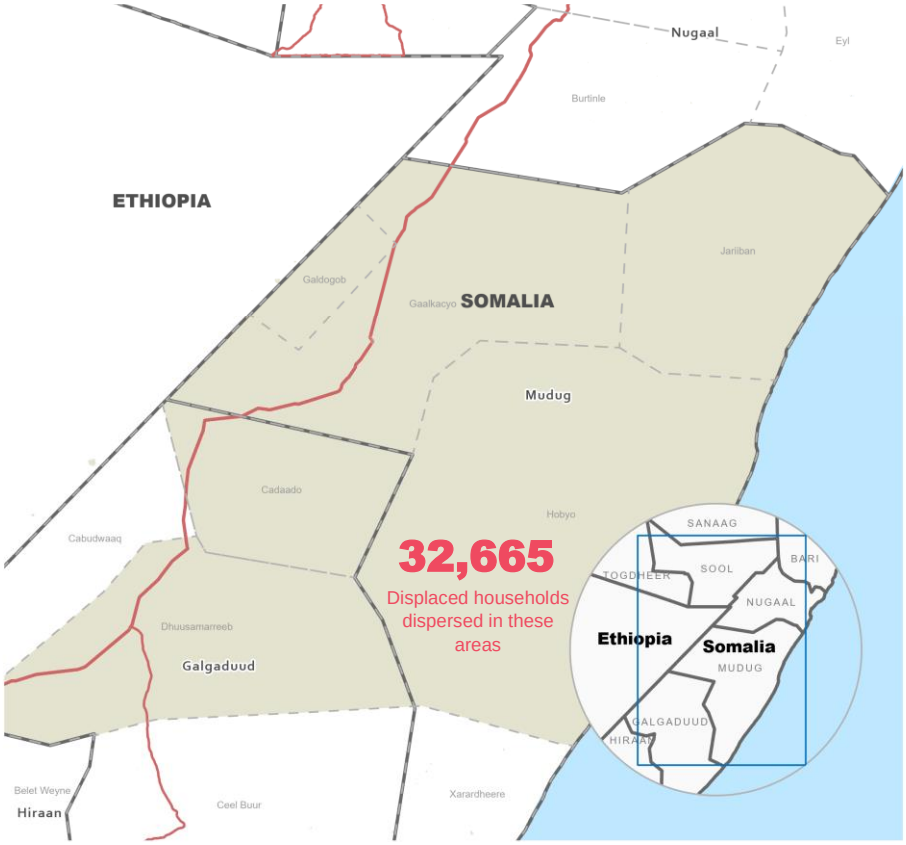
Severe drought and insecurity in Galmudug State results in the displacement of 195,990 individuals

Displaced Families	**32,665**
Displaced Individuals	**195,990**
Deaths	**10**
Injuries	**3**
Coordinates	Hobyo-5.34903, 48.52893 Dhusamareb-5.53646, 46.38994
Incident Date	30 January 2022



Background

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has monitored large-scale population displacements within Galmudug State due to the ongoing drought. The lack of pasture and water has led to a significant increase in food insecurity in Galmudug State, which remains the worst affected in terms of availability of pasture and water. Local authorities have also reported a significant decline in the market value of livestock due to unhealthy and malnourished livestock.

Galmudug State has experienced persistent droughts due to the failure of rainfall, an increase in the frequency and intensity of pre-long dry seasons as well as the pre-existing vulnerabilities of the affected communities. The majority of drought displaced persons are arriving in major urban centres in search of humanitarian assistance. From late December 2021 to January 2022, some 183,390 individuals (30,565 households) fled from villages in Dhusamareb, Guriel, Galkayo, Adado, Hobyo, South Jariban and South Goldodob. Furthermore, according to local authorities, locations such as Guriel and Abudwak are receiving displaced pastoralists who have lost their livestock in Ethiopia. According to reports, more than 36,520 goats and camels have died due to the lack of water and pasture. Additionally, children have reportedly dropped out of schools in search of scarce pasture and water. The situation will continue to worsen as the Jilal season (late December to March) is the driest and hottest season of the year.

#	Previous Location	Arrival Villages	Households
1	Dhusamareb district	Gadon	530
2		Mareergur	280
3		Faragoy	320
4		Higlale	280
5		Xananbure	700
6		Innamad	280
7		Afweyn	150
8	Guriel district	Balihood	900
9		Dabare	1,300
10		Balicad	1,500
11		Laanle	1,300
12		Bag	200
13		Hudule	800
14	Abudwak district	Abudwak town	3,800
15		Ceelasha Biyaha	580
16		Dabad	620
17		Hirale	500
18		Hurshe	300

Armed conflict and insecurity have negatively affected already vulnerable agricultural and pastoral livelihoods leading to continued displacement. On 7 January, Al-Shabab militants attacked Baxdo and Adha-Kibir towns, resulting in the displacement of 12,600 people to Adado, Ardho, Gubaa-Baxdo, Kaxando, Balicaano, Gof-saar and other surrounding villages in Adado district. The attack resulted in the death of 10 civilians and injury of three civilians. The armed group has also restricted movement of people and goods along the main road from Mogadishu to Galmudug.

#	Previous Location	Arrival Villages	Households
19	Galkayo district	Galkayo IDPs	2,100
20		Galkayo Villages	6,285
21	Adado District	Adado IDPs and Villages	5,200
22	Hobyo District	Hobyo IDPs and Villages	3,850
23	South-Jariban	Af-barwaqo	890
			32,665 (approximately 195,990 individuals)

So far, conflict-displaced families have not received any assistance, however NRC through UNHCR funding has registered 1,735 drought-affected households in Galmudug to receive cash for Non-Food Items (each household will receive USD 100).

Protection Issues

- **Child protection issues:** Many children have reportedly dropped out of school to earn a daily income and search for water and pasture. Displaced children also face a range of protection concerns, including forced marriage, family separation, and sexual assault.
- **Heightened protection risks:** Exposure to protection risks for elderly, women, and children, particularly gender-based violence (GBV), such as rape and physical assaults. Protection concerns are likely to increase for all groups, mostly manifesting as negative coping strategies, especially for young women as household situations deteriorate due to worsening drought.
- **Human rights violations:** Increased abductions, abuse, harassment and restriction of movement of affected populations by Al-Shabab have been reported.

Urgent Needs

Food | Emergency Shelter | Non-Food Item | Communal Latrine | Safe Drinking Water | Treated Mosquito Net

Affected populations fetching water from a berkad in Dayano village, Adado

A berkad in Galgalad village being used by both the residents and livestock.

The PRMN (Protection & Return Monitoring Network) is a UNHCR-led project which identifies and reports on displacements as well as protection risks and incidents underlying such population movements. On behalf of UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 38 local partners in the field in Somalia (South Central regions, Puntland and Somaliland) undertake data gathering (primarily through interviews with affected communities and key informants) and monitoring at strategic locations.

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

Implementing Partner
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL