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LET4CAP

Law Enforcement Training for Capacity Building

SOMALIA

Downloadable Country Booklet

DL. 2.5

(Version 1.2)



Dissemination level: PU

Let4Cap

Grant Contract no.: HOME/ 2015/ISFP/AG/LETX/8753

Start date: 01/11/2016

Duration: 33 months

Dissemination Level	
PU: Public	X
PP: Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission)	
RE: Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)	

Revision history

Rev.	Date	Author	Notes
1.0	16/02/2018	SSSA	Overall structure and first draft
1.1	06/05/2018	SSSA	Second version after internal feedback among SSSA staff
1.2	10/05/18	SSSA	Final version version before feedback from partners

LET4CAP_WorkpackageNumber 2 Deliverable_2.5 VER1.2

WorkpackageNumber	2
Deliverable	Deliverable 2.5 Downloadable country booklets
VER	V.1.2

SOMALIA

Country Information Package

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LET4CAP, co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, aims to contribute to more *consistent* and *efficient* assistance in law enforcement capacity building to third countries. The Project consists in the design and provision of training interventions drawn on the experience of the partners and fine-tuned after a piloting and consolidation phase.

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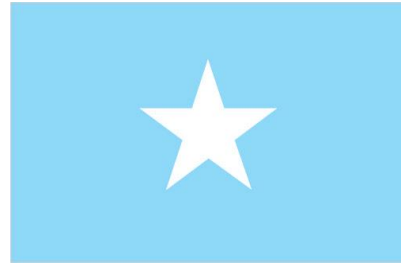
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1. Country Profile

1.1 Country in Brief



Formal Name:

Federal Republic of Somalia
Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya (Somali)

Previous formal names:

Somali Republic
Trust Territory of Somaliland
Italian Somaliland
British Somaliland

Short Form: Somalia.

Population: 15,029,607 (2017).

Term for Citizen(s): Somali(s).

Area (km2): 637,600 sq. km

Capital city: Mogadishu

Independence:

July 1, 1960,
following the unification of the Trust Territory of Somaliland (the former Italian Somaliland) and the State of Somaliland (the former British Somaliland).

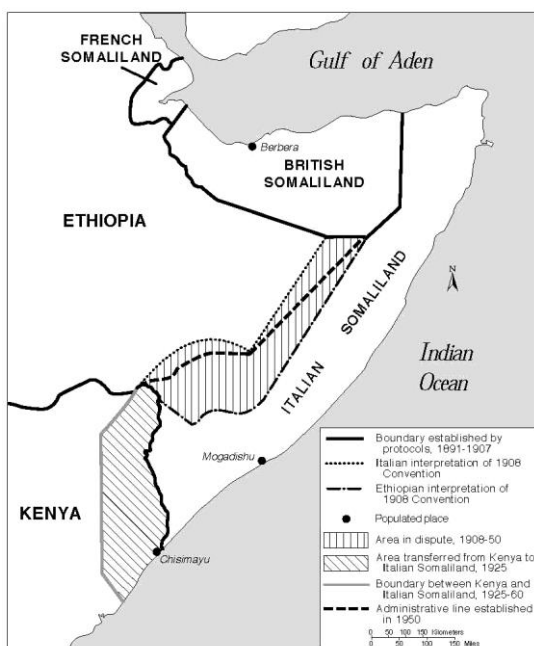
1.2 Modern and Contemporary History of Somalia

Early History

Somalia has an ancient history, it is said to have formed part of Punt, 'the land of aromatics and incense', mentioned in ancient Egyptian writings. Historically, the area was inhabited by two peoples: pastoral groups living in the inner parts of the country, with informal and different political structures; and trading communities on the coasts, which developed administrative and legal systems based on the Muslim sharia. It is believed that Islam has been introduced within that area around the 7th century.

From the 13th the Ajuran Sultanate dominated much of the Horn of Africa. Its strong centralized administration and aggressive military stance towards invaders, succeeded in resisting to foreign invasions, e.g. the Oromo and Portuguese. In the 17th century, following popular revolts due to the taxation practices and *ius primae noctis*, the Ajuran Sultanate collapsed into rival regional sultanates. These included the Warsangali Sultanate, the Bari Dynasties, the Sultanate of the Geledi (Gobroon), the Majeerteen Sultanate (Migiurtinia), and the Sultanate of Hobyo (Obbia).

The Partition of Somalia



In the late 19th century, after the Berlin Conference of 1884, which represented the starting point of European colonization and African partition, Somali lands were under five rules.

The British controlled the north central part for its naval port of Aden, which was regarded as indispensable to ensure the defense of British India. British rule over Somalia was constantly disrupted by Mohammed Abdullah Hassan, a Somali religious leader, referred to as the 'Mad Mullah' by the British. The leader established the Dervish State, gathered Somali forces, known as Dervishes, and began what became the longest colonial resistance war of all time. Dervish forces successfully repulsed the British Empire in four military expeditions, and forced it to retreat to the coastal region. The Dervish State, before its defeat in 1920,

remained throughout WWI the only independent Muslim power in Africa.

The French controlled the northwest (the present-day Djibouti) parts of Somalia, in order to strengthen the links with their Indochina colonies. French protectorate was proclaimed in 1883, under the governorship of Léonce Lagarde, who played a prominent role in extending French influence into the Horn of Africa.

Italy acquired its first possession of southern Somalia in 1888, when the Sultan of Hobyo agreed to the Italian protectorate. Italian Somaliland lasted until 1941, when it was integrated in the British military administration. In 1949 it became a United Nations trusteeship, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

European imperial aspirations had to contend with the expansionists ambitions of Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia. The emperor, not only managed to secure Ethiopia from a European encroachment, but succeeded to control parts of the west, i.e. the Ogaden. Kenya controlled the southwestern part (known as Northern Frontier District). The colonial control continued in various form until the independence of 1960.

The Road to Independence

In 1945, during the Potsdam Conference, the United Nations granted Italy trusteeship of Italian Somalia as the Trust Territory of Somaliland, on the condition that Somalia achieves independence within ten years.

Thus, Italy held the territory by UN mandate, which gave the opportunity to the local inhabitants to gain experience in Western political education and self-government. The UN mandated Italy to establish the Italian Trusteeship Administration (*Amministrazione Fiduciaria Italiana della Somalia*) to prepare for independence. It was tasked with the development of political institutions, the expansion of the educational system, the improvement of economic infrastructure and to give to locals freedom of expression.

These were advantages that British Somaliland, which was to be incorporated into the new Somali state, did not have. The great disparity between the two territories, the British and the Italian, in economic development and political education would result in serious difficulties once integrated into a single state.

In 1950, Italy, mandated by the UNSC resolution, established an advisory body, i.e. the Territorial Council. The body actively engaged in discussions on the proposed legislation of the *Amministrazione Fiduciaria Italiana della Somalia*. It was composed of 35 members, including increasingly members of local political parties, e.g. the Somali Youth League (SYL) and the Hisbia Digil Mirifle (HDM).

The emerging parliament provided a forum for future leaders to learn procedural matters, and the functioning of the legislative processes. In the same year, a Municipal Council composed by 48 members has been established and provided executive and legislative knowledge.

The Legislative Assembly, replacing the Territorial Council, held the first elections in 1956. The Somali Youth League won 43 seats, Hisbia Digil Mirifle won 13 seats and the remaining 10 seats were granted for Indians, Arabs and non-Somalia. Abdullahi Issa Mohamud, the leader of the SYL, became the first Prime Minister, holding a four years mandate, in order to negotiate the terms of Somali independence.

While under the Italian protectorate some advances in the social and political sphere had been achieved, under the British protectorate little advancement had been made. SYL attempted to expand its membership to include the northern Somaliland, however with little success. Following political protests, Britain established in 1957 a Legislative Council, composed by 6 members representing the clan-families, which expanded in the years to follow. In 1960 the first elections took place, and saw the victory of the Somali National League (SNL) and the United Somali Party (USP). Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal became the first Prime Minister of the British Somaliland.

On April 1960, the Prime Ministers of the two territories met in Mogadishu and agreed to form a unitary State, with a president as head of State, full executive powers held by the Prime Minister and an elected National Assembly composed by 123 members representing the two territories.

On 1 July 1960, Italian and British Somaliland, united to form the Somali Republic. The legislature appointed Aden Abdullah Osman Daar. On 22 July 1960, President Daar appointed Abdirashid Ali Shermarke as Prime Minister. In July 1961, through a popular referendum the people of Somalia ratified a new constitution, which was first drafted in 1960.

The Somali government encouraged the self-determination for the people of the Somali-inhabited areas of Ethiopia (the Ogaden section), Kenya (most of the north-eastern region), and French Somaliland (now the Republic of Djibouti), including the right to be united within a greater Somalia. This, resulted in frequent border clashes between Somalia and Ethiopia, and between Somalia and Kenya. Soviet influence in Somalia grew after Moscow agreed in 1962 to provide substantial military aid to the armed forces.

In the meanwhile, a referendum was held in French Somaliland (today's Djibouti), to decide whether or not to join Somali Republic or to remain with France. The referendum resulted in favour of France. Djibouti gained independence from France in 1977.

Pan-Somalism

Following the independence, Somali became increasingly engaged in the political scene. However, the newly formed Republic had to face great challenges in terms of administrative, legal and educational systems, due to the disparity between the north and south. Another major political issue was the unification of all territories populated by Somalis into one country, i.e. pan-Somalism or Greater Somali. The government encouraged claims for self-determination in the occupied territories by Kenya and Ethiopia. Clashes began soon after the formation of the Republic, and hostilities between Ethiopia and Somalia grew steadily.

In 1964, a two months long armed conflict erupted at the Somali-Ethiopian border, which ended through the mediation of Sudan. In the same year, due to Somali's allegiance, extensive support and armaments from the USSR, Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie and Kenya's founding father, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, concluded a mutual defence pact. The pact was based on a united

response in the event of a conflict with Somalia and to contrast Somalia's irredentism. The pact has been renewed consistently: in 1980 and 1987.

Coup d'état and Scientific Socialism

Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, who was elected president in 1967, was assassinated on October 15, 1969. The Prime Minister Igaal decided to arrange for the selection of a new President. Members of the army showed discontent with PM's choice, and once it became apparent that the assembly would have supported the Prime Minister, army units took over strategic parts of Mogadishu and seized power.

Army commander Major General Mahammad Siad Barre assumed power and established a new governing body, i.e. the Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC) of which he became president.

The SRC dissolved the parliament, suspended the Constitution, banned political parties and arrested exponents of the democratic regime, including former Prime Minister Igaal. The SRC aimed at ending the widespread tribalism, poverty, nepotism, ignorance, corruption, and misrule throughout the country. Moreover, a change in the name of the country also occurred, it was renamed Somali Democratic Republic.

The SRC brought fundamental change to the country's political and legal institutions, and formulated a guiding ideology based both, on the Quran and on Marx. The Marxist ideology was seen as complying with Islam, as it was based on hard work and public service. Industries were nationalized, self-help projects were instituted, infrastructures were built and great value has been given to education. As a matter of fact, mass literacy campaigns in 1973 and 1974, and the adoption of a Latin script Somali, were the most successful programs. In addition to the nationalization of industries and land, the SRC engaged in external affairs. In 1974, Somalia joined the Arab League, thus gaining petrodollar aid and access to political support from Persian Gulf states.

In 1973 a uniform civil code has been introduced, which among others, imposed restrictions on the activities of the sharia courts.

The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party



President Siad Barre emerged as Somalia's strongman, and in 1971 announced SRC intentions to phase out military rule after the establishment of a political party whose central committee would become the only policy- and decision-making body. In June 1976, the SRC convened a congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), during which it voted to establish the

Supreme Council as the new party of the state. The party was composed of 73 members: former officers of the SRC, civilian advisers, heads of ministries and other public figures.

Source: countrystudies.us

One year after the establishment of the SRSP, the SRC dissolved itself. Although, this had to represent the end of the military rule, military officers retained still power and Siad Barre was also the secretary general of the Party, as well as the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Somalia's Difficult Decade, 1980-90

In 1975, controversy arose between the US and Somalia over an alleged military installation developed by the USSR at the port of Berbera. Somalia dismissed the charges; however Somali officials acknowledged the receipt of Soviet military and technical advice. Ethiopia claimed that USSR equipped Somalia represented a threat to its security. Following the overthrow of Ethiopia's emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, Ethiopia was falling apart and guerrilla fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden, received support from Siad Barre. In 1977 began the Ogaden War, and saw the conquest of the Ogaden region by Somali forces. However, Somali forces were defeated soon after the USSR had swung its support to Ethiopia. The war lasted until 1978, when with the support of the USSR, Ethiopia regained the Ogaden, and hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees entered Somalia. Domestically, the Ogaden War left the country in disarray, opposition groups started to emerge, to which Siad Barre responded



Source: Sudantribune.com

with an intensification of repressions and restrictions of rights. The stability of the country and Siad Barre's regime compromised, as clan pressures arose. The protests resulted in an unsuccessful military coup in April 1978, which, however, paved the way for the formation of two opposition movements: the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and the Somali National Movement (SNM).

At the international level, while relations with the USSR eroded, Somalia strengthened its relations with the US, allowing them to become the main user of the naval facilities at Berbera. The US supported economically Siad Barre, through direct grants, World Bank sponsored loans, and relaxed International Monetary Fund (IMF) regulation. However, with regards to the military aid, the US hesitated to allocate more money than needed to maintain internal security. Somalia's insecurity increased by repeated clashes at the borders with Ethiopia and Somali dissidents, which in 1982 managed to invade and capture Somali border towns.

President Siad Barre announced a state of emergency and demanded Western allies aid to repeal the invasion. The US

promptly responded by delivering arms and US\$80 million, devoted to economic and military aid.

However, the arms were not used to repel the invaders, but to repress Siad Barre's internal opponents. Siad Barre regime concentrated in systematic persecution and repressive measure, which strengthen domestic instability and opposition. Repressive measure targeting Somali clans, e.g. the Majeerteen, the Hawiye, and the Isaaq, were carried out by the Red Berets, a dreaded elite unit recruited from among the president's Mareehaan clansmen. In 1986, the Red Berets unleashed a campaign of terror, intimidation, persecution and repression. Siad Barre's regime conducted savage reprisals against the clans, the most common were the destruction of water wells, grazing grounds and raping women.

Civil War

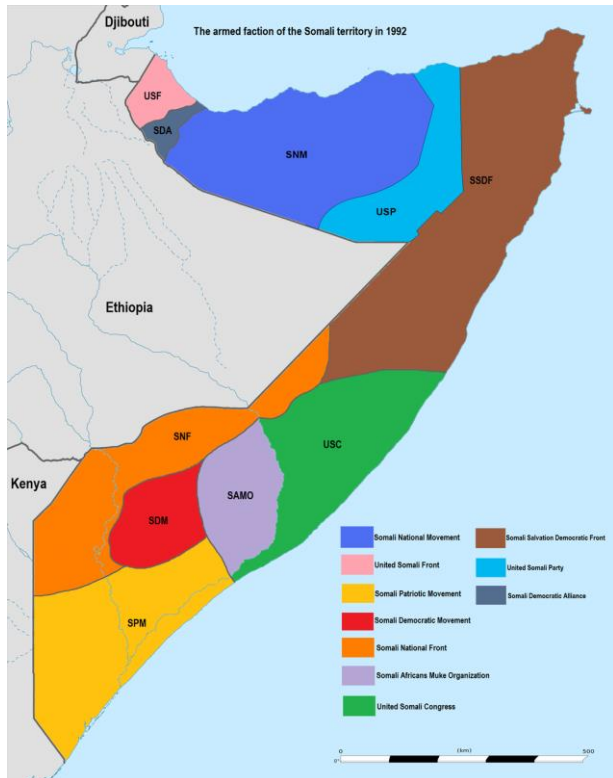
In 1986 efforts were made to improve relations with both, Kenya and Ethiopia. A peace accord was signed in 1988 with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. In the peace accord, both parties agreed to a complete disengagement of forces along their border and obliged each side to cease supporting Somali anti-government guerrillas. While the agreement resulted in a stabilization at the borders, it also contributed to further domestic destabilization, and ultimately to a civil war.

By 1990, opposition gradually increased, and Siad Barre's regime was losing control. Armed resistance from the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), the Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), the Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), the Somali National Movement (SNM), the Somali Patriot Movement (SPM), and the United Somali Congress (USC) became insurgent and rebelled against the regime.

In January 1991, forces of the Hawiye-based USC led a popular uprising, which ultimately led to the overthrow of Siad Barre and its flee. Outside Mogadishu, all the clans with access to the vast stores of military equipment exercised power in their spheres of influence. The United Somali Congress seized Mogadishu, but the fighting continued and exacerbated as the USC split in two: one sided with Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the interim president, and the other with Gen. Muhammad Farrah Aideed, both Hawiye clan members. The bitter feud between the rival clans resulted in war, famine and humanitarian crisis.

The Somali Democratic Movement controlled vast territories in the north (former British Somaliland) and by 1991, declared the federation with the south (former Italian Somaliland) null and void. Thus, the SNM renewed their call for an independent territory and renamed the northern territory Republic of Somaliland. It maintains its separatism today, but has hardly any international recognition.

The country was torn by the civilian war, severe famine and contagious diseases. Over 1 million people fled the country and hundreds of thousands starved to death. Attempts of humanitarian assistance were undermined by armed groups and subjected to extortion. Calls for the UN to intervene mounted as starvation and the total collapse of the country became publicized in western media.



Source: Wikipedia

International military action to protect Somali civilians

In January 1992, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) alarmed by the rapid deterioration of the situation in Somalia, adopted UNSC Resolution 733 (1992). The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decided to 'implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia'. The Resolution, however, did not include any proposal for a peacekeeping operation, as Member States were reluctant on financial grounds.

In March 1992, a ceasefire was signed in Mogadishu, but neither of the faction abided by their commitment to implement it. In the same month, the UNSC adopted Resolution 746 (1992), in which it supported UN Secretary-General's proposal to send a technical team to Somalia, in order to 'develop a high-priority plan to establish mechanisms to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance'. The war persisted and the humanitarian crisis severed.

On 24 April 1992, the UNSC adopted Resolution 751 (1992), in which it decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I) and a Sanction Committee. In August, the UNSC decided to increase and strengthen UNOSOM's mandate to protect humanitarian convoys and distribution centres. On 8 September, UNSC agreed to a further addition of three logistical units, raising the total strength of UNOSOM to 4,219 troops and 50

military observers. The first group of security personnel arrived in Mogadishu on 14 September 1992.

In conjunction with UNOSOM, the UN Secretary General recommended a 100-Day Action Plan for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance. The plan laid down 8 priorities:

- massive infusion of food aid;
- aggressive expansion of supplementary feeding;
- provision of basic health services and mass measles immunization;
- urgent provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene;
- provision of shelter materials, blankets and clothes;
- simultaneous delivery of seeds, tools and animal vaccines with food rations;
- prevention of further refugee outflows and the promotion of returnee programmes;
- institution-building and rehabilitation of civil society.

The implementation of the plan faced a number of obstacles. The deployment of more effective and countrywide UNSOM was compromised, as Somali factions were disagreeing on the UN's role. As a matter of fact, Gen. Muhammad Farrah Aideded declared that the Pakistani UNOSOM battalion was no longer welcomed in Mogadishu, and ordered the expulsion within 48 hours of the UNOSOM Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance. Violence erupted as Aideded's forces shot at UNOSOM forces controlling the airport and Mahdi's forces shelled ships carrying food, which were entering Mogadishu. On 13 November, Pakistani troops controlling the airport were attacked, and returned fire. This, contributed to further hostilities, increase hijacking of relief organizations vehicles, looting of convoys, and detention of expatriate staff.

Operation Restore Hope

In December 1992, the UNSC adopted unanimously Resolution 794 (1992), which authorized the use of force in Somalia through the creation of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). The aim was to create a 'secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia'. US President George Bush responded to UNSC Resolution 794, and decided to launch Operation Restore Hope. By 1993, over 35,000 troops from over 20 countries were deployed in the US-led operation. UNITAF included, apart from US, military units from Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

National reconciliation

A process of national conciliation started at the outset of UNITAF. The Secretary-General, making use of the good relationships between his Special Representative and the Somali parties, convened a preparatory meeting for a conference of national reconciliation in January 1993. Fifteen representatives of Somali armed factions attended the meeting in Addis Ababa and concluded three agreements: (1) General Agreement of 8 January 1993; (2) the Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament, and; (3) the Agreement on the Establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee for the conference on national reconciliation.

The conference, however, had little result as the civil war continued afterwards.

From UNITAF to UNOSOM II

On 4 May 1993, UNITAF, code-named Operation Restore Hope, was declared successful, as it had a positive impact on the security situation in the country, and in particular in the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. Despite the improvements made, the country was still facing great challenges: the lack of an effective and functioning government, widespread and systematic violence, the security threat to UN personnel, UNITAF, ICRC and NGOs. Moreover, in some parts of Somali territory, i.e. north-east and north-west, or along the Kenyan-Somali border, no UNITAF or UNOSOM troops had been deployed, due to security concerns.

In March 1993, following recommendations by the Secretary-General, the UNSC adopted Resolution 814 (1993). The Resolution established UN Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) under Chapter VII. The mandate covered the whole territory of Somalia and included:

- monitoring that all factions continued to respect the cessation of hostilities and other agreements to which they had consented;
- preventing any resumption of violence and, if necessary, taking appropriate action;
- maintaining control of the heavy weapons of the organized factions which would have been brought under international control;
- seizing the small arms of all unauthorized armed elements;
- securing all ports, airports and lines of communications required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- protecting the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, ICRC as well as NGOs;
- continuing mine-clearing, and;
- repatriating refugees and displaced persons within Somalia.

Moreover, the UNSG recommended four phases of UNOSOM II: (1) the transition of operational control from UNITAF; (2) the effective deployment and consolidation of United Nations operational control throughout Somalia and the border regions; (3) the reduction of UNOSOM II military activity, and assistance to civil authorities in exercising greater responsibility, and; (4) the redeployment or reduction of UNOSOM II force.

Security Threats and Armed Attacks against UN personnel

Somalia was still a war-torn country, the political and humanitarian situation still dramatic. UNOSOM II attempts to implement disarmament measures increased tensions within the country. An escalation of violence directed against UN personnel occurred in June 1993, when 25 Pakistani soldiers were killed in an ambush, 10 reported missing and 54 wounded. Thus, the UNSC adopted Resolution 837 (1993), in which it approved an extended application of the mandate under which persons responsible for attacks on UN forces and personnel are held responsible. 11 Somali parties condemned the attacks and expressed their support for the Resolution. As mounting evidence linked SNA militia to the attack, the Special Representative called on General Aideed to surrender peacefully to UNOSOM II. However, efforts to capture General Aideed were vain, and attacks on UN personnel continued.

The US deployed additional forces, the US Rangers and the Quick Reaction Force, in Mogadishu. The newly deployed forces were under the sole command of the US and were tasked, among

others, to capture those suspected of complicity in the June attack. On 3 October 1993, 18 US soldiers were killed and 75 wounded. American public opinion pressured President Bill Clinton to withdraw US troops. On 9 October, USC/SNA declared a unilateral cessation of hostilities against UN personnel, however major parties were rearming.

In February 1994, the UNSC adopted Resolution 897 (1994), which revised UNOSOM's mandate, with a special attention given to peace-making and reconstruction. It was mandated to: assist the Somali parties in implementing the Addis Ababa agreements; protect essential infrastructure; provide humanitarian assistance; assist Somali to reorganize law enforcement and judicial system. A gradual reduction of deployed forces was also foreseen in the Resolution, reaching in level 15.000 in November 1994.

Security in Somalia progressively deteriorated, Mogadishu was torn by the war and national reconciliation appeared even more distant. Somalia was split into four factions: Somaliland in the north, Puntland to the northeast, South Mogadishu controlled by Aideed and North Mogadishu controlled by Mahdi.

