




# More than 29,000 new arrivals in Mogadishu due to drought

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4,843  
 Displaced Families


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29,058  
 Displaced Individuals


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0  
 Deaths

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- 
0  
 Injuries

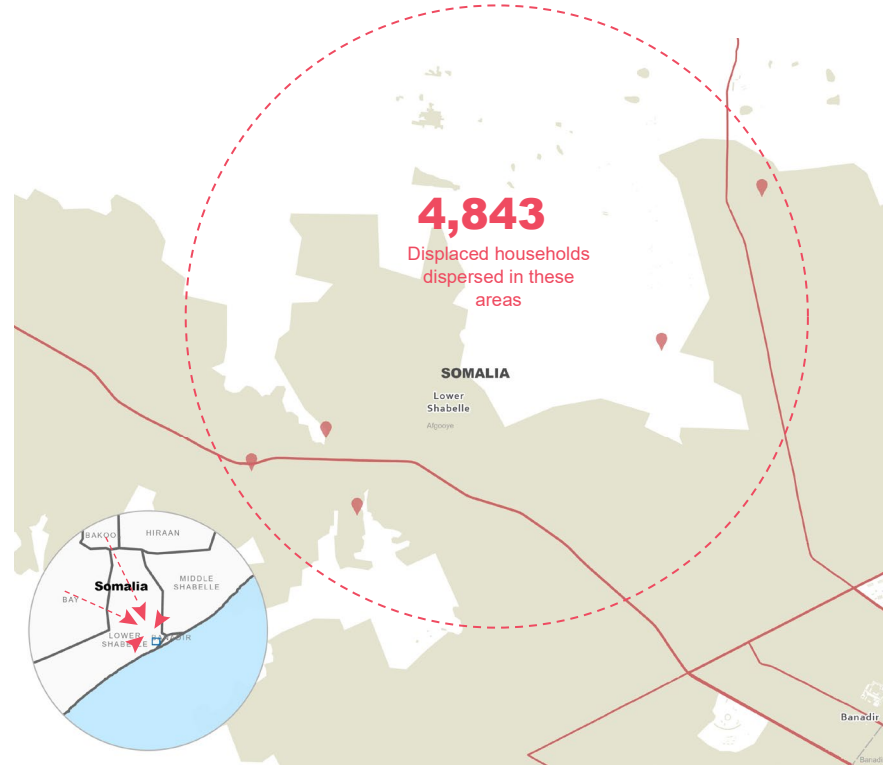
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Current locations  
 2.071548/45.241387  
 2.067809/45.232906  
 2.081637/45.279647  
 2.099154/45.291083  
 2.062738/45.244939

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08th June 2022  
 Incident Date



## Background

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has observed a noticeable trend in the increase of new arrivals in Mogadishu.

More than 4,843 newly displaced families (29,058 individuals) were recorded arriving in Mogadishu in the first week of June, due to the worsening drought. Majority of the arrivals are people who could not travel at the onset of the drought due to either anticipating early rains or expecting support. Some of the interviewed people reported fear of arrest and lack of transport as hinderance to traveling. Transportation regulations are reported to have been currently eased by non-state actors. Majority of the displaced families fled from Lower Shebelle, Bay and Bakol regions and joined IDP settlements in Kaxda, Garasbalay and Daynile districts.

#	Previous Locations	Arrival Locations	Households
1		Ceeldacas/Garasbalay	386
2		Baidoa Yaray/Garasbalay	106
3		Forilow/Garasbalay	41
4		Igadabagey/Garasbalay	654
5		Macane area/Garasbalay	995
6		Waydow area/Garasbalay	986
7		Tabelaha/Garasbalay	71
8	Lower and Middle Shebelle, Bakool, and Bay regions	Igadabagey/Daynile	187
9		Ha-Idhafin/Daynile	35
10		Igahorgay/Daynile	187
11		Kordhamac/Daynile	166
12		Halgan/Daynile	250
13		Bangala/Daynile	106
14		Secion one/Kaxda	410
15		section three/Kaxda	263
16		Wadada 30/Kaxda	386
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,843 Households (Approximately 29,058 individuals)</b>	

The situation of the displaced families is grim as a considerable number of families have either left behind or sold their properties for transportation. One of the displaced individuals said *“The drought has consumed our livestock and some of our neighbours have lost family members, making us scared to wait for the same fate. We, therefore, decided to flee to join the IDPs in Mogadishu in search for humanitarian assistance though, my hope has diminished as we are in the sixth day and yet to receive assistance”*.

About six new IDP settlements have been formed in the first week of June. They include: Mushani, Libantoy, Awbore, Cano-Way, Qeyle-weyn and Kamad IDP settlements. The new arrivals are confronted by complex land related issues involving tenure insecurity,

multiple ownership claims and lack of understanding of land related challenges in Mogadishu, exposing them to risks of forced eviction. The displaced households, therefore, live in makeshifts shelter made of sticks and tattered clothes. Majority of the displaced persons are pregnant and lactating mothers, children, and elderly people showing symptoms of malnutrition. Some children are reportedly experiencing acute watery diarrhoea. No humanitarian assistance has been reported so far.

## Protection Issues

- **Child protection issues:** a significant number of children have been separated from their homes and subjected to child labor.
- **Heightened protection risks:** the lack of adequate physical protection continues to expose women and girls to heightened risks of gender-based violence. Women and girls lack privacy and dignity as they sleep in open areas. It is anticipated that the situation could deteriorate further as the drought worsens. Humanitarian intervention is therefore needed to mitigate current risks and address identified protection gaps, for instance, there are unconfirmed cases of sexual abuse.
- **Shelter:** currently families live in unsecured makeshift shelters, leaving them vulnerable to theft incidents, particularly at night. Some displaced families have opted to squat in undocumented land and or without the knowledge of the landlord which exposes them further to protection risks, including physical assault.
- **Lack of access to basic services:** affected communities have not received humanitarian or government assistance since their arrival in the current location.

## Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water



Treated Mosquito Net



New arrivals before constructing new makeshifts

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](mailto:SOMMOPMN@UNHCR.ORG)

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