

Somalia Conflict Diagnostic

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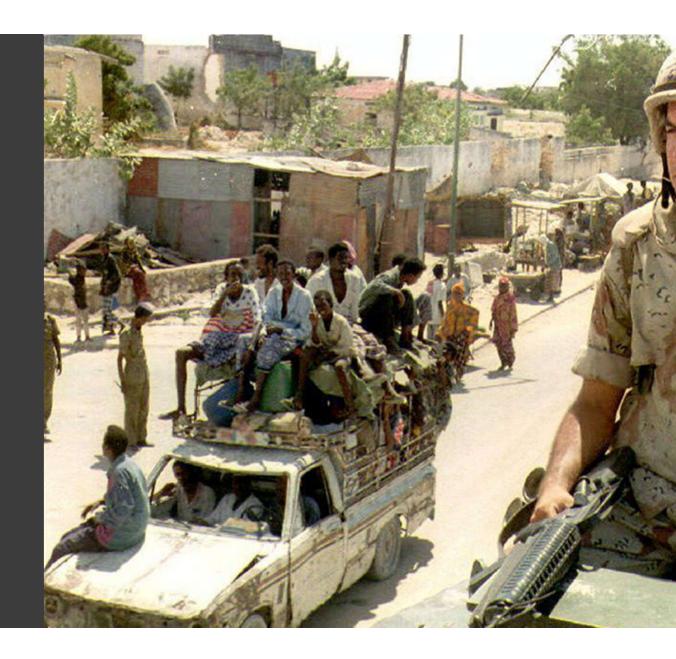
Amy Zhao

Agenda

- 1 Background
- 2 Scenarios
- 3 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

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Moderate Risk

- Militarization
- Economic Performance



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History of Armed Conflict

Consistently High Conflict Intensity Level
Spiking Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons

Militarization

Steady Rise in Military Expenditure
Stagnating Armed Forces Members Numbers

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

International Linkages

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

Population Heterogeneity

Most risk related to clan conflict

Cluster Analysis

High Risk

- Demographic Stress
- Environmental Stress

High Risk

• Human Development

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Human Development

Demographic Stress

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

• Large increase in population and Urbanization

• In the midst of a Demographic transition

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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