

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	788
Land:	Somalia
Kilde:	US Department of State
Titel:	Country Report on Terrorism 2019 – Chapter 4 – Somalia
Udgivet:	24. juni 2020
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	4. september 2020

Document #2032498

USDOS – US Department of State

Country Report on Terrorism 2019 - Chapter 4 - Somalia

Somalia. In 2019, terrorists used under-governed areas throughout Somalia as safe havens to plan, conduct, and facilitate operations within Somalia, including mass-casualty bombings in major urban areas, and attacks in neighboring countries. The Federal Government of Somalia’s Comprehensive Approach to Security partnership with the international community includes military, law enforcement, and CVE-specific “strands” to ameliorate Somalia’s security challenges at the federal, state (federal member state), and local levels. Somali law enforcement took several actions in 2019 that led to prosecutions of individuals suspected of terrorism-related activities. However, Somali officials failed to implement vital national security reforms and pass legislation that could help enhance the government’s capacity to secure and govern effectively at all levels. Despite these critical gaps in its counterterrorism strategy, the Somali government remained a committed partner and vocal advocate for U.S. counterterrorism efforts.

With the notable exception of targeted operations carried out by U.S.-trained and -equipped units of Somali military forces, the Somali National Army as a whole remained incapable of independently securing and retaking towns from al-Shabaab. This critical gap allowed al-Shabaab to continue to extort local populations and forcibly recruit fighters, some of whom were children.

As seen in previous years, al-Shabaab kept some of its safe haven in the Jubba River Valley as a primary base of operations for plotting and launching attacks. The group retained control of several towns throughout the Jubaland region, including Jilib and Kunyo Barow, and maintained operations in the Gedo region to exploit the porous Kenya-Somalia border and attack targets in Kenya. The Kenyan government maintains a strong presence throughout the border region.

In northern Somalia, ISIS-linked fighters used the limited safe haven they established in Puntland to launch small-scale attacks.

Somalia remained heavily dependent on regional and international partners to support almost all major security functions throughout the country, making little progress on improving interagency coordination to limit terrorist transit through the country.

According to independent sources and non-governmental organizations engaged in demining activities on the ground, there was little cause for concern regarding the presence of WMD in Somalia.

ecoi.net summary:

Annual report on
terrorism (covering 2019),
excerpt of terrorist safe havens
chapter

Country:

Somalia

Source:

[USDOS – US Department of
State](#)

Original link (no longer

valid):

https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2019/#report-toc_section-7

Document type:

Periodical Report

Language:

English

Published:

24 June 2020

Document ID:

2032498

Austrian Red CrossAustrian Centre for Country of Origin and
Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD)

Wiedner Hauptstraße 32, 1041 Wien

T (Telephone) +43 1 589 00 583**F (Fax)** +43 1 589 00 589

info@ecoi.net

Contact

Imprint & Disclaimer

F.A.Q.

Data Protection Notice

ecoi.net is run by the Austrian Red Cross (department ACCORD) in cooperation with Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration. ecoi.net is funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior and Caritas Austria. ecoi.net is supported by ECRE & UNHCR.