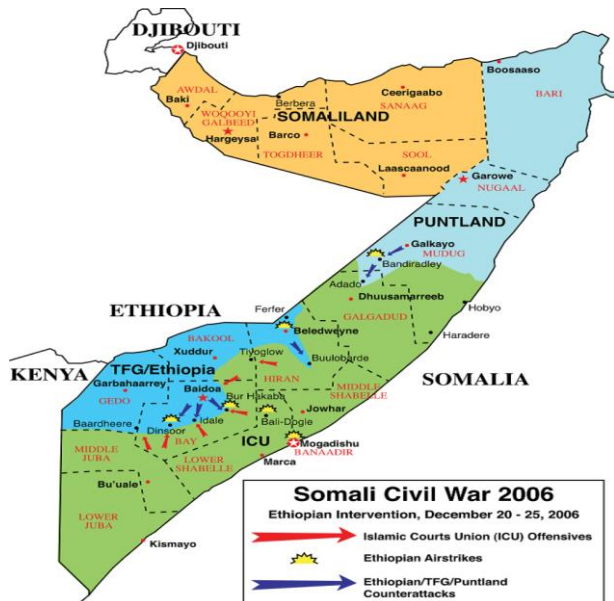
The chaotic political and security scenario made it difficult for Member State to continue contributing to the military forces. Thus, in November 1994, the UNSC through Resolution 954 (1994), decided to extend the mandate for a final period- until March 1995.

Attempts at Peace: the TNG and TFG

In February 1995, General Aideed and Mr. Ali Mahdi signed a peace agreement, in which they committed to promote national reconciliation based on the principle of power-sharing. Moreover, they agreed to held democratic elections, without resorting to armed force. During the 1990s several peace conferences took place; however, the 2000 Somalia National Peace Conference was held as the most successful one. The conference was held in Djibouti and resulted in the formation of an interim government, the Transitional National Government (TNG) and Abdiqasim Salad Hassan as its President. The TNG faced constant challenges, which resulted in the replacement of the Prime Minister four times over three years, bankruptcy and the inability to rule effectively. As the TNG failed to establish effective security and governing institutions, the government of Kenya, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), led a subsequent peace process.

In October 2004 a second interim government, known as the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of the Somali Republic was established. The Parliament elected Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as President for a five years mandate. Moreover, it established Transitional Federal Charter. The TFG was the internationally recognized government of Somalia until 2012, when its tenure ended. Somali's new government was based in Kenya, due to the precarious security situation within the country. In February 2006, the TFG met for the first time on Somali soil, in Baydhabo, as Mogadishu was regarded unsafe and torn by war.

Somali Civil War



Source: Somaliupdate.com

In February 2006, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), an Islamist organization, took control over Mogadishu and southern regions of Somalia. It changed soon after its name to Supreme Islamic Courts Council (SICC) and promptly imposed Sharia law. The Council challenged TFG's authority and aggravated the already instable situation. Ethiopian military forces entered Somalia to support the TFG and contrast the SICC's expansion. Ethiopia's intervention was internationally supported, as the TFG was the legitimate government of Somalia. Moreover, the international community raised concerns on SICC's alleged ties to al-Qaeda. By January 2007, TFG reestablished its authority and SICC largely disintegrated, however al-Shabaab, a militant faction, regrouped to continue their insurgency against the TFG and oppose Ethiopian presence.

On 20 February 2007, the UNSC adopted Resolution 1774 (2007), in which it authorized the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). The mission was authorized to take all necessary measures in order to:

(a) support dialogue and reconciliation; (2) provide protection to the TFG; (3) assist the training and re-establishment of Somali security forces; (4) contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance; and (5) the protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel. The mission was, however, extremely limited in what it was able to do.

The Coalition Government

In 2008, president Yusuf resigned and UN-sponsored talks between the TFG and the opposition Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) were underway in Djibouti. In 2009, the TFG-ARS unity government was established, which elected Sheikh Sharif Ahmed, a moderate Islamist, as its president. The TFG was doubled in size to 550 seats with the addition of 200 ARS and 75 civil society members of parliament. The TFG's mandate extended until 2011. To solidify its rule, the TFG formed alliances with members

of the Islamic Courts Union and decided to reintroduce Sharia law as the nation's official judicial system.

With the assistance of the African Union troops, the coalition started a counteroffensive in February 2009, in order to assume full control of the southern part of the country. Within months, however, it lost control over great parts of the southern territory. Besides the threats posed by armed militias and al-Shabaab, piracy – a problem Somalia faced for many years- was raising international concern.

The TFG mandate set to expire in 2011, to contrast the backdrop of the ongoing violence, Somali principals agreed to institute the political transition by August 2012, in order to form the foundations of a new government. In August 2012 a provisional constitution was adopted by a constituent assembly and a group of traditional elders replaced the TFG by appointing 275 members to a new parliament who subsequently elected a new president. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, an academic and activist with a moderate stance, was elected president. The government had to face several challenges, the improving of security conditions and extending its control over more areas were some of them. Another pressing issue was the constant attacks perpetrated by al-Shabaab. Even though the group was forced out of the major cities by 2012, it still remained active, with deadly bombing, suicide attacks and assassinations. The Federal Government of Somalia successfully continued the war against Al-Shabaab.

In 2012, the EU engaged in Somalia through a comprehensive approach, the 'New Deal Compact', by delivering development assistance, security support and humanitarian aid. Moreover, three European Union Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions were launched, in order to support TFG's efforts to stabilize the country:

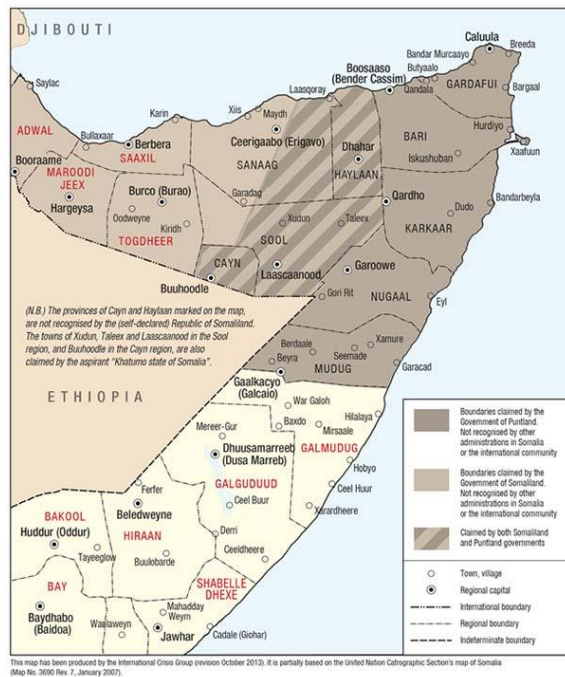
- the Military Training Mission (EUTM) to support the Somali security forces.
EUTM Somalia mandate was to support the TFG and assist in the strengthening of national institutions. Moreover, partnered with the Somali authorities, builds professional national military. Since its establishment, it trained 5700 Somali soldiers,
- the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) operation 'Atalanta' to fight piracy at sea.
Operation Atalanta was launched as a response to the increasing threat posed by piracy. It is a counter-piracy military operation at sea in coordination with the TFG.
- the EUCAP NESTOR to develop regional maritime capacity of states in the Horn.
EUCAP Somalia contributes to the establishment and capacity building of maritime civilian law enforcement in Somalia, including Somaliland.

Internal territorial disputes

While the central and southern regions of Somalia were still war-torn, the Republic of Somaliland continued its independent path towards state-building and democratization. The independence was confirmed during the 2001 referendum and by 2010 Somaliland had consolidated its democratic rules. In spite of the overall success in state-building, Somaliland remains limited in its effective and material capacity. Moreover, Somaliland, a self-declared

independent republic, does not enjoy international recognition, and is viewed as an autonomous region of Somalia.

In the meanwhile, Puntland continued to increase its capacity to govern. The government aimed at increasing its influence by supporting conflicting political actors in the southern part of Somalia. A dispute over a territory arose between Somaliland and Puntland. The territorial dispute involved the northern Somali provinces of Sool, Sanaag and Cayn. In 2012, a new political actor declared the autonomous status of Khatumo State in the Sool region. This exacerbated further the conflict, leading to arm confrontations between Somaliland's, Puntland's forces and Khatumo state militias.



Ongoing civil war

Somalia's long-lasting armed conflict continued to cause civilian casualties, wounded and large numbers of displaced persons. Although al-Shabaab lost ground in 2012, it continued to carry out attacks, including in Mogadishu. The FGS was not able to establish the monopoly of the use of force, and it dependent on AMISOM forces and allied local militias. The latter, however, were loyal to their commanders, rather than the FGS. Therefore, the government made attempts to integrate the militias into the Somali National Army (SNA).

On 3 June 2013, by Resolution 2102 (2013), the UNSC decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Its mandate included the provision of policy advice to the FGS and the African Union Mission in Somalia on peace-building and state-building in the areas of:

- governance,
- security sector reform and rule of law (including the disengagement of combatants),
- development of a federal system (including state formation),
- constitutional review,
- democratization (including preparations for the 2016 political transition)

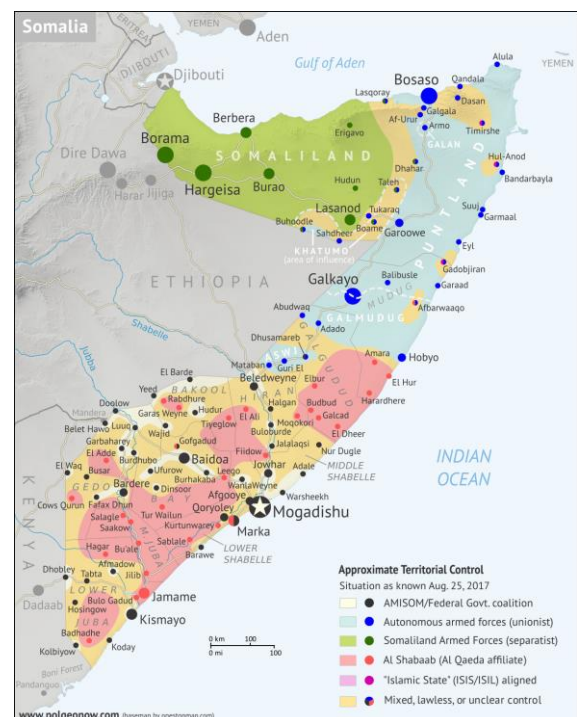
- coordination of international donor support.

Al-Shabaab, being forced to retreat from the urban centers after its defeat, became more active in other regions, i.e. Puntland and Kenya. In September 2013, al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the seizure of a shopping center in Nairobi and the killing of 60 people. The militia represented a real threat to the stability of the country and its defeat became one of FGS's priority.

In August 2014, Operation Indian Ocean, a joint military operation between Somali military, AMISOM and the US military, was launched. The mission aimed at eliminating the insurgent- al-Shabaab -held areas in the countryside. By October 2014, 700 al-Shabaab members had surrendered to state authorities. However, al-Shabaab continued to perpetrate attacks both, within Somalia and in neighboring countries.

In 2014, a terrorist attack on the Somali presidential compound, killed about dozen individuals. The Somali president Hassan Sheikh Mohamud escaped the assault unharmed. The attack, however, raised a series of concern on the instability of the failed State of Somalia. Shortly after, al-Shabaab, which aligned itself with al-Qaida, claimed the responsibility for the attack.

Throughout the years, attacks perpetrated by al-Shabaab, and continue to maintain strongholds in rural areas in the south and Puntland. Al-Shabaab is responsible for numerous terrorist attacks throughout Somalia targeting African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM) troops, Somali military and police personnel, and civilian-populated areas, especially where Westerners and other foreigners are present, such as shopping malls, hotels, and restaurants.



1.3 Geography



Source: nieuwemerletcollege.nl

Somalia is Africa's easternmost country and is often referred to as the Horn of Africa, due its resemblance to a rhino's horn. Mogadishu is Somalia's capital and largest city. It is officially divided into 18 regions (gobol), which in turn are subdivided into 90 districts.

Northern Somalia is now de facto divided up among the autonomous regions of Puntland, which considers itself an autonomous state, and Somaliland, a self-declared but not internationally recognized sovereign state.

Location: Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa. It extends from just south of the Equator northward to the Gulf of Aden. It occupies an important geopolitical position, as it is located between sub-Saharan Africa and the countries of Arabia and southwestern Asia. It is bordered on the northwest by Djibouti, Kenya to the southwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the

east and Ethiopia to the west.

Size: Somalia's total area is 637,657 km², 98.38% of land and 1.62% of water. Somalia is approximately the same size of France.

Land Boundaries: Somalia is bounded by Djibouti (61 km), Ethiopia (1.640 km), Kenya (684 km).

Length of Coastline: Somalia's coastline totals 3.025 km.

Maritime Claims: Somalia's territorial sea extends 200 nautical miles.

Topography: Somalia's terrain consists mainly of plateaus, plains and highlands. The northern region is mountainous, with plateaus reaching between 900 and 2.100 meters.








Principal Rivers: Despite this low level of rainfall, Somalia has some major rivers. Shebelle is the longest river, beginning in the highlands of Ethiopia and ending in Somalia. Shebelle, however, is not year-round, it exists only during rainy seasons. The Jubba river, similar to Shebelle, originates in Ethiopia and runs south. The area around the Jubba is considered some of the most fertile farmland in Somalia. Ewaso Ng'iro is the third longest river. Beginning in Kenya and flowing southeast through Somalia. In Somalia, the Ewaso Ng'iro empties into the Jubba river. This river has water year-round and runs through several very dry regions of the country. The Dawa River is the fourth longest river. Dawa runs through the south-eastern region of the country.

Natural Resources: Somalia is not well-endowed with natural resources and mineral industry makes a small contribution to Somalia's exports and economy in general. However, there are deposits of Uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, natural gas.

Land Use: Of Somalia's land surface, only approximately 1.8% is classified as arable land, with 0.05 percent planted to permanent crops.

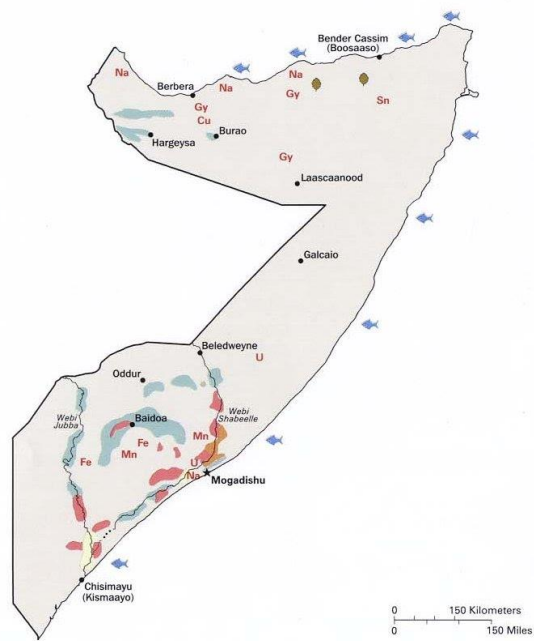
Environmental Factors: One of the most pressing threats facing Somalia is the decreasing waterfall levels and the subsequent droughts. The lack of constant water source is leading to desertification, disappearance of wildlife habitats, and the disruption of agricultural production. Moreover, water scarcity contributes to a stagnated economic progress, declining human health and increasing poverty, and famine.

Agriculture

-  Fishing
-  Qat (mild narcotic)
-  Rough grazing/ nomadic herding
-  Food crops (maize, sorghum, vegetables) and grazing
-  Bananas
-  Sugarcane
-  Cotton

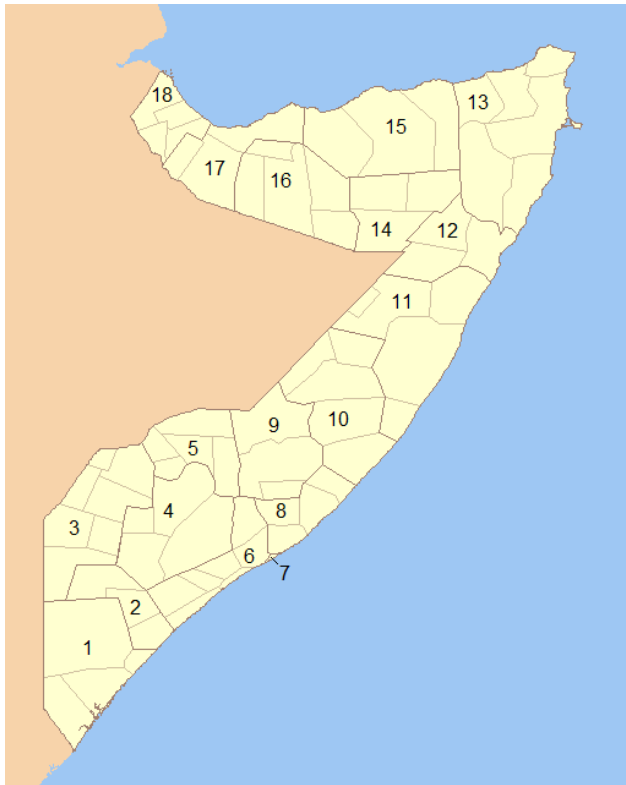
Minerals

- Cu** Copper
- Gy** Gypsum
- Fe** Iron ore
- Mn** Manganese
- Na** Salt
- Sn** Tin
- U** Uranium



Source: lib.utexas.edu

1.4 Territories and Administrative Units

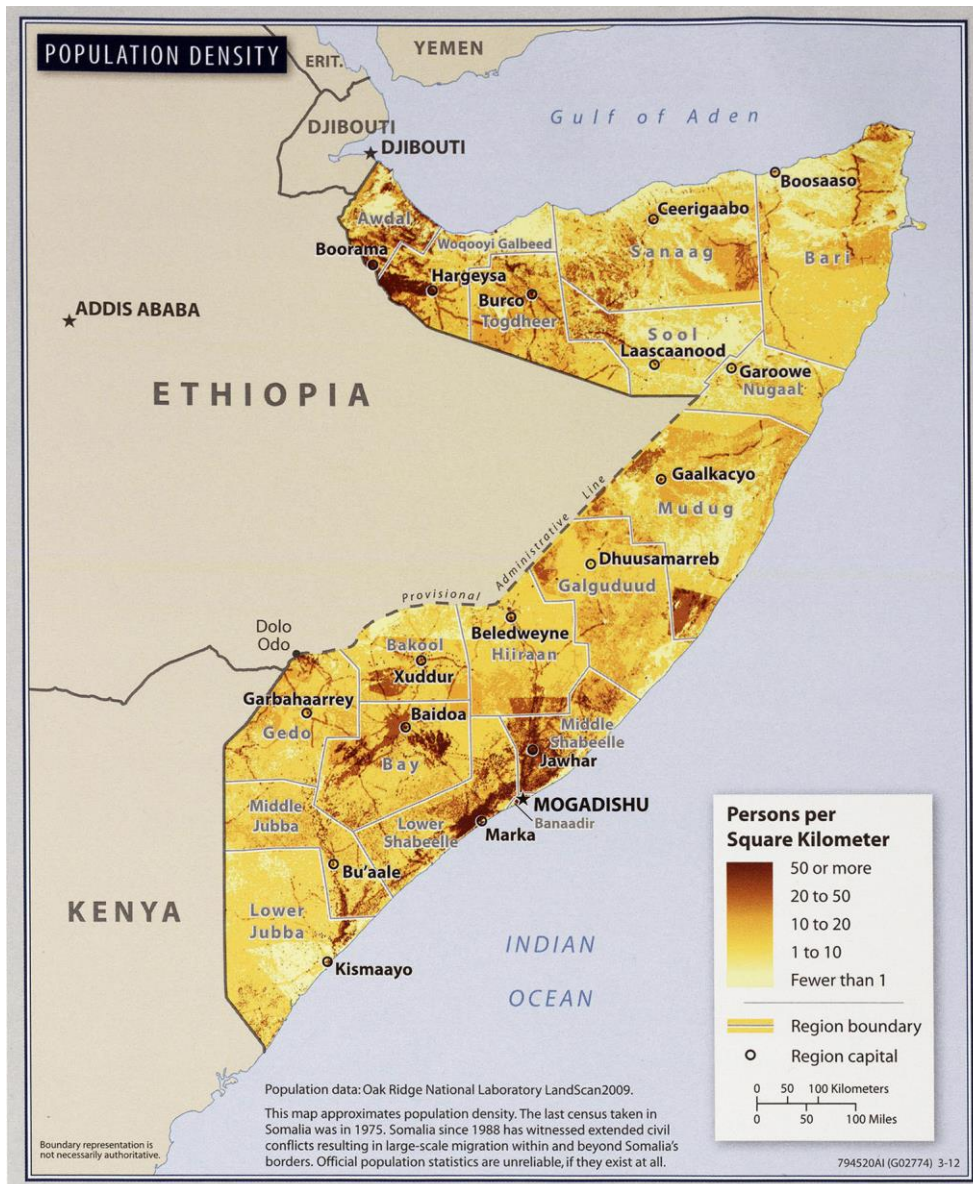


Source: Wikipedia

Somalia consists of three zones: Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central. Somalia is officially divided into 18 administrative regions, which in turn are subdivided into 90 districts. The three zones have varying administrative structures and Puntland and Somaliland have their own constitutions, presidents and parliaments. The regions and their capitals are:

1. Lower Juba, (Kismayo)
2. Middle Juba, (Bu'ale)
3. Gedo, (Garbahaarreey)
4. Baay, (Baidoa)
5. Bakool, (Bakool)
6. Lower Shabele, (Jowhar)
7. Banaadir, (Mogadishu)
8. Middle Shabele, (Jowhar)
9. Hiiraan, (Beledweyn)
10. Galguduud, (Dhusamareb)
11. Mudug, (Galkayo)
12. Nugaal, (Garowe)
13. Bari, (Bosaso)
14. Sool, (Las Anod)
15. Sanaag, (Erigavo)
16. Togdheer, (Burao)
17. Woqooyi Galbeed, (Hargeisa)
18. Awdal, (Borama)

1.5 Population

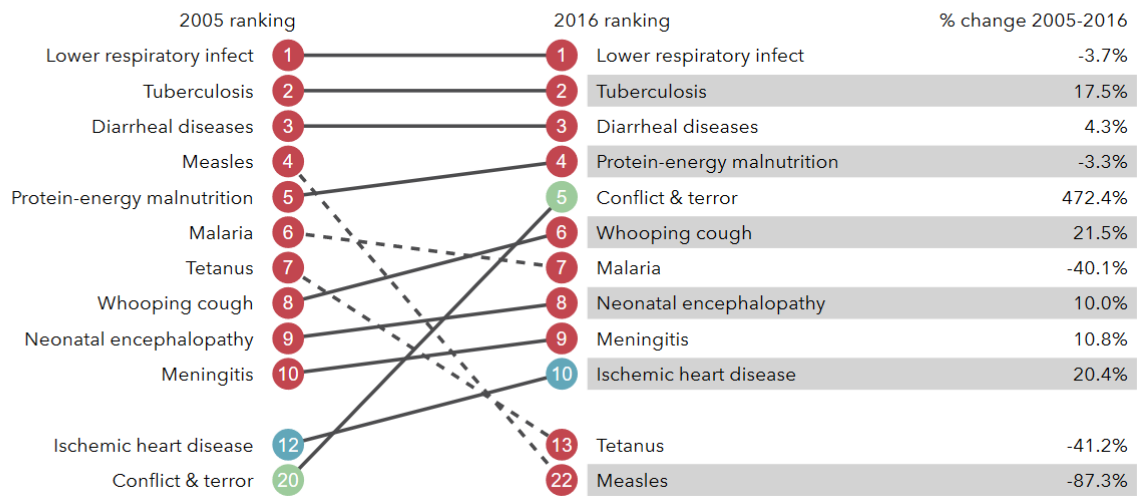


Somalia's total population is estimated to be 14,317,996 in 2016. Population counting in Somalia is complicated due to the large number of nomads and displaced persons in response to famine and war. Moreover, no consensus has been made since 1975. Distribution varies greatly throughout the country. The most populated areas are in and around the cities of Mogadishu, Marka, Boorama, Hargeysa, and Baidoa. The least densely populated areas are in the north-east and central region, as well as areas at the

Kenyan border. 32.7% of the population is urban (4,968,526 people in 2018). The overall population density is approximately 24 per square kilometre. The annual population growth rate is 2.98%. Around 45% of the population is estimated to be under the age of 15. Only 2.9% of Somali reach 60-74 years. Life expectancy is 55 years. The median age in Somalia is of 16.6 years. The overall fertility rate is 6.4 births per woman.

