



Terrorist organizations in  
selected region of Global  
South  
Somalia

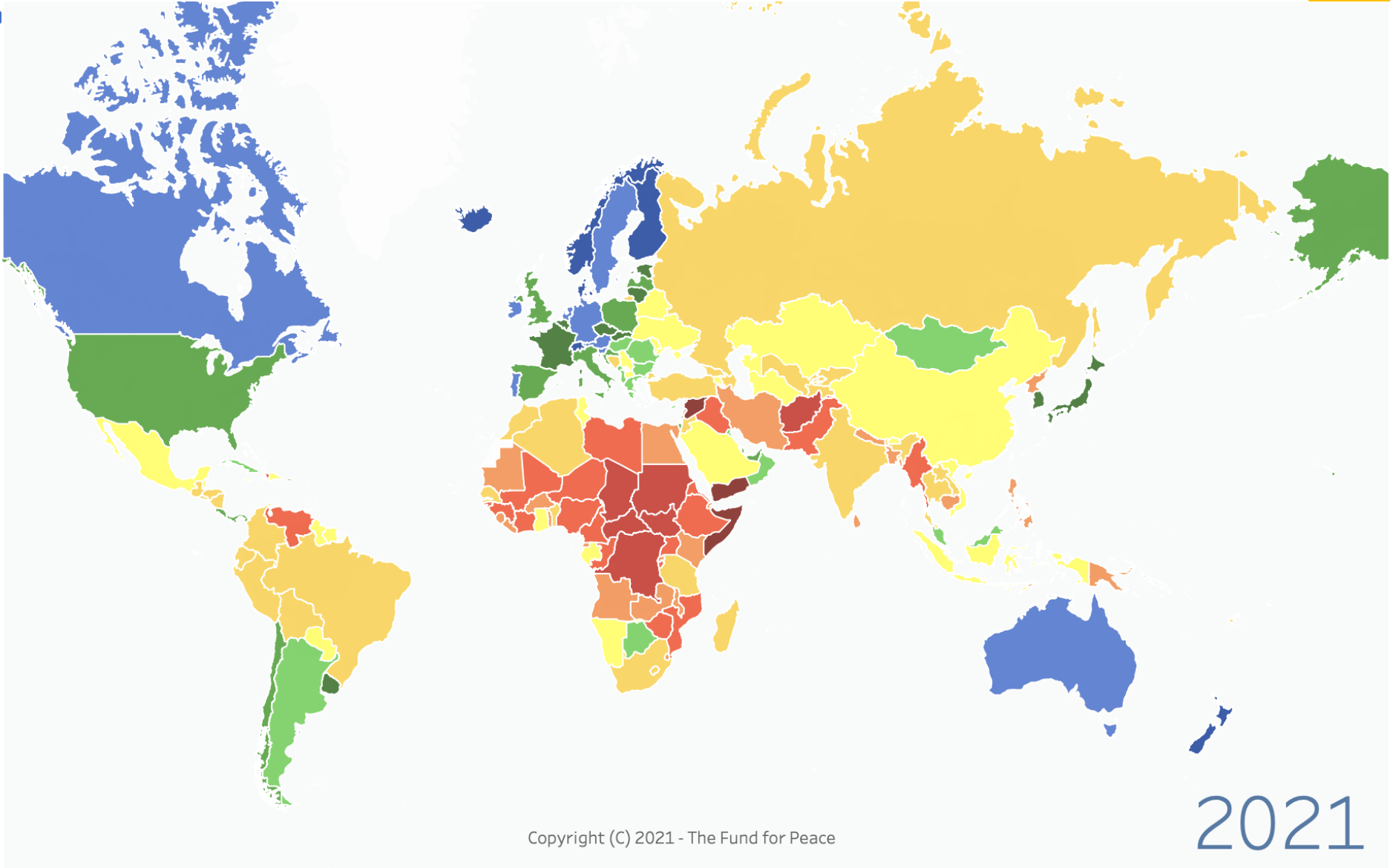


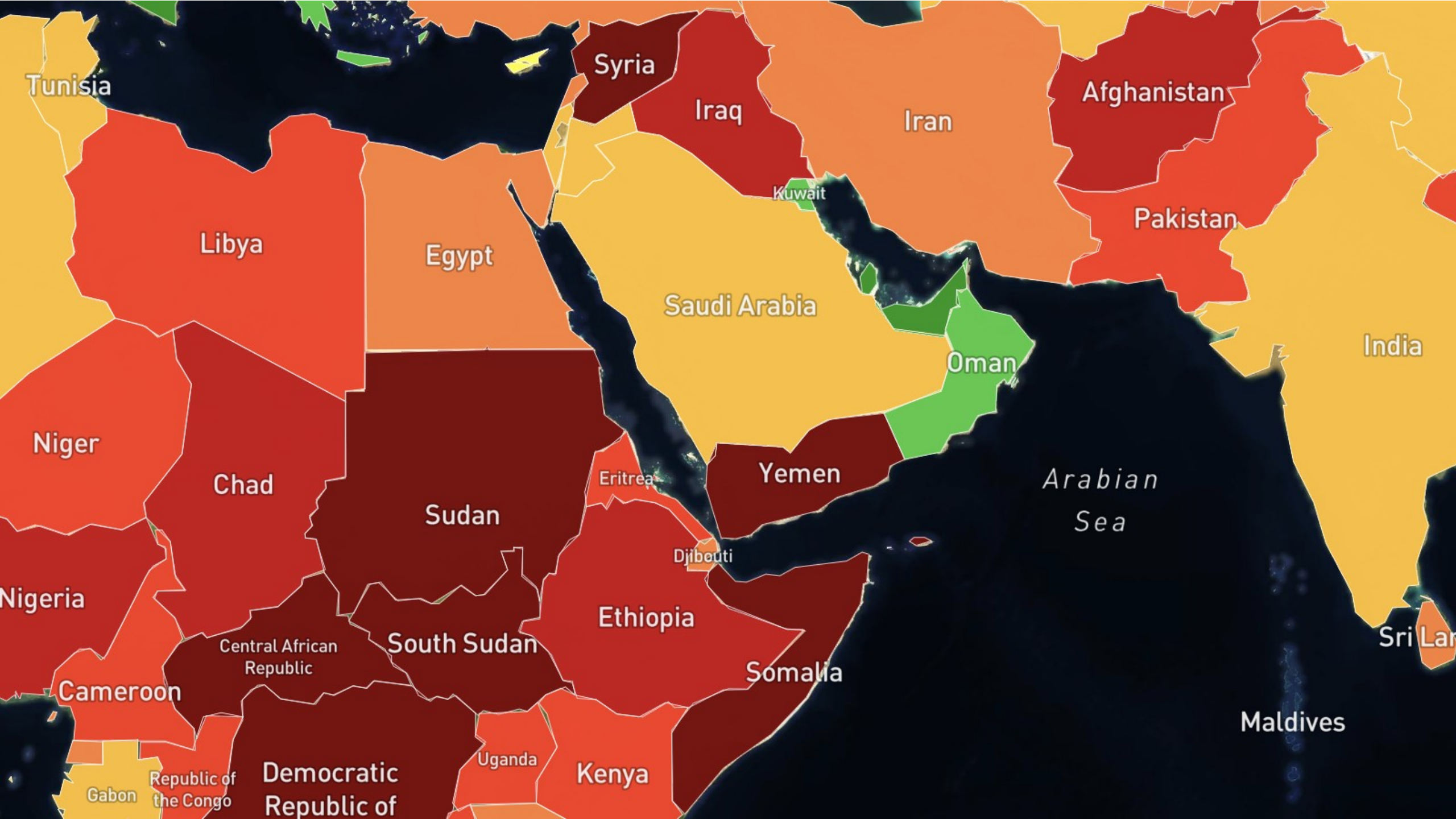
Al-Shabaab

# Failed state

- Phenomenon – from 90s
- The consequence of the disintegration of the bipolar world and the escalation of long-terming conflicts
- Interior armed conflicts – state vs. non-state units
  - Aspiration to take power
- Religious, Cultural and Ethnic fights
- Central government is weak – unable control state's territory
- Able to keep order only in Capital city
  - Rest of the country in chaos
- The state leaves the citizens to their destiny
- Armed forces works as personal security for the rulers in capital







