

Report 2025

DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS IN SOMALIA



Author Profile

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BRIEFING OF THE REPORT

The 2025 edition marks the second annual report in this series, building upon the landmark 2024 report, which documented 100 cases involving persons sentenced to death or otherwise recorded in connection with capital punishment proceedings. As a baseline, the 2024 report recorded 48 deaths, comprising 42 formal judicial executions and six deaths during an attempted prison escape, while the remaining 52 persons were not executed and remained in custody.

Against this baseline, the 2025 database **records 111 persons**. The cases are classified according to their procedural status and are presented in detail on **pages 14-20** in three categories: **42** cases in which the prosecution sought the death penalty; **35** persons sentenced to death by the courts whose sentences had not yet been executed; and **34** persons whose executions were carried out.

The 2025 report also provides broader geographic coverage than the previous edition by incorporating **Somaliland** and areas under **Al-Shabaab’s control or jurisdiction**, which were not captured in the 2024 report. According to Mustaqbal Media (2025), **citing the Somaliland Police Chief**, 48 capital punishment cases were reported in Somaliland in 2025, with 46 individuals arrested and taken into custody in connection with those cases.

Beyond formal state institutions, the 2025 report further identifies community-based executions conducted under Sharia-based principles and customary law (Xeer). In one documented case, **Constable Shuceyb in Balad Xaawo in May 2025** was executed by the victim’s father through community-organised Qisas, without formal court involvement and in the presence of regional and district authorities.

These findings demonstrate that the practice of capital punishment in Somalia extends beyond formal judicial processes and involves multiple authorities and community-based mechanisms operating within different legal and territorial contexts.

100 Cases
in 2024

Documented in the 2024 report

111 Persons
recorded in 2025

In the 2025 database

34 Execution
carried out

Reocrecorded in 2025

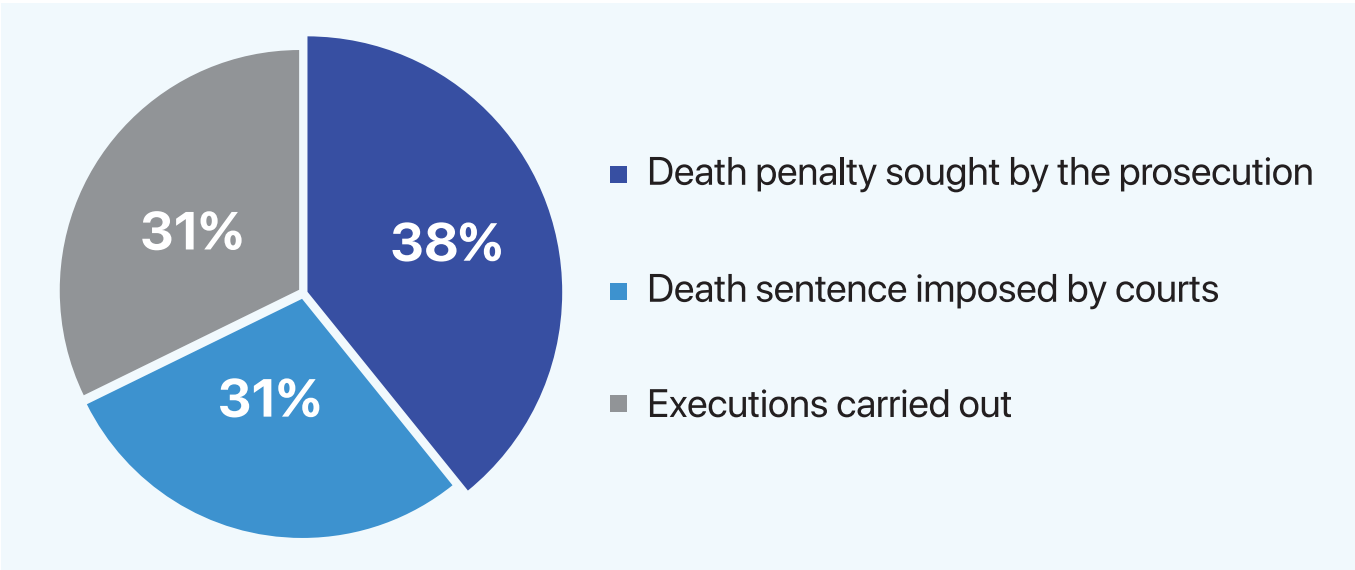
1 INTRODUCTION

Capital punishment remains a live and consequential feature of the Somali criminal justice landscape, applied by a range of civilian courts, Court martial and in some areas, enforced outside the formal judicial system altogether. Understanding the scale and character of this practice requires systematic, year-on-year documentation of who is sentenced, by which body, on what basis, and whether and when a sentence is carried out.¹

For analytical clarity, the cases documented in this report are classified into **three distinct categories** according to the stage reached in the capital-punishment process: (1) death penalty sought by the prosecution, (2) death sentence imposed by a court, and (3) execution carried out. These categories reflect different procedural outcomes and should therefore be understood separately rather than as consecutive stages involving the same persons in every case.