What causes the most premature death?

- Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
- Injuries

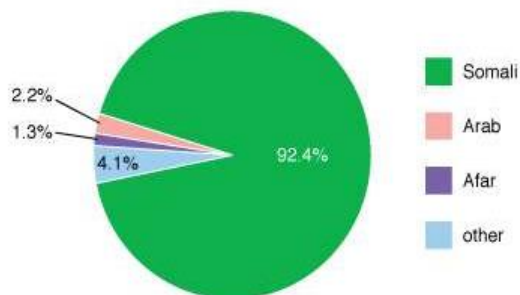


Source: healthdata.org/Somalia

1.6 Ethnic groups, Languages, Religion

Ethnic Groups

Ethnic composition (2000)



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Somalia is largely an ethnically homogenous society: 85% of the population is Somali, while the remaining 15% are Arab, Afar or Bantu (vast sub-Saharan ethnic group). Culturally, Somali society

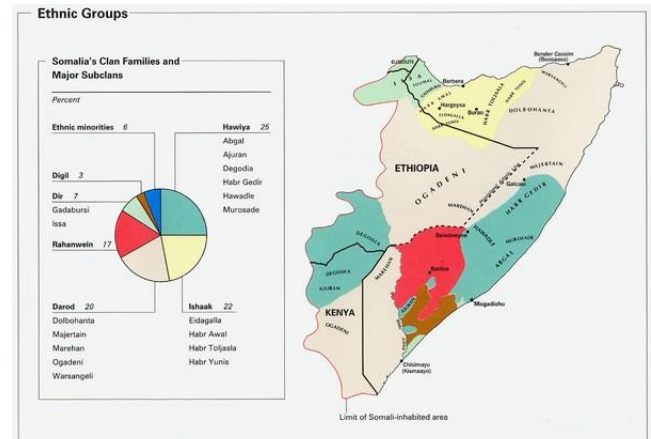
Source: Wikimedia Commons

greatly differed, as it was based on a clan system.

The affiliation to a clan plays a central part in Somali culture and politics. Leadership, security, governance, justice system and access to jobs, credits and resources depend on the affiliation to a clan. Clans are usually patrilineal and typically divided into sub-clans. Certain clans are regarded as noble clans for their nomadic lifestyle:

- the Daarood clan families in the north-eastern Somalia, the Ogaden, and the border region between Somalia and Kenya
- the Dir living in the north-western corner of the country but also dispersed throughout southern Somalia
- the Hawiye, chiefly inhabiting the area on both sides of the middle Shabelle and south-central Somalia
- the Isaaq, who live in the central and western parts of northern Somalia
- the Digil and the Rahanwayn, inhabiting the interfluvial area of southern Somalia

There is a strict social distinction between noble clans' members and other groups, such as the Bantu, which are a minority in



Somalia. Bantu is mainly responsible profitable irrigation agriculture practiced on the lower and middle reaches of the Jubba and Shabelle rivers. Many Bantu are regarded as 'socially inferior', due to their descent of former slaves and sedentary lifestyle.

Languages

The main language spoken in Somalia is Somali language, which belongs to the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family. However, regional dialects are spoken throughout the country. The second official language is Arabic, which is mostly spoken in the northern regions and in the coastal towns. Due to its colonial past, many Somali have a good command of English and Italian. In 1973 Somalia adopted the Latin script. Until then, Somali was an unwritten language.

Religion

99.8% of Somalia's population is Muslim, belonging to Shāfi'ī rite of the Sunni sect. Various Muslim orders (ṭarīqa) are important, especially the Qādirīyah, the Aḥmadīyah, and the Ṣaliḥīyah. Christianity is a minority religion in Somalia and it exists only one diocese in the whole country, in Mogadishu.

1.7 Health

In WHO latest health situation report, health is a major concern in Somalia. The almost three decades of severe internal conflict, resulted in the collapse and fragmentation of Somalia's health care system and inadequate infrastructure.

The effects of prolonged conflict and drought conditions are causing food and water scarcity, which consequently lead to malnutrition and an increased population displacement. In December 2017, more than 926,000 people were displaced due to drought related matters. 5.5 million people are in need of health services and more than 70% of the population is without access to safe water. Moreover, Somalia has one of the lowest immunization coverage in the world.

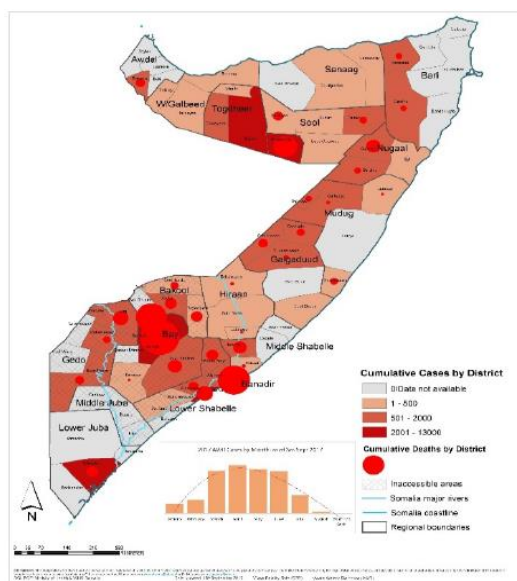
The health crisis in Somalia is further complicated by a continuous spread of measles, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera and complications arising from severe malnutrition. The cumulative suspected cases of cholera in 2017 is 79,172 including 1,159 deaths with an overall case fatality rate of 1.5%.

The number of suspected measles cases continued to increase at an alarming rate in 2017, with 23,353 suspected measles cases. More than 80% of all those affected by the current outbreak are children below the age of 10 years in all regions of the country. The rising number of suspected measles cases is a combined effect of the drought and its associated displacement resulting in overcrowding in IDP camps as well as the overall low vaccination coverage prior to the current crises and low population immunity due to high prevalence of malnutrition.

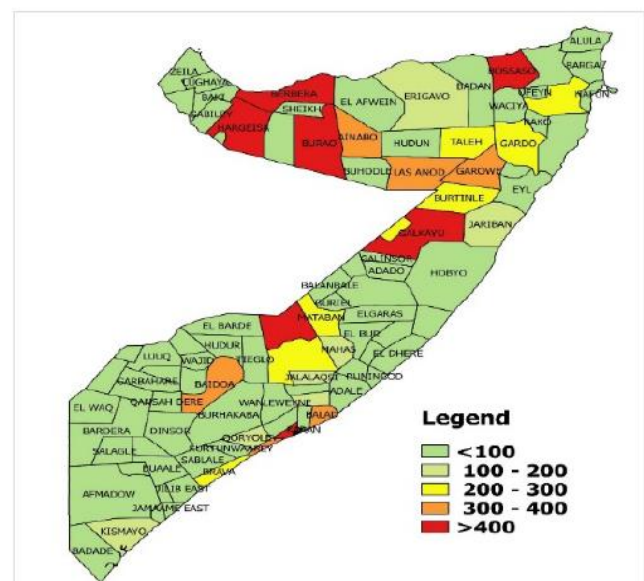
Somalia is suffering an increased risk of complications and death due to malnutrition. The nutritional status continues to deteriorate, an estimated 388,000 children under age five are acutely malnourished, including 87,000 who are severely malnourished. Malnutrition is also the cause of other widespread diseases: tuberculosis and malaria.

Somalia's health or welfare infrastructure is almost absent—largely destroyed after years of conflict. International relief organizations, hindered by continuing violence and conflict, are struggling to provide essential services.

Even though the situation in the Republic of Somaliland and in Puntland are slightly better, health and welfare infrastructures are still presenting shortcomings.



Source: AWD/Cholera Outbreak 2017 - WHO



Source: Measles outbreak 2017 - WHO

1.8 Education and Literacy

The outbreak of the civil war had devastating consequences on the education system in Somalia: schools had been destroyed, learning materials were unavailable and the majority of students and teachers abandoned education. Somalia has one of the world's lowest enrolment rates for primary school-aged children – only 30% of children are in school (only 40% of these are girls) and 26% for secondary education. The majority of out of school children are found in Central and South Somalia. While the educational system both, in Puntland and Somaliland, is better, it is still far from being adequate.

The primary barriers to education are the absence of safe teaching spaces due to the high instability and insecurity in Somalia. Moreover, teachers (both qualified and non) are insufficient and the Ministry of Education (MOE) has limited oversight and outreach. There is no data available on the literacy rate in Somalia.

The only data available is dated 2001, in which 37.8% of the total population was literate.

1.9 Country economy

Somalia's economy is mainly informal, largely based on livestock, remittance/money transfer companies, and telecommunication. Formal economic activity is largely restricted to urban areas like Mogadishu.

Agriculture is by far the most important sector, with livestock accounting for approx. 40% of the GDP.

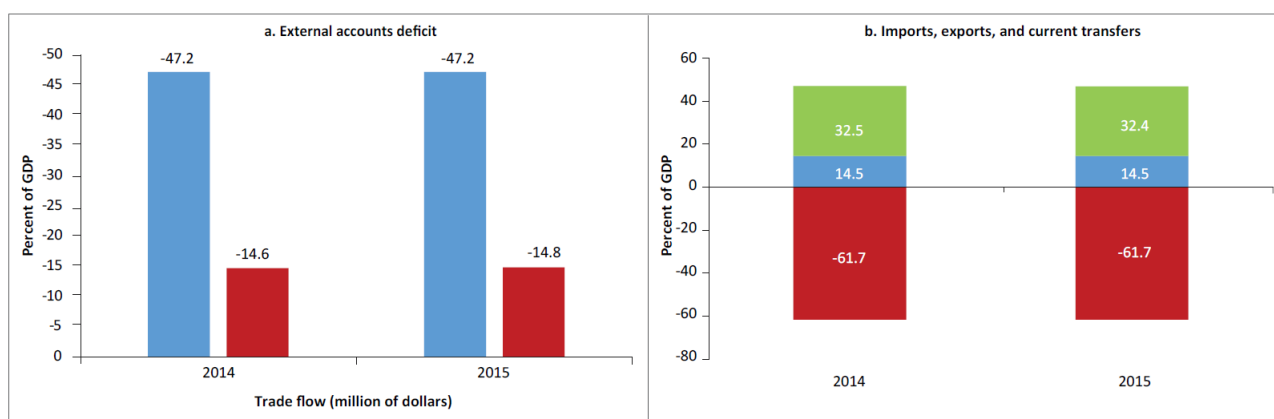
Agriculture can be divided into three sectors: (1) nomadic pastoralism, focused on raising goats, sheep, camels, and cattle; (2) traditional farming practiced by small farmers, focused on rain-fed farming producing sorghum and small irrigated farms along the rivers producing corn, sesame, cowpeas, vegetables and fruits; and (3) market-oriented farming on medium-and large-scale irrigated plantations along the major rivers, which produce bananas, sugarcane, rice, cotton, vegetables, grapefruit, mangoes and papayas.

However, due to the protracted violence, natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, and el Nino, agriculture has suffered most.

After more than two decades of armed conflict and political instability, Somalia's economy is fragile. Somalia is among the poorest countries in the world, with income per capita estimated at USD \$450 and a GDP of around USD \$ 6.2 billion in 2016.

Real GDP growth has been moderate, approx. 3.4%. Real GDP growth slowed to approx. 2.4% in 2017, due to drought. However, it is projected to recover to 3.5% in 2018 and 2019. The country has a poverty rate of 51%, and half the population lives below the international poverty line (less than USD \$1.90 per day). Economic inequality is high, and differs based on the locality: 60% in Mogadishu, more than 40% in other urban settings, approx. 50% in rural areas, and in Internally Displaced Settlements (IDP) it reaches approx. 70%.

Somalia's economy is highly dependent on imports, which account for more than 2/3 of GDP, while exports comprise just 14%, thus creating a large trade deficit. Moreover, it is also highly reliant on remittances (approx. 1.3 billion USD per year) and international aid. Domestic revenue only accounts for 2.8% of GDP, as poor collection capacity, a narrow tax base, few legal and regulatory frameworks, hinder the revenue mobilization and restrict the government's ability to provide services. The absence of a structured revenue collection created a tax gap of 70%-80%. Public expenditure increased significantly: from \$35.1 million in 2012 to \$170.5 million in 2016, driven by increases in revenue.



Source: World Bank and IMF estimates

2. Political and Security Context

2.1 The Constitution of Somalia

After Somalia's independence in 1960, the Republic of Somalia adopted a written constitution by national referendum. In 1979, a new constitution had been adopted, again by national referendum. After the overthrow of Barre's regime in 1991, Somalia was in a state of limbo in the absence of a functioning state.

The adoption of the Transitional National Charter (TNC) in 2000 marked the beginning of a constitutional process, which has yet to be concluded. The TNC represented the first step towards the stabilization of the country. The Charter expired in 2003, and was replaced by the 2004 Transitional Federal Charter, which provided for a Transitional Federal Parliament and a Transitional Federal Government, comprising a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. In 2009, it was amended to prolong the Government's original 5-years mandate for another 2 years.

Federal Republic of Somalia - Provisional Constitution

As the Transitional Federal Government mandate was set to expire in August 2012, the National Constituent Assembly finalized the constitution-making process, adopting a new provisional constitution.

The National Constituent Assembly consisted of 30 elders drawn each of the country's 4 major Somali clans (Darod, Dir, Hawiye and Rahanweyn) and from a coalition of minority groups based on the 4.5 power-sharing formula: one in four seats is allocated to each of the major clans in Somalia, and half of one seat to minority clans. The delegates adopted the new constitution with a landslide majority – over 96% of the 645 delegates voted in favor. The adoption of the constitution had to be followed by the selection of members for the new parliament, parliament speaker and president.

The Provisional Constitution introduced some significant features, such as fundamental rights and protection. UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (UNSRSG), Augustine Mahiga, described its adoption as the result of an inclusive process to rebuild Somalia's governance. The constitution consists of 15 Chapters and 143 Articles. The most relevant provisions are to be found in:

Chapter I - the Declaration of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Article 1 defines the nature of the state. It proclaims that 'Somalia is a federal, sovereign, and democratic republic founded on inclusive representation of the people, a multiparty system and social justice'. Article 2 states that Islam is the religion of the State, that no other religion can be propagated in the country and enacted laws shall be in compliance with the general principles and objectives of Shari'ah. Moreover, in article 4, it specifies that the Constitution is the supreme law of the country, after the Shari'ah. Article 7 contains provision on the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia, stating, among others that 'The boundaries of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall be those described in the 1960 Constitution of Somalia'. However, matters as the status of Mogadishu, the capital, and of the borders and the distribution of power and resources between the regions were left undecided.

Chapter II - the Fundamental Rights and the Duties of the Citizen. It is subdivided into 3 Titles. Title 1 sets out the general principles of Human Rights: Human Dignity (Art. 10); Equality, declaring everyone to be equal, regardless of clan or religion (Art.11) and Application of the Fundamental Rights (Art. 12).

Title II sets out the Rights, Basic Personal Liberties and Limitations, by including a bill of rights: the right to life (Art. 13), Freedom of assembly, demonstration, protest, and petition (Art. 20), the prohibition of female genital mutilation, and the right to an abortion in order to save the mother's life (art. 15), the Right to political participation (art. 22), a proscription against the use of children in armed conflict (art. 29) and the establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission (art. 41).

Chapter X- The Independent Commissions – this Chapter contains provisions on the establishment of independent commissions, including under art. 111i the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It states that it shall be established 'to foster national healing, reconciliation and unity to ensure that matters relating to impunity, revenge and other triggers of violence are addressed through a legal and state directed process' and its mandate shall include the 'promotion of forgiveness, reconciliation and national unity'.

A permanent constitution had to be adopted by public referendum before the end of the first term of the Somali Federal Parliament in 2016. The provisional constitution left out a number of crucial state-building questions, thus in Chapter XV of said constitution, a comprehensive constitutional review process was provided. In May 2014, the Somali Council of Ministers approved the nomination of five individuals to serve as Commissioners on the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC). The ICRIC is a body of legal/technical experts that focuses on legal drafting of proposed constitutional amendments under the political supervision and guidance of the parliamentary Provisional Constitution Review and Implementation Oversight Committee (O.C.). These bodies, in conjunction with the Somali Federal Parliament were tasked to review the provisional Constitution, adopt changes with a 2/3 majority of both Houses and present the reviewed constitutional text to the Somalia people for final approval through referendum.

In July 2016, three options were prepared and presented to the House of the People of the Parliament. However, in light of the upcoming elections, the absence of the establishment of all Federal Member States, according to Art. 138 (2) of the Provisional Constitution, and constant threats posed by armed groups and al-Shabaab, the set timeline could not be kept. In 2016, a new Parliament had been selected, which had to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon urged the new Parliament to 'swiftly complete 2016 electoral process and tackle urgent legislative priorities, including establishing a permanent Constitution of Somalia, in the larger interest of the people of Somalia'.

The failure to adhere to the constitutional deadlines had some significant legal implications, as the Constitutional Review Commission's mandate was set to expire in 2016.

Nevertheless, in December 2017, Somalia's electoral authorities, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC), launched a 5-year roadmap – the Strategic Plan – to guide the management and administration of the country's 2020-2021 elections, the 'one-person, one-vote' elections and to review of Somalia's Provisional Constitution. The Strategic Plan, supported by UNDP and UNSOM in Somalia, will lead to extensive consultations with regional administrations, the National Federal Parliament and civil society, involving all key role players in the Somali institutions and society. According to the Plan, Somalia will adopt the new Constitution by 2020.

Puntland

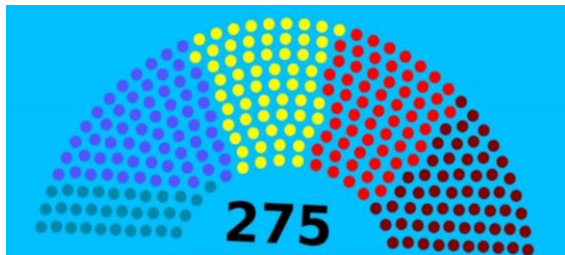
Puntland, the region in the northeastern part of Somalia, became in 1988 a regional state, with three-branch governmental system. Puntland, differently than Somaliland, is not seeking world recognition as an independent state, but to become part of the future Federal State of Somalia. In 2012, Puntland's parliament adopted a new constitution, comprising of 141 articles, and providing for the introduction of a multiparty political system.

Somaliland

The first main Constitutional document signed in Somaliland dates back to 1993 and followed by the first -interim- Constitution in 1997. In 2000, Somaliland's Parliament adopted a new Constitution, which was later approved in a referendum. The Constitution contains 130 Articles, instituting a presidential system with a bicameral parliament.

2.2 Elections

2016 Parliamentary Elections



Source: legacycentersom.org

The main political developments at national level were the 2016 parliamentary and 2017 presidential elections.

Universal elections were to be introduced in 2016, however, the overall security, necessary legislative and institutional preparation were inadequate to enable universal suffrage.

The Federal Parliament is divided into a lower house, the House of the People, and the Upper House.

The House of the People has 275 seats, which are distributed between the federal member states, in line with the 4.5 power-sharing formula, a clan-based representation system, which provides an equal number of seat to the four major clans (the Hawiye, Dir, Darod and Rahanweyn), and half that number to smaller clans and minority groups.

The Upper House has 54 seats. The members were elected through an indirect election by state parliaments, which in turn are appointed by clan leaders. Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Jubbaland elected 8 seats, while Somaliland and Puntland elected 11 seats.

The elections were considered by the UN Secretary-General as 'major milestones on the country's path to becoming a fully functional federal State with stable political institutions'.

According to the 2017 UN Secretary General's report, notwithstanding some delays and cases of malpractice, including bribery and intimidation of delegates, 'the electoral process was more peaceful and inclusive than in 2012. Disruption by Al-Shabaab did not come to pass, thanks to the effective security arrangements put in place by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali security institutions'.

On January 2017, Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawari was re-elected Speaker of the House of the People, while Abdi Hashi Abdullahi was elected speaker of the Upper House.

2017 – Presidential Election

The system to elect a new President is outlined in Art. 89 of the Provisional Constitution, which states that the candidate needs a 2/3 majority of the votes of the Parliament to be elected. However, if none of the candidates reaches said majority, the four candidates with the highest number of votes in the first round, return for a second round of voting. In the case, none of the candidates received a majority in the second round, a third round of voting between the two candidates with the most votes is conducted. In that case, the candidate with the highest number of votes is the elected President.

The Presidential elections had to be held in August 2016 with a 'one-person, one vote' system. However, due to security

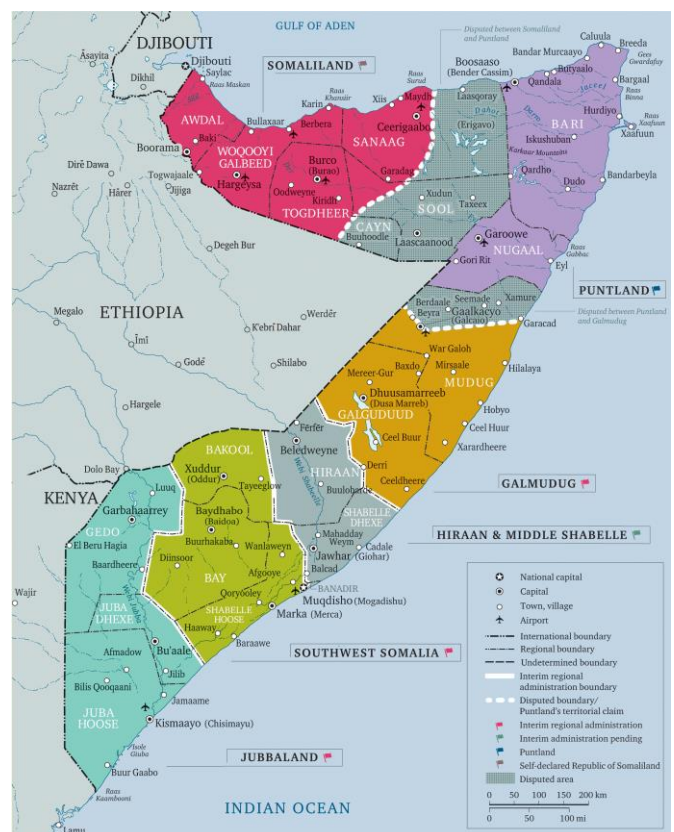
concerns, the electoral college system was adopted and the elections postponed to February 2017.

Moreover, due to the volatile security environment in Mogadishu, the elections were held at the Aden Adde International Airport.

During the first round, none of the candidate received the required 2/3 majority, thus the four candidates (Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed, Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, and Omar Abdirashid Sharmarke) who had received the highest number of votes returned for a second round. However, none of the candidates received the majority in the second round of voting either, leading to a third round which saw Hassan Sheikh Mohamud and Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed competing for the post. Eventually, resulting in the election of Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed 'Farmajo' as President of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Farmajo is from a large sub-clan of the Darod.

The President then, appointed Hassan Ali Kheyre as Prime Minister. He is from the Hawiye clan.

On March 2017, the Parliament endorsed the new 68-member cabinet, which consists of 26 ministers (of whom 6 are women), 26 deputy ministers, 15 state ministers and one deputy prime minister.



Sources: This map has been prepared based on United Nations Department of Field Support, Cartographic Section, Map No. 3690 Rev. 10, December 2011, with additional content from the Rift Valley Institute and International Crisis Group, together with annotation by the author and the Africa Programme at Chatham House.