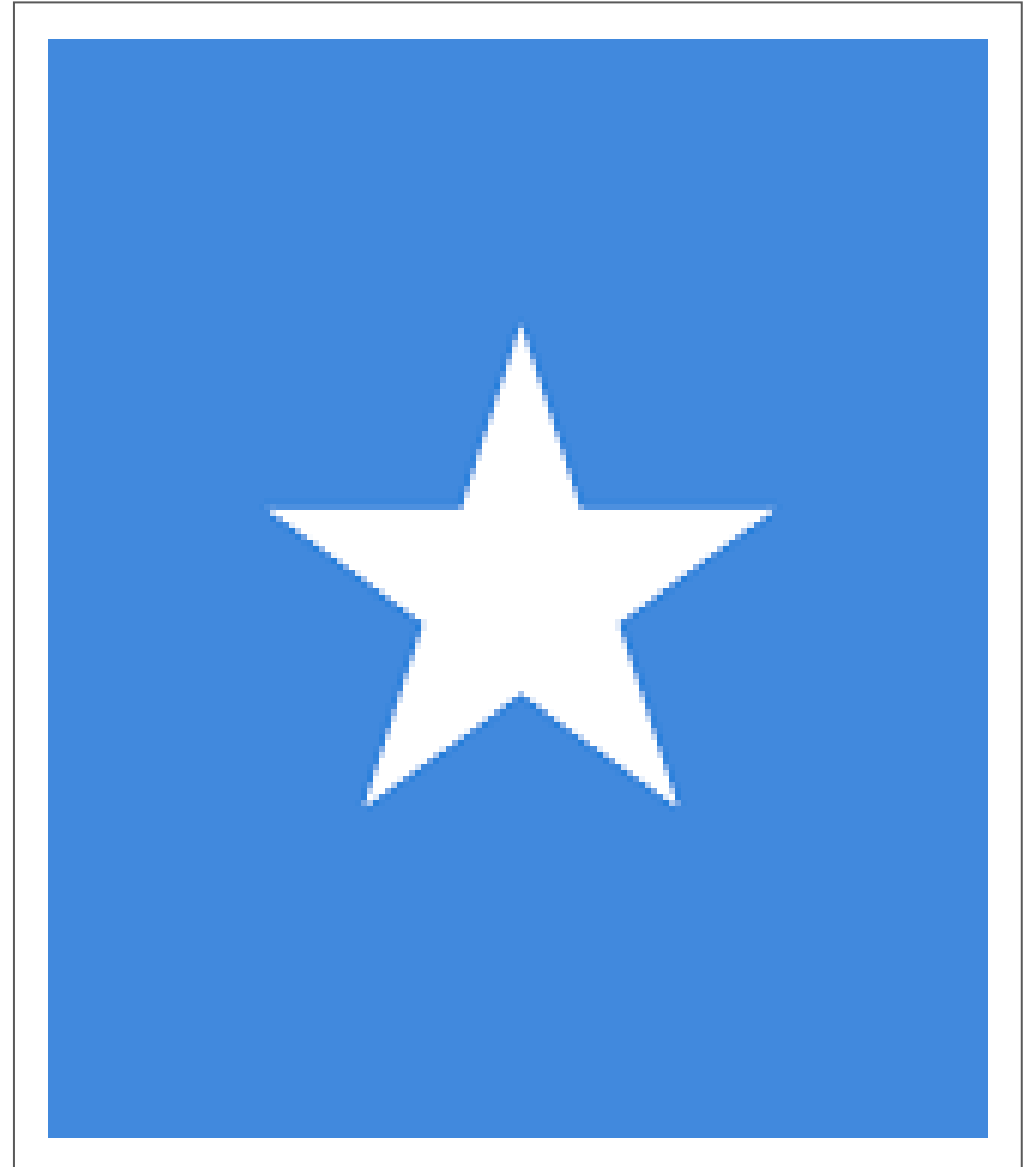
# African corner

- East part of Africa
- Somalia , Ethiopia, Eritrea a Djibouti
- Only the Ethiopia without acces to the sea
- Strait Bab al-Mandab – škrtící bod světa
- "neighbouring" with Yemen
  - (other unstable states)
- Consequences of decolonisation
  - artificial borders
  - Ethnic and civil wars



