


5,184 individuals were displaced due to drought in Mudug region

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864
 Displaced Families

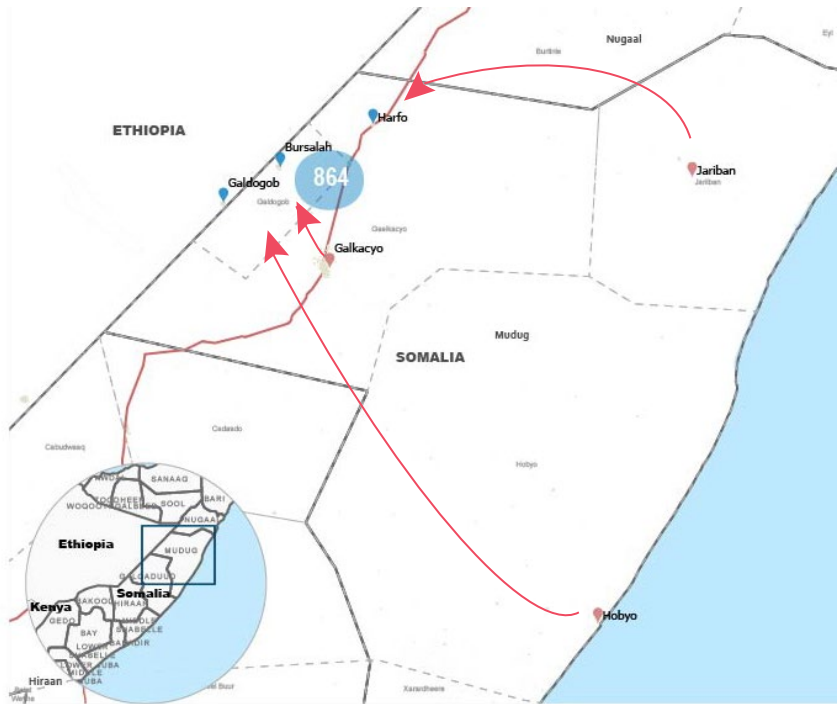
- 
5,184
 Displaced Individuals

- 
0
 Deaths

- 
0
 Injuries

- 
Bursalah,
Galdogob and
Harfo districts
 Coordinates

- 
12th June 2022
 Incident Date



Background

Based on reports from the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) partners in Mudug, at least 864 households (approximately 5,184 individuals) have been reportedly displaced due to drought between 9 and 11 June in the Mudug region. The displaced families from Hobyo, South Galkacyo, and Jariban districts in the Mudug region arrived in the Galdogob and Bursalah districts of northern Mudug region due to the worsening drought.

#	Previous Location	Arrival location	Households
	Hobyo, Jariban Galkacyo	Bursalah Galdogob and Harfo	864
864 households (approximately 5,184 individuals)			

The eastern and southern districts of the Mudug region have not received enough rain for almost two years, resulting in the nomadic populations moving to the northern parts of the region, especially Bursalah and Galdogob districts, which received some rains in late May 2022.

Families displaced from Hobyo district were previously displaced by the conflict between local people and armed groups last year and beginning of this year. According to PRMN field monitors in Galdogob and Bursalah districts, more than 864 households arrived in the rural areas of those districts in search of pasture and water for their livestock. Local and regional authorities have also confirmed that the displaced families urgently need food and water. Host communities led by local authorities began the distribution of food and water for the new arrivals. So far, 50 tanks of water and food packages have been distributed. Most of the displaced individuals are children and elderly persons. The families interviewed reported using rented cars to get to the new settlement. The local authorities further reported that the areas that recently received rains in the western parts of the Mudug region are relatively small and densely populated, pushing some families to move across the border to Ethiopia.

Protection Issues

- **Lack of basic services and adequate housing:** PRMN field monitors reported that the newly arrived families have no access to essential services, including adequate housing. The lack of adequate physical protection continues to expose women and girls to heightened sexual and gender-based violence risks. Humanitarian intervention is required to mitigate current threats and address identified protection gaps.
- **Child protection issues:** Due to the drought and movement of families, unaccompanied children living with other families are at increased risk of protection violations
- **GBV Risk:** Absence of proper shelter, families led by women or older persons are at risk of GBV violations

Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water



Treated Mosquito Net



Figure 1: Household items for the displaced families



Figure 2: New arrivals constructing new makeshift shelters



Figure 3: Water trucking for the new arrivals

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

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