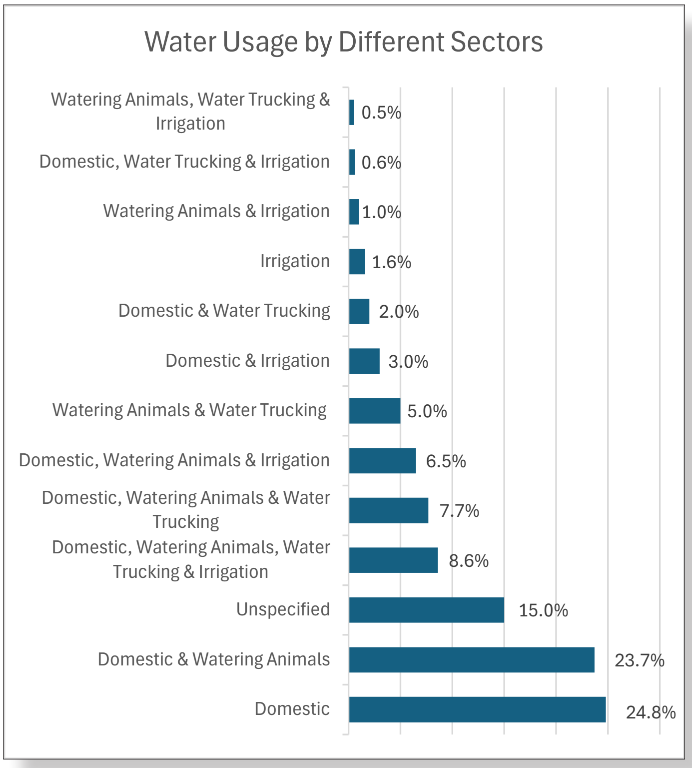


Figure 3: Water usage by different sectors

Water trucking can increase quickly when there is a local water shortage, and irrigation demand can be seasonal but sometimes very high. This makes the monitored boreholes very important for water security, but also can be easily overused if pumping hours, borehole yield, and groundwater levels are not monitored regularly.

The observed pattern of multiple water uses highlights the increasing importance of integrated groundwater management. Boreholes simultaneously supporting domestic consumption, livestock watering, irrigation and water trucking are likely to experience substantially higher abstraction rates than single-purpose water sources.

Water Price

Water price analysis from January 2025 to June 2026 shows considerable variation among monitored boreholes across the country. During the first half of 2026, the highest water prices were recorded at monitored boreholes in the southernmost parts of the country, where prices generally ranged from USD 0.69 to USD 0.77 per 200 litres. These prices were consistently higher than those recorded in most other monitored areas. In the south western parts of the country, water prices remained relatively high between January and April 2026, ranging from USD 0.66 to USD 0.71 per 200 litres, before declining markedly to between USD 0.36 and USD 0.38 in May and June. This decrease may be associated with improved surface water availability during the 2026 Gu rainy season and reduced demand for water trucking. In the central riverine areas, water prices remained moderate and gradually declined from approximately USD 0.41–0.45 per 200 litres during the early months of 2026 to about USD 0.37 in June. Water prices in the northern parts of the country were relatively stable compared with those recorded in south central areas. Prices at the monitored boreholes ranged from USD 0.32 to USD 0.34 per 200 litres in the north eastern areas and from USD 0.34 to USD 0.39 in the north western areas.

The lowest and most stable water prices were recorded in the central parts of the country, remaining at approximately USD 0.18–0.19 per 200 litres throughout the reporting period. This indicates comparatively stable water-price conditions at the monitored boreholes in these areas. It is also important to note that this reported price is the borehole-site price, which means the price recorded at the water source site before transportation. When water is trucked to villages, IDP settlements, or far areas, the final price normally increases. Consequently, water prices should be interpreted as an indirect indicator of water stress rather than a direct measure of groundwater availability. Accordingly, water price information should be interpreted alongside groundwater levels, conductivity and borehole functionality to provide a more comprehensive assessment of groundwater stress.