# Somalia

- Fishing – main source for economy
- Unstable government, minimal control sovereign waters – foreign ships fishing here
  - Aftermath - falling of Somalia's economy
  - Many former fishermen now as pirates
- Strategic location near Gulf of Aden
  - Frequent, a lot of world trade passes through here
- Piracy = Involvement IOs, NATO and EU

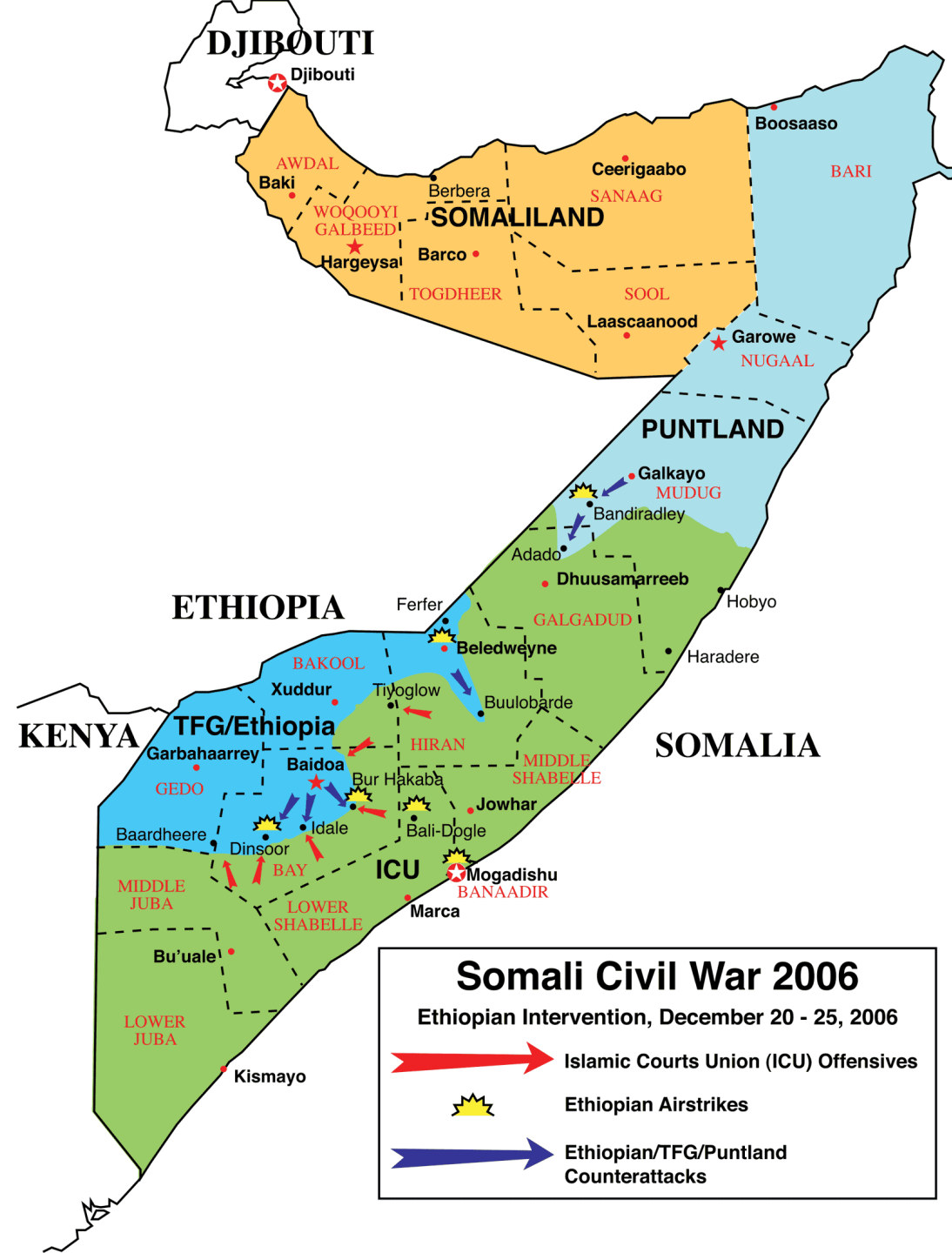


# Somalia - History

- Regions of interest during Cold War
- Assassination president Shirmarke → military coup in 1969
- New part of Somalia's gov are communist
  - nationalization of private property
- Empathy towards the USSR
- Territorial disputes with Ethiopia
  