On the basis of the cases documented and verified for 2025, the report records **111 persons/cases** across these three categories. The figures are presented below:

Classification of Recorded Capital-Punishment Cases, 2025

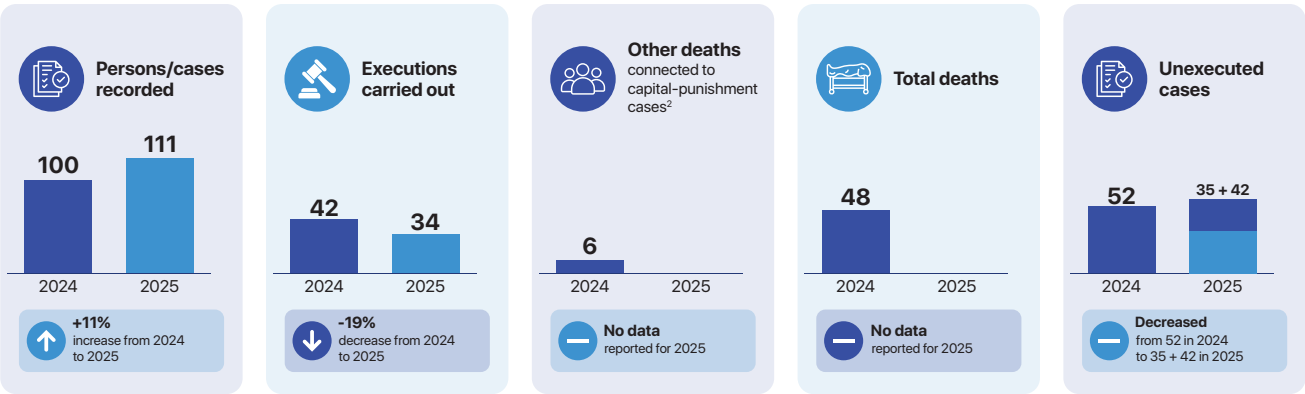


¹The advocates for Human Rights, ‘Somalia’s Compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: The Death Penalty’ (2024), at

[https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/r/6466/AHR%20WCA P%20CCPR%20DP%20 Somalia%202024%202.pdf](https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/r/6466/AHR%20WCA%20CCPR%20DP%20Somalia%202024%202.pdf).

2 Comparison with 2024

The 2025 findings can be placed in context by comparing them with the corresponding figures documented in the 2024 Death Penalty Report in Somalia. The comparison highlights changes in the number of recorded persons/cases, executions, other capital-punishment deaths, and cases that did not result in execution.



3 Purpose of the Report

The report serves three principal purposes. **First**, it provides a factual, case-level record of death penalty activity in Somalia during 2025, organized by procedural stage, so that trends can be tracked over time. **Second**, it identifies systemic patterns and concerns arising from the documented cases, including compliance with appeal rights, the interaction between formal courts and customary dispute-resolution mechanisms, and the treatment of capital cases in areas outside government control. **Third**, it is intended as a reference resource for policymakers, judicial authorities, human rights bodies, and researchers working on criminal justice and due process issues in Somalia.

4 Institutional Distribution of Death Penalty Cases

Capital cases in Somalia are processed by a plurality of institutions operating across different jurisdictions and legal traditions. This plurality is itself a central finding of the report and is reflected throughout the database.

