





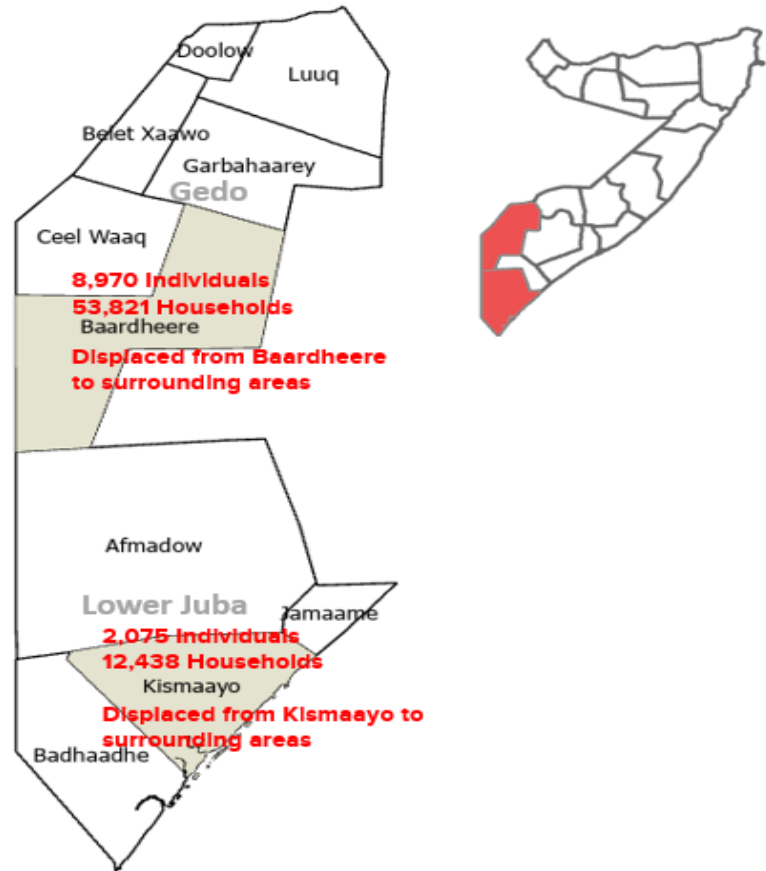


Flooding displaces More Than 66,000 Individuals in Baardheere and Kismaayo Districts, Jubaland State, Somalia.

	11,043
Displaced Families	
	66,259
Displaced Individuals	
	0
Deaths	
	57
Injuries	
	Kismaayo (Lat:0.34185 (Long:48.521) Baardheere 2.3390° N, 42.2880° E
Coordinates	
	8th -10th Nov,2023
Incident Date	



Background

A heavy rainfall for over two consecutive days in the Kismaayo district has resulted in the displacement of 2,075 households, affecting approximately 12,438 individuals. The intensity of the downpour caused extensive damage to community shelters, wells, latrines, and obstructed people's movement. The most severely impacted are IDPs and part of host communities, particularly Kamtirey, Haji Wayne, Horseed, Yemani, Tariiqane, Alaqabe, and Galbet IDP sites and villages.

The floods have uprooted residents from their homes, resulting in the displaced population seeking refuge in neighboring areas less affected by the floods within Dalxiiska, Luglow, Galbet, Baligaduud, Abdalle Birrole villages, and other designated IDP sites. The temporary shelters of the displaced individuals were demolished by flash floods, compelling many to now live in open spaces in their new locations, exposing them to protection risks.

#	District	Previous Location	IDP Sites	Households
1	Kismaayo	Kmatirey IDP site	Dalxiiska	113
2	Kismaayo	Horseed & Yemani IDP sites	Dalxiiska	700
3	Kismaayo	Haji weyne IDP site	Luglow	905
5	Kismaayo	Tariiqane/Ejale 1&2 IDP site	Galbet	357
6	Baardheere	New Bulagadud	Bulagaduud	980
7	Baardheere	Gurmadka & Yaqbashir	Abdalla Birrole	218
8	Baardheere	Wadajir	Hawlwadag/hurayne	574
9	Baardheere	Masawa	Hilaac	688
10	Baardheere	Kaskey	Howlwadaag	349
11	Baardheere	Kaskey-Hilobaneed	Bulo-laysaan	134
12	Baardheere	Buulo-garas	Bulo-laysaan	762
14	Baardheere	Waabari	Hawlwadaag	372
15	Baardheere	Buloo-gumar	Bulo-laysaan	987
16	Baardheere	Horseed	Sarinley	482
17	Baardheere	Bulo-kurmaan	Aaminay	126
18	Baardheere	Bakal	Hureyna	1,31
19	Baardheere	Bulowayne	Hiroshiid	756
20	Baardheere	Dhoobley	Bulo-	882
21	Baardheere	Bacildley	Hiloshid	475
22	Baardheere	Caanoole	Kukati	465
23	Baardheere	Iftin/Hilac IDP	Waberi/Bulokaskey	587

Total 11,043 HHs with estimated 66,259 Individuals

In addition, the floods have affected the Baardheere district, Gedo region, where a total of 8,970 households, estimated at 53,821 individuals, mainly from IDP sites such as Wadajir, Masawa, Kaskey, Iftin, and Hillac villages, have fled from their homes. They are currently residing temporarily in less affected places like Hawl Wagaag, Hilaac, Bulolaysan, and Sarinley village. The flooded waters have cut the main Baardheere bridge, leaving many people stranded in the west without access to essential needs like food, medical assistance, and shelter, putting them at risk of food insecurity and other life-threatening conditions.

The current living conditions in Baardheere and Kismayo pose threats, including exposure to harsh weather conditions, psychological distress, increased risks of family and child separations, potential theft of remaining properties, and a heightened risk of gender-based violence, particularly against women and girls.

The displaced population face a shortage of adequate latrines, leading to open defecation in waterlogged areas. This unsanitary practice increases the risk of waterborne diseases, stressing the urgent need for improved hygiene facilities and sanitation measures in flooded areas.

Protection Risks

- **Theft, extortion, forced eviction or destruction of personal property:** The floods resulted in the destruction of temporary shelters: leaving many households without adequate housing. The destruction of shelter has heightened the vulnerability of the affected population and has exposed them to the elements and threats to their safety and theft of their belongings.
- **Psychological/ emotional abuse of inflicted distress:** Forced displacement and the loss of homes has contributed to heightened psychological distress among the affected population.
- **Child and Forced Family Separation:**



Pic 1: Displaced IDP's constructing a temporary shelter in Horseed IDP Camp.

- Displacement and infrastructural damage has led to increased risks of family and child separations, with individuals seeking refuge in different locations. This has resulted in 15 children becoming separated from their family and caregivers during the flooding.
- **Gender-Based Violence:** The exposure of women and girls sheltering in open living conditions has increased the risk and incidences of gender-based violence.
- **Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access:** Inadequate latrines and lack of services has resulted in open defecation posing health risks.

Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Protection



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water

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



From the People of Japan