- Somalia – homogeneous – many clans, hard negotiations
- 1991 civil war - inability of the government to establish order (Dictator Baare)
  
- Ethiopian invasion to Somalia in 2006



- Secession of territory
  - creation of Somaliland (Hargeysa)
- Secession of other part of Somalia
  - Puntland (Garowe)
  - Operations of Daesh – Terrorism
- Territorial disputes
- Settlement efforts - UN mission







# Somalia in the 21st century

- The extreme form of a Failed state
- Pirate attacks after the fall of a stable government in 2004
- 2005 – Massive growth of piracy in the area
- 2006 – Decline of piracy with Islamists coming to power
  - Strict religious rules
- 2007 – The new government unable to maintain the safe place for the population
- Aid from Ethiopia's armed forces, government collapse, clashes with rebels
  - civilians being held as a hostages (abuse by both sides)
- Failure to guarantee sovereignty in territorial waters
- The coast of Somalia is polluted by waste
- Rising influence of Islamist
  - Al-Shabaab
  - Daesh
- Fear of terrorist attacks - Islamists attack soft targets
  - Operates from Puntland



# Somalia in the 21st century

- Bad conditions of environment
- Raids by foreign fishermen
  - Somalis are losing resources at the same time
- Lack of rain
- Extensive drought - impact on agriculture + grasshoppers
- Residents migrated closer to the sea – fishing
- Tsunami
- Once a stable exporter of salt, bananas and other commodities

# Al-Shabaab

- In Somali: YOUTH
- Fully : **Ḥarakat al-Shabāb al-Mujāhidīn**
- Islamist militant group based in Somalia
- Links to Al-Qaeda
- Beginning in 2006
  - Against Transitional Federal Government
- Incubator for Al-Shabaab, was Al-Ittihad al-Islami (**AIAI**)
  - “Unity of Islam”, militant Salafi group
- Threat for Christian Ethiopia



# Al-Shabaab

- Militia affiliated with the Islamic Courts Union (ICU)
  - Federations of local and clan-based Islamic courts
  - Founded in 2004 (Southern Somalia)
    - Fighting with the lawlessness and banditry (Piracy) since collapse of the government
  - Al-Shabaab work as armed wing of ICU
- Leading by Aden Hashi Farah Ayro
  - Operative trained by Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan
- Extreme ideology
- Al-Shabaab played key role in ICU combat against central government, 2006
  - Central gov supported by US (prevent for the spread of islamism)



# Al-Shabaab

- 2006 – intervention lead by US + Ethiopia and Somalia federal government
  - ICU was quickly defeated, but Al-Shabaab start against intervention forces
    - Also attacks civilians, journalist and international aid (AMISOM)
- 2008 – US air strike kill Al-Shabbab leader Ayro
- 2009 – Extend area under control
  - Banning non islamic behavior – punishments (amputations, stoning)
- 2010 – Suicide bombers major attack outside Somalia in Uganda
  - 75 kill were citizens



