Heavy Clashes Between Government Forces and Al-Shabaab Displace Thousands in Jamaame District, Lower Jubba Region

Displaced Families	3,800
Displaced Individuals	22,800
Deaths	12
Injuries	22
Incident Date	Nov 16 -18, 2025

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

Background

From 16-18 November, intense clashes occurred in Jamaame District and the surrounding villages of Muuse Xaaji, Araare, Koban, Bangeeni, Maleyleey, Baladu-Raxma, and Maan-Bile. Jubaland forces supported by the Somali National Army (SNA) launched coordinated ground operations alongside airstrikes targeting Al-Shabaab positions. These operations triggered rapid and widespread civilian displacement from the affected villages.

Previous Location	Arrival locations	Households
Muuse Haaji	Niireey	770
Araare	Hanqoro	425
Koban	Biliq	845
Bangeeni	Shabeley	712
Maleyleey	Singaleer	25
Baladu-Raxma	Naftaaqur	643
Maan-Bile	Demo	380
		3,800 HHs. Approx. (22,800) individuals)

Through its local partners, the Protection and Solution Monitoring Network (PSMN) documented the displacement of approximately 3,800 households (22,800 individuals). Most displaced families have moved toward coastal areas such as Nireey, Hanqoro, Shabeley, Demo, Naftaaquur, and Biliq, while others fled further inland toward Singaleer.

The conflict in Jamaame District remains active, volatile, and unpredictable. Jubaland forces continue attempts to advance into Jamaame town, and additional airstrikes are anticipated. The humanitarian situation is deteriorating rapidly, with displacement figures continuing to rise.

Protection Risks

Attacks on Civilians and Civilian Premises: The ongoing fighting has resulted in civilian casualties, including 12 deaths and 24 injuries and damaged civilians' business infrastructures including small market, shops and storage facilities, placing remaining populations at severe risk.

Restrictions on Freedom of Movement: Many affected areas remain under Al-Shabaab control. While most individuals have managed to flee to accessible locations, as reported by the local community, some civilians are still trapped in areas controlled by Al-Shabaab due to strict movement restrictions and fear for their safety. These populations remain unable to reach safe places and access humanitarian assistance.

Psychological and Emotional Distress: Intense fighting, exposure to violence, civilian casualties, and forced displacement have caused widespread psychological and emotional distress. Field monitoring teams have observed visible signs of trauma among displaced individuals, including those who lost family members and were forced to flee under duress.

Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Emergency Shelter: As displaced families are currently taking refuge in temporary locations with inadequate shelters. Immediate provision of emergency shelter materials is reportedly required to ensure safety and dignity.

Emergency Food Assistance: Displaced people fled with no belongings, food, and essential items, leaving them highly vulnerable to hunger. Immediate emergency food distribution is critical to prevent deterioration of nutrition and survival outcomes in the coming days.

Mobile Health and Psychosocial Support: Given the high levels of trauma, loss of family members, and exposure to violence, affected populations urgently require mobile health services, including psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first aid.

PSMN monitor meeting with an affected person in Singaleer Village @NRC

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL | United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund | Internal Displacement Solutions Fund | From the People of Japan

The PSMN (Protection & Solutions Monitoring Network) 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.

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