Note: Somalia refers to the internationally recognized territory of Somalia; Somaliland refers to the northern region that proclaimed independence in 1991; Puntland refers to the north-eastern Somali region that was established as a federal state in 1998. The boundaries and names shown and designations used on the map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the author or Chatham House.

Somaliland

The self-declared Republic of Somaliland has a parallel political system, with its own Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

Somaliland has successfully established an electoral democracy. The 2001 general referendum marked the transition from the clan-based system of representation to an electoral one. Since then, Somaliland hold two presidential elections, in 2005 and 2010. The elected political representatives have gained increasingly legitimacy among the people, and, exception made for the contested territory between Somaliland and Puntland, govern not only urban centers, but also the hinterlands. Presidential and Parliamentarian elections set for March 2017 had been delayed due to the drought condition in the region. Eventually, the presidential elections were held in November 2017, which resulted in the victory of Muse Bihi Abdi of the KULMIYE party.

Puntland

Puntland is a self-proclaimed, autonomous, federal regional state with political power exercised by the Harti clan. Puntland's local council elections were to be held in 2013, which were meant to prepare for the 2014 universal elections. However, they were postponed due to violence and protests throughout the region.

On January 8, 2014, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, was elected President of Puntland by elders.

The election of President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, followed the principle of a rotating leadership of the region's three major clans or sub-clans.

2.3 Political Parties

Somalia does not have a party system or a system of political representation. Political elections in Somalia are based on clan-based representation. There are four major clan groupings in Somalia for the purpose of power-sharing:

- Darood,
- Dir,
- Hawiye,
- Digil and the Rahanwayn.

In December 2017, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC), which is mandated to oversee the management of all electoral processes in the country, launched a 5-year Strategic Plan. The Plan included, among other, the replacement of the current clan-based power-sharing system, to a ‘one person- one vote system’, with the introduction of political parties. Objective 5 of the Strategic Plan 2017–2021, is to ‘regulate political parties, candidates and media to ensure a level playing field’.

In 2017, in a move to replace the clan representation, the NIEC accredited seven parties to run for the next elections. Similarly, Puntland, before re-launching the multi-party system in 2017, was based on a clan-based representation.

The Republic of Somaliland, instead, introduced the formation of political associations in 2001. In 2002, three associations have been officially registered as political parties. According to Somaliland’s Constitution, as Art. 9 specifies: ‘political parties in the Republic of Somaliland shall not exceed three (3). A special law shall determine the procedures for the formation of a political party, but it is unlawful for any political party to be based on regionalism or clanism’.

The three parties are (1) the Peace, Unity, and Development Party (Kulmiye), the ruling party chaired by the current President Musa Behi, (2) the Justice and Development Party (UCID), chaired by Faysal Ali Warabe, and (3) the Wadani (Wadaani), chaired by Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi.

2.4 Key Political Leaders

Federal Republic of Somalia



President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed

The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia is US-educated Somali Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed. The president is popularly known as "Farmajo", from the Italian for cheese, because of his love for the dairy product. He hails from the Marehan, one of the major Darod sub-clans.

In 2010, Mohamed was appointed the new Prime Minister of Somalia. In 2017, Mohamed ran for presidency and won against 19 candidates. His campaign was based on nationalism, freedom from hunger, and the defeat of Al-Shabaab. At the inauguration ceremony of his presidency, Farmajo addressed armed militia, calling on the fighters to surrender, promising them 'a good life' if they did, and 'to those who work with al Qaeda, al Shabaab and IS (Islamic State), your time is finished'. The President has been characterized by analysts as 'the least corrupt – or even non-corrupt and integer'



Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khayre

Hassan Ali Khayre is Somalia's Prime Minister. On 23 February 2017, he was appointed by President Mohamed and subsequently by the Parliament. He Hails from the Murusade tribe, a branch of the Hawiye tribe.

In march 2017, Prime Minister Ali Khayre submitted his nomination for the Cabinet Ministers, which later would have been approved by the parliament. The cabinet is made up by 26 ministers and 1 deputy minister. The elected Deputy Prime Minister is Mahdi Ahmed Guled Khadar, former BBC Journalist and Somali Ambassador at the UN. The ministers are as follows:

- Ahmed Ise Awad Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Abdi Mohamed Sabriye Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation
- Dr. Abdirahman Dualle Beyleh, Ministry of Finance
- Abdirashid Abdullahi Mohamed, Ministry of Defense

- Abdirahman Dahir Osman, Ministry of Education
- Abdirahman Hoosh Jibril, Ministry of Constitutional affairs
- Maryam Qasim Ahmed, Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management
- Jamal Mohamed Hassan, Ministry of Planning, investment and economic promotion
- Maryan Aweys, Ministry of Ports and Marine transport
- Mohamed Abdullahi Salad, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation
- Abdi Anshur Hassan, Ministry of Post, Telecommunications and Technology
- Sheikh Nur Mohamed Hassan, Ministry of Livestock
- Mohamed Abdi Hayr, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- vacant, Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction
- Iimaan Abdullahi Ali, Ministry of Religious Affairs
- Deeqa Yasin Hajji Yusuf, Ministry of Women and human rights
- Mohamed Abukar Islow Duale, Ministry of Internal Security
- Said Hussein Iid, Ministry of Agriculture
- Fowsiya Abiikar Nur, Ministry of Health and Social Care
- Abdirahman Mohamed Abdi Hashi, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Khadija Mohamed Diriye, Ministry of Youth and Sports
- Eng. Abdirahman Omar Osman, Ministry of Information
- Hassan Hussein Hajji, Ministry of Justice
- Salah Ahmed Jama, Ministry of Works and Labor
- Salim Aliyow Ibrow, Minister of Power and Water

In January 2018, Somali President, in a decree, named Abdirahman Omar Osman, as the new mayor of Mogadishu, replacing Thabit Abdi Mohammed. The president's office did not give reason for Mohamed's dismissal. The major is head of the executive branch of Mogadishu, and his office administers all city services, public property, police and fire protection, most public agencies, and enforces laws within the city.

Republic of Somaliland



President Muse Bihi Abdi

The presidential elections were held in November 2017, which resulted in the victory of Muse Bihi Abdi of the KULMIYE party. Somaliland's vice President is Hon. Abdirahman Abdilaahi Ismail (Saylici).

The Government of the Republic of Somaliland is composed of the 26 Ministries. The ministries are formed to carry out the operations of the respective departments, these are headed by the Cabinet Ministers:

- Minister of Trade and Industry – Mohamoud Hasan Sa'ad
- Minister of Finance – Yusuf Mohamed Erigay.
- Minister of Defence –Isse Ahmed Yusuf Adale
- Minister of Interior – Mohamed Kahin Ahmed
- Minister of Endowment and Religious affairs – Sheikh Khalil Abdilahi Ahmed
- Minister of Foreign Affairs – Dr. Sa'ad Ali Shire.
- Minister of Agricultural Development – Ahmed Muumin Seed
- Minister of Education – Yaasin Faratoon.
- Minister of Health – Dr. Hasan Ismail Yusuf Warsame
- Ministry of Family affairs – Ms. Hinda Jama Hirsi
- Ministry of environment and Rural development– Ms. Shukri Bodare. She has also made a comeback as she served as holding this ministerial post in Silanyo's cabinet
- Ministry of investment and development– Mohamed Ahmed Mohamoud Awad
- Ministry of Water Resources – Suleiman Yusuf Ali Koore
- Ministry of Sports & Youth— Yusuf Mohamoud Nour
- Ministry of Justice—— Abdikani
- Ministry of Livestock –Hasan Mohamed Gafadhi
- Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations –
- Ministry of Public Works – Abdirashid Haji Du'ale
- Ministry of information and national guidance– Abdirahman Abdilahi Farah Diriye
- Ministry of Telecommunication and Technology– Dr. Abdiwali Sheikh Abdilahi
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral— Jama Mohamoud Egal
- Ministry of Constitutional Affairs– Mohame Haji Elmi

- Ministry of Transport and Development– Abdilahi Abokor Osman
- Ministry of National Planning and Development—Awale Ibrahim Shirwa Lodoon

Puntland



President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali

The President of Puntland is Abdiweli Mohamed Ali. He is a Somali American economist, professor and politicians. Abdiweli Mohamed Ali was a former Somali-Prime Minister from June 2011 to October 2012. On 8 January 2014, he was elected the 5th President of Puntland. The Vice President of Puntland is Abdihakim Abdullahi Haji Omar.



Vice President -Abdihakim Abdullahi Haji Omar

2.5 Security Sector

The overall security situation in Somalia remains highly volatile, security incidents and crime are a common feature in Somalia's everyday life. According to the 2017 Fragile States Index, Somalia is ranked 2nd of 178 countries and 7th on the 2017 Global Terrorism Index. The inability by the Federal Government to exercise control over the totality of the national territory, and the ongoing confrontations between rival militia groups and military forces continue to undermine Somalia's stability and security and challenge the consolidation of the Government.

Moreover, inter-clan violence is persisting, and one of the major destabilizing factors in Somalia. Other factors include: protracted conflict, targeted assassinations, severe humanitarian conditions, deeply rooted corruption, piracy, terrorist attacks and the presence of al-Shabaab and other Islamist groups (including those linked to ISIL—the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant aka Daesh). All these factors contribute to the precarious security environment within the country.

Security Sector Reform

Currently there are various international actors heavily invest in Somalia's security sector, in particular the S6. The S6 is a forum established by the UN Special Representative for Somalia, involving the United Nations, European Union, United Kingdom, United States, United Arab Emirates, and Turkey.

The UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)'s current mandate includes, among its priorities, the policy advice on security sector reforms. The Security Sector Reform promoted by UNSOM, provides technical advice and coordinates international support to assist the FGS to rebuild Somalia's national security architecture. Moreover, UNSOM supports the implementation of the National Security Architecture and the Comprehensive Approach to Security.

The National Security Architecture is an historical political agreement reached by the FGS and the Member States which was endorsed by the country's National Security Council in April 2017. The agreement sets out to integrate regional and federal forces into a coherent National Security Architecture, and defines four key areas:

- The numbers of Somali security forces, military and police, as well as the civilian oversight role of the executive over the armed forces;
- The distribution of Somali security forces at the Federal and State level, and a realignment of Somali National Army sectors to reflect the new political dispensation and integration of Somali Security Forces;
- The command and control of Somali Security Forces to ensure greater clarity in the division of roles and responsibilities between the Federal and state level;
- An outline of fiscal responsibilities for respective Somali Security Forces at the Federal and state level.

Moreover, the agreement presents a roadmap, which sets out the path to follow once the transfer of responsibility for the provision of security from AMISOM to Somali security forces occurs.

According to the plan, the composition of forces shall be as follows:

- Somali National Army: an army of at least 18,000 people, excluding the Special Forces.
- Somali Police: 32,000, divided into Federal Police and State Police. This figure also includes Coastguard and Darwish (rapid reaction police forces).
- Somali Air Force: Number not determined.
- Somali Maritime Forces/Navy: Number not determined.
- Special Forces: Each army sector shall have 500 'Danab' special forces, reporting not to the sector command but to the Danab Brigade HQ in Baledogle. There are currently eight army sectors, though the plan calls for the existing army sectors to be redrawn to align with Federal Member States' boundaries, which are fewer in number. This means the number of Danab special forces would in the area of 3,000-4,000.

Building an effective national defense force

Somalia's Defense Sector is undergoing a reform, which is supported by UNSOM. UNSOM's military advisors are supporting the Ministry of Defense and the Somali National Army to enhance their effectiveness. The Defense Sector Reform Section consists of three international military advisors in Mogadishu and a military advisor in each of the Mission's field offices in Kismaayo, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Garowe. The composition of the Somali National Army (SNA) dates back 2004, when a number of militias were integrated in the army, which results in a fragmented army. Moreover, it appears difficult to quantify the SNA personnel, (estimated to be approx. 20.000), as a substantial number of these troops are not under the government security architecture and operate relatively independently. The UN Monitoring Group on Somalia shed also light on the existence of 'ghost soldiers', i.e. including non-existent troops in order to receive greater funding.

Even though the EU Training Mission has greatly contributed to the formation of more than 3.000 soldiers, the SNA's operational capacity in terms of skills and equipment remained scarce. Moreover, local militias enjoy greater trust by the population, than the SNA does, and due to irregular pay, regular armed forces personnel tend to work for militias. All these challenges faced by the SNA, have contributed to the precarious security situation in the country.

Terrorism Threat

In the absence of a strong central authority, and an accountable military with a monopoly on the use of force, Somalia has become heaven for terrorist organizations.

In a report by the UN Human Rights Office and UNSOM, it is reported that, in a period from January 2016 until October 2017, 2.078 civilian were killed and 2.507 injured. The main perpetrator for the indiscriminate attacks has been al-Shabab militant group,

which is responsible for more than 60% of the killings. The areas in which al-Shabaab operates continue to be the most active and deadly on the continent.



Al-Shabaab -Seal Logo

The UNSC Resolution 1844 (2008) included al-Shabaab in its terrorist organizations listing.

In 2012, al-Shabaab officially joined the terror enclave al-Qaida. The two groups posted a joint video formalizing the merger on the internet. The video portrayed (former) al-Shabab's leader, Ahmed Abdi Godane (also known as Mukhtar Abu Zubair)

promising that his group's militants would be 'faithful soldiers' for al Qaida. He said, 'In the name of my mujahedeen brothers, leaders and soldiers...I pledge obedience'. He continued, 'Lead us on the road of jihad and martyrdom, in the footsteps that our martyr Osama bin Laden had drawn for us'. The al-Shabab leader was followed in the video by Ayman Al Zawahiri, the leader of al-Qaida, announced the 'good news' of al-Shabab's decision to join the global Jihadist movement -- a move he said would undoubtedly 'annoy the crusaders'.

The two groups continue to cooperate closely in many sectors: indoctrination, basic infantry skills and advanced explosives and assassination trainings.

Al-Shabaab aims at destabilizing the FGS and targets any country or organization that supports Somalia's fight against al-Shabaab. Its first and foremost goal is to establish a fundamentalist Islamic state in the Horn of Africa, which would include Somalia, Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia.

It is held responsible for several high-profile bombings and killings targeting AMISOM troops, civilians and localities frequented by foreigners, such as hotels, restaurants and shopping malls.

Al-Shabab tends to be fairly professional, well organized and equipped. In the areas in which it exercises control, it imposes a strict version of sharia. Since the alliance with al-Qaida, it claimed responsibilities for major attacks, e.g.: in September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi, during which 68 people died and 175 were injured; 2015 Garissa University attacks, during which 5 al-Shabab affiliates stormed into the University and killed 150 people.

In October 2017, a double truck bombing shattered Mogadishu and caused more than 270 deaths and 300 people injured. This attack has been the deadliest attack in decades.

In February 2018, Twin car bombings and subsequent gunfire has left at least 38 people dead and 20 others wounded in the Somali capital of Mogadishu. The armed group al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.



Abu Ubaidah

Abu Ubaidah (Direye) is the leader of al-Shabaab. Al-Shabaab spokesman, Ahmed Abdi aw Mohamed, announced Abu Ubaidah as the group's leader on September 6, 2014, after the death of former al-Shabaab emir Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed (Godane). Al-Shabab is a hierarchical organization, with Abu Ubaidah, as its emir (commander). Under his direct command, there are the walis (Regional commanders), who

manage the group's presence on the territory. Al-Shabaab operational strength is estimated to vary between 2.000 and 5.000 throughout the country. Sources say that al-Shabab is better equipped than SNA and can sometimes even create advantage using heavier weapons against AMISOM. There are three types of Al-Shabab members:

1. The Shura – composed by the core group. These people can hardly be motivated to surrender.
2. The middle layer – composed by people who act according to their ideological beliefs.
3. The foot soldiers - people who receive a salary and joined the militia only for economic reasons.

It is difficult to make a distinction between who is a member of Al-Shabab and who is not. Moreover, Al-Shabab fighters sometimes wear AMISOM uniforms, in order to disguise themselves during an attack.

Clan Conflicts

Besides the violence exercised by Al-Shabaab, great parts of Somalia are subject to violent conflicts between clans, which lead to extrajudicial killings, extortion, arbitrary arrests and rape. The most violent clan militias are of Habr Gedir (Hawiye), Jejele and Marehan (Darod) sub-clans.

The report made by the UN Monitoring Group on Somali and Eritrea (UN SMEG) analyzed that 'Insecurity and fragmented authority created fertile ground for inter-clan conflicts, often manipulated or supported for political ends, directly or indirectly by international, federal or regional security forces - or by Al-Shabaab, including in Galgaduud, Hiran, Sool and Sanaag, and Lower Shabelle'.

Intra-clan conflicts are further exacerbated in times of drought, when a massive number of people and livestock move across traditional clan 'boundaries' in search of water and pasture. In fact, clan clashes occur mainly in territories, in which water and infrastructures are mostly present.

Maritime Threat

Somali-based piracy is on decline. According to the International Maritime Organization, the total number of incidents caused by Somali-piracy fell from 20 in 2013, to 0 in 2015. Despite the steady decline in pirate attacks, commercial ships have remained a target. Moreover, from 2016 attacks became more frequent.

The pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking to help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain

recruits, and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of civilians and restricting the flow of commerce.

Pirates pose a threat to the establishment of rule of law in the country. Information suggests that these groups became increasingly organized and in the recent activities around Puntland, established connections with Daesh/ ISIS.

Security situation by region and regional state

Jubbaland State

Jubbaland State is headed by President Sheikh Ahmed Mohamed Islam 'Madobe'. Jubbaland State covers the regions Lower Jubba, Middle Jubba and Gedo. It is considered to have a functional administration, government and ministries. The military is considered to be superior compared to other regions. However, the government has not full control of its territories and collaborates with AMISOM troops in order to regain control over Al-Shabab controlled territories. The security situation has improved as an understanding was reached between the government and the clans (Ogaden, Marehan, Harti and Rahanwayn).

Lower Jubba: the main actors operating in the region are Al-Shabab and anti-Al-Shabab forces. In the regional capital, Kismayo, the security situation has improved and is considered to be one of the safest places in South/Central Somalia. Al-Shabab has no organizational structure nor presence in Kismayo, even though it is likely that a hidden presence still exists. Outside the capital, Al-Shabab controls parts of the region. Road transport from Mogadishu to Kismayo hardly occurs, as Al-Shabab is present in the outskirts of the urban center.

Middle Jubba: the regional capital is Bu'aale. The region is considered to be fully controlled by Al-Shabab. Neither AMISOM, nor the Somali government or allied groups operate in the region.

Gedo: The region is considered to be loyal to the FGS, and local militias joined the SNA. It is considered to be safe, and Dholeb, Doolow and Bulo Xawo, as the safest towns in the region. Even though AMISOM controls large parts of the region, Al-Shabab exercised control between the garrison towns. Road connections south of Garbahaarey, the regional capital, are unsafe and susceptible to attacks.

Banaadir/Mogadishu

The administrative region covers only Mogadishu. AMISOM and the FGS control the capital, however it is under the constant threat posed by Al-Shabab. The militia does not have any operational basis in Mogadishu, but it collects taxes and delivers verdicts.

South West State

The State, headed by President Sharif Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, consists of three regions:

Lower Shebelle: a multiplicity of actors operate within the region: clan militias, Al-Shabab, SNA and AMISOM. Road security is fragile, as Al-Shabab controls parts of the territory.

Bay: Al-Shabab controls large parts of the territory and establishes blockades of urban areas, which impede the access of humanitarian assistance.

Bakool: Al-Shabab forces and local clans operate in the region. Bankool, as Bay, faces challenges due to blockades enforced by Al-Shabab.

HirShabelle

The regional State consists of two regions:

Hiiraan: the main armed actor operating in the region are: SNA, AMISOM, clan militias and Al-Shabab. SNA and allied forces control mainly urban centers, while Al-Shabab the western parts of Hiraaan.

Middle Shabelle: the armed actors in the regions are SNA, AMISOM, Al-Shabab and Abgal (Hawiye) sub-clan militias. While AMISOM controls the urban areas, Al-Shabab gained control over the rural areas of the region.

Galmudug

The Galmudug Interim Administration consists of:

Galguduud: the main armed actors in the region are: Al-Shabab, Galmudug regional forces and clan militias.

Southern part of Mudug: GIA, Puntland authorities, Al-Shabab and, around Galkacyo, clan militias are the main armed actors in the region. Al-Shabab extended its presence north along the coast, however its presence is sporadic.

Somaliland

The Somaliland Army and Police Force control most of the country unchallenged. The main threat in Somaliland is the ongoing conflict for Sool and Sanaag. There have been no recorded Al-Shabab attacks since 2008, and the group is deemed incapable of executing terrorist attacks within Somaliland. to fight crime and terrorism, a number of permanent roadblocks were put in place throughout Somaliland,

Puntland

The security situation is fairly stable, even though the government capacity is rather dysfunctional. The main armed actors are Puntland Defence Force, the Police and Al-Shabab and ISIS.

Sool and Sanaag

These territories are contested between Somaliland and Puntland. The main armed actors are the Somaliland Army and Puntland Defence Forces. To a lesser extent, independent clan militias. Al-Shabab has a cell in the Galgala Mountains in the area in the north.

Kathumo state: there has been almost no armed activity during 2017 related to the territorial dispute, however the situation remains fragile, as conflict among local clans is rather frequent.

3. Law enforcement structures and actors

3.1 The police

National Armed Forces



The Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) are the military forces of the country. The commander in chief, is President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed. The SNAF are constitutionally mandated to ensure the nation's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It is composed by three service branches: the Somali National Army, Somali Air Force and Somali Navy. The army, as well as the police, are highly dependent on AMISOM's forces to carry out their activities, as their operational capacity, equipment and skills are limited. Moreover, there are several problems faced by the SNAF:

- Members of the security forces desert or join al-Shabab, due to the irregular monthly salary.
- There are indications of infiltration by Al-Shabab
- The clan-alliances may interfere with the tasks and impartiality of certain units, when operating locally.
- Corruption, mismanagement, abuses are widespread

The 2017 Security Sector Reform, among others, regulated the responsibilities and competences between the federal and regional state-level security forces. The President introduced a new command structure, appointing new heads of the security services, and the Mayor of Mogadishu. In May 2017, the parliament approved a new security infrastructure: 22.000 strong defense force, with 18.000 ground troops and 4.000 men of special forces, i.e. Danab.

International partners, AMISOM and in particular the EU training mission EUTM are supporting SNAF's efforts. EUTM in its 5th mandate, provides political and strategic level military advice and mentoring to Somali Authorities within the Defense institution, as well as specific mentoring, advice, tailored training and capacity building in the training domain, in order to contribute to the development of the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and be capable to fulfil their respective assignments in the Security Sector with a priority on delivery effective and sustainable security in Somalia.

Somali Police Force



The Somali Police Force (SPF) is the national police force and the main civil law enforcement agency of Somalia. It is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Security.

The SPF has lost its operative capacity throughout the years of conflict. Moreover, it is difficult to assess the exact number of police officers, as they are subdivided into federal and regional state forces. However, reports indicate that Somalia has approx. 6.000 police officers. The police is facing a number of challenges and its functioning is problematic. Through the integration of militias, personnel from a combination of backgrounds, e.g. police officers during the Barre regime, community security and other armed groups, it lacks of standardized training, and basic policing skills. Moreover, corruption, favoritism, lack of impartiality and abuses are widespread. In some areas, the population is still highly relying, for their security, on informal security forces, clans or other armed militias. Therefore, police officers are not always perceived as a protecting force. However, in some cities, e.g. Jowhar, Kismayo and Belet Weyne, police officers are locally recruited, thus resulting in popular support and confidence.

The presence of SPF is very low. Currently, there are many projects devised for the Somali police capacity-rebuilding. AMISOM is particularly active in this field, but also other international partners are covering police stipends.