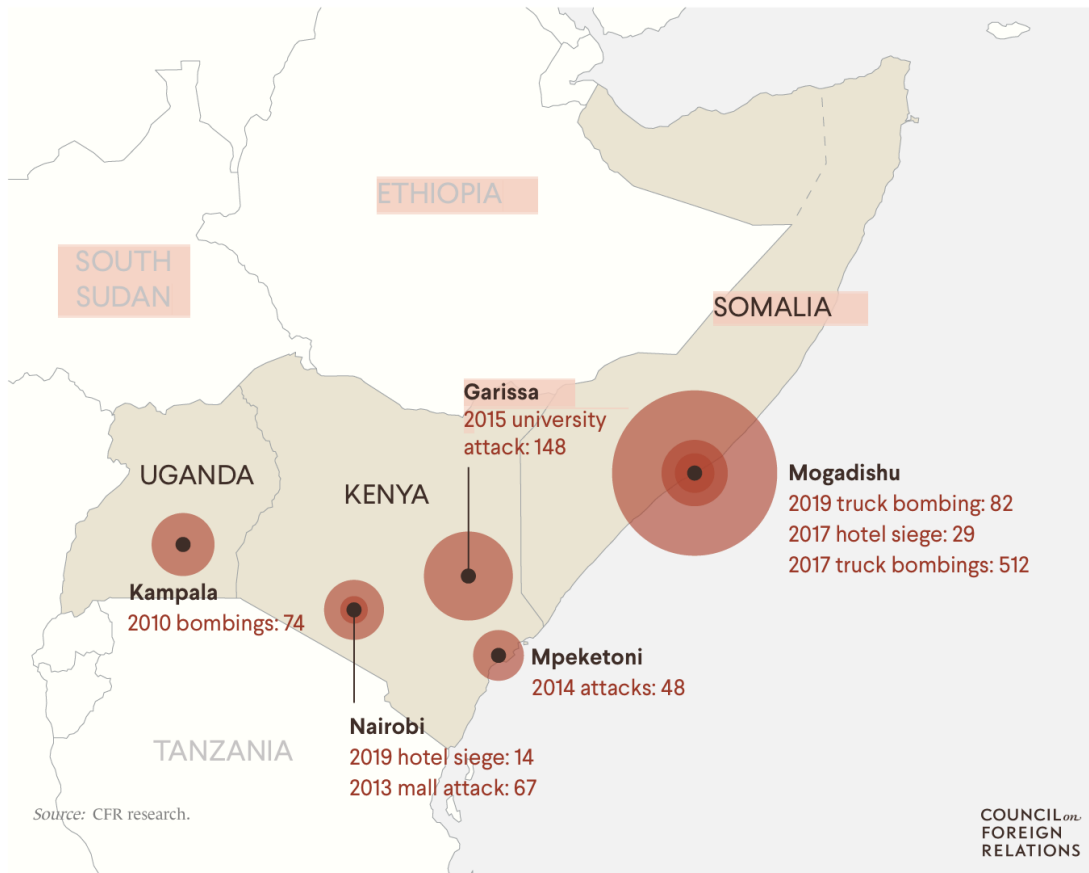
# Al-Shabaab

- 2012 – Al-Shabaab sworn loyalty to Al-Qaeda
- 21st September – attack in Nairobi
  - Islamist stormed a shopping mall, 65 killed
- 2015 – massacre at Kenya's Garissa University
- 2017 – bombing in Mogadishu, >500 killed
- 2018 – kidnapping an Italian non-governmental organisation aid worker in Kilifi, Kenya, and held her captive for 18 months. She was released in May 2020 after a ransom of 1.5 million Euros was reportedly paid.
- 2021 – suicide car bomb blast near to security checkpoint at presidential palace



## Major Al-Shabab Attacks Across East Africa

Attacks shown in red with bubbles sized according to the number of reported deaths



