

## 1.2.3. Updated list of main actors

Somalia is characterised by the presence of numerous state and non-state armed actors. As Somali security expert Dr. Vanda Felbab-Brown<sup>151</sup> put it '[m]ore than 60 warring parties are present in the country, ranging from clan and warlord militias to various other militant groups', including the Islamic State in Somalia (ISIS-Somalia).<sup>152</sup>

Most of these military and security forces have been addressed in detail in [EASO COI report Somalia: Actors \(July 2021\)](#),<sup>153</sup> and integrated in the following [EASO COI report Somalia: Security Situation \(September 2021\)](#),<sup>154</sup> and [EUAA COI report Somalia: Security Situation \(February 2023\)](#).<sup>155</sup> Each armed actor's general strength, territorial control/presence, and overall dynamics are discussed in the referenced pages in those reports. For the main changes that have occurred during the reference period (April 2023 - March 2025), or for additional information, see further details in the remainder of this section.

**The FGS Security Forces** include the Somali National Army (SNA), the Somali Air Force, the Navy, the Special Forces, the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA), Police Forces, Prison Forces;<sup>156</sup> regarding some relevant updates on these forces:

- SNA: while on paper it counts 32 000 personnel, the de facto deployable force is closer to 19 000, with an additional 24 000 that the FGS claimed would have been trained and integrated in the army by the end of 2024.<sup>157</sup> Overall cohesion is undermined by 'a very fragmented' composition, heavy clan-based recruitment, disparities in training and equipment. Other issues are 'desertion, defections, soldiers working multiple jobs, and infiltration by Al-Shabaab, although these problems have become less acute'.<sup>158</sup> While the the Air force is not functional, the Navy is slightly more advanced but still unable to meet the challenges it is confronted with;<sup>159</sup>
- Danab Infantry Brigade: as of August 2023, 342 new recruits completed their training and joined the 1 700 SNA-Danab forces operationally active in the country;<sup>160</sup> as of November 2022, the US had trained almost 2 000 fighters,<sup>161</sup> since 2017;<sup>162</sup> In January 2025, the new Trump administration in the US suspended all US foreign aid programmes, including military security assistance, for 90 days. Implications for Danab forces are still unclear;<sup>163</sup>
- Gorgor Brigade: as of March 2024, Gorgor's strength was of about 4 000 soldiers, approximately 1 900 soldiers from the 17th Brigade and 2 100 from the 18th Brigade;<sup>164</sup> since 2017, according to the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT), Türkiye had trained more than 6 000 Gorgor soldiers,<sup>165</sup> but in the meantime over 2 000 have either deserted or lost their lives in operations;<sup>166</sup>
- SNA soldiers trained elsewhere: as of October 2023, a second batch of 3 000 Somali soldiers were being trained in Eritrea,<sup>167</sup> while the first batch of 5 000 had started to return to Mogadishu by December 2022;<sup>168</sup> another set of approximately 3 000 soldiers were reported to be receiving military training from Uganda and other countries as from October 2022.<sup>169</sup>

**The FMS armed forces**, Darwish (state level paramilitary/militia) and police forces, under each FMS administration, namely: Jubbaland, South West State, Benadir Regional Administration [BRA]-Mogadishu,

Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Puntland, and Somaliland.[170](#)

- According to an operational readiness assessment of regional security forces conducted in 2019 there were an estimated 19 700 registered individuals in the following FMS: Jubbaland, Galmudug, South-West State, and Puntland;[171](#)
- In the course of the reference period a new administrative entity was set up in the contested regions between Puntland and Somaliland - in the Sool, Sanaag and Cayn regions, with Cayn basically corresponding to the Buhodle district of the Togdheer region.[172](#) This autonomous regional SSC-Khatumo administration,[173](#) later recognised by the FGS,[174](#) also relies on its own security forces. According to Somalia expert Markus Hoehne, they are about 8 000 in total, the vast majority of which are drawn from the Dhulbahante clan.[175](#)

**The Clan militias.** In the reference period, there were in Somalia more than 100 clan or sub-clan militias.[176](#) For additional information on clan militias and clan conflict dynamics at the regional level, during the reference period, see the remainder of this report as well as the section on ‘Individuals involved in blood feuds/clan disputes and other clan issues’ in the [EUAA COI report Somalia: Country focus \(May 2025\)](#).[177](#) For general background information see the [EASO COI report Somalia: Actors \(July 2021\)](#),[178](#) among other EUAA sources.[179](#)

