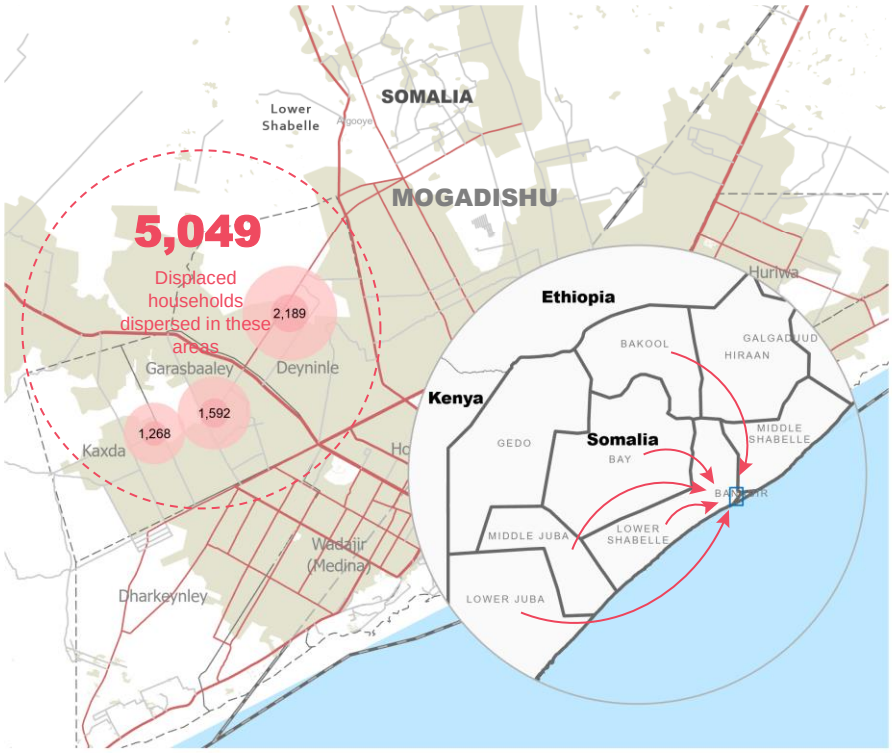
30,294 new displacements caused by drought in Mogadishu

Displaced Families	5,049
Displaced Individuals	30,294
Deaths	0
Injuries	3
Coordinates	2.067809, 45.232906
Incident Date	25 February 2022



Background

Based on ongoing reports from the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) partners in the field, at least 30,294 individuals (approximately 5,049 households) have been reportedly displaced due to the ongoing drought in the first three weeks of February in Mogadishu. Mogadishu is one of the main centres receiving a large influx of IDPs displaced due to drought and other conditions including insecurity and forced evictions. More than 50,000 individuals were recorded to have arrived in Mogadishu in February, including 30,294 individuals affected by the ongoing prolonged drought.

The PRMN observed a spike of new arrivals in Mogadishu partly attributed to the ongoing drought situation in Middle/Lower Juba, Lower/Middle Shebelle, Bakool, and Bay regions. The displaced new arrivals are currently living among the host communities in Kaxda, Daynile and Garasbalay areas in Mogadishu. The ongoing drought related displacement is causing overcrowding in IDP sites and settlements exacerbating the poor conditions of the IDP sites in Mogadishu.

#	Previous Location	Arrival location	Households
1	Middle and Lower Juba, Lower and Middle Shebelle, Bakool, and Bay regions	Jidka sodonka/Garasbaley	192
2		Bangala/Daynille	156
3		Baydhabo-Yaray/Garasbaley	336
4		Cel-Dacas /Garasbaley	251
5		Halgan/Daynille	76
6		Igadaba-Gey /Daynille	748
7		Igahorgey/Daynille	664
8		Kalkaal/Garasbaley	244
9		Kordamac/Daynille	545
10		Macaani/Garasbaley	222
11		Section one/Kaxda	1,025
12		Section three/Kaxda	243
13		Tabelaha /Garasbaley	161
14		Waydow /Garasbaley	186
	5,049 households (approximately 30,294 individuals)		

The displaced families have no adequate shelters as most of them came with nothing and are therefore unable to cope in the IDP sites. A considerable number of the IDPs arrived by foot walking long distance due to their inability to afford paying transport. Majority of the displaced families have lost their livelihoods, while some arrived to access humanitarian assistance in the city, however, did not receive any form of assistance since their arrival. Some of the families are sending their girls and boys to engage in casual work in order to meet the basic needs of their families, hence exposing young children to different forms of violence, abuse and exploitation.

The new arrivals are sheltering under trees in open areas and rely on makeshift shelters made of tattered materials. Families are at risk of forced eviction as newly displaced households have joined IDP sites with insecure tenure agreements and water shortages which may lead to conflict and tensions in the existing IDP settlements due to pressure on limited resources.

Protection Issues

- **Civilian casualties during movement:** a mother and her two children were wounded as a result of explosion during their relocation to a new site at Gacal IDP site in Daynille.
- **Increased exposure to protection risks**: exposure to protection risks for women and children due to lack of proper shelter and privacy in overcrowded IDP settlements. Girls and boys remain vulnerable and susceptible to rape, gender-based violence and physical assault.
- **Heightened vulnerabilities:** majority of the displaced population are women, children, elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers, who are the most vulnerable groups affected by the ongoing drought.
- **Increase risks of forced eviction:** a number of families have been forcibly evicted from their current dwellings - more than 2,200 drought affected displaced persons out of the 16,386 persons have been evicted in Mogadishu, in the month of February 2022 (Source HLP sub cluster Feb 2022). Some of these sites include Basra, Bood and Juqow among others

Urgent Needs

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

New arrivals at open air with no access to housing facilities

Some of the new arrivals in Mogadishu sheltering under trees

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

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency

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