In 2016, the Federal Minister of Internal Security and the ministries responsible in the federal states, endorsed a new Policing Model. The Model sets out the framework for how policing will be governed and delivered in Somalia, with a division of responsibilities between the federal level and the states. The model aims at reforming the formerly centralised police command and establish both federal and state-level police components, of which the latter ensure the normal policing role. The New Policing Model is a inclusive long-term strategic plan established for the period from 2017 until 2025.

The Model is based on UNSC Resolution 2232(2015), which outlined the Heegan Readiness Plan. The plan seeks to establish basic policing services across Somalia. It envisages a police service of 12,874 personnel, based on a federal policing model. Moreover, the new National Security Architecture established the strengthening of the Coastguards and the employment of Darwish, a mobile rapid-reaction police force, which operates in emergency situations.

The model is further supported by UN police, embedded in UNSOM's Rule of Law and Security Institution Group, which provide trainings also on mine action activities.

Somali National Army

The exact composition, structure and strength of the National Army is difficult to assess. It is estimated to be approx. 20.000 troops. the SNA has limited capacity and authority outside Mogadishu, as all regional states have their own clan-based forces, upon which, the population relies upon. As a part Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program promoted by UNSOM, a large part of the SNA consists of former clan militias.

The army faces a series of challenges:

- The arms embargo imposed on Somalia prevents the army to purchase heavy weapons, thus it remains highly dependent on AMISOM weapons.
- The SNA does not have a good reputation among the population. It is accused of episodes of human rights violation, rape, robbery, extortion, corruption and arbitrary use of violence. The alleged infiltration by Al-Shabab members into the SNA impacts negatively its reputation.



National Intelligence and Security Agency

The National Intelligence and Security Agency is the national intelligence agency in Somalia, which is in charge of secret service, intelligence and covert operations for the national interest.

The staff is estimated to be at 1.500, mainly employed in larger cities, and highly efficient special unit of about 200 staff, called gashaan (Alpha and Bravo group). The organization is deemed to be efficient and capable, however not as efficient as Al-Shabab intelligence service Amniyad. NISA recruits former Al-Shabab members, which might continue to have ties with the group. Moreover, the population does not trust the NIAC, and several humanitarian organizations received intimidations. Human Rights Watch reported that NISA conducted mass security sweeps without a legal mandate to arrest or detain, and is accused of abuses.

3.2 Other security forces

African Union Mission in Somalia

AMISOM's mandate is based on UNSC Resolution 2358 (2017). Being a multidimensional peace support mission, it is mandated, among others, to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabab and other armed opposition groups by conducting offensive operations, conduct joint operations with the Somali security forces, within its capabilities, in coordination with other parties, as part of the implementation of the Somali national security plans and to contribute to the wider effort of training and mentoring of the security forces of the FGS.

The AMISOM Police component, relies on 6 contributing countries:

- *Ghana* – one of the first countries to deploy Police officers within the AMISOM. So far, it deployed 56 police officers comprising of 55 Individual Police Officers and 1 senior leadership team officers.
- *Kenya* - The first batch comprising of 21 Individual Police Officers (IPO) arrived in December 2013. Six of the recently deployed IPOs are currently serving at the Mission Headquarters and 21 more stationed in the various AMISOM sectors.
- *Nigeria* - currently has 200 police officers serving with AU police in Somalia comprising of 140 FPU, 59 IPO's and 1 senior leadership team officer Rex Dundun as the chief of staff of the AMISOM police component
- *Sierra Leone* - 47 Individual Police Officers serving in the mission with 6 of the 47 deployed to Baidoa and Beledweyne
- *Uganda* - 201 police officers, 140 Formed Police Units, 60 Individual Police Officers and 1 Senior Leadership Team officer.

AMISOM has also a military component is composed of troops from 5 different countries:

- *Uganda* – 6.223 troops
- *Burundi* – 5.432 troops
- *Ethiopia* – 4.324 troops
- *Kenya* – 3.664 troops
- *Djibouti* – 960 troops

The Military Component is the biggest of the three components (police, military and civilian) of the AU Mission in the country. The component is mandated to conduct peace support operations in Somalia and seeks to stabilize the situation in the country, create the necessary conditions for the conduct of humanitarian activities.

The Somali government is highly dependent on AMISOM. In many areas, AMISOM collaborates with local militias, in order to ensure security. Its reputation varies depending on the area in which it operates: in safe areas has a better reputation than in insecure ones.

Ethiopian National Defense Force

Ethiopian troops operate in Somalia also outside AMISOM, in particular in the regions of Hiiraan, Galgaduud, Bakool and Gedo. The bilaterally deployed soldiers are estimated to be approx. 3.000.

Liyu Police of the Ethiopian Somali Regional State

The Ethiopian regional state is unofficially deploying a special police force, Liyu, against Al-Shabab. The Liyu police is active at the Somali side of the border from Puntland till Gedo, Bakool, Hiiraan or Galmudug, creating a buffer zone. The task of this police is to prevent a spill-over effect of Al-Shabab. Liyu police is accused of serious human rights violations: rape, mutilation, abductions, mass murder of entire communities.

Kenya Defense Force

Kenya bilaterally deploys defense forces in the south of Somalia, mainly Gedo.

United States

The US has a drone base near Kismayo and base for training Somali special forces as well as for drones in Bali Doogle.

3.3 The Judiciary

The separation of powers in Somalia is blurred, as the executive influences both, the legislative and the judiciary.

The judiciary is defined by Art. 108 of the Provisional Constitution. It stipulates that the national court structure is to be organized into three tiers: the Constitutional Court, the Federal Government level courts, and the Federal Member State level courts.

At the federal government level, the federal High Court will serve as the highest court and at the federal Member State level the federal Member State High Court will serve as the highest court. These institutions have yet to be established, and there is a lack of clarity on the configuration and interaction between the different levels, as the Constitution also determines that the law must comply with Sharia principles.

Somalia, including Somaliland, has no unitary judicial system, it is based on a plurality of sources of law:

- *Formal law*: largely based on the Penal Code which dates back to the Barre regime and tends to be applied in an ad-hoc way, in particular when it is deemed to be inconsistent with Sharia law. The Provisional constitution is also a source of formal law.
- *Sharia law*: Sharia courts have existed in Somalia for many years, however the number rose when the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) temporarily took control of most of south-central Somalia in 2006. A strict interpretation of Sharia is applied by al-Shabaab in areas under its control.
- *Xeer (customary law)*: based on oral agreements passed down through generations and designed to manage day-to-day issues within a clan.

Shari'a law primarily regulates family and personal issues, such as marriage, divorce and inheritance. Disputes in rural parts of the country are solved through xeer law, where the payment of compensation (mag/diya) is an important element. Informal justice mechanisms continue to play a crucial role, as the court system is non-functioning and the government has no effective legal system. Arbitration by elders is perceived as more legitimate and authoritarian. Judges are frequently threatened by opposing parties and there have been several episodes of judges' assassinations. Moreover, the application of international

standards for trial is questionable, and the UN suspects that children are to be on the death row.

The Justice sector, compared to the military and police, relies on a restricted budget and lesser attention has been given to its reforms. Currently, a Somali Joint Rule of Law Programme led by UNSOM, the UN Country Team and 9 other UN agencies, is in place to support the Federal Government efforts to: (1) establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all; (2) establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people in Somalia. UNSOM and EUTM are supporting different training processes. In July 2017, UNSOM launched a nationwide judicial training to train over 350 judicial officers, which will cover priority areas, including:

- court management and leadership;
- civil trial procedure;
- criminal trial procedures;
- general principles of the Somali criminal law;
- and rights of the accused and the victims.

The judicial officers will also learn procedures and guidance for crime investigations; legal and administrative procedures; ethics, and practical legal skills. UNDP is also sponsoring a program for formal legal education, in order to respond to the need for higher qualified staff. In the past it trained 90 judges and prosecutors in rule of law issues, justice and security. Moreover, UNDP sponsored mobile courts to reach remote places and bridge informal and formal justice mechanisms through local mediation techniques. In 2016, mobile courts adjudicated 1,233 cases (251 criminal and 79 civil), 330 of which the Benadir Region Mobile Courts processed at the federal level. UNDP also supported radio programs and awareness sessions to provide information on the availability and use of legal aid services to 667,890 people in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Puntland, as well as 4,180 (1,421 women and 2,759 men) in Somaliland. Additionally, women and girls in Puntland received education about legal rights, women and children's rights, refugee rights, SGBV, and gender equality, as well as the function and mandate of the formal justice system in relation to customary justice.

3.4 Relevant findings from International Organizations

The application of international standards for trial is questionable, and sometimes authorities use military courts to try individuals held responsible for abuses. Somalia, including Somaliland, applies death penalty, and according to the Death Penalty Worldwide report, 12 executions have been carried out in 2017 by military courts. However, the number of executions reflects the one reported in the media, official numbers are not given, as there is secrecy surrounding capital punishment. Human Rights Watch reported that ‘the military court in Mogadishu continues to try cases that are not legally within its jurisdiction and in

proceedings falling short of international fair trial standards’. In the same report HRW reports: ‘Civilians in Somalia, enduring abuses by all warring parties and dire humanitarian conditions, continue to bear the brunt of the country's long-running conflict’. Amnesty International (2017), reported that ‘*Government-aligned militias continued to carry out extrajudicial killings, extortion, arbitrary arrests and rape*’ and that ‘*all parties to the conflict were responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law*’.

4. Human Rights Issues

4.1 Rule of Law

Somalia is a State party to different international treaties: The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1975), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1990), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1990), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1990) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2015).

Many international human rights are guaranteed in chapter two of Somalia's Provisional Constitution.

In 2013, the country's first Ministry for Human Rights was established and a Human Rights Roadmap was endorsed. The roadmap provided for 6 thematic areas of human rights-related activities:

- protection of civilians
- access to justice
- women's rights
- rights of the child
- rights of internally displaced persons and refugees and other vulnerable groups
- economic and social rights including the right to health, education and food.

In the same year, the Federal Government of Somalia drafted, assisted by AMISOM, the first National Gender Policy (NGP). The aim of the NGP was to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal partners in post conflict reconstruction processes and national development. The objectives of the policy were:

- Eliminate all forms of gender discrimination from Somali society
- Reduce gender inequalities between women and men; boys and girls to achieve sustainable livelihoods
- Advocate for and promote understanding of human rights of women and men.
- Increase women's participation in decision-making processes at all levels.
- Provide sets of guidelines for concrete strategies and actions to empower women and men, girls and boys.
- Hold government accountable to its commitment to gender equality, and;
- Promote positive societal beliefs, attitudes and behavioral change pertinent to achieving gender equality.
- facilitating the creation of incentives and welfare measures for the motivation and retention of healthcare workers.

- Improving equal access to HIV/AIDS information for prevention, treatment and care for women and men living with HIV/AIDs.
- Improving services for the management of cases of GBV.
- Promoting the rights of women and men, boys and girls with disabilities and ensuring that all those in need of rehabilitation have access to the necessary services.

UNSOM with other partners supported the FGS to develop a draft bill for the establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Commission. On 14 August 2016, Somalia's National Human Rights Commission bill was signed into law. The law outlines the process for establishing a human rights commission, however there is no timeline for its enactment. Somaliland operates its own human rights commission, supported by UNSOM in capacity building and monitoring, and Puntland has a human rights defender's office.

Moreover, UNSOM is supporting the FGS's efforts to break the cycle of impunity due to decades long conflicts. UNSOM is working with the SNA, the European Union Training Mission and AMISOM to provide training to Somali security forces on their understanding of and compliance with human rights standards in their day-to-day operations.

UNSC Resolution 2158 (2014) tasked UNSOM to 'monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia'. Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) of the UNSOM monitors and reports on allegations of violations by parties to the ongoing conflict in the country in which Somali security forces, AMISOM and al-Shabaab are key protagonists. Moreover, it:

- implements activities designed to minimize the impact of the armed conflict on civilians, including monitoring and reporting incidents involving loss of life or injury to civilians;
- advocacy and capacity-building to strengthen the protection of civilians affected by the armed conflict;
- initiatives to promote compliance among all parties to the conflict with international humanitarian and human rights law; and
- technical assistance to the Government to enable Somalia to fulfil its human rights obligations.

In the past years, the FGS and the Parliament undertook some steps to strengthen the rule of law, such as the establishment of ad hoc investigation committees to investigate violations of grave nature, however the outcomes have not been forthcoming. The implementation of Somalia's National Security Architecture will be a crucial step in the strengthening of human rights throughout the country.

4.2 Human Rights Situation

Since the central state's collapse in 1991, Somalia has been wracked by acute humanitarian crisis of varying intensity. A combination of protracted armed conflict, climatic as well as environmental stresses, periodic large-scale famine has made the country highly vulnerable and subject to human rights abuses and violence. The presence of armed militias and Al-Shabab further deteriorates the security situation throughout the country and negatively impacts on the protection of human rights.

The 2017 Report of the Independent experts on the situation of human rights in Somalia, highlighted some improvements in the human rights situation in Somalia in terms of governance and the peacebuilding process, notwithstanding the continuing threat by the armed opposition group Al-Shabaab. However, in a climate of impunity, the population still suffers widespread insecurities and abuses. Moreover, the ongoing armed conflict involving a multitude of actors has resulted in numerous violations of the laws of war, causing civilian casualties and large-scale displacement. Displaced populations have been subjected to sexual violence and forced eviction. In the areas controlled by Al-Shabab the humanitarian situation is aggravated by the restrictions on humanitarian assistance. All warring parties, governmental forces and armed militias, have been responsible for indiscriminate attacks, sexual violence and arbitrary detention.

The Human Rights and Protection Group Somalia, reported that the key human rights concerns in January 2018 included violations of freedom of expression, arbitrary arrests, convictions, and harassment of journalists, and restrictions placed on media outlets. The number of civilian casualties decreased from December 2017, although there were a significant number of abductions attributed to Al Shabaab, mainly connected to the charcoal trade. Approximately 35 households were forcefully evicted from a camp in Kismaayo, and significant displacement was reported in Sool region as a result of continuing tensions between Somaliland and Puntland.

Abuses by Warring Parties

Somalia's armed conflict and abuses by all warring parties continue to have devastating consequences on civilians. Civilians continue to be targeted of face indiscriminate attacks during fighting between clan militias and regional forces, in particular in Lower Shabelle, Hirshabelle, and Galguduud.

A variety of actors engaged in the conflict are responsible of arbitrary detention, torture, unlawful killings, indiscriminate attacks, disappearances, and the forceful displacement of people.

- *National and International Security Forces:* a total of 522 civilian casualties were attributed to state actors, i.e. SNA, SP, and FMS security forces (primarily in Puntland and in Jubbaland), as well as the national and state intelligence and security agencies.
- *Somali National Army:* SNA were involved in 65 incidents resulting in 145 civilian casualties, mainly in Mogadishu and linked to illegal checkpoints and extortion. Reports of rape attributed to the SNA decreased from 17 in 2015, to 3 in 2017. SNA is also

responsible for direct ground confrontations and mortar attacks in heavily populated and residential areas during the fighting.

- *Somali Police:* UNSOM documented several civilian killings attributed to SP. Most of them were related to armed clashes between SP and other security forces, particularly the SNA, and occurred in Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle, Hirshabelle, and Jubbaland State. No investigations were launched into these incidents and no arrests were made. Other HR violations included arbitrary arrest and detention, UNSOM recorded 5,821 cases of police failing to follow due process while conducting arrests and detaining individuals beyond 48 hours without charge, in violation of Somalia's Provisional Federal Constitution and applicable international human rights law.
- *The National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA):* operating without legal authority, arbitrarily arrested and detained individuals without charge or access to legal counsel and family visits. On several occasions, intelligence agents tortured and ill-treated alleged terrorism suspects to extract confessions or provide information. It is of particular concern that political leaders, activists, journalists and media owners arrested by NISA are detained without charges in the NISA Godka Jiliow detention center in Mogadishu, where Al-Shabab suspects are also detained.
- *AMISOM:* From January 2016 to 14 October 2017, 178 civilian casualties (95 killed and 83 injured) were attributed to AMISOM. The Ugandan contingent was reportedly responsible for 34.81 per cent of the casualties (38 killed and 25 injured), followed by the Ethiopian contingent (25 killed, 15 injured, two rapes, and one attempted rape), the Burundian contingent (14 killed and 11 injured), the Kenyan contingent (four killed and five injured) and the Djiboutian contingent (one killed and 10 injured). Thirty other casualties were attributed to AMISOM with no specific contingent identified as responsible (13 killed and 17 injured). Other violations include killings, ill-treatment during detention, and sexual assault. Two gang rapes, one attempted rape, and six cases of severe beatings were attributed to AMISOM Ethiopian forces, and five cases of ill-treatment, including one death in custody, were attributed to AMISOM Djiboutian forces.
- *Al-Shabab:* employs tactics such as IEDs, suicide bombers, and targeted assassinations. Verifying the human rights abuses in the areas controlled by Al-Shabab remains a challenge due to the lack of access and fear of reprisals. In the Al-Shabab courts, amputations and executions are common. UNSOM documented 729 abductions of civilians by Al Shabab

between 1 January 2016 and 14 October 2017. The motive for abductions was typically for contravening Al Shabab instructions or rules, such as during its taxation (Zakat) campaign when people who could not afford to pay were held until the tax was paid by the family or the clan, or abductions of children for recruitment into Al-Shabab. In July 2017, Al Shabab abducted 412 people, mostly children.

- *Clan militias*: engage in targeted killings, sexual violence, and the destruction of civilian property.

International Displaced Persons (exploitation)

Famine and protracted armed conflict resulted in 2.1 million people who are internally displaced and nearly 900.000 refugees in neighboring regions. IDP's face dire living conditions, with limited assistance, a range of abuses, including indiscriminate killings, forced evictions, and sexual violence. Kenya imposed restriction on asylum space, thus hundreds of refugees returned and became IDPs.

The access to the settlement is often restricted, thus humanitarian agencies face serious challenges in delivering aid and assisting vulnerable populations. In some camps, elders manipulate aid deliveries and extort bribes. Likewise, many IDPs face abuse at the hands of government and private actors, who often have links to local authorities, business people and militias. Beatings and rape are reportedly common. Al-Shabab banned most NGOs and all UN agencies from areas under its control.

Abuses on Children

Children continue to be disproportionately affected by the prolonged conflict. In 2012, the FGS signed two action plans for their protection. Moreover, UNSOM and the SNA sensitize and screen troops to ensure that they are child-free. All parties to the conflict recruited children. In addition, children are victimized by their exposure to other grave violations during military operations, including killing and maiming, and arrest and detention by Somalia security forces during military or search operations. Reports of recruitment of children increased by 269 per cent from 2015 (903 cases) to 2017 (3,335). In 2017, 71.5 per

cent of the recruitment was attributed to Al Shabab, 14.6 per cent to clan militia, and 7.4 per cent to SNA.

Al-Shabab increasingly indoctrinates children in the duktur (Qur'anic schools), in particular in Mudug, Galguduud, and Bay. Even though, the FGS committed to rehabilitate children linked with Al-Shabab, military courts have prosecuted and sentenced children to heavy penalties for terrorism-related offences.

Sexual Violence

The protracted armed conflict, insecurity and weak rule of law has resulted in the prevalence of sexual violence against women, men boys and girls. Sexual and gender-based violence remains particularly high with regards to women and girls. According to the UN, incidents of reported sexual violence around displacement settlement increased in 2017. Perpetrators included AMISOM ENDG, governmental forces, militia members, Somali Police and Al-Shabab.

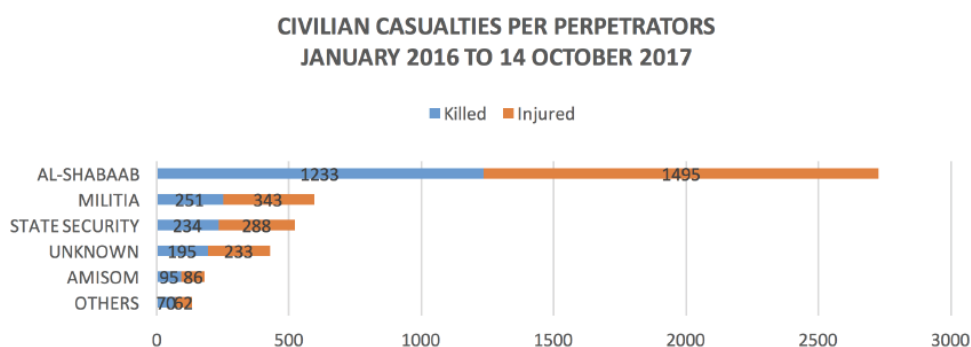
Restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Association

Although the Provisional Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of assembly and association, civil society groups and NGOs face several challenges. Moreover, continued attacks on aid agencies perpetrated by Al-Shabab resulted in reduced activities and presence.

Governmental forces, armed militias and Al-Shabab continue to perpetrate targeted attacks on media, including harassment and intimidation. Al-Shabab prohibits journalists from entering the areas under its control.

Freedom of information suffers from corruption and political violence. Both, the government and Al-Shabab persecute journalists. Somalia is ranked 167 in the 2017 World Press Freedom Index. Since 1992, 64 journalists were killed, 44 of those were targeted for murder and 37 of those were murdered with impunity.

In 2016, a new media law was approved. The law further restricts the freedom of expression by forcing media houses to register for a license in order to legally publish any news or air foreign media. Moreover, the law allows the Government to censor or limit news that are considered to damaging the State.



Source: UNSOM/OHCHR- Protection of Civilians, 2017

5. The UN and Somalia

5. UN and Somalia

Background

The United Nations has been engaged with Somalia since 1991 to support the Government and the population to advance peace and security. Following the eruption and escalation of the civil war in Somalia, the UN and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) intervened to provide, facilitate and secure humanitarian assistance throughout the country.

Arms embargo and calls for humanitarian assistance

In January 1992, the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 733 (1992), which imposed a general and complete arms embargo on all the deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. In March, the UNSC adopted Resolution 746 (1992), supporting the Secretary-General's proposal to send a technical team to Somalia. Three days later, the Secretary-General appointed a Coordinator to oversee the effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia. On 27 and 28 March, agreements were signed between the rival parties in Mogadishu resulting in the deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the ceasefire.

The UN Secretary-General recommended the establishment of a United Nations Operation in Somalia, comprising of 50 military observers to monitor the ceasefire, and 500 troops to provide United Nations convoys of relief supplies with a sufficiently strong military escort to deter attack and to fire in self-defense, showed deterrence proving ineffective.

Moreover, the Secretary-General submitted a 90-day Plan of Action for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia, to provide food and non-food supplies to people at risk.

On 28 April 1992, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun (Algeria) as Special Representative for Somalia.

UNOSOM I

In April 1992, after a briefing on the ongoing civil war in Somalia and reaffirming UNSC Resolution 733 (1992), the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 751 (1992).

UNSC Resolution 751 established the UN Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), with an immediate deployment of 50 observers in Mogadishu to monitor the ceasefire and continue consultations with the parties. The resolution also established a Committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks:

- To seek from all states information regarding the action taken by them concerning the arms embargo
- To consider any information concerning violations of the embargo by States
- Recommend appropriate measures to take in response to the violations.

On 23 June, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that both principal factions in Mogadishu had agreed to the deployment of the unarmed observers. The observers, from Austria, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco and Zimbabwe, served under Chief Military Observer Brigadier-General Imtiaz Shaheen of Pakistan.

Despite UN's efforts, the ceasefire was ignored throughout the country and the human suffering caused by the conflict was aggravating. The Secretary-General stated that 'the desperate and complex situation in Somalia will require energetic and sustained efforts on the part of the international community to break the circle of violence and hunger'.

UNOSOM I – strengthening

In August, the UNSC, gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, decided to adopt Resolution 775 (1992), which expanded and strengthened UNOSOM's mandate to protect humanitarian convoys and distribution centers. The resolution established four operational zones:

Berbera, Bosasso, Mogadishu and Kismayo. For each zone, the UNOSOM would be provided with 750 troops. Thus, UNOSOM's capacity reached 3,500 personnel.