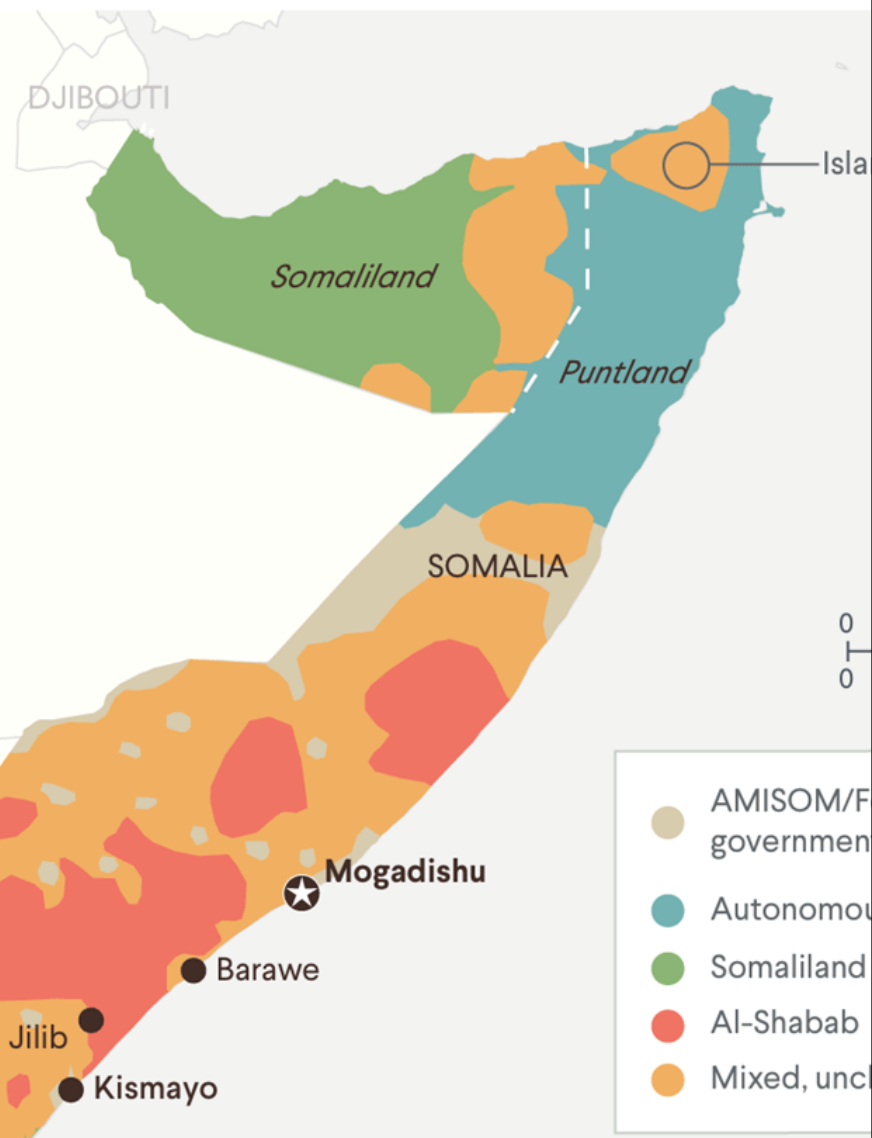


# ...aintains Its Hold in Somalia

...ontrol as of February 2021

- Al-shabaab Goal : Islamic state
- Areas under contorol: Hard interpretation of sharia
- Prohibition of entertainment – movies, music
- Founding: sources of income from other terrorist groups, piracy, kidnapping, blackmailing, smuggling, Eritrea ?

ETHIOPIA



...graphy Now.





# AMISOM



- UN mission leading by African Union
  - Peacekeeping forces in Somalia from 2007
- Mandate – protect the country’s transitional government
  - Uganda – Largest contingent >6000 troopers
  - Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti.
  - AMISOM in total = 20 000 troops.



*“We are sending a message to every country who is willing to send troops to Somalia that they will face attacks on their territory,”*