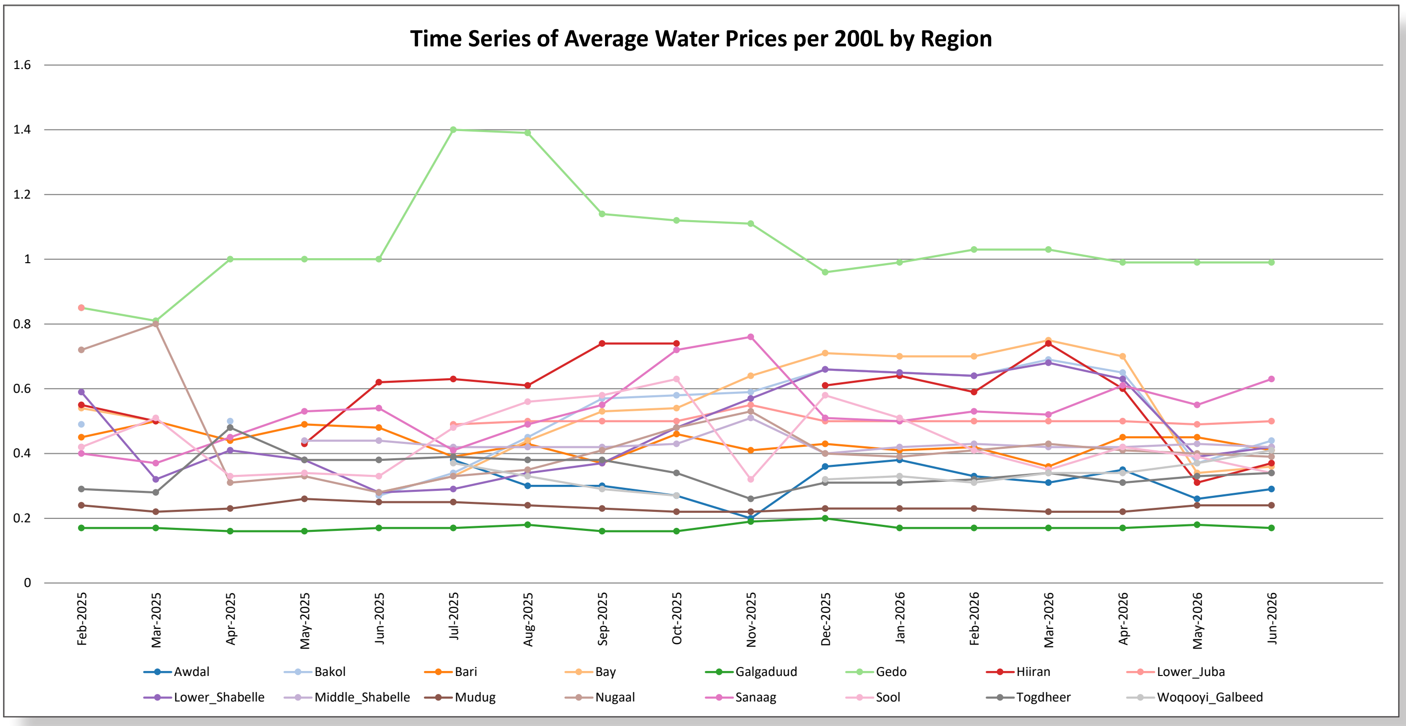


Figure 4: Borehole water price per 200L

Telemetric Monitoring Stations

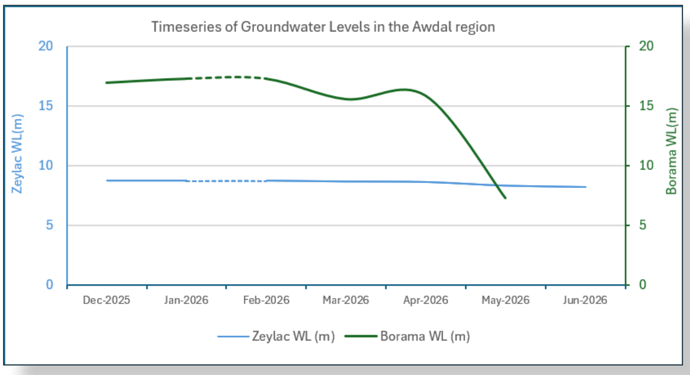
The telemetric groundwater monitoring stations give useful data for understanding how aquifers behave. These stations record groundwater level and conductivity data on an hourly basis, but for this bulletin, the analysis is prepared using monthly average values. This helps to show the general monthly trend and short-time fluctuations in the water levels. The June 2026 data includes stations from northern and South-Central Somalia. Water-level changes are checked together with conductivity values, and the data gaps are separated from the real groundwater changes. The dotted lines graphs represent communication gaps caused by the Iridium satellite change from Era2 to Era3, which affected data transmission from some stations.

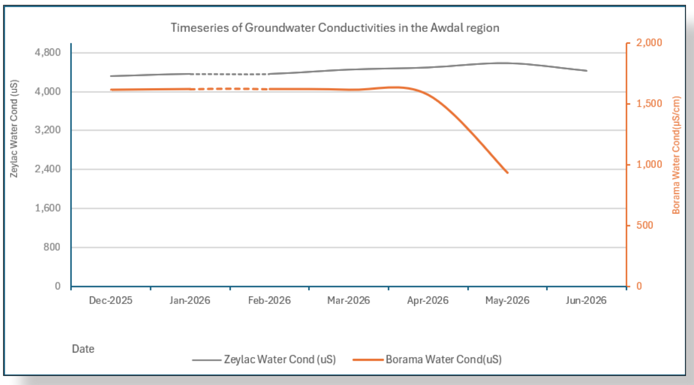
Below is an analysis of some representative groundwater stations in some regions across the country.