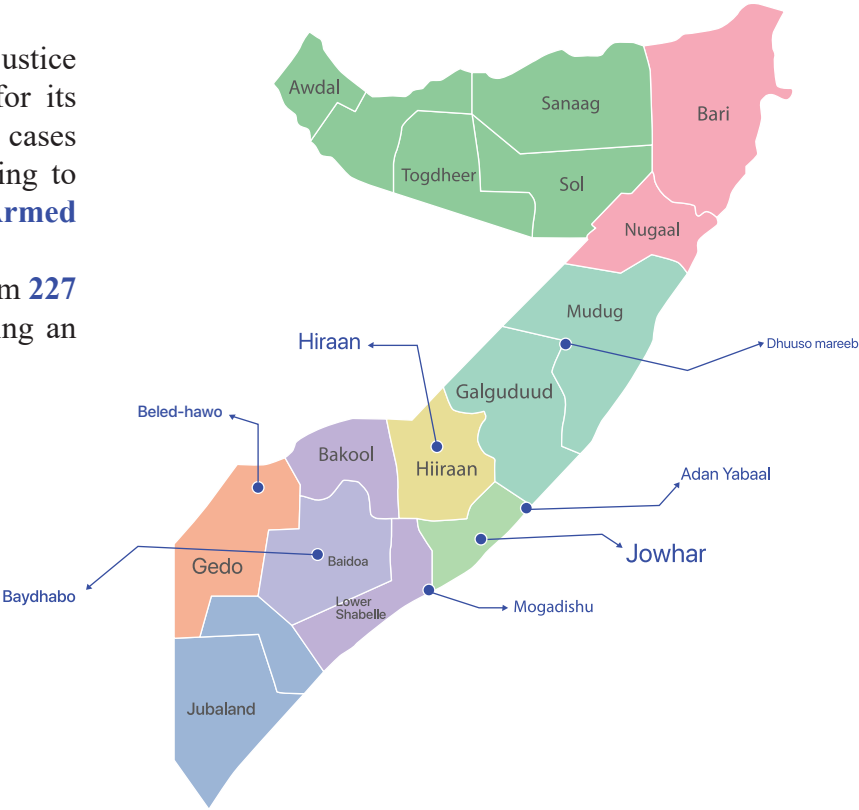
²The six persons classified as ‘killed in an attempted escape’ are included in the total number of deaths recorded in 2024. They are distinguished from the 42 persons formally executed, although all six had previously been sentenced to death by the relevant courts. See also <https://lac.so/death-penalty-report-in-somalia-2024/>.

A Military Courts

Military courts, and in particular the Mogadishu Military Court and its regional divisions (including Baydhabo, Hiiraan, Adan Yabaal, Jowhar, Beled-hawo and Dhuusamareeb divisions among other areas), account for the majority of the cases recorded in the 2025 database. These courts exercise jurisdiction over members of the armed forces and police, as well as, in practice, a number of civilian and militant defendants prosecuted under military procedure.

The overall caseload of the military justice system provides relevant context for its prominent role in the death-penalty cases documented in this report. According to the 2025 Annual Report of the Armed Forces Military Justice System, murder-related cases increased from 227 in 2024 to 486 in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 114%.³

This figure is considerably higher than the 111 persons/cases identified in the present death-penalty database. The disparity reflects the difference between the broader military justice caseload and cases identifiable through publicly accessible sources. Given that murder cases may attract the death penalty; the substantially higher number of murder-related cases suggests that additional capital cases may have been processed without sufficient public visibility.



³Legal Archives Centre, ‘ The 2025 Annual Report of the Military Justice System’ at <https://lac.so/somalia-military-justice-system-2025/>. Page 22

B Civilian and Regional Courts

Civilian and regional courts in the Federal Member States, the Banadir Administration, and Somaliland handle a significant number of capital cases within their respective jurisdictions. These courts operate under distinct regional legal frameworks, with variations in the terminology used for court divisions and appellate levels.

The public statement made by the Presiding Judge of the Nugaal Regional Court of First Instance, Abdulkariin Mohamed, on 27 May 2025, provides a notable illustration: he reported that the court had handled more **50 capital cases resulting in death sentences**. He further stated that none of these cases resulted in the implementation of Qisas, as they were ultimately resolved through **Diya** (blood-compensation) settlements. This illustrates the distinction between the imposition of a death sentence and its eventual execution, as customary Diya settlements may prevent the carrying out of **Qisas**.

D Areas Under Al-Shabaab Control

The report also documents executions carried out in areas under Al-Shabaab's control or jurisdiction, where the group applies its own interpretation of Sharia-based justice outside the framework of the internationally recognized Somali State. These cases raise distinct due process concerns.

C Customary and Community Based Mechanisms

Outside the formal court system, some capital cases in Somalia were resolved or affected through Sharia-based and customary mechanisms. The 2025 findings identified cases in which victims' families accepted customary settlements, while other cases involved arrangements between clans concerning the accused and the outcome of the case. For example, on 2 June 2025, when Mohamed Abdirahman Mohamed appeared before the Military Court in Mogadishu, the prosecution sought the death penalty, while the Defence Counsel submitted documentation showing that the victim's relatives had accepted a customary compensation arrangement of **USD 7,000 paid in advance** and a further **USD 20,000** payable subsequently.

