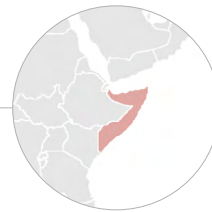


Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	919
Land:	Somalia
Kilde:	Acaps
Titel:	Global risk analysis
Udgivet:	26. oktober 2021
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	24. januar 2022

SOMALIA [1/2]



Risk level | Low

Conflict in Mogadishu between pro-government and pro-opposition military forces and increased Al-Shabaab attacks result in displacement and humanitarian access constraints

RATIONALE

In Somalia, failure to hold general elections by February 2021 resulted in disagreements between the Government and the opposition. In April 2021, the Somali Federal Parliament extended President Farmaajo's term by two years, which led to armed conflict in the capital, Mogadishu, between pro-government and pro-opposition military forces. Inter-clan tensions have historically been a significant issue in Somalia, affecting the cohesion of the Somali army, particularly in periods of political instability (ICG 05/05/2021, 27/04/2021, and 16/04/2021; Garowe Online 08/05/2021; AA 06/05/2021; UNSC 23/11/2020).

After repeated failed attempts, negotiations around the electoral process led by Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble resulted in the scheduling of parliamentary elections for October–November 2021. It is unclear when the presidential elections will be conducted. Meanwhile, the opposition leaders' distrust of the President has increased (Garowe Online 19/06/2021 and 20/06/2021). Since 5 September, a serious rift developed between the President and Prime Minister over the replacement of the head of the National Intelligence Security Agency. This incident has further polarised the country and raised political tensions to a level last

witnessed in April 2021. Since the Prime Minister has been spearheading the electoral process, this new political crisis could be a severe setback to the parliamentary elections. There is also a risk of the President staying in office long past his mandated term, leading to further resentment among the opposition.

A possible political stalemate also risks affecting the functioning of security institutions. Coupled with a lack of cohesion within the army, this will likely result in increased insecurity across the country, with armed groups potentially intensifying fighting and gaining more territorial control. Al-Shabaab has already increased its attacks countrywide as part of an attempt to derail the electoral process. From January–September 2021, the group carried out at least 287 attacks in Mogadishu – a 32% increase compared to the same period in 2020. These attacks may continue to escalate as elections are repeatedly delayed, and factions of the army could clash again in Mogadishu (BBC 10/09/2021; Garowe Online 10/09/2021; UNSOM 08/09/2021; ICG 14/09/2021; Security Council Report 30/07/2021; VOA News 21/07/2021 and 12/08/2021; ACLED accessed 06/10/2021).

PROBABILITY



IMPACT



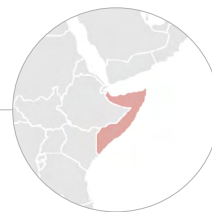
IMPACT

Potential renewed armed conflict in Mogadishu is likely to have a similar impact to the April 2021 conflict. The impact could be much higher if the conflict continues for longer than in April 2021, which lasted ten days. The entire population of Mogadishu likely will be affected in varying degrees. Armed conflict is also likely to lead to the displacement of at least 200,000⁴ people, either internally or across borders to Kenya or Ethiopia. Overcrowding and poor sanitation are significant challenges in Mogadishu IDP camps because of the many IDPs and the lack of WASH infrastructure. Any newly displaced person would experience similar conditions and potentially be exposed to COVID-19 and waterborne diseases. Conflict in Mogadishu would disrupt economic activities and livelihoods. This would add to the impacts of multiple natural hazards (such as drought and floods) on Mogadishu and the rest of the country,

4. The baseline for this estimate is the number of people displaced in the April 2021 armed conflict resulting from disagreements over elections (OCHA 06/05/2021; Global Protection Cluster 09/02/2021).