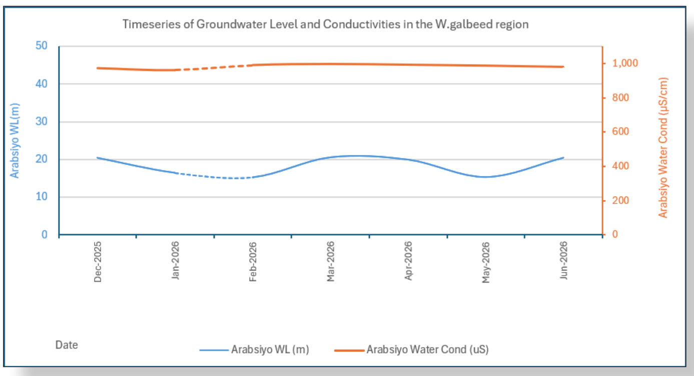
Awdal Region

In Awdal region, Zeylac and Borama boreholes show different groundwater behavior. Zeylac was more stable during the monitoring period. The water level was 8.7 m in late 2025 and early 2026 and then reached 8.6 In June 2026. This shows that Zeylac borehole generally has stable groundwater conditions. The Borama borehole shows a seasonal fluctuation, and the groundwater level reduced from 16.9 m in December 2025 to the lowest level of 7 m in May 2026. The conductivity of Zeylac borehole stayed high during the monitoring period, mostly above 4,000 µS/cm and reaching more than 4,500 µS/cm in May 2026.

This indicates that the aquifer is highly mineralized and saline. While the Borama borehole, the conductivity was lower than Zeylac. From December 2025 up to April 2026, the conductivity was almost stable, around 1,500 to 1,600 µS/cm. After April, the conductivity slightly decreased and reached 934 µS/cm in May 2026.