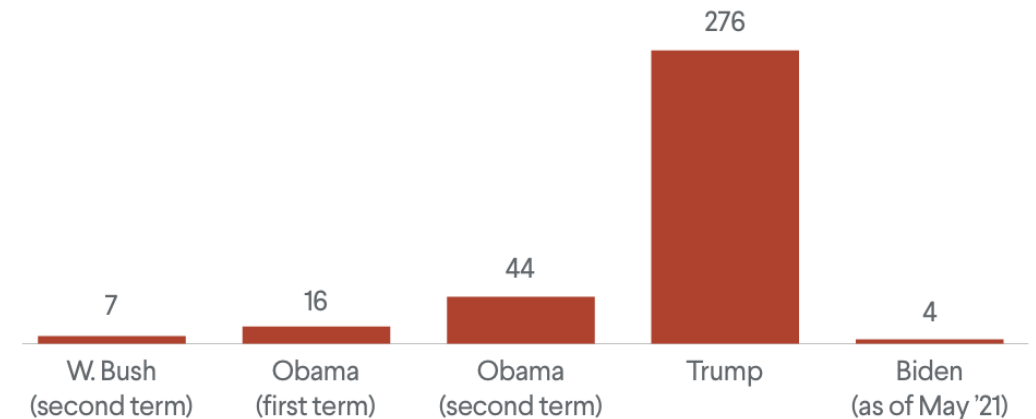
# United States

- Interest
  - preventing the country from becoming a refuge for terrorist groups to plot attacks on the United States and destabilize the Horn of Africa, where long-standing disputes among Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia
  - Worries about collaboration between Islamist organisations in region
    - Al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
    - Somali diaspora in US = radicalization
- US train and equip AMISOM forces



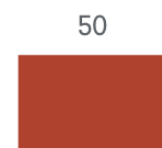
## U.S. strikes

Declared and alleged ground and air strikes, including drone strikes

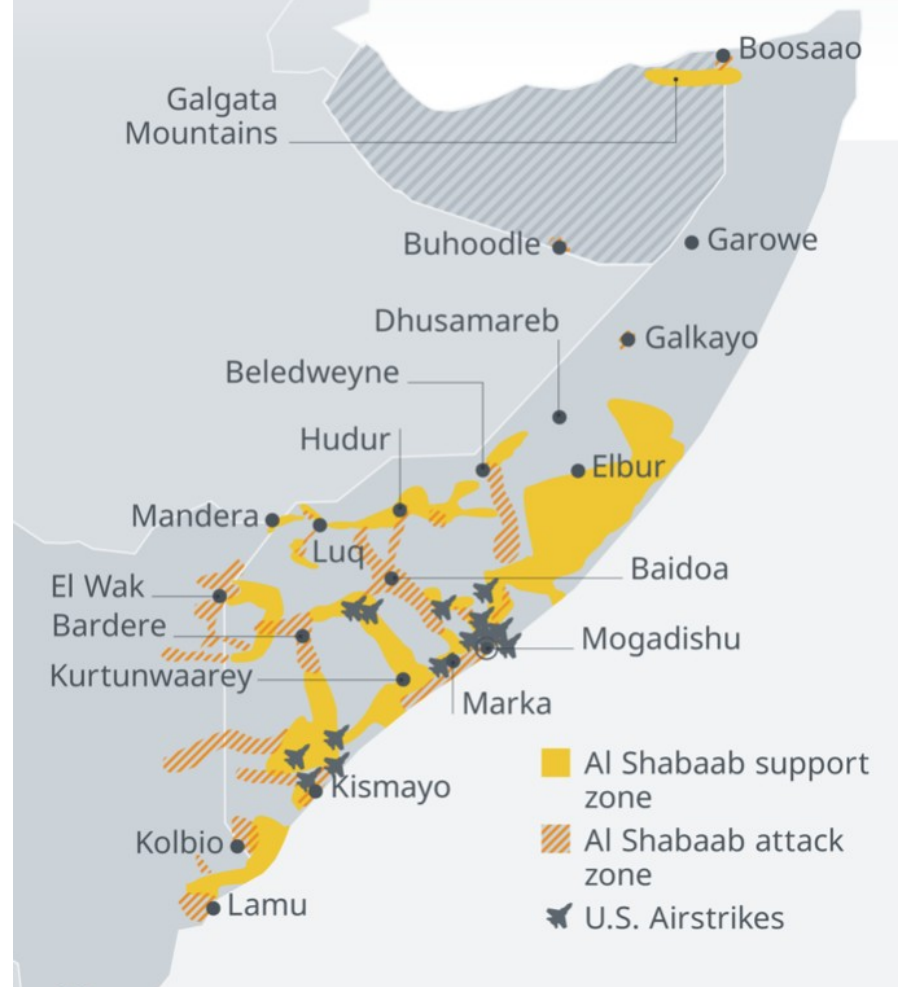


## Civilian deaths

Total killed in U.S. actions, confirmed or reported by two or



## Al-Shabaab area of operations in Somalia





Thank you for your attention

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