

## Over 7,000 Individuals Displaced in Galmudug Region Following Somali Military Withdrawal from Bacaadweyn and Hiin-labi Districts.



Displaced Families

**1,180**


Displaced Individuals

**7080**


Deaths

**0**


Injuries

**0**

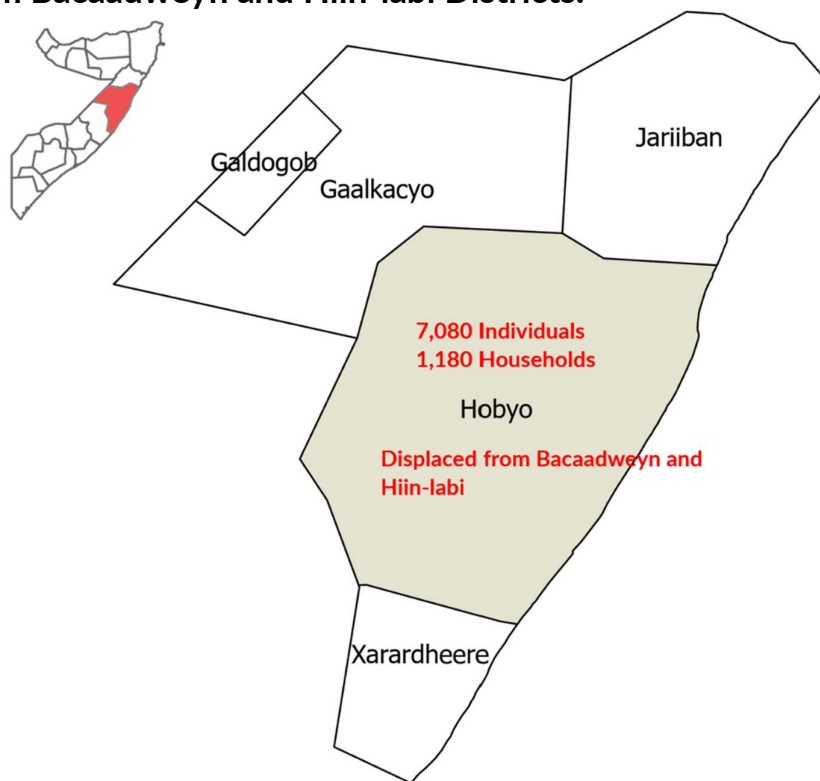

Coordinates

7.1938° N, 47.5263° E



Incident Date

March 10 - 13, 2024,



### Background

In late 2023, the Somali government initiated military operations aimed at recapturing several locations in the Galmudug region. These areas, including Bacadwayne, Camaara, Caad, and Hiin-labi, along with other surrounding districts near Harardheere and Hobyo, had been under government control for several months. During this time, some regions received access to protection assistance and humanitarian aid.

However, from March 10, 2024, Somalia's military forces began withdrawing from these areas without engaging in any military actions. This withdrawal created a vacuum that non-state actor forces swiftly moved to fill. As a result, civilians living in these areas were displaced as they fled fearing retaliatory attacks from Al-Shabaab, who may perceive them to have been collaborators during the government intervention.

Approximately 1,180 households, totaling around 7,080 individuals, were displaced from Bacadweyn and Hiin-labi between March 10 and March 13, seeking refuge in areas like Galkayo, Mirjicley, Wisil, and Wajeela. Among the displaced persons were vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children, women, and individuals with specific needs, who undertook risky long journeys on foot in search of safety and refuge.

The situation underscores the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and protection for those affected by the conflict, particularly vulnerable groups who are at heightened risk.

Previous Location	Current Location	#Households
Bacaadweyn	North Galkayo	210
Bacaadweyn	Wisil	150
Bacaadweyn	Hobyo	160
Bacaadweyn	Mirjicley	130
Hiin-Labi	Hobyo	330
Seego	Hobyo	200
<b>1,180 HHs with approximately 7080 individuals</b>		

## Protection Incidents/Issues

**Displacement:** Civilians have been forced to flee their homes to distant locations in search of safety and security.

**Lack of Shelter:** Displaced individuals are currently residing in host locations without adequate shelter, with some forced to live in open spaces.

**Trauma:** Many of the displaced persons are experiencing trauma and distress due to fears and intimidations from non-state militias.

**Food Insecurity:** Displaced persons are facing significant challenges in accessing food as their means of livelihood has been disrupted.

## Protection Risks

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** Displaced individuals residing in inadequate shelters in host locations are at increased risk of exposure to GBV particularly women and girls.

**Family Separations:** The displacement may lead to instances of family separation.

**Child Protection:** There is a high risk of family separation and the risk of abuse, as children are particularly vulnerable during displacement.

**Psychological Distress and Deterioration of Mental Wellbeing:** Displaced individuals are likely to continue facing psychological distress due to exposure to violence, lack of basic needs such as water and food.

## Urgent Needs



Food



Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Item



Communal Latrine



Safe Drinking Water

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), 26 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.

For detail statistical information, please refer to PRMN interactive dashboard <https://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org>.

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