





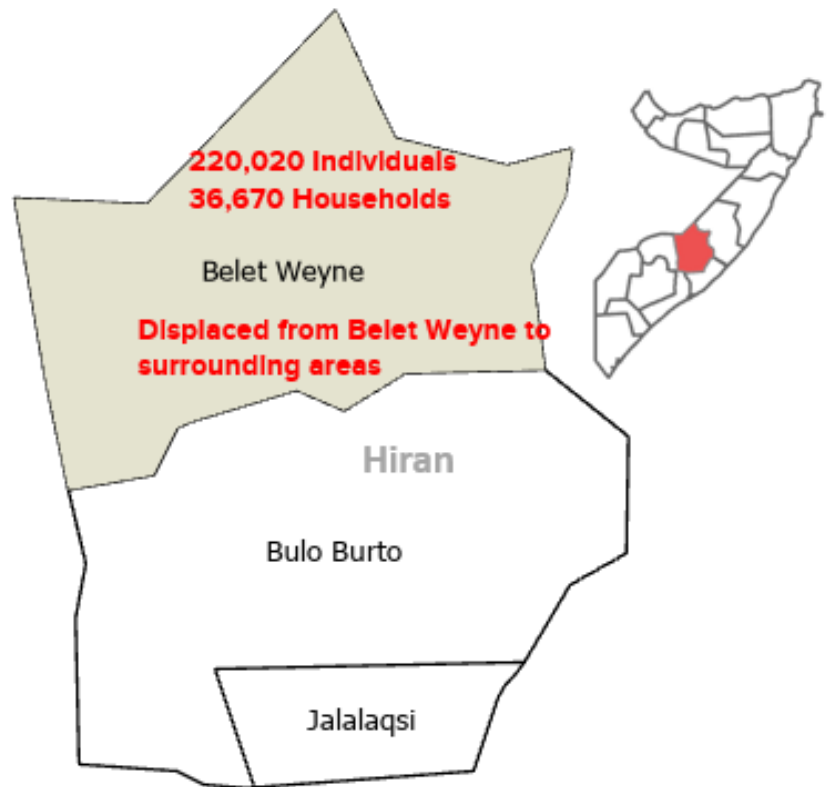


Floods displace over 200,000 individuals in Belet Weyne District, Hirshabelle State.

	36,670
Displaced Families	
	220,020
Displaced Individuals	
	4
Deaths	
	0
Injuries	
	Coordinates
Howlwadaag: Lat:4.7551436 Long:45.1872838 Kooshin: Lat:4.7465153 Long:45.2117878 Darusalam: Lat: 4.760175, Long: 45.171232 El Jalle: Lat: 4.745048, Long: 45.237823	
	Incident Date
November 8 - 13, 2023,	



Background

Between 8 and 12 November 2023, heavy rainfall caused the Shabelle river to breach its banks leading to the flooding in Belet Weyne district. This led to widespread destruction, affecting farms and public infrastructure. Houses, crops, and livestock were swept away by the floodwaters. A large proportion of the town was submerged, residents, including those from IDP sites, were compelled to evacuate. More than 36,670 households, approximately 220, 020 individuals, had to leave their homes due to the flooding. The flooding also resulted in the death of 4 persons.

#	Previous Location	Arrival Location	Households
1	Kooshin	El-Jalle	12,500
2	Kooshin	Farah Afi/Dangadudu	6,760
3	Hawo Tako	Mareerta/Jawil	2,500
4	Koshin	Shirkano	3,000
5	Howlwadaag	Wadajir/Darusalam	2,110
6	Buundowayn	El-Gal/Hundulay	4,500
7	Buundowayn	Buloyacqub	5,300
36,670 - Households (approximately 220,020 individuals)			

The villages most affected are Kooshin, Howlwadag, Hawo Tako, and Buundowayn. To escape the floods, people moved to higher areas with less flooding, such as El-Jalle, Farah Afi, El Gal/ Hundulay, Buloyacqub, Wadajir and Darusalam.

The intense floods destroyed most shelters in the worst-hit areas, leaving many people exposed to the harsh weather. These include vulnerable individuals such as children, women, the elderly, and those with specific needs.

Protection Risks:

- **Theft, extortion, forced eviction, and/or destruction of personal property:** Vulnerable women, the elderly, and children are among the displaced; they have lost most of their necessities, such as food, utensils, latrines, and shelters in the flooding. The displaced are now required to live in open-air spaces

and under trees while the rain continues, exposing them to theft, unsafe, and unsanitary living conditions. Cases of child neglect and other child protection risks were also reported.

- **Gender Based Violence (GBV):** The affected population lack essential resources and services including shelter. This has increased the risk of GBV particularly for women and girls who are among the population required to sleep in open air. The existing community-based safety structures have also broken down due to the displacement, increasing the risk and community response to the incidents of GBV including sexual exploitation, abuse, and domestic violence.

Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Protection



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



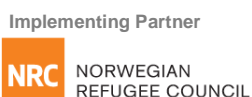
Safe Drinking Water



Flash flood at Najah IDP Camp, Koshin, Beledweyne

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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