

**Response Alert**

**Country:** Somalia

**Emergency:** Inter-Clan Conflict Displacement Crisis in Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley and Afcad villages of Jalalaqsi District, Hiiraan Region

**Date:** 1 July 2026

**I. Summary**

	Type	Comment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	Inter-klan conflict escalated rapidly between 18–20 June 2026
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cyclone / Typhoon / Hurricane	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flood	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthquake	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	Armed inter-klan clashes caused civilian casualties and displacement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Displacement	Approximately 1,500 households (9,000 people) displaced
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disease outbreak	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drought	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	

The humanitarian crisis in Jalalaqsi District, Hiiraan Region, was triggered by inter-klan conflict that escalated between 18 and 20 June 2026, resulting in civilian casualties, destruction of property, loss of livelihoods, and large-scale displacement. According to NAPAD assessments and displacement monitoring reports, approximately 1,500 households (about 9,000 people) were displaced within three days of the fighting and are currently sheltering in Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley, and Afcad villages. The displaced population includes an estimated 4,900 children and at least 25 persons with disabilities, many of whom fled with little or no belongings.

The conflict occurred within a context of chronic humanitarian vulnerability characterized by recurrent flooding along the Shabelle River, prolonged dry spells, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and protracted displacement. These recurrent shocks have eroded household resilience and increased dependence on humanitarian assistance, leaving affected communities with limited capacity to absorb further shocks.

The violence has severely disrupted access to food, water, sanitation, healthcare, education, and protection services. Many displaced households lost food stocks, livestock, agricultural inputs, and other productive assets during displacement, while existing water sources and sanitation facilities in host communities have become overstretched due to the influx of displaced families. This has increased the risk of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), cholera, and other communicable diseases.

Protection concerns have also intensified. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence due to overcrowded living conditions, inadequate privacy, and limited access to safe sanitation facilities. Children, who constitute more than half of the displaced population, have experienced disruption of education, psychosocial distress, and increased exposure to protection risks. Older persons and persons with disabilities face additional barriers in accessing essential services and humanitarian assistance. While host communities continue to provide temporary shelter and support, their coping capacity is rapidly diminishing due to increasing pressure on already scarce resources.

**II. Identified critical needs**

Need	Number of people (if known)	Comment



<input type="checkbox"/>	Sufficient food/adequate nutrition	9000	Emergency food assistance is a critical priority. The assessment found that displaced households lost food stocks, agricultural inputs, livestock, and income sources during displacement. Insecurity has also disrupted access to farms, grazing areas, and markets, increasing the risk of food insecurity among both displaced and host communities. Without immediate support, households are likely to adopt harmful coping strategies such as reducing meal consumption, accumulating debt, and selling productive assets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safe shelter and basic NFIs	9000	Access to safe water and sanitation services requires urgent attention. The SITREP highlights that existing communal water points and sanitation facilities were already inadequate before the displacement and are now overstretched due to the influx of displaced families into Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley and Afcad villages. The provision of emergency water supplies through water trucking, rehabilitation of water sources where feasible, and construction of emergency communal latrines have therefore emerged as immediate priorities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basic health services and facilities	9000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GBV services	High risk groups	
<input type="checkbox"/>	SRH services		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basic WASH services (safe, drinking water, sanitation infrastructure)	9000	Access to safe water and sanitation services requires urgent attention. The SITREP highlights that existing communal water points and sanitation facilities were already inadequate before the displacement and are now overstretched due to the influx of displaced families into Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley and Afcad villages. The provision of emergency water supplies through water trucking, rehabilitation of water sources where feasible, and construction of emergency communal latrines have therefore emerged as immediate priorities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hygiene promotion and materials	9000	The assessment further identified the need for hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene and dignity kits. Poor sanitation conditions, overcrowding, limited access to hygiene materials, and ongoing seasonal rainfall have increased the risk of Acute Watery Diarrhoea , cholera, and other waterborne diseases. Women and adolescent girls also face challenges managing personal hygiene due to the lack of appropriate facilities and supplies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychosocial Support	9000	The assessments also identified a significant need for Psychological First Aid and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Many affected households have experienced displacement, loss of property, exposure to violence, and uncertainty about future security. Children, women, older persons, and other vulnerable individuals require psychosocial support to help address trauma and emotional distress associated with the conflict.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection services	3000	Protection concerns have increased significantly following the conflict. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence due to overcrowded living conditions, inadequate privacy, and insufficient gender-sensitive sanitation facilities. Children, who represent more than half of the displaced population, have experienced disruption to education, psychosocial distress, and increased exposure to child protection risks. As a result, community-based protection interventions, protection awareness activities, and strengthened referral mechanisms have been identified as urgent priorities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other		

### III. Stakeholders Coordination

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The humanitarian response in Jalalaqsi District is coordinated through established humanitarian coordination structures at district, regional, and national levels, with leadership provided through the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism and relevant humanitarian clusters, including Food Security, WASH, Protection, Health, Nutrition, Shelter/NFI, and Education. These coordination platforms support joint needs analysis, information sharing, response planning, and gap identification to ensure timely, efficient, and complementary assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations.

