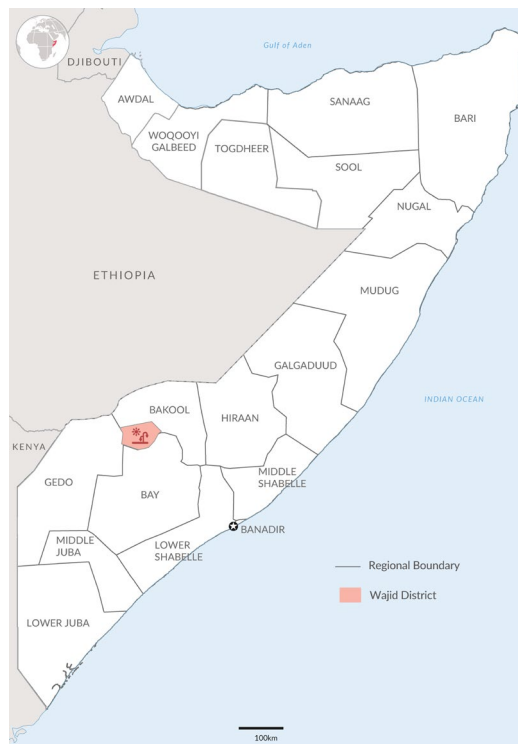


Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	1221
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Drought Triggers Displacement to IDP Sites in Wajid District, Bakool Region



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Background

The Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) has documented the displacement of 467 households (approximately 2,802 individuals) in Wajid District, Bakool region owing to drought conditions. The drought has also resulted in the death of 20 livestock, further eroding livelihoods. The failure of the anticipated *Deyr* rains has left farms barren, wells dry, and pastoralist communities facing acute water shortages and loss of income sources. Livestock markets are experiencing sharp price declines due to oversupply and reduced demand, while crop prices continue to rise as harvests diminish.

Previous Locations	Arrival locations	Households
Dhuray	Buurdhuxunle IDP Site	102
Waryar	Ideer IDP Site	45
Aleemay	Al baraka IDP Site	25
Turko	Himirow IDP Site	122
Bakar weyn	Al-baraka IDP Site	40
Dhuray	Bisigley IDP Site	35
Waryar	Tawakar IDP Site	42
Turko	Al-amin IDP Site	56
A total of 467 HHs (Approx. 2,802 individuals)		

Communities from Dhurey, Waryar, Aleemow, Turko and Bakar Weyne villages are among the most affected and have been forcibly displaced to Wajid town due to the severity of the drought. The newly displaced households have joined existing IDP settlements that were already struggling with limited protection assistance, inadequate basic services, and deteriorating living conditions. Displaced families reported loss of livestock, destruction of farmland, and depletion of their livelihood assets. Vulnerable groups, including children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are facing heightened protection challenges, including travelling long distances, loss of income and food sources, and inadequate shelter upon arrival at IDP sites.

Protection Risks

Forced Displacement and Loss of Assets: The drought is forcing households to leave their homes in search of water, pasture and food for both families and their livestock, resulting in involuntary displacement and loss of assets.

Child Separation and Family Separation: Children and other vulnerable individuals face increased risk of separation from caregivers during long-distance movements in search of water and food.

Psychological and Emotional Distress: The loss of livestock, crops and income sources combined with exposure to multiple protection risks have led to psychological and emotional distress amongst the affected population.

Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Emergency Shelter Support: Many families arriving at IDP sites are living in temporary, makeshift shelters made from old cloths, sticks or tarpaulins. Overcrowding is common, increasing health and protection concerns. Immediate provision of temporary shelter/kits is needed to ensure safety, dignity, and protection from harsh conditions.

Food and Cash Assistance: Affected families are unable to meet their basic nutritional needs. Immediate food and cash assistance is critical to help the most-vulnerable cope with rising prices, loss of livelihoods, and depleted resources and also enable households to maintain dignity and make essential purchases during this crisis.

Emergency Water Supply: Prolonged dry conditions have depleted water sources, forcing newly displaced and hosting families to rely on unsafe alternatives, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Immediate interventions, including emergency safe water supply and rehabilitation of boreholes as called for by local authorities, are required to protect health of communities, and sustain livelihoods by preventing death of remaining livestock.

Strengthened Protection Services: There is an urgent need to establish or reinforce existing protection desks to ensure timely referrals, support the tracing and family reunification of separated children, and deliver psychosocial support and counselling for individuals experiencing psychological or emotional distress. Persons with disabilities and older persons are particularly disadvantaged, as most basic facilities including health services are not accessible at the IDP sites.

Humanitarian actors and government authorities are urged to prioritize delivery of assistance to address these critical needs of the affected population. If not addressed, additional pressure on the existing limited resources may strain peaceful cohesion with the host community.



Newly displaced arriving in Wajid town©NRC



Time: 08-12-2025 09:55
Note: Buurdhuxunle IDPS

Powered by NoteCam

Section of displaced people at Burdhuhle IDP Site.©NRC



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the People of Japan

The Protection & Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) is a UNHCR-led project that identifies and reports on displacements, as well as the protection risks and incidents driving such population movements. On behalf of UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 10 local partners across Somalia conduct data gathering—primarily through interviews with affected communities and key informants—and monitor displacement trends at strategic locations.

Data Attribution:

All data and information in this Flash Alert are sourced from UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) and its partners. The following citation is required when referencing any part of this report:

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To request further details on displacement, please contact SOMMOPMN@UNHCR.ORG