





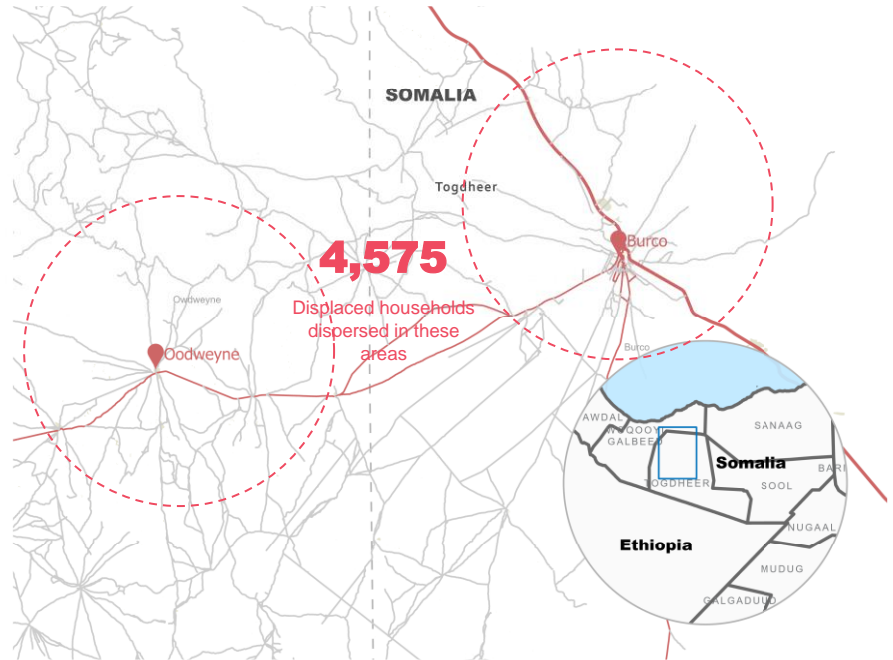


27,450 individuals displaced due to intensifying drought in Burco and Oodweyne districts, Togdheer region

	4,575
Displaced Families	
	27,450
Displaced Individuals	
	0
Deaths	
	0
Injuries	
	Burco 9.5259° N, 45.5346° E Oodweyne 9.4102° N, 45.0630° E
Coordinates	
	15 January - 27 February 2022
Incident Date	



Background

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) partner in Togdheer region and Caynabo district reported 4,575 households (approximately 27,450 individuals) displaced between 15 January and 27 February 2022, due to the intensified drought. Majority of the newly displaced are pastoralists. Some of them have settled in existing IDP settlements i.e. Oodweyne, Ceel-xume, Qoyta, Qoryaale, Nasiye, Gebo-gebo, Haradda, Fiqi-ayyub, Duruqsi, Dhoqoshay, Balidhiig villages and Burco in Oodweyne and Burco districts, while others have settled in the nearest villages in search of water, food and protection hence exerting a strain on the already poor social services.

PRMN field monitors reported that most people are arriving on foot while others are arriving with rented trucks from remote villages including Ali-ciise, Yucub yaboh, Gashamo, Dhoqshey, Sibidhley, Candhodhex, Jama qamar, Qaloocan, Baliweyd, Taalo buur, Bali Calanle, Ina- afmadobe, Suryo, Cadaw yurura, balihiile, Bali calanle, Waraabeye, Laandheere, Qansaxa, Qoor maygaag, Cagaarey. Dawdama, Gaadle, Kal qudhun, ateenka, In afamadbe, Xaydh ducato, Libaaxle, Cagararan, dabaqabad, Heere, Qudhac safar, Bali weyne, Beerato, Xaaxi, Liban Esse, Galooley, Duudweyn, Qaloocato, Mureec, Ina idifle, Kaladhac, Galooley, Ceel bilcinle, Bali muumin, Xaji salax, Buuraha, Saraar, Maygaag, Xuseen Xamar, Bilcil Wayso, Bisiqa, Goraya Xun, Jamalehe, ilcarmo, Madaxweynta, Caateeye, Warta xooga, Food cade, Bali Cabdi Xasan.

#	Previous Locations	Arrival Locations	Households
1	Aliciise, Yucub yaboh, Gashamo, Dhoqshey	Duruqsi	328
2	Sibidhley, Candhodhex, Jama qamar, Qaloocan	Dhoqoshay	310
3	Baliwey, Taalo buur, Bali Calanle.	Balidhiig	500
4	Ina- afmadobe, Suryo, Cadaw yurura, balihiile , Bali calanle, Waraabeye	Burco	257
5	Laandheere, Qansaxa, Qoor maygaag, Cagaarey. Dawdama.	Qoyta	200
6	Gaadle, Kal qudhun , ateenka, In afamadbe,	Qoryaale	220
7	Xaydh ducato, Libaaxle, Cagararan, dabaqabad, Heere, Qudhac safar, Bali weyne	Nasiye	800
8	Beerato, Xaaxi, Liban Esse, Galooley, Duudweyn, Qaloocato, Mureec	Oodweyne	450
9	Ina idifle, Kaladhac, Galooley, Ceel bilcinle, Bali muumin, Xaji salax	Ceel-xumo	300
10	Buuraha, Saraar, Maygaag	Gebo-gebo	300
11	Xuseen Xamar, Bilcil Wayso, Bisiqa, Goraya Xun.	Haradda	110
12	Jamalehe, ilcarmo, Madaxweynta, Caateeye, Warta xooga, Food cade, Bali Cabdi Xasan	Fiqi-Ayyub	800

4,575 Households (Approximately 27,450 individuals)

Majority of the displaced people live in open air and under trees therefore lacking essential basic infrastructure, such as shelter, and latrines. Some humanitarian agencies, the authorities, and private citizens are currently distributing water and food in some areas, however, the needs are vaster than the current provision of assistance.

Protection Issues

- **Heightened vulnerabilities:** Most of the displaced people are women, children and the elderly who have travelled on foot for long hours and have had to experience fatigue, hunger and thirst.
- **Child protection issues:** during and after displacement, children are most affected as they are reported to be neglected, loose access to education and exposed to further violence and abuse.
- **Violence against women:** vulnerable women and girls traveling long hours in search of food and water with no physical protection exposes them to heightened risks of sexual and gender-based violence which is anticipated to increase as the drought situation worsens. Humanitarian intervention is therefore required to mitigate current risks and address identified protection gaps.
- **Lack of access to an effective remedy:** affected communities have no access to justice at all, which is an indicator of a lack of access to an effective remedy.
- **Forced evictions:** the displaced communities face risks of forced eviction as they settle unknowingly on either private or public owned lands.

Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water



Treated Mosquito Net



Nasiye Village- displaced HHs from Libaaxle village arrived in Nasiye Village search water and food.



Children in search of water from water trucking donated by humanitarian agency in Ali Isse village.

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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