**Macawisley** (also in the variants Macawiisleey, Ma’awisley, among others) was originally an Hawadle-led clan militia,[180](#) operating in the Lower Shabelle region and consisting of around 200 fighters.[181](#) Similar forms of clan based, self-organised and self-styled protection forces against Al-Shabaab were also set-up in Gedo,[182](#) in Hirshabelle,[183](#) in Middle Shabelle,[184](#) and in Galmudug,[185](#) at different times in recent years. More recently, on the backdrop of the joint offensive against Al-Shabaab launched in mid-2022, their number was estimated at between 8 000 and 10 000 members across Hirshabelle and Galmudug.[186](#) In October 2023, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud appointed Ali Jeyte, the former governor of the Hiraan region, as the presidential coordinator for these forces, also referred to as ‘community defence forces’,[187](#) despite the fact that they are not mentioned in the Somali National Security Architecture.[188](#) However, reliance on Macawisley forces and their arming is controversial among FMS, with Puntland, Jubaland and Southwest state administrations opposing it.[189](#)

**AUSSOM, ATMIS.** With United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution no. 2628, from 31 March 2022, the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) replaced the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) with a similar mandate.[190](#) Its progressive phase out ended on 31 December 2024, when it was replaced by the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM). With UNSC resolution no. 2767, in the period 1 January 2025 - 30 June 2025 (phase 1 of the mission) the members states of the African Union were authorised to continue to deploy 12 626 uniformed personnel, including 1 040 police forces, and to complete the re-alignment of troops from ATMIS to AUSSOM.[191](#) During the first 6 months of phase 2 of the mission (1 July 2025 – 31 December 2027), the number of uniformed personnel will instead be 11 826, including 680 police.[192](#) On 25 February 2025, the African Union and the FGS agreed on the contributing countries and the number of their troops as follows: 4 500 Uganda, 2 500 Ethiopia, 1 520 Djibouti, 1 410 Kenya, and 1 091 Egypt.[193](#) The mission’s funding and financial sustainability was uncertain from the start.[194](#)

**United States Africa Command (AFRICOM).** In May 2022 the Biden administration, reversing President Trump’s 2020 decision, decided to send US troops back to Somalia, with sources indicating between around 450,[195](#) and 500 redeployed soldiers.[196](#) US AFRICOM in Somalia provides assistance to Somali and African Union forces,[197](#) conducts air, drone, and ground operations,[198](#) and trains Danab’s special forces.[199](#) Regarding airstrikes, based on ACLED data, US Military Forces in Somalia were responsible for 62 air/drone strikes in the period April 2023 – 21 March 2025, causing at least 381 fatalities, including civilians. At the same time, ‘unidentified military forces’ were responsible for another 155 instances resulting in 1 206 reported fatalities and an unspecified number of casualties.[200](#) Conversely, Airwars reported that the number

of ‘alleged’ airstrikes at the hands of the US military forces in the reference period were 36.<sup>201</sup> With an even lower estimate, the Long War Journal Tracker reported that the number of airstrikes was 18 in 2023 and 6 in 2024.<sup>202</sup> Other international partner engaged in air/drone strikes are Kenya, Ethiopia, the UAE, and ATMIS/AUSSOM.<sup>203</sup>

**Al-Shabaab.** See section [1.2.2 Al-Shabaab control areas, presence, and influence](#) above.

**Islamic State in Somalia (ISIS-Somalia or ISS).** With its al-Karrar office, the Islamic State in Somalia has recently regained prominence as a key administrative and financial hub for the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) at the global level.<sup>204</sup> Some national administrations claim as well that the ISIL’s global leader, al-Qurashi, is actually Abdul Qadir Mumin - the head of ISIS,<sup>205</sup> or that he has relocated to Puntland.<sup>206</sup> Within this context, the UN Panel of Experts on Somalia, in its latest report, noted ‘a significant shift in the strength and disposition of the [ISIL] faction in Somalia’, whose capabilities vis a vis Al-Shabaab had been recently enhanced by a strong injection of foreign fighters.<sup>207</sup> Recent estimates indicate that the group’s size ranges between 600 and 700 fighters,<sup>208</sup> or even between 700 and 1 500-1600 fighters.<sup>209</sup> Half of them are estimated to be foreign and coming from Ethiopia<sup>210</sup> – notably Somali-Ethiopians, but also Oromo and Amhara – Tanzania, North Africa countries, and other Arab countries such as Yemen and Sudan.<sup>211</sup> The leadership, however, remains in the hand of Puntland clans, notably from the Bari region, and dominated by the Ali Salebaan, a small sub-clan of the Majerteen/ Darood.<sup>212</sup>