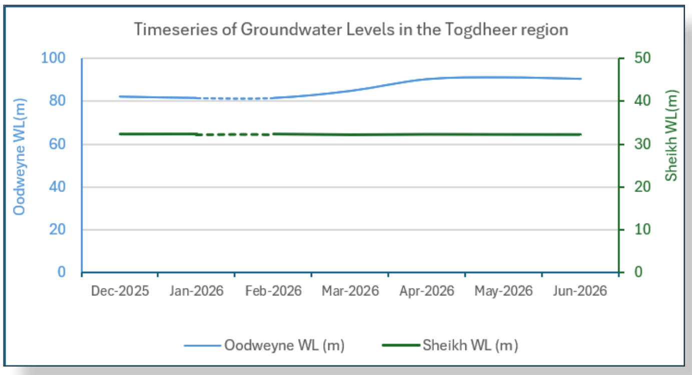
Woqooyi Galbeed Region

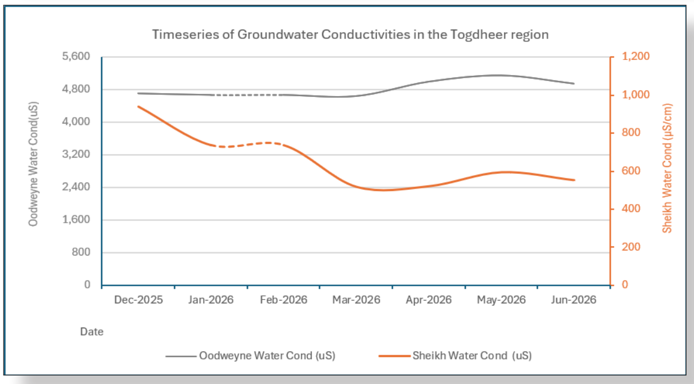
The Arabsiyo borehole shows slightly groundwater fluctuations occurred from December 2025 to June 2026. The water level was 20 m in December 2025, then decreased gradually in January 2026 and reached 15.2 m. After that, the water level recovered in March and April by about 20 m. In May 2026, the level slightly decreased, then recovered again by June 2026. Groundwater conductivity in the Arabsiyo borehole remained stable, mostly 962 to 996 µS/cm from December 2025 to June 2026. This indicates relatively stable groundwater mineralization.

Togdheer Region

The groundwater level in Oodweyne and Sheikh boreholes remained mostly stable from December 2025 to June 2026. Oodweyne borehole has deeper water level than Sheikh. In December 2025, the water level was 82 m and gradually increased by reaching 90 in June 2026. This shows the borehole slightly increased during the wet season. While Sheikh borehole is more stable, the water level stayed 32 m from December 2025 to June 2026. No significant increases or decreases occurred.

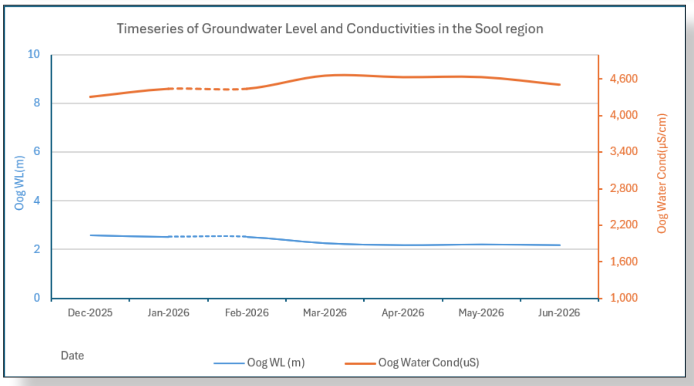
The groundwater conductivity in Oodweyne and Sheikh boreholes shows different conditions from December 2025 to June 2026. Water conductivity in the Oodweyne borehole was higher compared to the Sheikh borehole. In December 2025, conductivity in Oodweyne was 4,705 µS/cm and reached 4,949 µS/cm in June 2026. In contrast, conductivity in the Sheikh borehole was much lower, at 941 µS/cm in December 2025, and gradually decreased to 552 µS/cm by June 2026. This shows that groundwater in Sheikh has lower mineral content and better water-quality conditions compared to Oodweyne.