100-Day Action Plan

In September 1992, the UN Secretary-General decided to develop a 100-Day Action Program for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance. The plan sought to highlight priority actions which were needed to prevent the famine and deaths. The Action Program had 8 objectives:

- massive infusion of food aid;
- aggressive expansion of supplementary feeding;
- provision of basic health services and mass measles immunization;
- urgent provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene;
- provision of shelter materials, blankets and clothes;
- simultaneous delivery of seeds, tools and animal vaccines with food rations;
- prevention of further refugee outflows and the promotion of returnee programs;
- institution-building and rehabilitation of civil society.

The situation was deteriorating day by day: the implementation of the program proved difficult and continued disagreement on the role of the UN made challenged its effectiveness. Mr. Sahnoun resigned as Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and was replaced by Mr. Ismat Kittani of Iraq on 8 November 1992.

In October 1992, General Mohamad Fahrah Aidid declared that the Pakistani UNOSOM battalion would no longer be tolerated in Mogadishu and ordered its expulsion. Subsequently, General Mohamad Fahrah Aidid's forces shelled and shot at UNOSOM forces controlling the airport, and Mr. Ali Mohamed Mahdi's forces shelled ships carrying food as they attempted to enter Mogadishu port.

The situation exacerbated when, Pakistani troops controlling the airport returned fire. Since then, relief operations experienced increased hijacking of vehicles, looting of convoys and detention.

UNITAF

As the situation deteriorated, the United States offered to establish a multinational force under its own leadership to secure humanitarian assistance to the population.

In December 1992, the UNSC in Resolution 794 (1992) authorized the use of force in Somalia through the Unified Task Force -UNITAF. Accordingly, the UNSC suspended any strengthening of UNSOM, and the further deployment of 3,500 personnel of UNOSOM should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

UNITAF code-named Operation Restore Hope, was following a four-phase program to realize the objectives of securing major airports and seaports, key installations and food distribution points, and providing open and free passage of relief supplies, with security for convoys and relief organizations and those supplying humanitarian relief.

The number of United States forces were expected to build to approximately 28,000 personnel, to be augmented by some 17,000 UNITAF troops from over 20 countries. In addition to United States forces, UNITAF included troops from Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

National Reconciliation

The Special Representative continued to engage with Somali parties to initiate a process of national reconciliation. To that end, in January 1993, a preparatory meeting for a conference of national reconciliation and unity was held. Fourteen Somali political movements attended the meeting and concluded three agreements:

1. the General Agreement of 8 January 1993;
2. the Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities Of Disarmament, and;
3. the Agreement on The Establishment of An Ad Hoc Committee for the conference on national reconciliation.

From UNITAF to UNOSOM II

In March 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the UNSC his recommendations for effecting the transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II.

UNITAF was regarded as a successful operation, which had a positive impact on the security situation in Somalia and on the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. Notwithstanding the improvements, the situation in Somalia was far from secure: there was no effective and functioning government and no monopoly of the use of force had yet been established. The security threat to personnel of the United Nations and its agencies, UNITAF, ICRC and NGOs was still high in some areas of Mogadishu and other places in Somalia. Moreover, the deployment of UNITAF and UNOSOM troops was limited to certain parts of the territory, as the north-eastern and north-western parts were too unstable.

The Secretary-General declared that, in the case in which the UNSC decides on the transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II, the latter should be mandated under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, endowed with peace enforcement powers.

UNOSOM II

In March 1993, the UNSC established in resolution 814 (1993) UNOSOM II. The mandate covered the whole territory of Somalia and included:

- monitoring that all factions continued to respect the cessation of hostilities and other agreements to which they had consented;
- preventing any resumption of violence and, if necessary, taking appropriate action;
- maintaining control of the heavy weapons of the organized factions which would have been brought under international control;
- seizing the small arms of all unauthorized armed elements;
- securing all ports, airports and lines of communications required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- protecting the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, ICRC as well as NGOs;
- continuing mine-clearing, and;
- repatriating refugees and displaced persons within Somalia.

The four phases of UNOSOM II

The Secretary-General recommended that UNOSOM II military operations be conducted in four phases:

1. the transition of operational control from UNITAF;
2. the effective deployment and consolidation of United Nations operational control throughout Somalia and the border regions;
3. the reduction of UNOSOM II military activity, and assistance to civil authorities in exercising greater responsibility, and;
4. the redeployment or reduction of UNOSOM II force.

The attempts made by UNOSOM II to implement disarmament led to increasing tensions and violence. Episodes of violence against UNOSOM II units were frequent. In June 1993, Somali armed militia killed 25 Pakistani soldiers, 10 were reported missing and 54 wounded. The Security Council adopted resolution 837 (1993) on 6 June, strongly condemning the unprovoked armed attacks against UNOSOM II. On 8 June, 11 Somali parties condemned the attacks and expressed support for resolution 837.

Following the June events, UNOSOM started a coercive disarmament program. United States forces - the United States Rangers and the Quick Reaction Force -- were deployed in Mogadishu to support UNOSOM II mandate. During an operation launched by the Rangers, two US helicopters were shot down by Somali militiamen. 18 US soldiers lost their lives and 75 were wounded. The bodies of the United States soldiers were subjected to public acts of outrage, and the scenes were broadcast by television stations around the world.

Commission of Inquiry

In November 1993, the UNSC adopted resolution 885 (1993), in which it authorized a Commission of inquiry to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel.

Revision of the Mandate

In February 1994, the UNSC decided in resolution 897 (1994), to revise UNOSOM II's mandate, which consisted in:

- assist the Somali parties in implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements, particularly in disarmament and cease-fire efforts;
- protect major ports, airports and essential infrastructure;
- provide humanitarian relief to all in need throughout the country; assist the reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;
- help repatriate and resettle refugees and displaced people;
- assist the political process in Somalia, and; protect the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as of NGOs providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

The Council authorized a gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of 22,000. By November 1994, a gradual reduction to the level of 15,000 was to be achieved.

UNOSOM's withdrawal

The lack of commitment by Somali leader, resulted in a progressive deterioration of the security in Somalia, in particular

in Mogadishu. UNOSOM's goal to achieve a political reconciliation was becoming ever more distant, and Member States were facing challenges due to the costs of maintaining a high troop level in the country. Based on UNSC resolution 946 (1994), a seven-member mission visited Somalia and concluded that 31 March 1995 would have been the end of UNOSOM II mandate. Thus, in February 1995, UNOSOM II troop strength was reduced to 7,956, resulting in limited capacity to ensure protection in the country. Agencies were advised to evacuate their international staff in Nairobi by February 1995. The mission's withdrawal was completed by 28 March 1995.

IGASOM

In the period from the dissolution of UNOSOM II and the authorization of an African Union Mission to Somalia, the UNSC adopted several resolutions concerning the establishment of monitoring bodies to investigate violations of the arms embargo. Moreover, the UNSC established the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Peace Support Mission to Somalia or IGASOM, which was a proposed Inter-Governmental Authority on Development protection and training mission in Somalia approved by the African Union in September 2006.

On 20th February 2007, the United Nations Security Council authorized the African Union to deploy a peacekeeping mission with a mandate of six months, adopting resolution 1744(2007)13. The aim of the peacekeeping mission was to support a national reconciliation congress and requested a report within 60 days on a possible United Nations Peacekeeping Mission. AMISOM replaced and subsumed IGASOM.

AMISOM

By resolution 1774 (2007), the UNSC decided to authorize member States of the African Union to establish a mission in Somalia, which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures to carry out the mandate:

- to support the dialog and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved in the process;
- to provide protection to the Transitional Federal Institutions to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;
- to assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali security forces;
- To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel;

AMISOM's mandate was renewed every year based on UNSC resolutions. Currently, based on resolution 2372 (2017), is authorized to operate until 31 May 2018 (further information in section 7.1).

UNSOM

In resolution, 1863 (2009), the UNSC expressed its intent to establish a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to AMISOM. In May 2013, acting on the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General, the UNSC unanimously adopted resolution 2102 (2013), which established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for an initial period of 12 months.

The mandate of UNSOM was subsequently renewed by Security Council resolutions 2158 (2014), 2221 (2015), 2232 (2015), 2275 (2016) and 2358 (2017).

The current mandate is valid until 31 March 2018, which includes:

- The provision of policy advice to the Federal Government and the African Union Mission in Somalia on peace-building and state-building in the areas of: governance, security, sector reform and rule of law, development of a federal system, constitutional review, democratization and coordination of the international donor support.
- To assist the Federal Government's capacity-building to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, promote child protection, prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and strengthen justice institutions.

- Monitoring, helping investigate and reporting to the Council on any abuses or violations of human rights or of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, or any abuses committed against children or women.
- Following the adoption of the National Security Architecture and the Comprehensive Approach to Security, UNSOM is mandated to support its implementation.

UNSOM undertakes a variety of activities within Somalia:

Political Affairs:

- Rule of Law and Security Institutions
- Human Rights
- Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism
- Electoral Support
- Child Protection
- Women Protection
- Gender issue
- Strategic Communications and Public Affairs
- Donor coordination

UN Country Team Somalia

Country Teams are made up of all UN agencies, funds and programmes and organizations that carry out operations for development, emergency, recovery and transition.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Somalia consists of the 21 UN agencies, funds, programmes and organizations operating in Somalia and come together under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator for Somalia, Philippe Lazzarini. Since 2014, UNCT worked towards strengthening the integration of the UN in Somalia.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO is a specialized technical agency, working towards the alleviation of poverty and strengthening of livelihoods and food security. FAO Somalia falls under the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitations Division. In Somalia, FAO has a lead role in the coordination and monitoring of humanitarian interventions in Somalia's agriculture and livestock sectors in addition to collecting, analyzing and disseminating high quality up to date information on food security, nutrition and natural resources. FAO's emergency interventions in Somalia aim at prevention, mitigation and response to natural disasters and the impact of conflict.



Somalia has been a member of ILO since 1960. ILO is devoted to the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights, through a decent work agenda. The ILO approach is to work hand in hand with local administrations, communities and the private sector, and has created income-generating activities for Somali men and women.



IOM works to help ensure the orderly and human management of migration and to promote international cooperation on migration issues. The organization also works to seek practical and long-lasting solutions to migration problems and provides humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, in areas of origin and transit, including refugees, internally displaced people and other migrants.

IOM Somalia is working to:

- reduce the negative impact of irregular migration and to facilitate the transition of IDPs and refugees.
- provides services and support for Migrants and Mobile Populations (MMPs) with special focus on women, youth and host communities.

- enhancing the government's border management capacities and further investigating the occurrence of human trafficking in the region;
- through its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) projects is providing access to safe and high-quality water through appropriate, newly available technology as well as through the use of Private Public Partnership (PPP);
- providing access to basic health care services and ensuring the protection of MMPs by using innovative approaches such as the use of solar lanterns within IDP settlements as a way to respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV)



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies and to assist affected people when they most need relief or protection. OCHA's mandate foresees the effective and principled coordination of humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors. Since 1999, OCHA provides support in Somalia, by providing a coherent approach to humanitarian action and avoid duplication of aid response and maximize resources. OCHA has an office in Nairobi and Mogadishu and sub-offices in Baidoa, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garowe and Hargeysa. It is also present in Belet Weyne and Kismayo. The annual budget for OCHA Somalia for 2016 was of US\$10.1 million.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP has worked in Somalia since 1991. The work of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) in Somalia has been helping the population to recover from the prolonged conflict, making progress towards peace, boosting access to social services, improving livelihoods, reducing poverty, promoting good governance and improving human security. UNDP works towards the fulfilment of 5 Peace-Building and State-Building Goals (PSGs) laid out in the Somali Compact, a roadmap signed in 2013. The thematic goals are:

- Inclusive Politics
- Security
- Justice
- Economic Foundations
- Revenue and Services

Currently, the staff comprises 332 personnel.



The United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)'s priorities in Somalia are centred on the reduction of the very high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity in Somalia. In this regard, UNFPA focuses on ensuring that all Somalis have equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, reproductive rights and equal opportunities for youth and women by advocating for human rights, gender equality and youth empowerment. Moreover, UNFPA in partnership with Somali authorities and the international community is at its final stage of Population estimation survey of Somalia, which will be an useful tool for planning, as well as policy formulation and decision-making.



UN Habitat is responsible for human settlements and mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-HABITAT has been active in the Somali urban sector for more than 30 years. While UNHABITAT is active in all Somali regions, with 11 projects, there is a renewed focus on Mogadishu with presently 4 programs running. Presently, UN-Habitat has a small presence in Mogadishu through national staff, international consultants, and constant missions by international staff. Well-established field offices are in Garowe, Bossaso (Puntland), and Hargeisa (Somaliland).



The United Nations Refugee Agencies delivers protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and IDPs. UNHCR continues, depending on the security situation and absorption capacity, to provide return and reintegration assistance to Somali returnees from Kenya, Yemen and other host countries. UNHCR key priorities in 2018 will focus on:

- Providing life-saving protection and assistance including durable solutions initiatives for people of concern, through strengthening of the administrative institutions, regional legal and policy frameworks (where applicable), and practices relevant to refugee protection;
- Promoting the self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers through focus on livelihoods and education initiatives whilst targeting new arrivals and the most vulnerable with financial assistance programs;

- Ensuring sustainable return, continued monitoring of conditions in areas of return and regular updating and sharing of the country of origin information with relevant offices in the region. Upon return, UNHCR will continue providing individual and household level assistance.
- Continuing post-return monitoring and promoting community-based and peaceful coexistence initiatives, as well as reintegration programming at scale in collaboration with inter-agency and Government partners using an area-based approach based on analysis and assessments of the impact of returns on host communities and post-returns monitoring results;
- Implementation of area-based durable solutions initiatives in line with the National Development Plan and the CRRF as well as with the in-country Durable Solutions Initiative frameworks. This last framework will include increasing the protection environment through the adoption of national policy frameworks specific, in particular to IDPs.



UNICEF has been working since 1972 in Somalia, to improve the situation of women and children. UNICEF's programs in Somalia cover health and nutrition, water supply, sanitation and hygiene and basic education. In addition, the communication, protection and participation program has activities that cut across all program areas including: child protection; HIV/AIDS and youth development.



United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), mandated by UNSC resolution 2358 (2017) and 2385 (2017), is an integrated component of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and its Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group, which provides strategic policy and technical advice to the Federal Government. UNMAS' main activities are:

- Support to AMISOM: UNMAS provides explosive threat mitigation support to AMISOM troops. To mitigate explosive threats against AMISOM personnel and assets, UNMAS trains and mentors troops in EOD and IED threat mitigation, advices on operational planning processes, use of specialized equipment and services, including explosive detection dogs, with the aim to enhance force protection and force mobility.
- Support to Somali Security Forces: UNMAS provides advice, training and equipment to the Somali Police to develop its bomb disposal capabilities across Somalia. UNMAS is also supporting the Government in weapons and ammunition management in line with sanctions

obligations under the partial lifting of the arms embargo.

- Humanitarian Mine Action: UNMAS supports the protection of civilians in contaminated areas by coordinating humanitarian mine action activities, such as survey, clearance and risk education.

Impact of UNMAS in Somalia:

- With UNMAS support, 7,476 Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and 83 Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) have been destroyed by the Somali Police, AMISOM and NGO's
- Over 8,500 weapons marked and registered in Mogadishu while 221 unserviceable weapons have been destroyed
- 40 villages surveyed and 41.7 square kilometers of land released
- Over 19,539 people received risk education about explosive hazards
- A total of 1,488 AMISOM troops received various tailored trainings in line with their functions
- 602 Somali Police recruits received IED awareness training
- 87 specialized personnel from the Somali Police Forces received training in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and IED-Disposal
- 172 Somalis trained in manual demining along the Somali border with Ethiopia.



UNODC is one of the global leaders in the fight against illicit drugs and international crimes. UNODC is assisting Somalia through its UNODC Regional Office in Eastern Africa and the Regional Program for Eastern Africa 2016-2021, which is based on 5 thematic pillars:

- Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking: Promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, and illicit drug trafficking at the legal, technical and policy level;
- Counter Corruption: Prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Terrorism Prevention: Promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law;
- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: Strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments;
- Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care: Promote and support the adoption and implementation

of comprehensive, evidence-based, gender and youth responsive national and regional responses addressing drug use and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Moreover, UNODC is assisting Somalia with the upgrading of prisons and courts, in order to ensure that Somali pirates convicted in other countries can serve their sentence in their home country. In Somaliland, further activities focus on capacity building in key justice sector institutions including support to the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Attorney-General, drafting of a Legal Aid Act and Sentencing guidelines for Judges, and developing comprehensive training course for the police.



UN Women supports capacity and institutional development of gender machineries in Somaliland, Puntland and south and central Somalia. UN Women programs are:

- Women participation in decision-making: UN Women focuses on capacity-building of Somali women political candidates and aspirants and equip women with tools and skills to ensure their political participation. UN Women Somalia will also provide capacity development to gender activists and civil society organizations;
- Economic empowerment program: targeting poor urban and rural women who have entrepreneurial potential but lack assets, skills or access to financial services;
- Women and girls live a life free from violence: strengthen prevention and expand services to survivors of violence by increasing access to response services and prevention strategies to end Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG);
- Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities: UN Women Somalia will work with national government, a number of sector ministries in addition to the finance and planning ministries, legislature and civil society organizations to support gender responsive planning and budgeting processes.



The World Food Program is providing emergency relief in Somalia, its programs in Somalia are:

- **Nutrition:** WFP is working to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition in children and their mothers, distributing specially fortified foods. TB and HIV/AIDS patients and their families receive monthly food baskets to enhance their nutritional intake and the efficiency of medications.
- **School Meals:** WFP provides nutritious cooked meals to school children to relieve hunger and encourage primary school attendance.
- **Vocational Training:** WFP supports self-help initiatives in Somalia, providing food rations in return for business training or work on projects that strengthen community livelihoods, infrastructure and the environment.
- **Rapid Emergency Response:** WFP helps vulnerable communities strengthen their resilience to the effects of conflict and natural disasters. WFP has an early warning system that enables to respond quickly and effectively to mitigate the impact of disasters.
- **Infrastructure Rehabilitation:** WFP has supported the rehabilitation of the maritime infrastructure to improve the delivery of humanitarian goods. Rehabilitation of Mogadishu port and dredging of Bosasso port enhanced efficiency by enabling access for larger vessels, and brought economic benefits as trade volumes have increased.
- **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS):** WFP manages UNHAS on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing critical and safe air services to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and move aid workers to and within Somalia.



World Health Organization supports Somalia since 1960. WHO provide assistance in Somalia through its Cooperation Strategic Agenda (2017 – 2019), which sets out 4 priorities:

- **Communicable Diseases:** (1) strengthen immunization system as an integral part of the overall health system, increase coverage and equity of routine immunization, increase control of Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPD) and improve VPD and AEFI surveillance, improve monitoring and reporting of immunization services, increase sustainability of immunization financing; (2) TB: Increase the TB case detection through integrating TB into the health system and expanding diagnostic capacity and community involvement; (3) HIV: Generate strategic information to guide the HIV /AIDS response; (4) Malaria: ensure there is interruption of local Plasmodium falciparum transmission in 25% of the regions, prepare 50% of regions for pre-elimination and reduce malaria case morbidity and mortality.
- **Non-Communicable Diseases:** (1) provide evidence on the burden of NCDs through surveys; create awareness

about NCD burden; initiate and promote dialogue about cost-effective community and PHC based interventions for prevention and management of NCDs; (2) Mental Health: support improving the quality of and access to mental health services in Somalia.

- **Health through the Life-course:** (1) strengthen coordination of partners around one plan through the development and implementation of the Somali Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health strategic workplan; improve access, availability and quality; (2) Adapt technical guidelines, i.e. the health-in-all-policies approach, to the country-level context; strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination.
- **Health System and people-centered Health Care Services:** (1) Strengthening core Ministry functions in policy formulation, strategic planning, health financing, regulation and coordination; (2) support to implementing integrated primary health care services systems and ensure continuum of care through functioning hospitals, community-based infrastructure and effective facility capacities; (3) improve the access to medicines and health technologies and strengthening regulatory capacity; (4) building up functions required to identify, process, analyze and document health information relevant for strategic planning and performance assessment.



UNCDF has been present in Somalia since 1981, improving public service delivery and increasing local government access to financing infrastructure. Currently, UNCDF offers finance solutions for the poor that provide access to public and private resources, at domestic level, to reduce poverty and further support local economic development.



The Somalia UNAIDS Country Office ensures coordination, cohesion and partnerships in the support provided by UN agencies, funds and programs to the national HIV and AIDS response. UNAIDS has the overall responsibility of providing leadership, advocacy and mutual accountability across the areas of support.

6. The EU and Somalia

6. The EU and Somalia

Since 1993, the EU has been active in Somalia. In the same year, it established the EU delegation to Somalia, which however, has been transferred to Kenya due to security concerns. Its mandate includes:

- To promote the political and economic relations between Somalia and the European Union by maintaining extensive relations with Somali counterparts and by increasing awareness of the EU, its institutions and its programs;
- To inform the public of the development of the EU and to explain individual EU policies;
- To participate in the implementation of the European Union's assistance programs.

The EU is engaged in Somalia through a comprehensive approach based on active diplomacy, support for political change, improving security, development assistance and humanitarian aid. The overall engage of the EU is based on the 'New Deal Compact' endorsed by Somalia and international partners in 2013.

The New Deal Compact guides the EU's aid portfolio and the EU's political and security efforts.

The EU remains one of the main contributors to AMISOM and responds to Somalia's security situation through three Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) Missions:

- the Military Training Mission (EUTM) to support the Somali security forces,
- the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) operation 'Atalanta' to fight piracy at sea,
- the EUCAP NESTOR to develop regional maritime capacity of states in the Horn.

Political relations

The political relations between Somalia and the EU are guided by the Somali Compact, which focuses on Somalia's most vital political, social and economic priorities:

- Building inclusive politics
- Security
- Justice
- Economic Foundations
- Revenue Collection and Provision Service

Economic relation

EU engagement in the economic sector aims to revitalize and expand Somali economy with a focus on:

- Improving livelihoods

- Generating employment
- Encouraging inclusive growth

Trade relations

The EU is not a major trading partner to Somalia; however, it supports the country's efforts in expanding its trading relations. The EU's National Indicative Program is being deployed to improve productivity in the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sector. Program interventions also seek to support growth by nurturing Somalia's private sector and business environment.

Development cooperation

The EU is one of the major development partners. Between 2014 and 2020 the EU provides €286 million to help the country achieve its development goals. The funds are allocated as follows:

- State-building and peace-building - €100 million
- Food security and building resilience - €86 million
- Education - €60 million
- Measure in favor of civil society - €14 million
- Support measures - €26 million.

Humanitarian aid

The EU has provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia since 1994. The EU continues to deliver assistance to the affected populations and mobilized €119 million in 2017 for the drought response. The EU delivers food assistance through cash, thus allowing people to buy essential goods in an effective and dignifying way. Other aid includes emergency preparedness and response, health and nutrition care, shelter, water sanitation and hygiene, protection and education.

Peace and Security

The EU is working with Somalia to establish a peaceful, stable and democratic country, while tackling piracy and crime. Its work is guided by the principles of the New Deal, which seek to:

- Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political process, and
- Establish unified capable, accountable and rights-based Somali federal security institutions which provide basic safety and security for citizens.

European Union Military Training Mission- EUTM



Mission Area:	Somalia
Headquarter	Mogadishu
Mandate started	April 2010
Mandate renewed	From January 2017 to December 2018
Mission Force Commander	Brigadier General Pietro ADDIS (Italy)
Mission strength	193 international and 15 national staff
Troop contributing Nations	12 Member States (IT, E, NL, S, FIN, D, GB, H, P, FR, RO) and 1 third State (SRB)
Mission budget	€ 13.5 million (2017)

In April 2010, the EU launched a military training mission aimed at strengthening the Transitional Federal Government and the institutions in Somalia. Initially, due to the volatile security situation, the training took place in Uganda, and in collaboration with the Uganda People's Defense Forces. However, in 2014, EUTM's Mission Headquarter was relocated to Mogadishu.