SOMALIA [2/2]



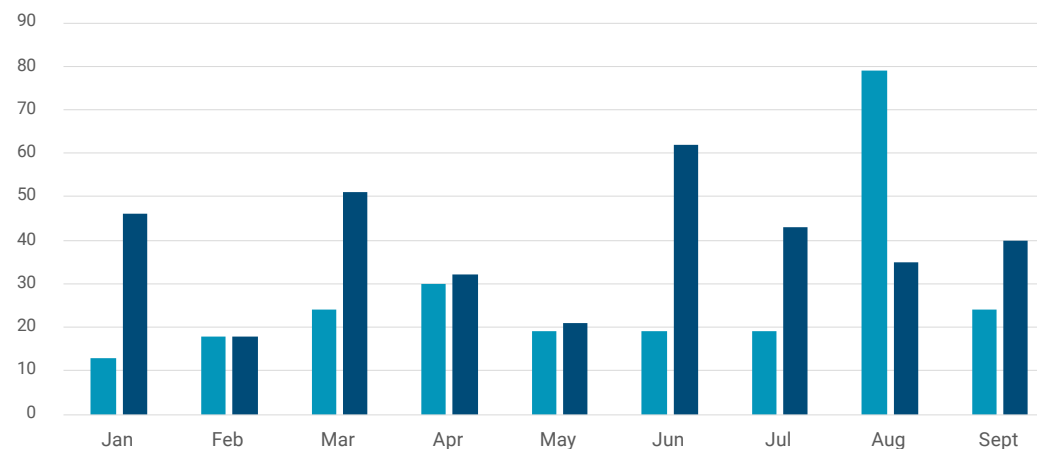
Risk level | Low

resulting in the deterioration of the affected population's coping capacity. Increased Al-Shabaab attacks and counterattacks by security forces are likely to increase human rights violations and abuses against civilians, including kidnapping and conflict-related sexual violence. In the event of increased attacks, or if soldiers allied to different political actors take over areas of Mogadishu, insecurity and bureaucratic impediments likely would significantly restrict humanitarian access. Many vital roads within and to/from the city could be sealed off, further hampering access. This would potentially leave the IDP population in Mogadishu, which is close to 848,000⁵, without humanitarian assistance (OCHA 06/05/2021; Amnesty International 21/07/2020; CCCM accessed 10/09/2021; HRW accessed 16/09/2021; CCCM 23/07/2021).

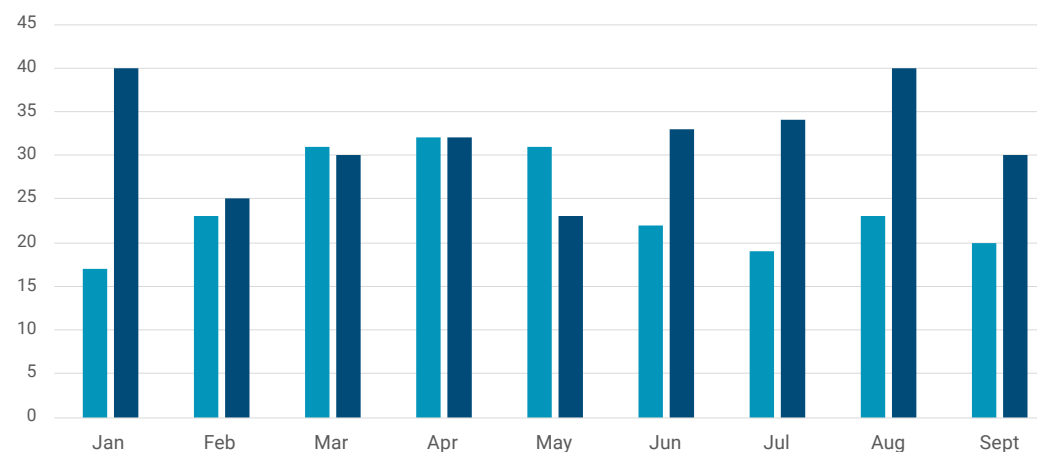
Note: This risk was initially identified by ACAPS in September 2021. At time of publication new significant political developments occurred in the country, which are not captured in the original narrative. On 21/22 October, President Farmaajo and Prime Minister Roble held meetings and reached a truce. They settled their differences after mediation by other Somali leaders and the international community. This makes the probability of the hazard materialising Low (initially set at Medium) and potentially change the expected humanitarian impact (BBC Somali 21/10/2021; BBC Somali 22/10/2021; VOA Somali 21/10/2021).

⁵ This is the number of IDPs identified in a joint IDP site verification exercise conducted in Mogadishu Dayniile and Mogadishu Khada in July 2021. The operation was carried out by Banadir Regional Authority in conjunction with UNHCR and other agencies (CCCM Cluster 23/07/2021).

Fatalities due to Al Shabaab attacks in Mogadishu



Number of Al Shabaab attacks in Mogadishu



● 2020 ● 2021

Source: ACLED (last accessed 06/10/2021)