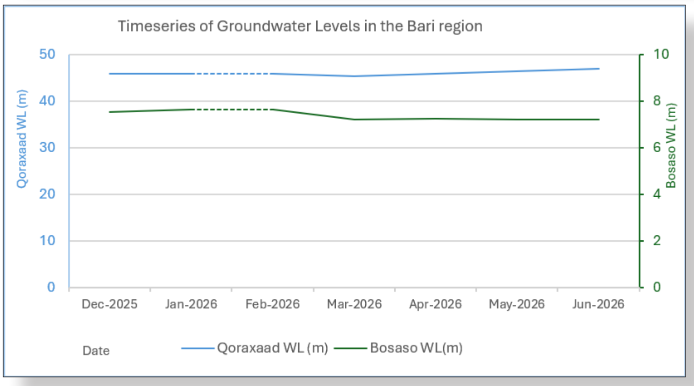
Sool Region

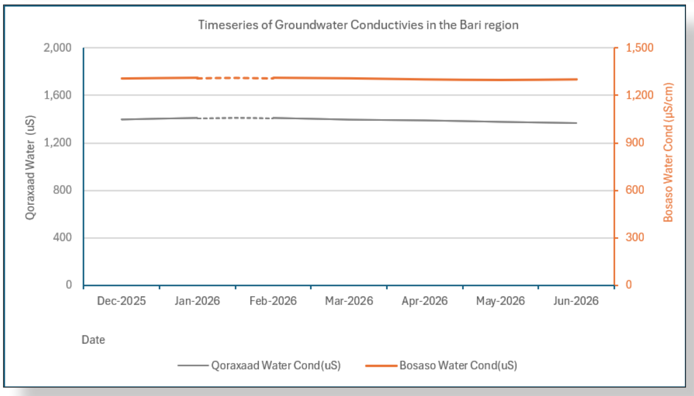
The water level and conductivity in Oog borehole shows opposite from December 2025 to June 2026. In December 2025, the water level was 2.6 m and slightly decreased and reached 2.2 m in June 2026, the small decrease may be related to continued abstraction and limited recharge. Whereas the water conductivity was high In December 2025, the conductivity was 4,309 µS/cm, then increased and reached above 4,600 µS/cm in March to May 2026. In June 2026, it slightly decreased but remained high. This shows that the groundwater is highly mineralized, and salinity condition.



Bari Region

The water levels in Bari region show that Qoraxaad and Bosaso boreholes were mostly stable from December 2025 to June 2026. Qoraxaad borehole has deep groundwater level compared to Bosaso. In December 2025, the water level was 45.8 m, remained stable till March 2026, and slightly increased in June 2026 and reached 47 m. while Bosaso borehole has shallow groundwater level compared to Qoraxaad. The water level was 7.5 m in December 2025 and stayed almost same up until January 2026. It then slightly decreased and reached 7.2 m from March to June 2026. This shows that in both Qoraxaad and Bosaso boreholes the water levels were stable and did not show strong drawdown during the reporting period.