5 METHODOLOGY

Case-level information for this report was compiled from both primary and secondary sources. These included accessible records and case listings from military and civilian courts; observations of public hearings and judicial proceedings, including statements by judges and court officials; official statements from federal and regional authorities, including police authorities; Somali media reports; and information obtained from families and communities concerning cases addressed through customary or community-based mechanisms where formal judicial records were unavailable.

The database covers cases and events occurring, reported, or otherwise documented between **1 January and 31 December 2025**. Cases were included where they involved a formal request for the death penalty, a judicially imposed death sentence, or an execution. This includes cases processed through formal judicial proceedings as well as those resolved or carried out through customary, community-based, or other mechanisms outside the formal legal system.

Geographically, the 2025 database covers **Banadir Region; South-West State, including Baydhabo and Buurhakaba; Puntland; Galmudug, including Galkacio and Galgaduud; Hirshabelle, including Jowhar and Hiiraan; Jubaland, including Gedo and Middle Juba; Lower and Middle Shabelle; Somaliland; and areas under Al-Shabaab control or jurisdiction.** Somaliland and areas under Al-Shabaab control or jurisdiction are newly included in this edition.

6 LIMITATIONS

Several methodological and evidentiary limitations may affect the completeness and precision of the database. Access to judicial records was not uniform across all regions, particularly in areas affected by limited state presence or insecurity, resulting in greater reliance on secondary media reporting. In addition, some cases could not be fully identified; for example, in one documented incident, **seven individuals reportedly executed by Al-Shabaab in Jilib, Middle Juba, could not be identified by name in the available source.**

7 Findings and Analysis

This section presents the report's principal findings, organized thematically. Each finding is illustrated with case examples drawn from the 2025 database.

7.1 Profile of Persons Sentenced

The majority of death sentences recorded in 2025 were imposed on military and police personnel, followed by Al-Shabaab/Daesh members and *Askari Maroodi* young civilians living in or around military barracks and associated with the military community without necessarily being formal members of the armed forces who accounted for **9%, representing 54 cases**.⁴ Civilian death sentences constituted the smallest category. This distribution is consistent with the prominent role of military courts documented above.



Although civilian courts imposed fewer death sentences during the 2025 reporting period, the database records women among those sentenced to death. One such case is **Hodan Mohamud Diiriye**, who was reportedly the mother of **12 children**. Her death sentence was imposed in 2025, although her execution was subsequently carried out in 2026. The case is therefore included in the 2025 database and contributes to the report's examination of the gender dimension of capital punishment.⁵

Sarah Johnson and Mohamed Sheikh nor in Somalia, 'A rushed execution': the case of the woman convicted of child murder that shocked Somalia' (2026), The Guardian Newspaper, at <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2026/feb/25/execution-woman-child-saabirin-saylaan-murder-somalia-hodan-mohamud-diiriye>.

7.2 Non-Observance of Appeal Rights

The right to appeal was not respected in several documented cases, with executions carried out before the expiry of the applicable appeal period. In [Baydhabo in February 2025](#), Mukhtar Mohamed Nur and Nuur Mohamed Xasan were reportedly executed [four days after the imposition of the death sentence](#), despite the [30-day statutory period for lodging an appeal](#). Similarly, on [3 August 2025](#), Ayub Hasan Cabdi was reportedly executed approximately [10 hours after the death sentence was pronounced](#), thereby leaving no effective opportunity to exercise the right of appeal.

7.3 Custody and Security: Prison Escapes

Prison escapes among death-sentenced prisoners remain a continuing concern. On 21 July 2025, two death-sentenced prisoners reportedly escaped from the main prison in Qardho. This finding echoes a similar concern identified in the 2024 baseline report, which recorded six deaths during an attempted prison escape that year, and points to a persistent gap in the custody and security arrangements applicable to prisoners held under sentence of death.

7.4 Capital Punishment in Areas Under Al-Shabaab Control

The report documents the application of capital punishment in areas under Al-Shabaab's control or jurisdiction, where executions were reportedly carried out on the basis of espionage allegations without an apparent process of independent verification or judicial review.

On 3 September 2025, during a public hearing before the Somali Armed Forces Military Court in Mogadishu, Mohamed Deeq Jeelle testified that three of his associates, identified by the abbreviated names Jaabir, Saalax, and Deeraw, had been killed by Al-Shabaab in Jilib on accusations of spying for the government. The case is notable because the witness himself was reportedly affiliated with Al-Shabaab, while his associates were allegedly executed on unverified espionage allegations.

This case, alongside the reported execution of [seven unidentified individuals in Jilib in March 2025](#), highlights significant due process concerns surrounding the use of capital punishment in areas outside government control. In such cases, allegations of espionage may lead to execution without the procedural safeguards ordinarily required in formal judicial proceedings. These incidents were reported by [Hiiraan News Agency in 2025](#).