Brigadier General Pietro Addis

The Council of the European Union extended EUTM mandate, and currently it is in its 5th. The current mandate is valid until 31 December 2018 with a budget of close to € 27 million. EUTM is mandated to provide political and strategic level military advise and mentoring to Somali Authorities within the Defense institutions, as

well as specific mentoring, advice, tailored training and capacity building in the training domain, in order to contribute to the development of the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and be capable to fulfil their respective assignments in the Security Sector with a priority on delivery effective and sustainable security in Somalia. EUTM plays an essential role in the reform and enhancement of the capacity of Somalia's security institutions, in particular by training company level units, carrying out courses to train future trainers (Train the Trainers Program) and conducting its advising and mentoring role in favor of Somali Ministry of Defense and Somali National Armed Forces (SNA) personnel.

These activities are accomplished in close coordination with others International Partners based in Somalia: United Nations Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS), the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), EUDEL, AMISOM, EUNAVFOR, EUCAP Somalia, the US Military Coordination

Cell, the Italian, United Kingdom and Turkish Embassies in Somalia, and Ambassadors/Military attachés (mainly by EU Member States who have appointed personnel at EUTM HQ).

Achievements

- Contributed to the development and drafting of the Somali National Defense Strategy in collaboration with the Somali Ministry of Defense and the Somali National Army
- Contributed to the approval of the SNA's Six Months Plan detailing the organizational structures of the MoD Sections and Branches with associated tasks, job descriptions and requisite qualifications for each position, as well as the annual performance appraisal system.
- Secured the signing of the Recruitment, Screening, Vetting and Selection Procedures for SNA personnel by the Chief of Defense Forces, which introduces an appropriate legal and transparent process of recruitment of the SNA personnel.
- Contributed to the merging and colocation of the Somali MoD with the SNA Headquarters enabling closer coordination between the MoD and SNA and promoted civilian and political oversight of the Somali National Armed Forces.
- Enabled the operational deployment of the Pilot Infantry Company (PLIC) the first EUMT-S collectively trained unit of the SNA.
- Delivered training jointly with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the SNA to the 1st and the 2nd Flame Companies with the contribution of international actors such as the ICRC and UN, together with a mentoring phase where AMISOM supported a Live Fire Exercise, which showed how EUTM-S, AMISOM and SNA can coordinate their resources in order to deliver quality training together.

- Ensured contribution of €2.1m from the EU Delegation to Somalia to refurbish Villa Gashandiga, the joint headquarters of the Ministry of Defence and the Somalia National Army.

Activities

Training:

EUTM is focused in delivering trainings, in liaison with AMISOM, UNSOM and other actors, to the Somali military authorities. In its 5th mandate, EUTM has been tasked with the training of: 3 Light Infantry Companies (115 soldiers each); 3 Engineer Platoons; and 3 Somali Training Teams (approx. 15 soldiers each). All these activities are conducted in General Dhagabadan Training Centre (GDTC). TT also provides mentoring of GDTC Commander and their staff and advisory to J7 SNA HQ about training affairs. These activities involve more than 500 trainees in a year and 14 trainers and 2 mentors coming from seven different EU countries.

Advisory:

EUTM Advisory Team provides strategic advice to the Somali Authorities within the Security Institutions, for which key outcomes are the development and drafting of keystone documents, along with advisory and mentoring activities in the Ministry of Defense and in the SNA General Staff. EUTM Somalia advisors also monitor an EU-funded project aimed to increase the MoD capacity to exert civilian oversight over the Armed Forces.

Political Control and Strategic Direction:

The Political and Security Committee (PSC) exercises the political control and strategic direction under the responsibility of the Council of the European Union and of the High Representative.

Military Direction:

For its part, the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) monitors the correct execution of the mission conducted under the responsibility of the Mission Force Commander.

European Union Capacity Building Mission - EUCAP



Mission Area:	Somalia
Headquarter	Mogadishu
Mandate started	July 2012
Mandate renewed	From February 2017 to December 2018
Mission Force Commander	Maria-Cristina Stepanescu (Romania)
Mission strength	125 international and 40 national staff
Troop contributing Nations	13 Member States
Mission budget	€ 22.95 million (2018)



Head of the Mission -
Maria-Cristina Stepanescu

In July 2012, the EU launched EUCAP Nestor, a civilian mission which assists host countries develop self-sustaining capacity for enhancement of maritime security. Initially, it was designed to work across the Horn of Africa and Western Indian Ocean, however, as from 2015, it solely focused on Somalia, where its HQ is based.

In December 2016, the mission was renamed as EUCAP Somalia given a new, broadened civilian maritime security mandate: to

assist Somalia in strengthening its maritime security capacity in order to enable it to enforce maritime law more effectively.

The Mission has personnel located in Somalia at the Mission Headquarters in Mogadishu and at the Mission Field Offices in Hargeisa (Somaliland) and Garowe (Puntland), while maintaining an administrative Back Office in Nairobi.

Achievements

EUCAP Somalia has:

- assisted the Federal Government's National Security Office in developing strategic options for a Federal Coast Guard Model, a draft National

Maritime Threat Assessment, and a draft National Maritime Security Plan as part of Somalia's implementation of maritime security aspects of its National Security Policy.

- supported the development of a draft Somaliland Coast Guard Law.
- supported cooperation between judges, prosecutors and policing to address maritime crime and strengthen the maritime criminal justice chain. In close coordination with partners, the Mission
- mentored personnel assigned to the Interim Operations Room at the Somaliland Coast Guard Base in Berbera.
- supports the Police Professional Development Board (PPDB) in Mogadishu, a permanent platform for the harmonization, review and evaluation of maritime police training courses and curricula.
- A classroom at the Police Academy in Mogadishu has been refurbished to create a modern learning environment.
- Together with EU NAVFOR Atalanta and the UN Assistance Mission to Somalia (UNSOM), the Mission has delivered a Joint Maritime Security Seminar on board EU NAVFOR Flagship Tromp in Berbera Port.
- In partnership with UNODC, through an annual Joint Work Plan, EUCAP Somalia contributes to

help develop the operational capability of the Somali Police Force Maritime Police Unit in Mogadishu, the Somaliland Coast Guard, and the Bosasso Port Police.

Activities

EUCAP Somalia's main focus is to provide support to the development and implementation of maritime civilian law enforcement related policy, legislative and institutional frameworks, in addition to capacity building activities of civilian maritime law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and prosecutors.

It also supports strategic Somali maritime security mechanisms, notably the National Maritime Coordination Committee (NMCC) and the Maritime Security Coordination Committee (MSCC). The Mission's strategic advice, mentoring and training are complemented by the coordination and facilitation of specialized operational training provided by other partners, in particular the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the AMISOM Marine Unit. Furthermore, the Mission works in close cooperation and coordination with other EU instruments and international partners to respond more effectively to Somali priorities and support the implementation of a comprehensive national maritime strategy.

European Union Naval Force - NAVFOR



Mission Area:	Somalia
Headquarter	Northwood, London
Mandate started	December 2008
Mandate renewed	From November 2016 to December 2018
Mission Force Commander	Major General Charlie Stickland (UK)
Mission strength	Approx. 700 staff members – 3-4 surface vessels, 2 maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft
Troop contributing Nations	22 EU Member states, Ukraine, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Colombia.
Mission budget	common costs for the Operation - €5.3 million (2017)



Major General Charlie Stickland

EU NAVFOR Somalia, code-named Operation Atalanta, is a military counter-piracy operation, which was launched in December 2008. On 28 November 2016 the Council of the EU extended the Mandate of Operation ATALANTA until December 2018.

Under EU Council Joint Action 851, which is based on various UN resolutions, Operation ATALANTA:

- Protects vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and other vulnerable shipping.
- Deters and disrupts piracy and armed robbery at sea.
- Monitors fishing activities off the coast of Somalia.
- Supports other EU missions and international organisations working to strengthen maritime security and capacity in the region.

Achievements

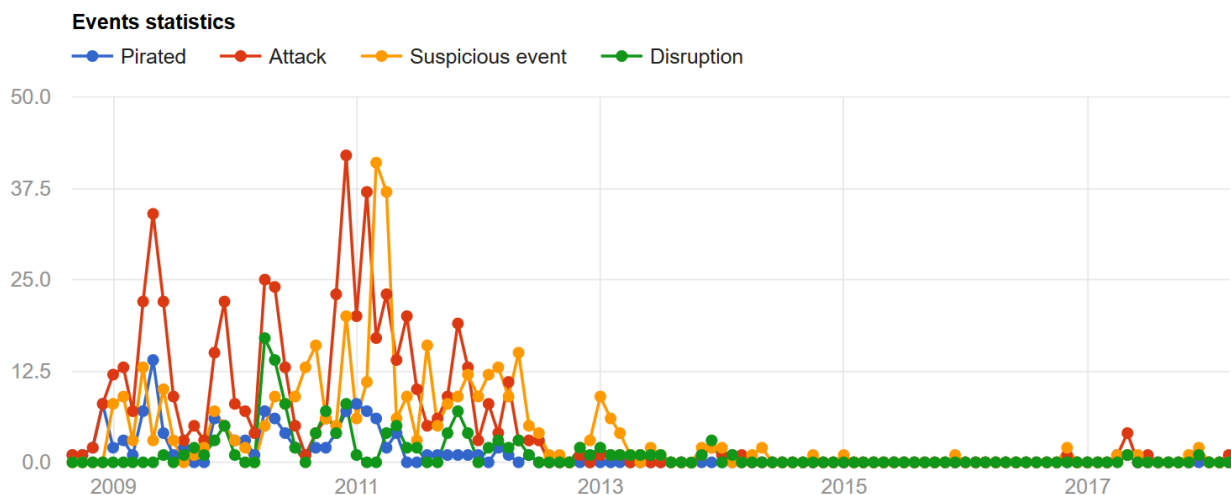
Data collected since 2008 demonstrate that EU NAVFOR has become highly effective in preventing attacks. Since its launch, EU NAVFOR – Operation Atalanta:

- Had a 100% success rate in providing protection to WFP vessels delivering food / aid to the Somali people and to AMISOM shipments critical to the success of the African Union operation in Somalia.

- Ensured the protection of other vulnerable shipping within the IRTC and the High-Risk Area.
- Contributed to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.
- Transferred suspected pirates to competent authorities with a view to their prosecution and conviction as a result of its close co-operation with regional governments such as those of The Republic of the Seychelles, Mauritius and Kenya.
- has conducted and supported numerous Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) rescue missions in the area, helping local, regional and international trading and fishing vessels in distress.

Activities

- Worked together with other international and multinational counter-piracy operations, and the maritime industry, to apply Best Management Practices (BMP) and use of Private Armed Security Teams (PAST), in the suppression of pirate activity.
- Continued to protect WFP ships delivering food aid to the people of Somalia through escorts, monitoring, and the use of Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachments (AVPDs) on board WFP-chartered vessels.
- Operation ATALANTA continued to support EUCAP Somalia and EUTM Somalia, including through the provision of training for Somali maritime units in Mogadishu, Puntland and Galmudug.



Source: eunavfor.eu

CURRENTLY HELD BY PIRATES											
VESSELS HELD ¹					HOSTAGES HELD ²						
0					0						
SINCE 2009											
WFP VESSELS PROTECTED					437						
AMISOM VESSELS PROTECTED					139						
TONNES OF FOOD/AID DELIVERED BY WFP					1,694,074 ³						
PIRATES TRANSFERED TO COMPETENT AUTHORITIES WITH A VIEW TO THEIR PROSECUTION					TOTAL 166		REMANDED 6			CONVICTED 145	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SUSPICIOUS EVENTS	8	59	99	166	74	20	5	1	2	6	0
TOTAL ATTACKS	24	163	174	176	34	7	2	0	1	7	1
OF WHICH PIRATED ⁴	14	46	47	25	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
DISRUPTIONS ⁵	0	14	65	28	16	10	1	0	0	2	0

Source: eunavfor.eu

1. Plus an unknown number of unreported/unconfirmed dhows and smaller vessels.
2. Estimated.
3. Reported metric tonnes of food/aid delivered to Somali ports by World Food Programme shipping protected by EU NAVFOR.
4. TOTAL ATTACK is the combined number of all attacks mounted by suspect pirates; those repelled/aborted and those leading to ships being in pirate hands and crews taken hostage.
5. An action that renders a pirate group incapable of further pirate operation.

7. Other Regional Organizations and Somalia

7.1 Somalia and African Union

The African Union



Source: Wikipedia

The Constitutive Act of the African Union has been adopted in 2000 at the Lomé Summit (Togo) and entered into force in 2001. The African Union is a continental Union consisting of all 55 countries on the African continent. The objectives of the AU are: (a) achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; (b) defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States; (c) accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; (d) promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; (e) encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (f) promote peace, security, and stability on the continent; (g) promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; (h) promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; (i) establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations; (j) promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; (k) promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples; (l) coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union; (m) advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology; (n) work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

African Union Mission in Somalia - AMISOM

AMISOM is an active, regional peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union, based on the 2007 Peace and Security Council mandate, and later approved by the UNSC resolution 1744 (2007).

AMISOM's current mandate is based on resolution 2372 (2017), which authorizes the mission to operate until 31 May 2018, with the mandate to:

- Reduce the threat posed by Al Shabab and other armed opposition groups.

- Provide security in order to enable the political process at all levels as well as stabilization efforts, reconciliation and peacebuilding in Somalia.
- Enable the gradual handing over of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali security forces contingent on abilities of the Somali security forces.
- To continue to conduct offensive operations against Al Shabab and other armed opposition groups.
- To maintain a presence in the sectors set out in the AMISOM Concept of Operations in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia, in coordination with the Somali security forces.
- To assist with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, and ensure the security of the electoral process in Somalia as a key requirement.
- To secure key supply routes including to areas recovered from Al Shabab, in particular those essential to improving the humanitarian situation, and those critical for logistical support to AMISOM, underscoring that the delivery of logistics remains a joint responsibility between the United Nations and AU.
- To conduct joint operations with the Somali security forces, within its capabilities, in coordination with other parties, as part of the implementation of the Somali national security plans and to contribute to the wider effort of training and mentoring of the security forces of the FGS.
- To contribute, within its capabilities as may be requested, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- To engage with communities in recovered areas, and promote understanding between AMISOM and local populations, within its capabilities, which will allow for longer term stabilization by the United Nations Country Team and other actors.
- To provide and assist, as appropriate, protection to the Somali authorities to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure.
- To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council.
- To receive on a transitory basis, defectors, as appropriate, and in coordination with the United Nations.

AMISOM has 3 components and 2 other mandates:

1. *AMISOM Police*: has the mandate to train, monitor and advice the Somali Police Force (SPF) with the aim of transforming it into a credible and effective

organization adhering to strict international standards. Currently, the component has 386 police officers and is comprised of 103 Individual Police Officers from Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Niger. 280 Formed Police Unit from Nigeria and Uganda, and 3 Senior Leadership Team officers from South Africa, Uganda and Niger. The component is headed by Police Commissioner, Anand Pillay. The component began a comprehensive training needs assessment and developed a training package for the Somali Police Force which includes:

- Courses for newly-promoted police lieutenants, in order to prepare them for duties as station commanders in the liberated areas of Somalia;
 - Public Order training in consultation with the Angola National Police and Italian Carabinieri;
 - A Search-Seize-Dispose of Explosives Course;
 - Training to prepare the SPF to effectively perform duties in VIP protection and general law and order maintenance; and
 - A number of training packages in areas such as gender-based violence, child rights and protection in conflict and post-conflict environments, training of trainers, community policing, traffic management and basic criminal investigation courses.
2. *Humanitarian mandate:* AMISOM is limited to a facilitation role. The mandate provides that AMISOM shall 'facilitate, as may be required and within capabilities, humanitarian operations, including the repatriation and reintegration of refugees and the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)'.
 3. *AMISOM Military:* this is the biggest of the three components. It is mandated to conduct peace support operations in Somalia and seeks to stabilize the situation in the country, create the necessary conditions for the conduct of humanitarian activities and an eventual handover of the Mission to a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation. Currently the military component is comprised of troops drawn from Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia who are deployed in six sectors covering south and central Somalia. Ugandan troops are deployed in Sector 1, which comprises the regions of Banadir, and Lower Shabelle. Kenyan forces are responsible for Sector 2 comprising Lower and Middle Jubba. Sector 3

comprising Bay and Bakool as well as Gedo (Sub Sector 3) comes under Ethiopian command. Djiboutian forces are in charge of Sector 4 which covers Hiiraan and Galgaduud while Burundian forces are in charge of Sector 5 which covers the Middle Shabelle region.

4. *AMISOM civilian:* this component has the primary role of assisting the FGS in re-establishing functioning state institutions and delivering services to the Somali people. The component's tasks specifically relate to:
 - Effective management of the mission for the implementation of the AMISOM mandate;
 - Working with all stakeholders to support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia;
 - Coordinating the efforts of the military and police components in the implementation of the country's National Security and Stabilization Plan;
 - Facilitating efforts aimed at overall development and the re-establishment of governance structures, rule of law institutions and the restoration of both physical and social infrastructure in Somalia;
 - Providing support to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups as well as security sector reform processes;
 - Coordinating with partners, including donors and other international actors, humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and services to the Somali people;
 - Logistical support to the other Mission components and contracted resources including procurement and budgeting.

The Civilian Component is made up of six units which includes; Political, Humanitarian, Gender, Civil Affairs, Security and Safety, Public information and Administration Units.

5. *AMISOM Maritime:* conducts limited maritime operations in close coordination with the on-going operations by international partners. AMISOM's Vessel Protection Detachment has been actively training with the European Union's Naval Force – Somalia (EU NAVFOR). The training is part of a comprehensive approach to improve AMISOM capabilities, in this case with enhanced and specialized drills to respond to a potential pirate attack.

7.2 Somalia and Arab League

The Arab League



Source: BBC- Arab League

- Founded: 1945
- Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt
- Key players: Egypt, Saudi Arabia
- Members: 22 members including Palestine
- Population: 300 million (approx.)
- Area: 5.25 million square miles

The Arab League – also called League of Arab States (LAS) is a regional organization of 22 independent Arab States, which was established in 1945. The founding members were Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Somalia joined the Arab League in 1974. The aim of the League is to ‘strengthen[ing] the close relations and numerous ties which bind the Arab States’. The purpose, as described in the Pact of the League of Arab States (1945), is to ‘draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It also has among its purposes a close co-operation of the member States with due regard to the structure of each of these States and the conditions prevailing therein, in the following matters:

- (a) Economic and financial matters, including trade, customs, currency, agriculture and industry;
- (b) Communications, including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, and posts and telegraphs;
- (c) Cultural matters;
- (d) Matters connected with nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments and extradition;
- (e) Social welfare matters;
- (f) Health matters’.

The League has as its highest body the Council, composed of the representatives of the member States. Each State as one vote. The decisions taken by the Council are binding, however only on members who voted for them.

8. Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

8.1 Local Customs & Cultural Awareness

Names

Somali names have three parts. The first is the given name, specific to an individual. The second name is the name of the father, and the third name is of the paternal grandfather. Women, when they marry, keep their second and third name, thus maintaining their affiliation with their clan of birth.

Local laws

Local laws reflect the fact that Somalia is an Islamic country. Local traditions, customs, laws and religions must be respected at all times. Al-Shabab and other militias can be found throughout the country, and they absolutely do not accept any kind of violation of Sharia law. Violations are punished often by flogging, amputations, or even executions. It is highly recommended to dress conservatively at all times, covering arms, shoulders and legs. Also, it is advisable to avoid shorts, tight fitting or revealing clothes in public. It is absolutely acceptable for any nationality to wear the traditional Somali clothes.

The sale and consumption of alcohol are against the law throughout Somalia. Stiff penalties are imposed for the possession or use of alcohol. Don't try to bring alcohol or drugs into the country. Those found in possession of any illegal drugs may receive a prison sentence. Be aware of Khat (also known as miraa, kat, gat, chat, or Arabian tea), a mild stimulant used by Somalis. The active ingredient in khat, cathinone, is related to amphetamine in structure and effect. Khat chewing induces psychotic reactions.

Homosexuality is considered a criminal offence in Somalia, and in some parts of the country it can lead to the death penalty. It is common for Somali men to walk hand in hand as a sign of friendship, but for foreigners it is not advisable. Sexual relations outside marriage are also punishable by law. It is compulsory to carry some form of identification at all times. The use of cameras close to military or official sites is strictly forbidden.

Family

Family is extremely important in the Somali community, which is the main focus of Somali culture.

Men are usually the head of the household. Women manage the finances and take care of the children. It is considered culturally unacceptable for a man to not be perceived as being in charge of his home.

Arranged marriages are common, however they might also be the result of personal choice. The common age for marriage is between 14 or 15 years old. Men who can afford to do so, might have up to 4 wives.

Living with extended families is the norm.

Social etiquette

Meeting Etiquette:

The most common greeting is "Maalin wanaagsan" (Good day) or "Nabad myah?" (How are you?).

Men of the same clan-family share a long handshake. Women greet one another informally. A man must wait for a woman to extend her hand first. Members of unrelated clan-families do not shake hands or exchange intimacies. Somalis also use certain

Arab hand gestures to communicate. Greeting between men and women tend to be strictly verbal.

Greetings

DO:

- Shake hands whenever you meet or bid farewell to a Somali.
- Always offer your right hand; the left hand symbolizes uncleanness and is used for personal hygiene.
- Rise to show respect whenever an important person enters the room.
- Be aware that it is customary for Somali men to greet each other with a hug and a kiss on the cheek. This is a sign of friendship.

DO NOT:

- Use Somali greetings (spoken or gestured) unless you are sure how to use them correctly.

Conversation

DO:

- Open conversations with small talk.
- Maintain eye contact.
- Place your feet flat on the floor if you are sitting on a chair, or fold them under you if you are sitting on the floor.
- Demonstrate verbal skill. Verbal facility is highly valued in Somali society. If you can recite a poem or a tongue-twister, you will win esteem for your skill.
- Avoid arguments.
- Avoid political discussions.
- Bring photographs of your family to show during conversations.

DO NOT:

- Show impatience or undue haste.
- Ask direct or personal questions, especially about female family members.
- Criticize a Somali directly. This will cause him to lose face and respect for you.
- Patronize or talk down to a Somali, even if he does not speak English very well.
- Do not move away from a Somali who stands "close" to you during conversation. It is customary for a Somali to stand about one foot away.
- Speak about clan affiliation

Religion

DO:

- Understand and respect the devotions of Muslims.
- Respect the requirement for Muslims to fast from sunrise to sunset during the holy month of Ramadan. In 2018 Ramadan corresponds to a period from about 15 May to 14 June. Following Ramadan is the festival known as Eid AL Fitr, which is celebrated for three days after Ramadan ends.

DO NOT:

- Enter a mosque unless invited. If invited, remove your shoes before entering.
- Pass in front of a prayer rug while a Muslim is in prayer.
- Take photographs of a Muslim while he is in prayer or stare at them while praying.
- During the holy month of Ramadan eat, smoke, or drink in public from sunrise to sunset or offer food, beverages, or tobacco products to Muslims.

Hospitality

DO:

- If given a gift, give a gift in return (at a later date) of slightly lesser value.
- Thank your host profusely for his hospitality and good conversation. Plan to return the hospitality.
- Accompany your guest outside the door or gate when he leaves.

DO NOT:

- Feel obligated to bring a gift. If you do bring a gift, make it a gift for the children.
- Praise too much any possession of your host; he may give it to you. If he does, you are expected to give something in return.
- Appear anxious to end a visit.

If invited to a Somali house, try to be on time, although a bit late is not perceived as rude. Dress conservatively. Check if you should remove your shoes at the door. Show respect for the elders by greeting them first. When dining with a Somali, never expose the bottoms of your feet to him/her. Don't eat with the left hand.