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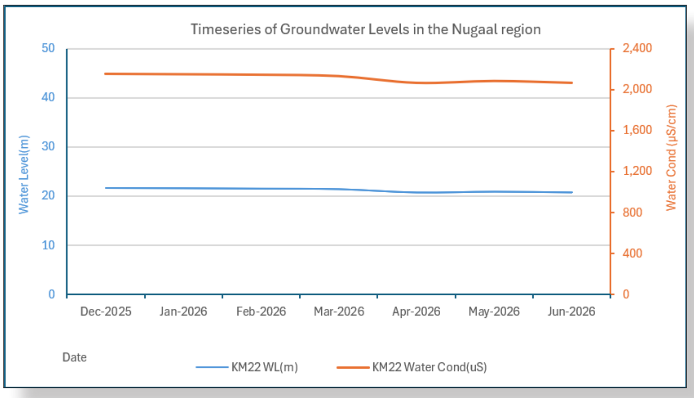
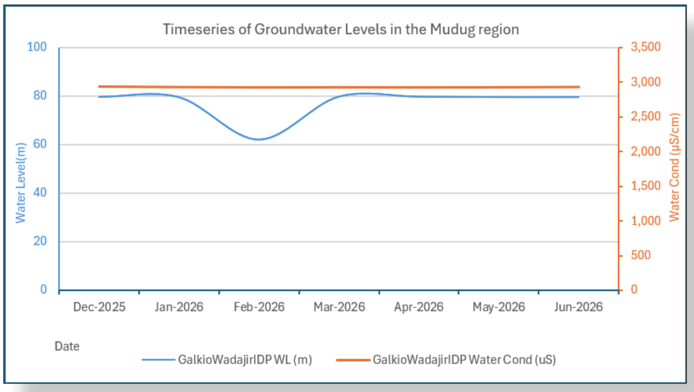
The groundwater conductivity in Bari region shows that both Qoraxaad and Bosaso boreholes are mostly stable from December 2025 to June 2026. Qoraxaad borehole conductivity ranged between 1,396 and 1367 µS/cm from December 2025 to June 2026. Similarly, Bosaso borehole also showed stable conductivity. The conductivity was 1,307 µS/cm in December 2025 and remained almost the same up to June 2026, at around 1,302 µS/cm. This indicates that groundwater conductivity in both boreholes had stable mineral content and no major water-quality change was observed.



Nugaal Region

The water level and conductivity in KM22 borehole in Garowe district shows stable condition from December 2025 to June 2026 with only small decrease occurred during this period. The water level was 21.7 m in December 2025 and stayed stable until March 2026. In April 2026, the water level slightly decreased to 20.8 m then remained close to 20.8 – 21 m up to June 2026, same as the water conductivity also stayed stable.

In December 2025, conductivity was 2,150 µS/cm, then slightly decreased in April 2026 to about 2,060 µS/cm, then remained almost stable up to June 2026.

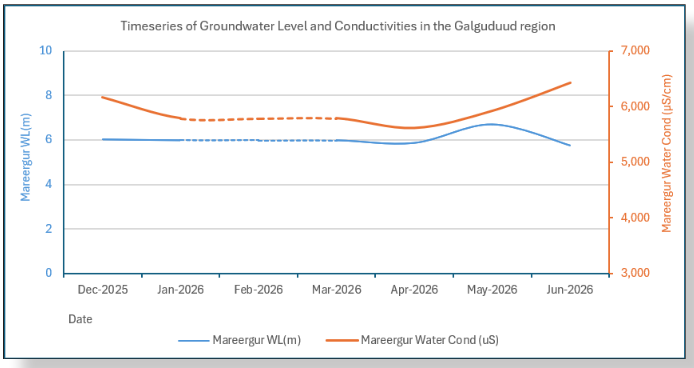


Mudug Region

The groundwater level and conductivity in Galkayo Wadajir IDP borehole, Mudug region showed mostly stable condition from December 2025 to June 2026, except for a 17.7 m drawdown occurred in February 2026, then recovered in March and reached 79.88 m and persisted until June 2026.

This sudden drop in February may not fully show real aquifer decline, because the level recovered quickly in the following month. It may be related to temporary sensor reading issues.

While the water conductivity persisted, stable conditions ranged between 2933 to 2928 µS/cm from December 2025 to June 2026. This shows that the groundwater has moderate mineral content, but no major water-quality change was observed.

