

Floods in Baidoa displace 74,000 people and impede access to the affected population.


12,350

Displaced Families


74,000

Displaced Individuals


11

Deaths


15

Injuries



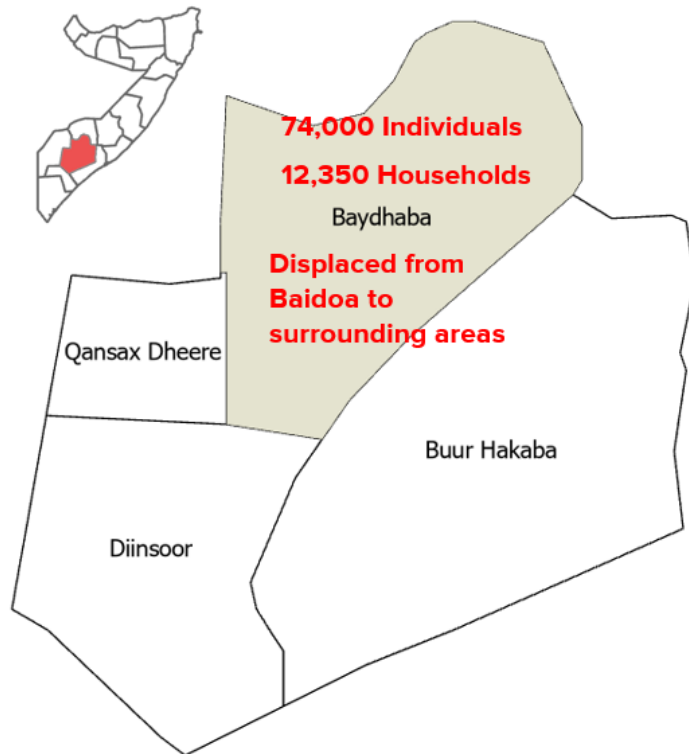
Coordinates

Baidoa
Balanbasha:
 Lat: 3.091361667
 Log: 43.625385

Sarman2:
 Lat:3.12651
 Log: 43.67402667


Incident Date

30 October – 08 November



Background

Recent heavy rains in Baidoa, Bay Region, have resulted in (approximately 74,000 individuals) in Howl Wadaag, Horseed, Berdaale, and Isha IDP sites. In addition to the internally displaced households, an additional 22,190 households, comprising approximately 133,140 individuals within the host community of Baidoa were also affected.

The flooding worsened the living conditions for the most vulnerable individuals, including lactating/expecting mothers, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

devastating floods, displacing 12,350 households

#	Previous Location	Arrival location	Households
1	Howl Wadaag	Within Howl wadaag	3,407 HHs
2	Horseed	Within Horseed	3,783HHs
3	Berdaale	Within Berdaale	2,560 HHs
4	Isha	Within Isha	2,600 HHs

12,350 households (approximately 74,000 individuals)

Protection Risks:

- Unlawful impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege, and forced displacement:** The flooding led to the forced displacement of numerous households and individuals, particularly impacting vulnerable groups such as lactating/expecting mothers, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Theft, extortion, forced eviction, or destruction of personal property:** The floods led to the destruction of personal property and caused extensive damage to more than 2,000 shelters and 720 communal latrines in Baidoa, significantly deteriorating living conditions, physical safety, and hygiene standards.

- Discrimination and stigmatization and denial of resources, opportunities, services, and/or humanitarian access:** The primary Mogadishu-Baidoa Road sustained significant damage at Jame' village in the Buurhakaba district, hampering the movement of residents and access to critical areas, including markets and healthcare facilities.

- Gender-based violence (GBV):**

During emergencies, displaced women and girls are at an increased risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse, including domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment, and exploitation, due to the scarcity of essential resources, disruption to community services, and weakened infrastructure, including health and legal systems, as well as weakened community and social support networks



Pic 1: Rama Adey settlement from which all its residents had been displaced.



Pic 2: Displaced IDPs outside Kormari IDP site.

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


**NORWEGIAN
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the People of Japan
