7,428 individuals displaced to Dollow and Kismayo due to worsening drought situation and increased insecurity

**Displaced Families**

1,238

**Displaced Individuals**

7,428

**Civilian Deaths**

21

**Injuries**

9

**Coordinates**

Dollow: 42.07617, 4.16358
Kismayo: 42.19555, -0.49044

**Incident Date**

18-21 August 2022

---

**Background**

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) reported increased population movement due to the worsening drought situation in villages surrounding Dollow town and increased insecurity in Kismayo. Between 18 and 21 August, PRMN monitors in Dollow reported the displacement of 670 drought-affected families (approx. 4,020 individuals), including pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to IDP settlements in Dollow district. The newly displaced families moved long distances from Bakalka, Baqdad/Luquneeli, Cel-ure, Duuray, Garas Madow, Buulo Ajusi, Burgho, Cali-Makino, Don-magille and Dhurey. Most affected families travel in the morning and at night using donkey carts. So far, Zamzam foundation has provided food aid to 500 drought-affected families, while the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has provided cash and food to some affected households in Dollow. According to the local authorities, the affected families are at risk of starvation due to lack of food and water.

Furthermore, an additional 568 households (approx. 3,408 individuals) have been displaced due to growing insecurity in Kismayo. According to local leaders, families affected have been displaced into neighbouring towns, namely Yaaqbishar, Abdi dhore and Bulo Haji villages. PRMN monitors received unconfirmed reports that non-state actors have planted a significant number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) along the Kismayo-Afmadow road. The Jubaland security forces have launched attacks on the bases of the non-state actors. Since the attacks, local communities have received threats forbidding the use of the road. Additionally, 21 civilians were killed and nine civilians were injured during the attacks, including women and young children. Most victims were using small vans to go to Dhobley and Afmadow.
Protection Issues

- **Lack of adequate housing and essential services**: Displaced families are living in makeshift shelters with no access to basic services. Most of the displaced individuals, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and elderly persons are exposed to protection risks due to the lack of proper shelter and privacy in overcrowded IDP settlements.

- **Violence against women**: Due to the long distances travelled, women and children are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

- **Killings**: There were reportedly 21 deaths and nine injuries among civilians during the attacks in Kismayo, including women and young children. Most victims were using small vans to go to Dhobley and Afmadow.

- **Child protection issues**: PRMN monitors in Kismayo identified five unaccompanied and separated children.

- **Arrest and detention**: Eight individuals were reportedly abducted by non-state actors in Kismayo.

**Urgent Needs**

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

The PRMN 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

Fig 1: Displaced family in Kaxarey IDP site in Dollow

Fig 2: Destruction of vehicle in Kismayo due to IED attack