Between late 2023 and mid-2024, ISIS had made significant gains against Al-Shabaab in the Bari region of Puntland, substantially pushing them out of the Al-Miskaad mountain range and claiming full control of the area by April 2024. By then ISIS had established bases in four districts: Balidhidin, Hunbays, Iskushuban, and Qandala.<sup>213</sup> However, in January 2025, the Puntland authorities launched a ‘relatively successful’ offensive against the group with air support from the US and the UAE.<sup>214</sup> By the end of March, the offensive, also labelled Hilac offensive,<sup>215</sup> had cleared the Al-Miskaad mountain range from the major ISIS military bases, but the militant group was not defeated. Several hundred fighters,<sup>216</sup> believed to be hiding out and regrouping in the remotest areas of the mountain range, were still facing the third phase of the offensive at the time of writing.<sup>217</sup>

Based on ACLED data, overall, in the reference period ISIS-Somalia was responsible for 34 security incidents,<sup>218</sup> mostly IED attacks, but also drone strikes and armed clashes, with following distribution from north to south: 32 in Bari - 22 Qandala, notably in the Al-Miskaat area, 8 in Bosasso, 2 in Iskushuban - and 2 in Mogadishu.<sup>219</sup> For further background information see chapter 6 Islamic State in Somalia in the [EASO COI report Somalia: Actors \(July 2021\)](#).<sup>220</sup>

**Ahlu Sunna Wal-Jama’ah (ASWJ).** The multi-clan (Ayr, Dir and Marehan clans)<sup>221</sup> armed Sufi group, operating mostly in Galmudug and in part of Hiraan, had by 2017 an estimated force of about 5 000 soldiers.<sup>222</sup> While it was considered to be defeated both militarily and politically,<sup>223</sup> its leadership reappeared in Galmudug in mid-2021.<sup>224</sup> Throughout 2021 and 2022, the group clashed sporadically with the SNA and the Galmudug State’s forces.<sup>225</sup>

**Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF), Kenya Defence Force (KDF), others.** Both Ethiopia and Kenya provide extrabudgetary security assistance to Somalia.<sup>226</sup> In addition to the AUSSOM contingent of 2 500 troops from Ethiopia and 1 410 from Kenya,<sup>227</sup> both countries reportedly have thousands of additional troops in Somalia bilaterally.<sup>228</sup> While Ethiopia’s AUSSOM troops will be deployed to the same Somali regions as before - Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Hiran regions - additional ENDF troops will be stationed in Somalia based on the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) signed bilaterally with the FGS in February 2025.<sup>229</sup> KDF forces are bilaterally deployed in Lower Juba in the context of Operation Amani Boni.<sup>230</sup> Under a bilateral agreement Egypt may also send additional special forces,<sup>231</sup> while Türkiye reportedly plans to deploy 3 000 soldiers from Sadat, the private military company linked to President Erdogan, as early as the beginning of April 2025 to counter Al-Shabaab offensive in the Shabelle regions.<sup>232</sup>

For further information about the nature and character of the security forces and the armed groups touched upon above, including their fluid membership, please refer to the [EUAA COI report Somalia: Security Situation \(February 2023\)](#), section 1.3 Armed actors,<sup>233</sup> as well as [EASO COI Report Somalia: Security Situation \(September 2021\)](#), section 1.2 Armed actors.<sup>234</sup>

## [151](#)

Dr. Vanda Felbab-Brown is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute where she focuses on international and internal conflict, non-traditional security threats, and insurgency, among others. She has conducted fieldwork on a range of countries, including Somalia. Brookings, Vanda Felbab-Brown, n.d., [url](#)