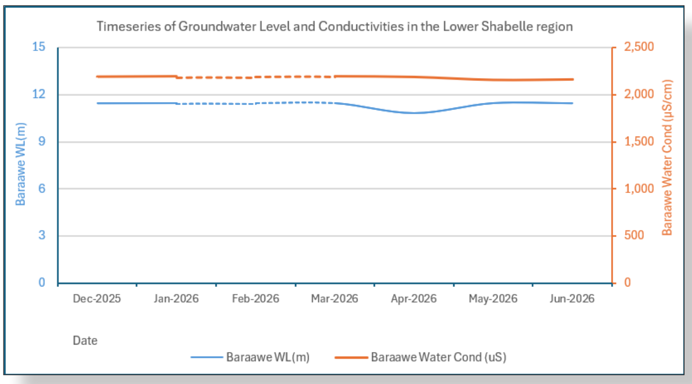


Galguduud Region

The groundwater level and conductivity in Mareergur borehole, Galguduud region stayed almost stable conditions with minor fluctuation occurred from December 2025 to June 2026.

The groundwater level was 6 m in December 2025 and persisted same until March 2026. In June 2026, the water level slightly decreased to about 5.7 m. While the water conductivity was slightly high and was 6160 µS/cm in December 2025, then decreased slightly from January to April 2026.

After that the conductivity started to increase again and reached around 6,400 µS/cm in June 2026. This indicates that the aquifer remained stable in terms of water level, but highly mineralized, indicating saline groundwater. Because of this high salinity, Mareergur should be followed closely, especially for water-quality checking, as this level may affect domestic water use and public acceptance.



Lower Shabelle Region

The Baraawe groundwater station is one of the most stable stations in the monitoring stations. The water level stayed almost the same, mostly around 11.4 to 11.5 m from December 2025 up to March 2026. There was only very light drop in April 2026 when the level decreased to 10.8 m. After that the level recovered and reached 11.4 m by June 2026. This shows that the aquifer was stable.

Whereas the water conductivity at Baraawe borehole was also stable throughout monitoring period, it was mostly between 2,187 and 2,159 µS/cm from December 2025 to June 2026. This stable conductivity indicates that the water quality did not change much with season. Baraawe station can be used as good reference station when comparing with other boreholes that are more changing, especially in the central and northern parts of the country.

Collectively, the stable groundwater levels and conductivity observed at Baraawe indicate a well-balanced aquifer system, making the station a valuable reference site for assessing groundwater variability and long-term changes elsewhere in Somalia.

Groundwater Outlook (July–September 2026)

Groundwater resources are expected to remain the primary source of water across much of Somalia during the Hagaa dry season as surface water availability continues to decline. Limited groundwater recharge is anticipated across most southern and central regions, while localized recharge may occur in northwestern Somalia following Karan rainfall. Consequently, groundwater abstraction is expected to increase, particularly from strategic boreholes supporting domestic supply, livestock watering, water trucking and irrigation.

Groundwater levels are therefore likely to remain stable in well-recharged aquifers but may continue to decline in areas already experiencing prolonged rainfall deficits, particularly in the northern regions and parts of central Somalia.

Continued abstraction under limited recharge conditions may also contribute to further increases in groundwater electrical conductivity in already mineralized aquifers.

Rehabilitation priorities during the coming months are essential through rapid repair of faulty pump, restoring non-operational telemetric monitoring stations, strengthening groundwater level and conductivity monitoring in drought-prone areas.

Continued integration of groundwater monitoring with seasonal climate forecasting will strengthen anticipatory water-resource management and support timely drought and flood preparedness.

Conclusion

The June 2026 groundwater bulletin indicates that Somalia's strategic groundwater infrastructure continues to provide an essential source of water for domestic use, livestock production, irrigation and humanitarian water supply. Overall, the 608 monitored boreholes, the functionality remains high at approximately 95%, demonstrating the effectiveness of ongoing monitoring and maintenance efforts. Nevertheless, the identification of non-functional boreholes in the northern part increases abstraction pressure on neighboring operational water sources and highlights the continued importance of timely maintenance and availability of critical spare parts.

The groundwater level response observed during the reporting period closely reflects the spatial variability of the 2026 Gu rainfall season. Near-normal rainfall across much of south-central Somalia supported localized aquifer recharge and contributed to relatively stable groundwater conditions. In contrast, persistent rainfall deficits, delayed onset and prolonged dry spells across northern and central parts of the country, limited groundwater replenishment and sustained high dependence on groundwater resources.

