



Somalia Conflict Diagnostic

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Agenda

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Background

2

Scenarios

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Stakeholders

4

Clusters

5

Questions

Background

- Colonial Legacy
- Cold War Legacy (Superpower Opportunism)
- Competition for Resources and/or Power
- Repressive Military State Rule (1969-1991)
- 2012, Provisional Constitution passed reforming Somalia as a federation



Stakeholders

Internal

- Federal Government of Somalia
- Government of Somaliland
- Al-Shabaab
- Clans (Darood, Hawiye, Isaaq and Dir)
- Regions (Jubaland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South West)
- Transitional Leader/Government

External

- The African Union Mission in Somalia
- Kenya
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Djibouti
- IGAD
- United States



Cluster Analysis

High Risk

- History of Armed Conflict



Moderate Risk

- Militarization
- Economic Performance



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History of Armed Conflict

Consistently High Conflict Intensity Level
Spiking Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons

2

Militarization

Steady Rise in Military Expenditure
Stagnating Armed Forces Members Numbers

3

Economic Performance

Stable Economic Uptick
Projected Increase in Following Years
Facing Risks Considering Escalation of Violence and COVID-19

Cluster Analysis

High Risk

- Governance and Political Stability 

Moderate Risk

- International Linkages 
- Population Heterogeneity 

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Governance and Political Stability

- Deteriorating Control of Corruption – Last 5 years
- Stalled 2021 election
- AMISOM – Stabilizing and destabilizing

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International Linkages

- IMF funding and other grants quadrupled for 2020
- Ethiopia and Kenya

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Population Heterogeneity

- Most risk related to clan conflict

Cluster Analysis

High Risk

- Demographic Stress
- Environmental Stress



High Risk

- Human Development



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Demographic Stress

- Large increase in population and Urbanization
- In the midst of a Demographic transition

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Human Development

- Overall moderate improvements
- Access to sanitization still an ongoing issue, low access to healthcare

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Environmental Stress

- Increasing droughts
- Rapidly rising water level → flooding and displacement



Best Case

Successful elections and continued military support for Somalia

- Presidential compromise
- Understood need for AMISOM
- Improved infrastructure

Most Likely

Significant armed conflict within the first quarter of 2021

- Stalled election
- Al-Shabaab
- Droughts and flooding

Worst Case

Government collapse and civil war

- No elections
- AMISOM terminated
- Clan, regional, and terrorist violence
- Environmental impacts on economy