

PRMN FLASH REPORT

DROUGHT UPDATE 1/2017

27 January 2017

New movements caused by drought in South & Central Somalia

Based on ongoing reports from PRMN partners in the field, at least 30,790 individuals (approximately 5,132 households (HH)) have been reported as displaced due to the ongoing drought in the period 1-22 January 2017.

1. Mogadishu arrivals ¹

Between 18 and 22 January about 124 households displaced by drought were reported as reaching Mogadishu from Xabiiboyaal, Cadaad-Gari, Gur-baan, Aqab-taag and Dacaaraha, Idale, Safar-Noleys, Bay, and Lower Shabelle regions. They have joined the following IDP settlements: Danyar, Cambar, Fuley Ddheer, Xabib, and Boqolson. So far this month, more than 8,298 individuals displaced by drought have arrived in Mogadishu.

2. Gedo arrivals and movements to Ethiopia

In the period 1-22 January, movements have been reported as a result of the effects of a shortage of water, crop failure, and loss of livestock from Bay ², Bakool ³ and Gedo ⁴ with those displaced reaching many parts of Gedo region. In Dollow, 546 individuals were monitored crossing the border toward Ethiopia; while 3536 individuals reached Luuq; 1,204 individuals reached Bardhere, and 104 individuals arrived in Beledhawa.

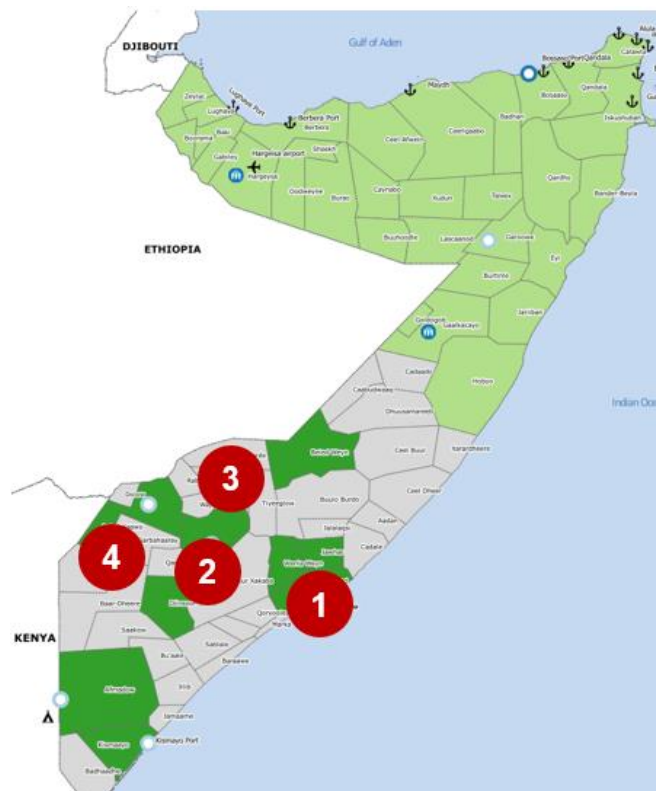
3. Baidoa arrivals ²

As of 22 January 2017, more than 7,000 arrivals had been recorded in Baidoa having covered the distance on foot, in donkey carts and trucks. Most of these households (800) have joined IDP settlements in Baidoa including Kormari, Hanano 2, Alla Weyn, Salaamey Idaale, Idaale 1, and Alla Amin. Eighty percent (80%) of the newly displaced households originate from villages in the Bay region.

4. Bay region - Al-Shabaab ²

Other reports from the field indicate that drought coupled with heavy "taxation" by Al-Shabaab had led to significant displacement in many parts of Bay region especially Dinsoor and Qansahdhere. Qansahdhere and Dinsoor districts remain effectively isolated by Al-Shabaab with few goods going in or out of the two districts.

Map of regions mentioned in this report



The PRMN (Protection & Return Monitoring Network) is a UNHCR-led project which acts as a platform for identifying and reporting on displacements (including returns) of populations. The network also identifies and reports on protection risks and incidents underlying such movements.

On behalf of UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and 39 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. Reports from local partners are verified by the NRC and outputs are reviewed by UNHCR prior to publication.

Tracking and publishing these displacement summaries broadens insight into population movements for analytical and programmatic purposes. PRMN has the capacity to report on the more significant population movements across Somalia but the country context may limit the network's temporal and geographic coverage.

This 'flash' report highlights only a selection of movements identified as being drought related – some of these reports may not be verified independently by UNHCR.