## [152](#)

Felbab-Brown, V., The Problem with Militias in Somalia, 2020, [url](#), p. 118

## [153](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#)

## [154](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Security Situation, September 2021, [url](#), pp. 24-26

## [155](#)

EUAA, Country of Origin information Report on Somalia: Security Situation, February 2023, [url](#), pp. 31-34

## [156](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), pp. 37-45

## [157](#)

Williams, P. D., The Somali National Army Versus Al-Shabaab: A Net Assessment, April 2024, [url](#), p. 36; HIPS, Security sector reform in Somalia, January 2023, [url](#), pp. 7-8

## [158](#)

Williams, P. D., The Somali National Army Versus Al-Shabaab: A Net Assessment, April 2024, [url](#), p. 39

## [159](#)

HIPS, Security sector reform in Somalia, January 2023, [url](#), pp. 7-8

## [160](#)

US Embassy in Somalia, Somalia and United States Graduate 342 Somali National Army Danab Soldiers, 8 August 2023, [url](#)

[161](#)

VOA, Somalia Military Rebuilding Shows Signs of Improvement, 30 November 2022, [url](#)

[162](#)

US Embassy in Somalia, United States Increases Security Assistance through Construction of SNA Bases, 16 February 2024, [url](#)

[163](#)

SMN, Trump halts U.S. Foreign Aid to Countries Including Somalia, 22 January 2025, [url](#); see also Sahan, Somali Wire, Al-Shabaab Tightens Noose Around Mogadishu, Issue no. 800, 17 March 2025, n.a.

[164](#)

Somali Digest (The), Gorgor Forces in Crisis: Desertions and Leadership Failures, 28 March 2024, [url](#)

[165](#)

TRT, 6,000 Somali military personnel trained by Türkiye since 2017, 12 March 2024, [url](#)

[166](#)

Somali Digest (The), Gorgor Forces in Crisis: Desertions and Leadership Failures, 28 March 2024, [url](#)

[167](#)

Garowe Online, Hassan Sheikh visits Somali soldiers training in Eritrea, 10 October 2023, [url](#)

[168](#)

VOA, First Batch of Somali Troops Trained in Eritrea Arrives Home, 21 December 2022, [url](#); Africanews, First batch of Somali soldiers returns from Eritrea, 21 December 2022, [url](#)

[169](#)

HIPS, Security sector reform in Somalia, January 2023, [url](#), p. 10

[170](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), pp. 77-116

[171](#)

HIPS, Security sector reform in Somalia, January 2023, [url](#), p. 9

[172](#)

Somali development scholar based in Puntland, Telephone interview with EUAA, 3 April 2025. The Somali development scholar based in Puntland is a seasoned researcher, university professor, and observer of Somali issues

[173](#)

SSC-Khatumo, Needs assessment report, December 2023, [url](#), pp. 12-14

[174](#)

Somali Digest, Somali government makes a strategic move by recognizing SSC-Khaatumo, 19 October 2023, [url](#); Horseed Media, Somali Federal Government Recognizes New SSC-Khatumo Administration, 19 October 2023, [url](#)

[175](#)

Hoehne, M. V., Interview and email exchange with EUAA, 25 March 2025. Markus Hoehne is a lecturer in social anthropology at the University of Göttingen (Germany), specialized on Somalia, fluent in Somali language, and with many years of experience in conflict-research

[176](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#)

[177](#)

EUAA, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Country Focus, May 2025, [url](#)

[178](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), pp. 52-54; 77-116

[179](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Targeted profiles, September 2021, [url](#), Chapter 5 Individuals involved in blood feuds/clan disputes and other clan issues; EUAA, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Security situation, September 2021, [url](#), sections on conflict dynamics

[180](#)

Keating M. and Waldman M., eds., War and Peace in Somalia – National Grievances, Local Conflict and Al-Shabaab, Hurst and Company London, 2018, p. 101

[181](#)

Felbab-Brown, V., The Problem with Militias in Somalia, 2020, [url](#), p. 129

[182](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Security situation, September 2021, [url](#), p. 80

[183](#)

Strategic Intelligence, Several Al Shabaab Killed, Dozen Injured After Macawiisley Militia Attacks Militant Camp In Beledweyne, 23 October 2019, [url](#); International Crisis Group, Tracking Conflict Worldwide, May 2021, [url](#)