These conditions have contributed to localized groundwater level decline and elevated conductivity in several monitored aquifers, underscoring the close relationship between climate variability, groundwater recharge and water quality.

The Hagaa season is expected to increase reliance on groundwater resources as surface water availability decreases across much of the country. Continued groundwater monitoring will therefore remain essential for detecting localized groundwater depletion, assessing changes in water quality, and supporting timely maintenance of strategic water infrastructure.

The anticipated development of El Niño conditions and the increased likelihood of above-normal Deyr rainfall provide favourable prospects for groundwater recharge later in the year, although it increases the risk of flooding and potential impacts on groundwater quality and water infrastructure.

Going forward, priority should be given to restoring non-operational telemetric monitoring stations, rehabilitating the non-functional strategic boreholes, strengthening groundwater quality monitoring in areas exhibiting elevated conductivity, and enhancing integration between groundwater monitoring, seasonal climate forecasting and drought early warning systems.

Strengthening this integrated monitoring framework will improve Somalia's capacity to manage groundwater resources proactively, support climate-resilient water-resource management, and inform timely humanitarian and development interventions.

Annex 1: List of Non-functioning water sources

No	Region	District	Settlement	Borehole Name	Reason for Breakdown
1	Awdal	Borama	Dila	Dila 26	Pump issue
2	Sanaag	Erigavo	Seeraha	Ceel 5	Unspecified
3	Sanaag	Erigavo	Daafuur	WD3	Power supply issue
4	Togdheer	Buhodle	Ballidhiig	Balidhiig Bh	Pump issue
5	Togdheer	Burao	Samir iyo imaan	Ceel 17	Unspecified
6	Togdheer	Burao	Qoyta	Qoyta BH	Main raising pipe issue
7	Woqooyi Galbeed	Baligubadle	Gumar	Gumar Bh	Pump issue
8	Woqooyi Galbeed	Baligubadle	Sayla	Sayla bari	Pump issue
9	Woqooyi Galbeed	Gabiley	Boror	Botor 23	Borehole dried up
10	Woqooyi Galbeed	Gabiley	Botor	Botor 24	Power supply issue
11	Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	Dameero Boob	Demeero Boob 37	Pump issue
12	Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	Gogol wanaag	Gogol wanaag 28	Pump issue
13	Bari	Iskushuban	Qoraxaad	Qoraxaad BH	Pump issue
14	Bari	Qardho	Jedad	Jedad BH	Pump issue
15	Bari	Qardho	Juurile	Juurile BH	Pump issue
16	Bari	Qardho	Rako Raaxo	Kodmo	Power supply issue
17	Bari	Qardho	Qalwo	Qalwo BH	Pump issue
18	Bari	Qardho	Yakayaka	Yakayaka BH	Borehole Collapse
19	Mudug	Jariiban	Buubi	Buubi BH2	Main raising pipe issue
20	Nugaal	Burtinle	Burtinle	Hanad BH1	Pump issue
21	Nugaal	Eyl	Dhiganle	Dhiganle BH	Power supply issue
22	Sanaag	Ceergaabo	Degmokheyr	Dawaco BH	Unspecified
23	Sanaag	Ceergaabo	Xingalool	Xingalool BH2	Unspecified
24	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Dhahar	Ayaan 1&2	Power supply issue
25	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Dhahar	Ilma Xuseen BH	Pump issue
26	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Badhan	Qorof BH1	Main raising pipe issue
27	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Af Urur	Waaberi	Pump issue
28	Sool	Taleex	Xerta Taleh	Xerta BH	Main raising pipe issue
29	Mudug	Goldogob	Gawlalo	Gawlalo	Pump issue
30	Mudug	Hobyo	Garaabeeye	Ceelka garabeye	Pump issue

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