






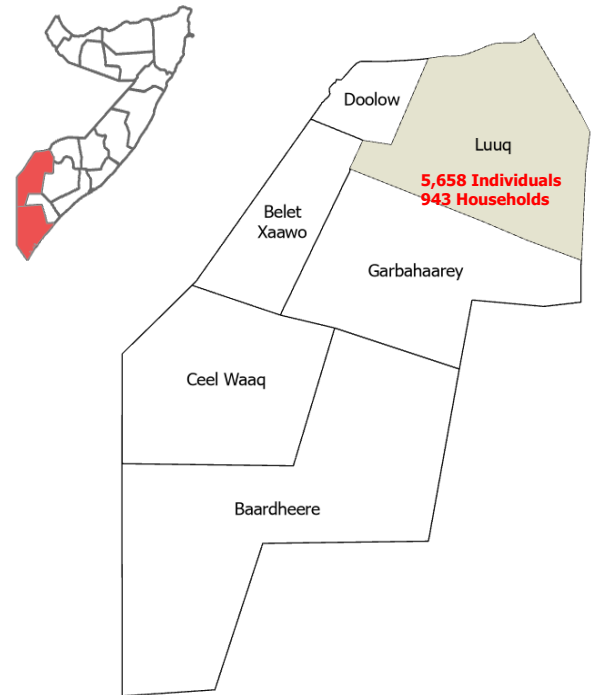


Third Wave of Clan Conflict in Luuq District Displaced Over 5,000 Individuals and Heightens Insecurity

 Displaced Families	943
 Displaced Individuals	5,658
 Deaths	0
 Injuries	0
 Coordinates	3°41'53"N 42°35'50"E
 Incident Date	Oct. 20, 2024
 Prioritized District	Yes¹



Situational Overview

Since July 2024, Luuq district has been grappling with an unresolved triangular clan conflict involving the Reer Hassan and Gabaawayn clans on one side, and the Macalin Wayne, a sub-clan of Rahanweyn, on the other side. Despite political interventions at various levels to diffuse the tensions, this conflict has persisted for nearly four months, and on October 21, a third wave of fighting erupted in the villages of Neefsoow and Bishaarow, further exacerbating the situation.

Previous Location	Current Location	#Households
Luuq	Yurkud, Dhanaawe & Horma Liiban	943
943 HHs with approximately 5,658 individuals		

The ongoing violence has caused the re-displacement of already displaced persons from Luuq district to Yurkud, Dhanaawe, and Horma Liiban. A total of 943 households, which equates to 5,658 individuals, have been affected by this latest rise in conflict. This secondary displacement has heightened fear, psychological distress, and insecurity among the affected populations, who have now endured multiple displacements.

Vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities are especially impacted by these conflicts. Those displaced to Yurkud, Dhanaawe, and Horma Liiban villages are currently without adequate shelter, living in open spaces and exposed to harsh weather conditions, as they fled without their property or basic necessities.

The situation remains highly volatile, with a significant risk for further escalation. Children are particularly at risk for restrictions on movement and forced recruitment into clan militias, as tensions between the clans remain unresolved.

¹ [Somalia 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#)

Protection Risks

Forced Displacement and Family Separation: The affected population has experienced multiple displacements, leading to child and family separations and enforced disappearances, destabilizing families and increasing vulnerabilities.

Attacks on Civilians and Unlawful Killings: The nature of the conflict, driven by clan-based conflicts, has exposed civilians to targeted killings and revenge attacks. Individuals are at high risk of being killed or harmed due to their tribal affiliations.

Forced Recruitment of Children: With the conflict ongoing since July, and the likelihood of renewed clashes, children from both sides of the conflict are at a high risk of forced recruitment into militia groups, exacerbating the cycle of violence.

Urgent Needs

The conflict has intensified humanitarian and protection challenges, heightening risks. Urgent interventions are needed to prevent further displacement, provide emergency shelter, and address protection concerns, with attention to child protection and psychosocial support. Humanitarian actors must scale up and coordinate their response. Luuq district, an HCT priority, has active CCCM and Protection Clusters and support from the Jubaland Commission for IDPs and Refugees. The Area-Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism should activate the Inter-sectoral Response Framework (IRF) in collaboration with government agencies.

Newly displaced IRF response package:



Protection

Identification and referral of protection cases.
Inclusion of People with Special Needs (PSN): elderly and disability
Community-led protection initiatives
Protection desks and complaint feedback mechanisms.



Food

Commodities
Ready-to-eat foods and/or one-off HH food assistance
Ready to use therapeutic and supplementary foods



WASH

Commodities
Hygiene kits
Oral Rehydration Salts
Services
Safe drinking water
Communal Latrines



Shelter and NFI

Commodities
Dignity kits
Shelter kits (tarps, blanket, sleeping mat, mosquito net, jerrycan, kitchen set and solar lamp)

The PSMN (Protection & Solutions 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), 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