8.2 Medical Travel Recommendations for Somalia

Healthcare in Somalia is on the whole below the standard available in the EU. Since the collapse of the federal government in 1991, the healthcare system is barely functioning and largely in the private sector. There are basic hospital facilities in Hargeisa. Elsewhere medical facilities are extremely limited or non-existent. Make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad, evacuation by air ambulance and repatriation. Medical help in remote areas may not be available.

Before the trip, it is recommended to update the routine vaccines and the:

- Hepatitis A
- Malaria
- Typhoid
- Hepatitis B
- Rabies
- Cholera
- Yellow fever
- Measles, mumps, rubella
- Tetanus-diphtheria
- Polio
- Tuberculosis (TB)

Diarrhea

Diseases from food and water are the leading cause of illness in travelers. Prevention consists mainly in: "Boil it, wash it, peel it, cook it... or forget it" - Follow these tips for safe eating and drinking:

Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially before eating. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand gel (with at least 60% alcohol);

Drink only bottled or boiled water, or carbonated drinks in cans or bottles. Avoid tap water, fountain drinks, and ice cubes. Water is not potable and sanitation in many restaurants is inadequate;

Make sure food is fully cooked; avoid eating fruits and vegetables unless they have been peeled or cooked. Diarrhea is common in Somalia, and there have been confirmed cases of Acute Watery Diarrheal Syndrome. Most episodes are self-limiting and clear up within 48 to 72 hours and do not require treatment with antibiotics. The primary goal of treating any form of diarrhea (viral, bacterial, parasitic or non-infectious) is preventing dehydration or appropriately re-hydrating persons presenting with dehydration. In particular:

Oral re-hydration solutions (ORS) or similar solutions should be used for re-hydration and absorbed in small, frequent volumes;

An age appropriate unrestricted diet is recommended as soon as dehydration is corrected;

No routine laboratory tests or medications are recommended;

Anti-motility agents such as Loperamide should be considered only for adult patients who do not have a fever or bloody diarrhea.

Anti-motility agents may reduce diarrhea output and cramps, but do not accelerate cure.

Eat and drink safely

Unclean food and water can cause travelers' diarrhea and other diseases. Reduce your risk by sticking to safe food and water habits.

Eat

- Food that is cooked and served hot
- Hard-cooked eggs
- Fruits and vegetables, you have washed in clean water or peeled yourself
- Pasteurized dairy products

Don't Eat

- Food served at room temperature
- Food from street vendors
- Raw or soft-cooked (runny) eggs
- Raw or undercooked (rare) meat or fish
- Unwashed or unpeeled raw fruits and vegetables
- Unpasteurized dairy products
- "Bushmeat" (monkeys, bats, or other wild game)

Drink

- Bottled water that is sealed
- Water that has been disinfected
- Ice made with bottled or disinfected water
- Carbonated drinks
- Hot coffee or tea
- Pasteurized milk

Don't Drink

- Tap or well water
- Ice made with tap or well water
- Drinks made with tap or well water (such as reconstituted juice)
- Unpasteurized milk

Take Medicine

- Talk with your doctor about taking prescription or over-the-counter drugs with you on your trip in case you get sick.

Animal bites

Avoid Stray Dogs and Cats. If bitten or scratched, one should start rabies vaccination treatment within 24 hours, even if up to date in its vaccination and wash the wound well with copious amounts of water and soap.

The suspicion of disease in the animal can be allayed by observing it for 10 days. If it is infected then the majority develop symptoms within this period.

Follow these tips to protect yourself:

- Do not touch or feed any animals you do not know.
- Do not allow animals to lick open wounds, and do not get animal saliva in your eyes or mouth.
- Avoid rodents and their urine and feces.
- Traveling pets should be supervised closely and not allowed to come in contact with local animals.

- If you wake in a room with a bat, seek medical care immediately. Bat bites may be hard to see.

All animals can pose a threat, but be extra careful around dogs, bats, monkeys, sea animals such as jellyfish, and snakes. If you are bitten or scratched by an animal, immediately:

- **Wash** the wound with soap and clean water.
- **Go** to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** your doctor about your injury

Bug Bites

Bugs can spread a number of diseases in Somalia, many of which cannot be prevented through vaccines or medicines. It is however possible to prevent bug bites by:

- Cover exposed skin by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and hats.
- Use an appropriate insect repellent (see below).
- Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents). Do **not** use permethrin directly on skin.
- Stay and sleep in air-conditioned or screened rooms.
- Use a bed net if the area where you are sleeping is exposed to the outdoors.

What should I do if I am bitten by bugs?

- Avoid scratching bug bites, and apply hydrocortisone cream or calamine lotion to reduce the itching.
- Check your entire body for ticks after outdoor activity. Be sure to remove ticks properly.

Avoid sharing body fluids

Diseases can be spread through body fluids, such as saliva, blood, vomit, and semen.

Protect yourself:

- Use latex condoms correctly.
- Do not inject drugs.
- Limit alcohol consumption. People take more risks when intoxicated.
- Do not share needles or any devices that can break the skin. That includes needles for tattoos, piercings, and acupuncture.

If you receive medical or dental care, make sure the equipment is disinfected or sanitized.

Gas heater

You should never go to sleep with your gas heater switched on. The pressure may drop resulting in the flame extinguishing. As a result, gas will then leak from the heater. Carbon monoxide poisoning can also be a problem with old appliances.

Road Traffic Accidents

Remember to:

- Wear your safety belt;
- Follow the local customs and laws regarding pedestrian safety and vehicle speed;
- Obey the rules of the road;
- Use helmets on bicycles and motorbikes;
- Avoid boarding an overloaded bus or mini-bus;
- Expatriates – if not familiar with driving in Somalia, hire a trustworthy local driver;
- Do not drink and drive.

Other Health Tips

Dengue is a viral infection transmitted by mosquitoes which predominantly feed between dawn and dusk. It causes a flu-like illness, which can occasionally develop into a more serious life-threatening form of the disease. The mosquitoes that transmit dengue are most abundant in towns, cities and surrounding areas.

Prevention

- All travellers should avoid mosquito bites particularly between dawn and dusk.
- There is currently no medication or vaccination available for travellers to prevent dengue.

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic infection. Schistosoma larvae are released from infected freshwater snails and can penetrate intact human skin following contact with contaminated freshwater.

Prevention

- There is no vaccine or tablets to prevent schistosomiasis.
- All travellers should avoid wading, swimming, or bathing in freshwater where possible. Swimming in chlorinated water or sea water is not a risk for schistosomiasis.
- Topical application of insect repellent before exposure to water, or towel drying after accidental exposure to schistosomiasis are not reliable in preventing infection.
- All travellers who may have been exposed to schistosomiasis should have a medical assessment.

8.3 Other Travel Info

Time Zone

Somalia lies in three-time zone, which is three hours ahead of Greenwich Time.

Money

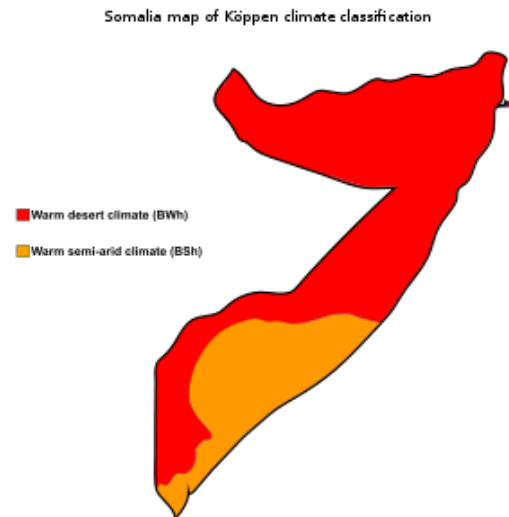
The Somali shilling (SOS) is the official currency of Somalia. The USDSOS traded at 575.0000 on Monday March 19, 2018. Historically, the Somali Shilling reached an all-time high of 3118 in April of 2005 and a record low of 490 in November of 2016. The Somaliland shilling is the official currency of Somaliland. The currency is not recognized as legal tender by the international community, and it currently has no official exchange rate.

Climate

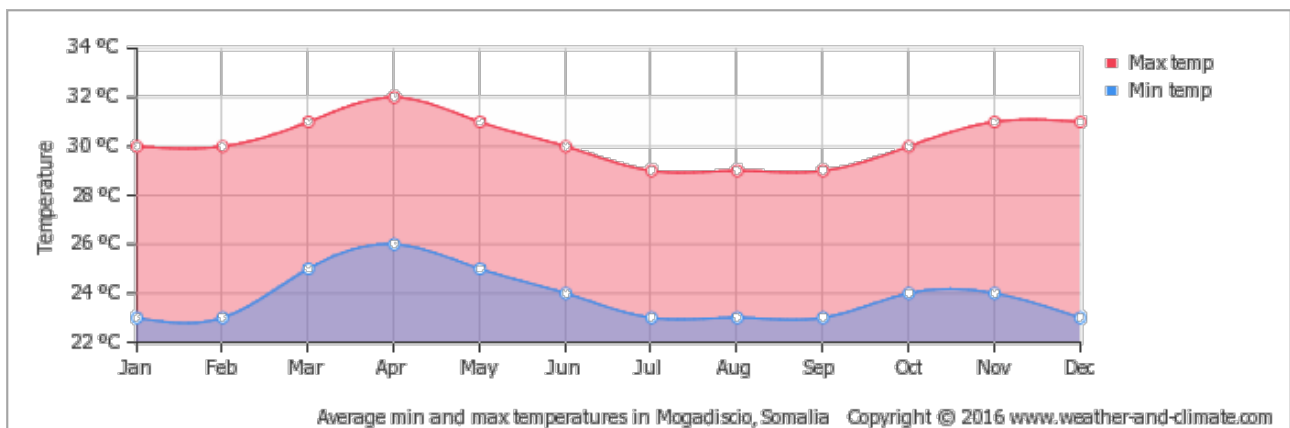
Somalia's proximity to the equator prevents seasonal variation in its climate. Mean daily maximum temperatures throughout the country range from 30° C to 40° C, except at higher elevations and along the Indian Ocean coast.

Mean daily minimum temperatures vary from 20° C to more than 30° C. Northern Somalia experiences the greatest temperature extremes. Berbera, on the north-western coast has an afternoon high that averages 38°C from June to September.

Precipitation is generally scarce. The rains occur in two periods, corresponding to the passages of the sun at its zenith, from March to late May (the Gu), and from October to early December (the Dayr).



Source: Wikimedia commons



8.4 Radio Transmissions

The radio is not a secure means of communication as it can be listened to by practically anyone. It is useful to establish a set of simple code words, which should be known by everyone in the network. In no case should military information be transmitted.

Basic rules

Discipline: listen before transmitting. Brevity: be brief and to the point. Rhythm: use short complete phrases that make sense. Speed: not too fast, not too slow. Volume: don't shout. Preparation: know what you are going to say before transmitting.

Prior to transmission

Check the power source and cables to ensure there is a power supply.

Check the antenna and cables ensuring a tight and correct connection to the radio set.

Connect the audio accessories and check the functioning of switches.

Transmitting

Make your message brief but precise.

Break the message into sensible passages with pauses between.

Make sure no-one else is transmitting at the same time.

When transmitting maintain a high standard of articulation, normal rhythm and moderate volume.

Do not shout. Hold the microphone close to your mouth.

Avoid excessive calling and unofficial voice procedure.

Four golden rules

Clarity Brevity Security Simplicity

Respect these rules; your radios may be the only link to the outside world.

Don't interfere with radios unless you are a trained technician.

Don't use the radio like a telephone, keep transmissions short.

Organize your thinking and your message before transmitting.

Security matters are best dealt with by using simple code words; likewise, when dealing with sensitive issues.

Procedure words (prowords)

A proword is a word or phrase, which has been given a special meaning in order to speed up the handling of messages. The only authorized prowords are listed below:

Prowords explanation

BREAK

I now indicate a separation of the text from other portions of the message.

CORRECT

You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.

CORRECTION

I have made an error in this transmission. I will continue from the last correct word.

I SAY AGAIN

I am repeating my transmission again. MESSAGE

A message follows: prepare to copy or record it.

MORE TO FOLLOW

The transmitting station has additional traffic for the receiving station.

OUT

This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required. OVER

This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is expected. Go ahead transmit. READ BACK

Repeat this entire transmission back to me exactly as received.

ROGER

I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.

SPEAK SLOWER

You are speaking too fast. Please speak slower.

STAND-BY

Do not transmit until contacted: I need extra time.

THIS IS

Give call sign, i.e. "Delta one". WAIT

I must pause for a few seconds, please wait. WAIT OUT

I must pause longer than a few seconds, I will return.

WILCO

I have received your signal, understand it, and will comply.

(Do not use roger and wilco together.)

WRONG

Your last transmission was incorrect the correct version was ...

Phonetics

The international phonetic alphabet listed below shall be used. Numerals shall be transmitted digit by digit except round figures such as hundreds and thousands.

Message example: To give you confidence, make sure you practise using the radio before you find yourself in urgent need of using it. An example of the kind of language you must learn to use is shown right. It is an example of a radio check: Call Five - Two, Five - Two, this is Hotel - Three - Niner, Hotel - Three - Niner. Radio check.

Over.

Replay

Hotel - Three - Niner, from Five - Two. I read you loud and clear. Over.

Call

Five - Two from Hotel - Three - Niner. Loud and clear. Over. (note 2)

Replay from Five-Two. Roger. Out.

Emergency – what to do

Call for help as follows:

emergency. emergency. emergency.

Five-two five-two. this is hotel-three-niner, Hotel-three-niner. emergency. do you copy? over.

(Note: emergency is repeated three times) Wait for response and then proceed.

For a lesser degree of urgency, use the word "security" instead of "emergency".

Any station hearing an "emergency" or "security" call, should immediately stop transmitting and listen-out.

If you need to interrupt another radio conversation wait for a

pause (immediately after you hear ioveri) call:
 break. break. this is hotel-three-niner, hotel-three-niner. I have
 an emergency. please stand by.

Pause transmission and listen to ensure the other
 communication has ceased, then proceed with emergency call.

CHARACTER	MORSE CODE	TELEPHONY	PHONIC (PRONUNCIATION)
A	• —	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	— • • •	Bravo	(BRAH-VOH)
C	— • — •	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	— • •	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	• • — •	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— — •	Golf	(GOLF)
H	• • • •	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	• •	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	• — — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	— • —	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	• — • •	Lim a	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	— •	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	• — — •	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— — • —	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	• — •	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	• • •	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	• • —	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	• • • —	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	• — —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	— • • —	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	— • — —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— — • •	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	• — — — —	One	(WUN)
2	• • — — —	Two	(TOO)
3	• • • — —	Three	(TREE)
4	• • • • —	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	• • • • •	Five	(FIFE)
6	— • • • •	Six	(SIX)
7	— — • • •	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — — • •	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — — •	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

12 wun too
 44 fo-wer fo-wer
 90 niner zero
 136 wun three six 500 fi-yiv hundred
 7000 seven thousand 16000 wun six thousand
 1278 wun too seven ate 19A wun niner alfa

9. Useful Contacts

9. Useful contacts

Emergencies

In case of emergency in Somalia, call the following emergency numbers:

Police – 888

Currently, there is just one operative embassy in Somalia – other diplomatic and consular representation in Somalia are provided by neighbouring Embassies.

International Organizations and Embassies¹

British Embassy Mogadishu

Mogadishu International Airport – London street,
Mogadishu, Somalia

Email:

Somalia.Enquiries@fco.gov.uk

Head: Mr. David Concar

Non-resident embassies Addis Ababa

Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in Ethiopia

Address: Bole KK, Kebele 04/06/07, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Postal Address: P.O.Box 987 Addis Abeba, FDR of Ethiopia

Telephone: +251 11 66 100 32

Fax: +251 11 66 162 70

Office hours: 08.00 am - 06.00 pm

E-mail: Embassy.AddisAbaba@mfa.bg

Website: www.mfa.bg/embassies/ethiopiaBulgaria

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Ethiopia

Kirkos Kifle Ketema Rd., Kebele 15, House No. 289, Addis Ababa

P.O.Box 3108

Phone +251/11/5516382, +251/11/5516132

Fax +251/11/5513471

E-mail addisabeba@embassy.mzv.cz

Web: www.mzv.cz/addisababa

Head of the Mission Karel HEJČ

Embassy of the Republic of Portugal in Ethiopia

Yeshe Building, 5th floor, Bole Main Road, Kirkos Subcity,
Kebele 01, House no. 233, Adis Abeba

Telephone +(251) 11 557 5456

Telephone: +(251) 11 557 4764

Telephone: +(251) 11 557 5806

Fax: +(251) 11 557 4339 / 3959

Correio eletrónico: embportaddis@gmail.com

Non-resident embassies Cairo

Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in the Arab Republic of Egypt
3, Abou El Feda St.

Zamalek, Cairo

Telephone: 00202 735 5815, 735 5815

Fax: 00202 735 5812

Email: croemb.cairo@mvep.hr

Non-resident embassies Khartoum

Embassy of Romania in Sudan

Address: Kafouri Area - Kassala Road, Plot 172/173 Khartoum
North, P.O. Box 1494

Web: <http://khartoum.mae.ro>

Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Mister Dragoş-Mihai ŞERBĂNESCU

Non-resident embassies Nairobi

Delegation of the European Union to Somalia - in Nairobi

Address: P.O. Box 30475 - 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

Phone:

+ 254 020 2712830

+ 254 020 2713250

+ 254 020 2713251

+254 202 2802000

Fax: +254 020 2710997

Email: Delegation-Somalia@eeas.europa.eu

Website:

https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/somalia/area/contacts_en

Chief: Veronique Lorenzo

Embassy of the Republic of Austria in Nairobi

Address: Limuru Road 536, Muthaiga (gegenüber Muthaiga Mini
Market), Nairobi

Phone:

(+254 / 20) 406 00 22 (Amt)

(+254 / 20) 406 00 23 (Amt)

(+254 / 20) 406 00 24 (Amt)

Fax:

(+254 / 20) 406 00 25

E-Mail:

nairobi-ob(at)bmeia.gv.at

^{1 1 1} Art 20 of the **Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**

1. Citizenship of the Union is hereby established. Every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to and not replace national citizenship.

2. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the duties provided for in the Treaties. They shall have, inter alia:

[...]

(c) the right to enjoy, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which they are nationals is not represented, the protection of the diplomatic and consular authorities of any Member State on the same conditions as the nationals of that State

Web:
www.aussenministerium.at/nairobi
Head: GÜNTHER Harald

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Address: Limuru Road Muthaiga
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P.O. Box 30 461
Phone:
+254 20 712 20 11
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+254 708 036 674 (in case land lines do not function)
+254 20 712 21 66
+254 733 601 230 Emergency number for Belgians outside
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Nairobi@diplobel.fed.be
<http://kenya.diplomatie.belgium.be>
Head: Ambassador Nicolas NIHON

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00100 Nairobi, Kenya
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International Organizations

UNSOM

UNSOM's headquarters are in Mogadishu with offices deployed across Somalia as requested by the Federal Government and as security conditions permit.

The mission already has a presence in Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Baidoa and Belet Weyne.

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- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
www.unesco.org
- United Nations Children's Fund
www.unesco.org
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
www.ohchr.org
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
www.unhcr.org
- Amnesty International
www.amnesty.org
- Human Rights Watch
www.hrw.org
- International Organization for Migration
www.iom.int
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
www.nato.int
- World Bank
www.worldbank.org
- International Monetary Fund
www.imf.org
- Library of Congress
www.loc.gov/
- BBC
www.bbc.co.uk

Common Sentences in Somali

ENGLISH	SOMALI	PRONUNCIATION
Yes/No	HAA/MAY	("HA/MY")
We Are American Military	WAXAAN NAHAY	("WAHAN NAHY EEDAMADA CIDAMADA MARAYKANKA")
We Are Here To Help You	INAAN INDIN CAAWINO AYAAN	("IN AN EEDIN AWENO AYAN HALKAN OO CHOGNA")
What Do You Need?	MAXAAD DOONAYSAA?	("MAHAT DOANAYSA?")
Give me	I SII	("ISEE")
Wait Here	WAA KU SUG	("HALKEM KOOSOOK")
Come With Me	I SOO RAAC	("ESSORRA")
Stop!	JOOGSO!	("CHOK SO!")
Hands Up	GACMACHA KOR U TAAGA	("GAMAKA KOROOTAG")
Lie Down	JIFSO	("CHEEF SO")
Face Down	WAJIGAAGA DHULKA SAAR	("WICHEE GAGA LULKASAR")
Get Up	STAAG	("KA")
Be Quiet	AAMUS	("AMMOOS")
Good Morning	SUBAX WANAAGSAN	("SUBAH WANAKSIN")
Good Night	HABEEN WANAAGAN	("HABAYN WANAKSIN")
Hello	ISKA WARAN	("ISKA WARRAN")
Good-Bye	JAAW	("CHOW")
Put Your Weapon Down!	HUBKAAGA OHIG!	("HOOPKAGA DIG!")
Leader	HOGAAMIYE	("HOGAMEEYA")
Family	REER	("RAYN")
Refugee	QAXOOTI	("KAHOATEE")
Do You Speak English?	MA KU HADLI KARTAA INGIRIISI?	("MAKO HADLEE KARTA INGREEZEE?")

What Is Your Name?	MAGACAA?	("MAGA-A?")
Who Is In Charge?	YAA KA TALIYA HALKAN?	("HALKAN YAHOOKOOMA?")
East	BARI	("BAREE")
West	GALBEED	("GALBAYT")
North	WAQOOYI	("WAKOYEE")
South	KOONFUR	("KONFOORN")
Down	HOOS	("HOAS")
Village	TUULO	("TOOLO")
Today	MAANTA	("MANTA")
Which Way?	HAGGEE?	("HAGAY?")
Come	KAALAY	("KALAY")
Danger!	KHATAR!	("KHATAR!")
Do Not Drink The Water!	BIYAHA HA CABIN!	("BIYAHA HA-ABIN!")
Mine Field	GEGI MIINAYSAN	("GEGI MEENAYSAN")
Keep Out!	KA DHEEROW!	("KA DERO!")
Warning!	DIGIIN!	("DIGNEEN!")
How Is The Road?	WADDADU WAA SIDEE?	("WADDADOO WA SIDAY?")
Get In	SO GAL	("SOAGEL")
Don't Be Frightened	HA CABSANIN	("HA APSANIN")
Are You Carrying A Weapon?	HUB MA SIDATAA?	("HOOB MA SIDATA?")
Don't Fire	HA RIDIN	("HARIDIN")
Don't Shoot Us	HA NA TOOGAN	("HADAHGLIN")
You Are a Prisoner	MAXBUUS BAAD TAHAY	("MAHBOOS AYAT TAHAY")
Stay Where You Are	HALKAAGA JOOG	("HALKAGA CHOAG")

Where Are You From?	XAGGEE BAAD KA TIMID?	("HAGAY BAT KATIMIT?")
Go	TAG/BAX	("TAG") (NOTE: Don't say BAX/TAG to elderly people because it tells them to leave the village.)
Line Up	SAFTA	("SAFF TA")
Doctor	DHAKHTAR	("DAKHTAR")
Medicine	DAAWO	("DAWO")
Show Me	ITUS	("ITOOS")
Are There Any Dead?	CID DHIMATAY MIYAA JARTA?	("IDD DIMATAY MIYA CHIRTA?")
Boil Your Water	BIYIHIINA ISKA KARIYA	("BIYIHEENA EESKA KAREEYA")
Wash Your Hands	QACMAHIINA DHAQA	("KAMIHEENA DAKA")
Thank You	MAHADSANID	("MAHATSENIT")
Bread	ROOTI	("ROATEE")
Camel Milk	CAANO GEEL	("ANO GEL")
Rice	BARIIS	("BAREES")
Flour	BUR	("BOOR")
Drink	CAB	("AB")
Eat	CUN	("OON")
Don't Be Afraid	HA CABSAN	("HA ABSAN")
Food	CUNTO	("OONTO")