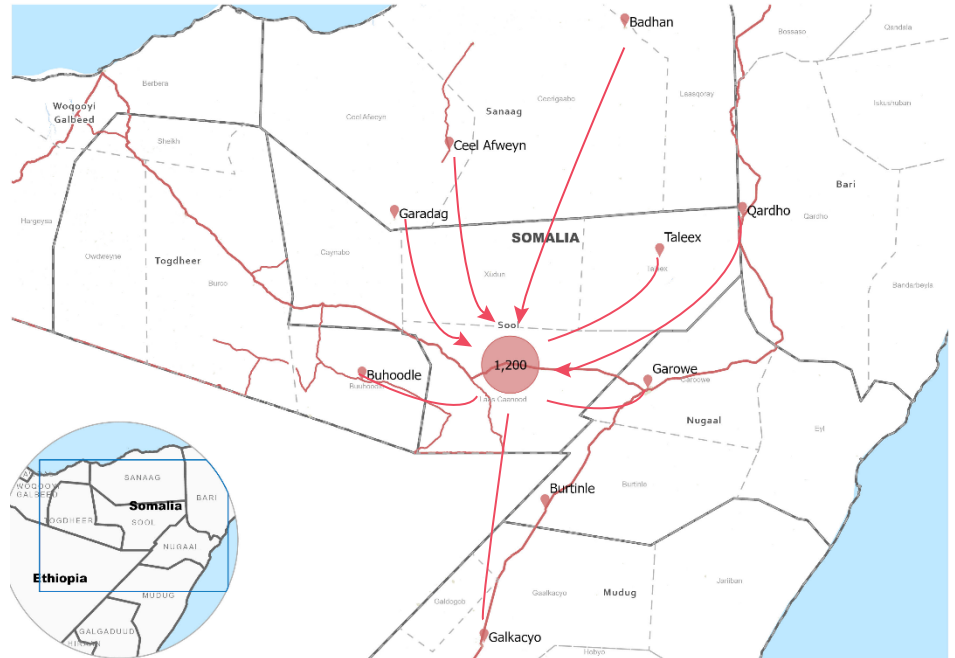
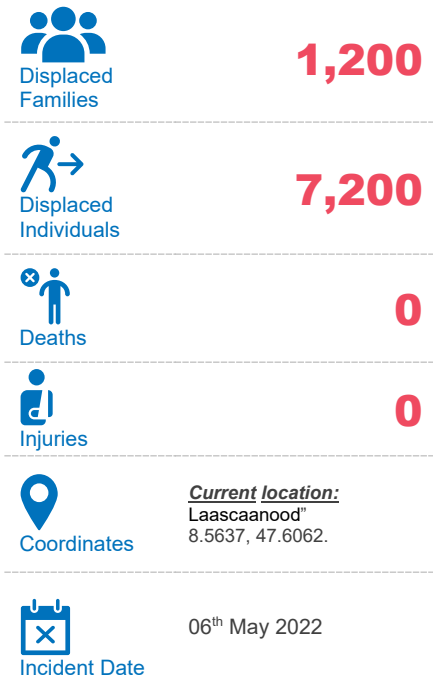


1,200 displaced due to drought in Las-Anod district, Sool region.



Background

The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has monitored and reported around 1,200 households (approximately 7,200 individuals) of drought affected pastoralists displaced from Hudun, Taleh, Badhan, El-afweyn, Gar-adag, Garowe, Burawadal, Burtinle, Qardho and Galkacyo districts in Sool, Sanaag, Mudug and Bari regions to Las-Anod district, Sool region. Surrounding areas of Las-Anod district have received moderate rains in May 2022, while most districts in Sanaag, Mudug, Bari and Nugal regions continue to experience dry spells resulting in the displacement of pastoral communities in search of water and pasture. The displaced people have arrived either in rented trucks or on camels and donkeys, having travelled 100 – 500 kilometers.

#	Previous Locations	Arrival Locations	Households
1	Hudun and Taleh	Tuulo-samakaab, Yeyle Dhaban-sar, Gorily Karin – gorfood and Karin-dabylweyn	395
2	Badhan, El-afweyn and Gar-adag	Oodagoye , Tulo-samakab, Las-Anod & Bali-hadhac	375
3	Garowe, Burawadal and Burtinle	Las-anod, Ganmbadhe Sax-dher, Karin – gorfood and Cagaare	150
4	Qardho	Odagoye, Tulo-samakab, Las-anod & Bali-hadhac	180
5	Galkacyo		100
Total		1,200 Households (Approximately 7,200 individuals)	

According to the Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) drought update, 15.5 million people have been affected by the drought so far in Somaliland, and there are significant gaps in the provision of water trucking, food assistance, protection, health and nutrition services. Most of the displaced people are living in the open air and under trees with their animals. No humanitarian assistance has so far been provided.

Protection Issues

- **Heightened vulnerabilities:** displaced people are mainly women, children and the elderly who arrive in bad conditions characterized by fatigue, hunger and thirst, after long hours of travel.
- **Child protection issues:** PRMN monitors reported that a number of children have been separated from families and close relatives exposing them to further risks of violence, abuse and exploitation.
- **Violence against women:** women and girls are exposed to heightened risks of gender-based violence due to lack of physical protection and limited access to basic services including food, water and firewood. This situation is anticipated to deteriorate further as the drought situation worsens. Humanitarian intervention is therefore required to mitigate current risks and address identified protection gaps.
- **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



Displaced Pastoralists with rented trucks in the surroundings of Las-Anod district

The 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

Implementing Partner

