



International Medical Corps' ambulance delivers a patient for referral from Galkacyo to Mogadishu.

On June 27, heavy fighting erupted in the Saaxaqurun area in Galdogob district in Somalia between two clans and has since continued sporadically. This conflict follows an earlier clash that occurred on June 23, which caused more than 20 casualties. The clashes stem from inter-clan disagreements on settlements and access to scarce resources, including water points and grazing/pasture land. Reports indicate that the warring clans have mobilized armed militias to the conflict area, resulting in heightened tensions. Large numbers of casualties from armed groups and civilians have been admitted to Galkacyo South Hospital, run by International Medical Corps and MSF. Approximately 5,800 people have been displaced from Goldogob district so far, according to UNHCR.

During this period, another clan conflict broke out in the Afbarwaaqo area of Jariban district, approximately 200km southeast of Galkacyo South town. UNHCR has estimated that more than 2,900 people have been displaced within Jariban district as a result of the ongoing violence in Afbarwaaqo and surrounding villages. Most of the internally displaced persons (IDPs), predominately from pastoralist communities, are without proper shelter, and nutrition and health needs are high.

The likelihood of further escalation in Afbarwaaqo, as well as in wider areas of the Mudug region, is high; current de-escalation efforts seem ineffective, with several ceasefire agreements violated. However, in the Goldogob area, an effective ceasefire agreement has been reached, with clan militias removed from the area and government forces installed. The mediations of a peace settlement are underway, facilitated by appointed committees from Galmudug and Puntland.

International Medical Corps Response

In light of the high casualties from these clan conflicts, International Medical Corps has scaled up its services in Galkacyo South Hospital and Afbarwaaqo health facility.

An emergency response team—including a surgeon, anesthetist, nurses and nurse assistants—has been deployed to provide surge-capacity support to Galkacyo South Hospital and Afbarwaaqo health facility, as well as International Medical Corps' mobile team. The emergency response team is working alongside existing staff to provide support for

FAST FACTS

- Since the eruption of inter-clan conflicts, at least 5,800 people have been internally displaced in Galdogob district and 2,900 in Jariban district.
- More than 60 casualties from the armed clashes have been sent to Galkacyo South Hospital.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- International Medical Corps has provided critical health, nutrition, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in Somalia for 30+ years.

OUR RESPONSE

- Since the outbreak of conflict in Galdogob and Afbarwaaqo, International Medical Corps has been providing 24/7 referral services through surge-support ambulances.
- International Medical Corps has been supporting services at Galkacyo South Hospital since 2013, including its outpatient, inpatient, surgical, neonatal, isolation and stabilization units, as well as its outpatient therapeutic program.
- International Medical Corps has helped 288 people through health and nutrition interventions in Saxqurun and Qoryaweyn villages, including 128 primary healthcare consultations and 47 MHPSS consultations.

critical cases and minor injuries. To support high caseloads, we have prepositioned essential pharmaceuticals and supplies for case management for both sites and the mobile team. International Medical Corps has treated and discharged 20 wound cases in Galkacyo South Hospital, has supported case management and referrals of 65 cases across both locations.

To respond to the growing numbers of IDPs, International Medical Corps is deploying an additional 10 community health workers in Qoryaweyn village (Afbarwaaqo) and Saxqurun village (Goldogob), as well as in Galkayo district, to provide nutritional screenings and management of severe acute malnutrition. We are referring severe cases to Galkacyo South Hospital's stabilization center for further treatment.