

**BEFORE PROOFREADING**

Somalia has faced with very serious crisis for so long. It has been regarded as one of the most stateless of the world. There has no central stabilized government since 1991. The country has been divided into several parts controlled by various groups. Only two separating territories Somaliland and Puntland which autonomously separated still keep stability. The crisis derived from the conflict concerning not only internal actors but also the interest and intervention of other states including international community as the stakeholders. As such the conflict becomes increasingly more complicated in terms of cause and solution. Moreover the conflict is viewed by some scholars as ‘ dynamics’ since there have been the significant changes of the roles and power of main actors and alliances and also the balance of power of those parties over many years. Particularly, when a major actor, the Islam insurgents announce the key objective to introduce Sharia law in all areas of their control. They have also been claimed by the USA and its alliances that they have links with Al-Qaeda. With the result of ‘ war on terror ’ policy of USA under Bush administration after September 11, the picture of ideological elementary issue of conflict become clear to the international community. This paper will begin with an outline of conflict and focus further on analyzing important actors and stakeholders their relationship by ‘mapping conflict’ means and the last part will deal with the interests of important parties.

**AFTER PROOFREADING**

Somalia has been faced with serious crisis for a long period of time. It has often been regarded as one of the most stateless countries in the world, lacking any fundamental central stabilized government since 1991. The country has been divided along many lines and into several parts, usually controlled by various groups or clans at different times. Only two territories within the country, Somaliland and Puntland, have been able to maintain a semblance of autonomy and stability. These areas of the country have their own de facto governments and hold secessionist views with regard to Somalia. The crisis is a result of an assortment of conflicts concerning not only internal actors such as the many clans and militias within Somalia but also the interests and interventions of outside states and influences from the international community as stakeholders in the crisis itself as well as any eventual resolution to the crisis. As such, the conflict is and has become increasingly more complex. Moreover, the conflict is viewed by some scholars as ‘dynamic’ given that there have been significant changes in the roles and power distributions of the actors within the country and the temporary but altering influence of outside interests over the course of the past years. The major current actor, the Islamic insurgents, have introduced and enforced Sharia law in all areas under their control and hope to spread their influence and views throughout the country. Their views have also been attracted by other states. They have also been accused by the United States and its alliances of having links with Al-Qaeda. At least partly as a result of the ‘War on Terror’ policy of the United States introduced

under the Bush Administration after September 11, 2001, the picture and idea of ideological extremism became a key issue to the international community. Somalia is considered at odds with the international community on this front, just one of the many problems facing the nation. Disease and famine are also prevalent, creating motivation for even more conflict between actors within Somalia. This paper will begin with an outline of the conflict and focus further on analyzing important details such as the actors, stakeholders and their interrelationships. It will also address the interests of the parties involved directly or indirectly with the crisis.