[184](#)

Harun Maruf, 'Ma'awisley' Militias in Central Somalia Mobilizing Against al-Shabab, 4 October 2022, [url](#); Harun Maruf, [X], posted on: 25 February 2021, [url](#)

[185](#)

HIPS, Galmudug – Governance, state formation, conflict dynamics, and reconciliation, March 2024, [url](#), pp. 12, 26, and footnote n. 37

[186](#)

Somali Dialogue Platform, Ma'awisley, September 2023, [url](#), p. 4

[187](#)

Goobjoog, Jeyte picked to head Ma'awisley militia affairs amid build-up for second military operations, 29 October 2023, [url](#)

[188](#)

Somali Dialogue Platform, The shaping of the Somali National Security Architecture, March 2024, [url](#), p. 21; see also Somali Dialogue Platform, Ma'awisley, September 2023, [url](#), pp. 2, 4

[189](#)

Somali Dialogue Platform, The shaping of the Somali National Security Architecture, March 2024, [url](#), p. 21

[190](#)

UNSC, Resolution no. 2628, S/RES/2628 (2022), 31 March 2022, [url](#), para. 22

[191](#)

UNSC, Resolution no. 2767, S/RES/2767 (2024), 27 December 2024, [url](#), para. 20

[192](#)

UNSC, Resolution no. 2767, S/RES/2767 (2024), 27 December 2024, [url](#), para. 21

[193](#)



VOA, AU, Somalia agree on troop numbers for new mission, 25 February 2025, [url](#)

[194](#)

ISS, Funding for Somalia's new AU peace mission hangs in the balance, 19 February 2025, [url](#); Balqiis, Special Issue – AUSSOM - Off to an unclear start, 1 January 2025, [url](#), pp. 8-9

[195](#)

New York Times (The), Biden Approves Plan to Redeploy Several Hundred Ground Forces Into Somalia, 16 May 2022, [url](#)

[196](#)

Harper, M., US troops back in Somalia to fight al-Shabab, BBC News, [url](#); NCB News, Biden sends hundreds of U.S. troops back to Somalia to fight al-Shabab extremists, 16 May 2022, [url](#)

[197](#)

US AFRICOM, Somalia, 2025, [url](#)

[198](#)

New America, The War in Somalia, March 2025, [url](#)

[199](#)

Stars and Stripes, US military presence in Somalia likely to be scrutinized by incoming Trump administration, 30 December 2024, [url](#)

[200](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), filter 'air/drone strikes' and 'us military forces in Somalia'

[201](#)

Airwars, US Forces in Somalia – US Strikes and Civilian Casualties, 2025, [url](#), filters US Forces, Somalia, 1 April 2023 – 21 March 2025

[202](#)

Long War Journal, US strikes in Somalia, 2025, [url](#)

[203](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#)

[204](#)



Weiss, C., and Webber, L., Islamic State-Somalia: A Growing Global Terror Concern, September 2024, [url](#), pp. 12-14; International Crisis Group, The Islamic State in Somalia: Responding to an Evolving Threat, 12 September 2024, [url](#), pp. 4-5; Weiss C., et al., Fatal Transaction: The Funding Behind the Islamic State's Central Africa Province, June 2023, [url](#), pp. 6, 19-20; UNSC, Report of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023), S/2024/748, 28 October 2024, [url](#), para. 5

## [205](#)

UNSG, Twentieth Report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh), S/2025/72, 31 January 2025, [url](#), para. 5; Weiss, C., and Webber, L., Islamic State-Somalia: A Growing Global Terror Concern, September 2024, [url](#), pp. 12-13

## [206](#)

Weiss, C., and Webber, L., Islamic State-Somalia: A Growing Global Terror Concern, September 2024, [url](#), pp. 12-13

## [207](#)

UNSC, Report of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023), S/2024/748, 28 October 2024, [url](#), para. 30

## [208](#)

UNSC, Report of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023), S/2024/748, 28 October 2024, [url](#), para. 44

## [209](#)

International humanitarian expert based in Somaliland, Telephone interview with EUAA, 25 March 2025. The international humanitarian expert based in Somaliland has decades-long experience in Somalia and in the humanitarian sector in general; ADF, Puntland Forces Believe They Have ISSOM on the Run, 18 March 2025, [url](#)

