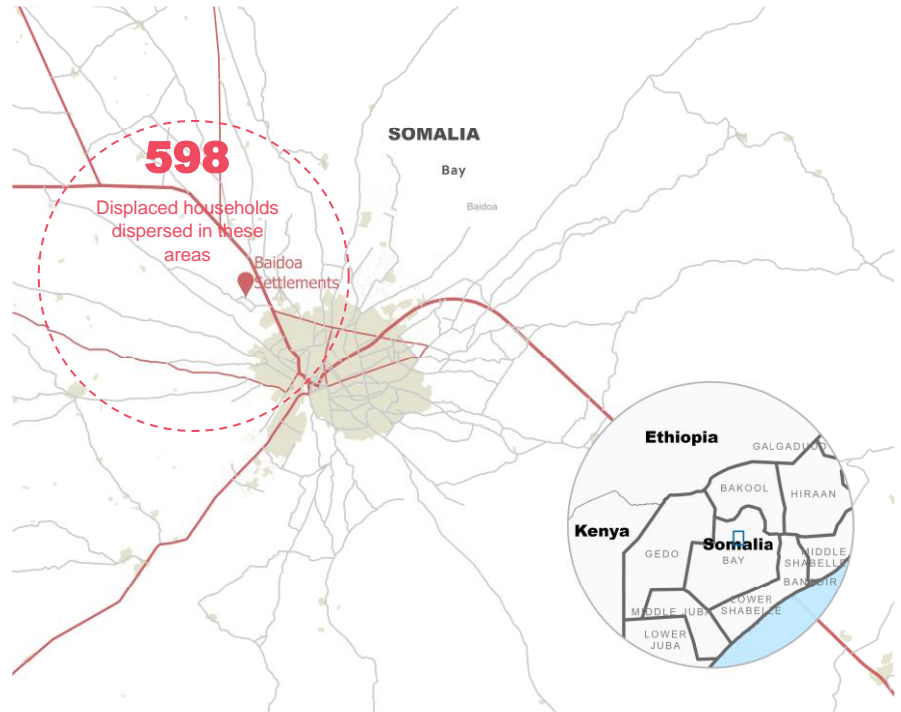
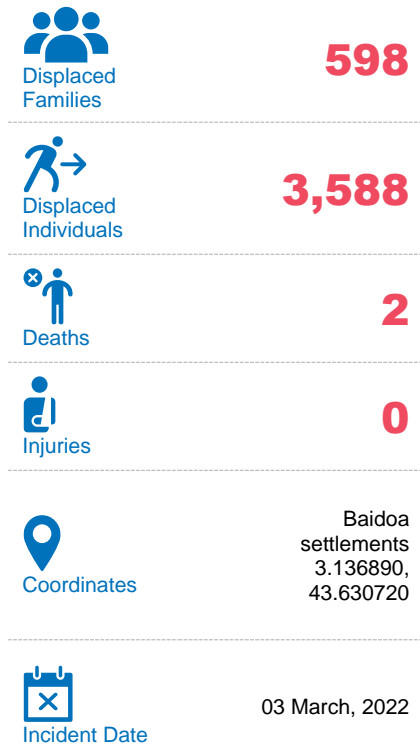


Baidoa receives 3,588 new arrivals from Bakool region due to worsening drought situation.



Background

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has monitored a growing number of displacements due to the worsening drought situation in Bakool region of the Southwest State of Somalia. An estimated **598 households** (3,588 individuals) have been reported displaced to Baidoa due to drought and increased insecurity. Some of the arrivals left their homes on 23 February arriving a week later in Baidoa, while more people are expected to arrive in the coming days/weeks. Majority of the newly displaced are children, elderly people as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. The newly displaced families have set up makeshift shelters in their newly established settlements of Wayaama-Gubey, Qaydar-Ade, War-dhujiley, and War-rajiin increasing IDP sites from 572 to 576 sites in Baidoa. The IDPs are therefore exposed to the scorching heat of the Jilaal season and do not provide adequate shelter from the elements.

#	Previous Locations	Arrival Locations	Households
1		Qaydar-Ade settlement	285
2	Rabdhure, Waajid, and Hudur districts of Bakool region	War-Dhajiiley settlement	138
3		War-rajiin settlement	50
4		Wayaama Gubey settlement	125
Total		598 Households (Approximately 3,588 individuals)	

The displaced communities from Rabdhure, Hudur and Waajid districts of Bakool region are reported to have travelled on donkey-carts and on foot. Two women were reported to have died due to hunger on their way to Baidoa. According to the communities interviewed, the regions that hosted the displaced populations (mostly agro-pastoralist) had not experienced rainfalls for seven consecutive seasons except for the Deyr season in 2020. Most of their livestock that includes camels, cattle and goats had been destroyed by the drought. During a monitoring visit, the field monitors encountered a 60-year-old man who had lost around 200 goats (about 95% of his stock) in Baidoa. So far, no humanitarian support has been provided

Protection Issues

- **Heightened vulnerabilities:** majority of the most vulnerable displaced population include children, the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers who reportedly had to travel long distance (over 180kms) either on donkey-carts or on foot under harsh weather condition.
- **Violence against women:** the lack of adequate physical protection continues to expose women and girls to heightened risks of gender-based violence and this situation is expected to increase as the drought situation worsens. Urgent humanitarian intervention is required to mitigate current risks address identified protection gaps and respond to emergency basic needs of the displaced populations.

Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water



Treated Mosquito Net



PRMN field monitors and NRC field focal persons visiting newly established IDPs in Baidoa

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

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