The Jalalaqsi District Administration, Hiiraan Regional Authorities, traditional elders, religious leaders, women and youth representatives, and IDP committees play a critical role in facilitating humanitarian access, community engagement, beneficiary identification, and conflict-sensitive programming. Their involvement is particularly important in the current context, where inter-clan conflict has displaced approximately 1,500 households (9,000 people) across Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley, and Afcad villages. Host communities continue to provide temporary shelter and support to displaced families despite facing their own resource constraints, underscoring the importance of coordinated and inclusive humanitarian action.

NAPAD, in collaboration with local authorities and humanitarian partners, actively participates in relevant cluster meetings, Area-Based Coordination forums, and district-level humanitarian coordination platforms. NAPAD will regularly share assessment findings, response plans, implementation progress, and identified service gaps with humanitarian actors to promote coordination, avoid duplication, and strengthen complementarity with ongoing interventions. The project has been designed based on community consultations, displacement monitoring data, and identified sectoral priorities, particularly in Food Security, WASH, Protection, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support.

The response will be implemented in close collaboration with local authorities, community structures, and humanitarian partners and will align with the Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, relevant cluster strategies, and internationally recognized humanitarian standards, including the Sphere Standards, Core Humanitarian Standard, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and protection mainstreaming principles. Particular attention will be given to ensuring the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable groups throughout project implementation.

### IV. Access

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Humanitarian access to the affected villages of Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley, and Afcad remains feasible; however, several security and logistical constraints may affect the timely delivery of assistance. The recent inter-clan conflict that displaced approximately 1,500 households (9,000 people) has heightened security risks in and around affected areas. While active hostilities have subsided, tensions between rival clans remain fragile, and the potential for localized incidents or renewed clashes may influence humanitarian movement and community access. Continuous security monitoring, conflict-sensitive programming, and close engagement with district authorities, traditional elders, and community leaders will therefore be essential throughout implementation.

Logistical challenges are also likely to affect response operations. Parts of Hiiraan Region have limited road infrastructure, and seasonal rainfall can render some access routes difficult due to flooding, erosion, and poor drainage.

These conditions may delay the transportation of humanitarian supplies, water trucking services, and routine field monitoring activities. The scattered nature of displaced households across multiple villages further increases operational complexity, travel requirements, and transportation costs.

Despite these challenges, no major administrative restrictions are currently anticipated for national humanitarian actors operating in the district. Humanitarian access is facilitated through existing coordination mechanisms involving the Jalalaqsi District Administration, local authorities, community elders, women and youth representatives, religious leaders, and IDP committees. NAPAD's established operational presence in Hiiraan, local knowledge, and strong relationships with community structures and local authorities provide a significant comparative advantage for accessing affected populations and managing contextual risks. Overall, the target locations remain accessible for humanitarian intervention, provided appropriate security management, community engagement, and coordination measures are maintained throughout the response period.

## V. Proposed response

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NAPAD proposes a six-month integrated humanitarian response to address the urgent needs of conflict-affected and displaced populations in Wadajir, Midnimo, Dirgoys, Jimbiley, and Afcad villages in Jalalaqsi District, Hiiraan Region. The intervention will target approximately 1,500 displaced households (9,000 people) affected by the June 2026 inter-clan conflict, with a focus on Food Security, WASH, Protection, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). The proposed budget is USD 220,000.

Under the Food Security component, 500 highly vulnerable households (approximately 3,000 people) will receive emergency food assistance through e-vouchers to improve household food consumption and reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies. Assistance will be distributed across the five target locations, including 80 households in Wadajir, 65 households in Midnimo, 150 households in Dirgoys, 55 households in Jimbiley, and 150 households in Afcad. Priority will be given to female-headed households, households with children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

The WASH component will improve access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services for displaced and host communities through emergency water trucking support to 500 households distributed across the target villages, including 80 households in Wadajir, 65 in Midnimo, 150 in Dirgoys, 55 in Jimbiley, and 150 in Afcad. To address the increased risk of AWD, cholera, and other waterborne diseases, the intervention will construct 50 emergency communal latrines (10 in each target village), train 20 Community Hygiene Promoters (four per location), and conduct hygiene promotion activities reaching approximately 9,000 people.

Additionally, 500 vulnerable households will receive hygiene kits containing two 20-litre jerrycans for water collection and storage, two 20-litre buckets for household water use and washing, and 800g of multipurpose bar soap for bathing, laundry, and dishwashing. Hygiene kits will be distributed proportionally across the target locations, with 80 kits in Wadajir, 65 in Midnimo, 150 in Dirgoys, 55 in Jimbiley, and 150 in Afcad. To support the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, 700 dignity kits will also be distributed, comprising four packs of sanitary pads (10 pads per pack). Distribution will target 112 beneficiaries in Wadajir, 97 in Midnimo, 200 in Dirgoys, 91 in Jimbiley, and 200 in Afcad.

The Protection and MHPSS component will strengthen community-based protection systems through awareness sessions on child protection, gender-based violence prevention, safeguarding, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The project will also provide Psychological First Aid and community-based psychosocial support services to individuals and households affected by conflict-related trauma and displacement. Cross-cutting approaches, including Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), inclusion, gender sensitivity, conflict sensitivity, and protection mainstreaming, will be integrated throughout implementation to ensure assistance is delivered safely, equitably, and with dignity.

## VI. Sources

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