## [210](#)

International Crisis Group, The Islamic State in Somalia: Responding to an Evolving Threat, 12 September 2024, [url](#), p. 3

## [211](#)

Weiss, C., and Webber, L., Islamic State-Somalia: A Growing Global Terror Concern, September 2024, [url](#), pp.15-17; International Crisis Group, The Islamic State in Somalia: Responding to an Evolving Threat, 12 September 2024, [url](#), p. 3; see also UNSG, Twentieth Report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh), S/2025/72, 31 January 2025, [url](#), para. 10

## [212](#)

International Crisis Group, The Islamic State in Somalia: Responding to an Evolving Threat, 12 September 2024, [url](#), pp. 3, 6

[213](#)

UNSC, Report of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023), S/2024/748, 28 October 2024, [url](#), para. 39-42

[214](#)

Conversation (The), Islamic State in Somalia: the terrorist group's origins, rise and recent battlefield defeats, 20 March 2025, [url](#)

[215](#)

Somali Digest (The), Puntland Unleashes 'Hilac' Offensive, Targeting IS-Somalia and Al-Shabab, 26 December 2024, [url](#)

[216](#)

Conversation (The), Islamic State in Somalia: the terrorist group's origins, rise and recent battlefield defeats, 20 March 2025, [url](#)

[217](#)

Somali Digest (The), President Deni Declares Final Offensive in War Against ISIS in Puntland, 28 February 2025, [url](#)

[218](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), coded as Actor 1

[219](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#)

[220](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), pp. 74-77

[221](#)

Saferworld, Clans, contention and consensus - Federalism and inclusion in Galmudug, June 2020, [url](#), p. 19

[222](#)

Felbab-Brown, V., The Problem with Militias in Somalia, 2020, [url](#), pp. 129-130

[223](#)

EUAA, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Security Situation, September 2021, [url](#), p. 111

[224](#)

Sahan, Somali Wire (The), Issue no. 316, 27 January 2022, source requiring registration, p. 1

[225](#)

UN Women, Mapping report on existing women peacemakers, leaders, networks, and forums in Somalia, September 2023, [url](#), p. 39; UNSC, Report of the Panel of Experts on Somalia, S/2022/754, 10 October 2022, [url](#), para. 34; ACLED, Curated Data Files, Somalia, 30 November 2022, [url](#)

[226](#)

LSE, Somalia's Politics: The Usual Business? A Synthesis Paper of the Conflict Research Programme, June 2021, [url](#), p. 24

[227](#)

VOA, AU, Somalia agree on troop numbers for new mission, 25 February 2025, [url](#)

[228](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), p. 69; see also Sahan, Somali Wire, Effects of Ethiopia-Somalia Diplomatic Row on South West State, Issue no. 631, 5 January 2024, n.a.; Sahan, Somali Wire, A Showdown in Lower Juba, Issue no. 767, 13 December 2024, n.a.; Kenya Ministry of Defence, Commander Kenya army visits Forward Operating Bases, 4 December 2024, [url](#)

[229](#)

VOA, AU, Somalia agree on troop numbers for new mission, 25 February 2025, [url](#); Sahan, Somali Wire, Mogadishu Agrees on Ethiopian Troops Remaining, Issue no. 791, 24 February 2025, n.a.

[230](#)

Sahan, Somali Wire, A Showdown in Lower Juba, Issue no. 767, 13 December 2024, n.a.

[231](#)

Sahan, Somali Wire, Al-Shabaab Tightens Noose Around Mogadishu, Issue no. 800, 17 March 2025, n.a.

[232](#)

Agenzia Nova, La Turchia sarebbe pronta a inviare fino a 3 mila militari della compagnia privata Sadat in Somalia, 3 April 2025, [url](#); see also Soufan Center (The), Between Islamic State and Al-Shabaab: An Embattled Mogadishu?, 2 April 2025, [url](#)

[233](#)

EUAA, Country of Origin information Report on Somalia: Security Situation, February 2023, [url](#), pp. 31-34

[234](#)

EASO, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Security Situation, September 2021, [url](#), pp. 24-26

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2025 | Email: [info@euaa.europa.eu](mailto:info@euaa.europa.eu)