This case illustrates the severe risks associated with the application of capital punishment in areas under Al-Shabaab control or jurisdiction, where allegations of espionage may result in execution without the procedural safeguards ordinarily associated with a judicial determination of guilt and the imposition of the death penalty.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2025 Death Penalty Database provides a substantial case-level basis for documenting and analyzing the application of capital punishment in Somalia during the reporting period. It records **111 persons/cases** across three categories: death penalties sought by prosecutors, death sentences imposed by courts, and executions carried out. However, this figure should be understood as a **documented minimum rather than a definitive national total**, given the limitations of publicly accessible information and the uneven availability of judicial records.

The broader caseload reported by judicial institutions illustrates the possibility that the actual number of capital cases processed during 2025 was considerably higher. The 2025 Annual Report of the Armed Forces Military Justice System recorded **486** murder-related cases, compared with 227 in 2024, an increase of approximately 114%.

Similarly, the President of the Nugaal Regional Court of First Instance publicly reported that the court had handled more than **50** capital cases resulting in death sentences during 2025. In addition, the report documents **48** capital-punishment cases in Somaliland based on publicly reported information. These institutional figures demonstrate that the cases identifiable through publicly accessible sources may represent only part of the capital-punishment activity occurring across Somalia.

Accordingly, the **111** cases recorded in this report should not be interpreted as the complete number of death-penalty cases occurring in Somalia in 2025. Rather, they constitute the cases that could be identified and documented through accessible court records, public proceedings, official statements, media reports, and accounts of customary proceedings. The disparity between the database and the broader institutional figures highlights the need for improved transparency, systematic judicial record-keeping, and greater public access to information concerning capital cases.

On the basis of the findings documented in this report, the following measures are recommended to strengthen transparency, due process, accountability, and systematic documentation of capital punishment in Somalia:

To Judicial and Prosecutorial Authorities: Ensure strict observance of applicable statutory appeal periods and refrain from carrying out executions before the expiry of those periods. Establish and document a clear interval between the imposition of a death sentence and its execution. Maintain comprehensive records of capital cases, including the charges, sentences, appeals, commutations, customary *Diya* settlements, and final outcomes.

A clear procedural guidance should also be developed to clarify the legal relationship between judicial death sentences and customary *Diya* settlements, including the circumstances in which such settlements may result in commutation or non-implementation of a death sentence.

To National and Regional Governments, Including Somaliland: Enhance transparency in capital-punishment data by regularly publishing accurate and disaggregated information on capital cases. Such reporting should clearly distinguish between death penalties requested by prosecutors, death sentences imposed by courts, and executions carried out. Relevant authorities should also establish a centralized mechanism for recording death sentences among others.

Strengthen Public Access to Judicial Information: Facilitate greater public access to court proceedings, judicial decisions, and official judicial records to enable independent monitoring, legal research, and documentation. Authorities should also ensure that executions and killings occurring outside formal judicial procedures are subject to investigation and public accountability, including documented cases involving community-based *Qisas* and retaliatory killings.

To Human Rights and Monitoring Bodies: Maintain systematic, annual, and methodologically consistent documentation of death sentences and executions throughout Somalia, including areas where state institutions have limited or no effective presence. Particular attention should be given to due process concerns, including compliance with statutory appeal periods and the application of capital punishment in areas under Al-Shabaab control or jurisdiction.

Independent monitoring and documentation mechanisms should be strengthened where official judicial records are unavailable, helping to reduce underreporting and improve the completeness and reliability of future capital-punishment data.

9 Death Penalty Census Database 2025

The cases identified in this report are classified according to their procedural status in relation to the death penalty. The classification distinguishes between: **(i)** cases in which the Attorney General/Public Prosecution sought the death penalty but no final judicial decision was recorded; **(ii)** cases in which a competent court imposed a death sentence; and **(iii)** cases in which the death sentence was subsequently carried out. Accordingly, the cases are organized into the following three categories:

Annex A: Case-Level Database Category I

Category I: Death Penalty Sought by the Prosecution, but the Final Court Judgment Is Unavailable

No.	Date	Accused person(s)	Area / Court	No. of persons
1	27 Jan 2025	Abdifitah Mohamed Ahmed	Mogadishu Military Court	1
2	11 Feb 2025	Saciid Cabdi Nuur	Jawhar (<i>Civilian</i>) Regional Court	1
3	16 Feb 2025	Cali Dahir Jimcaale	Mogadishu Military Court	1
4	19 Feb 2025	Husein Hasan Shuceyb; Ibrahim Abdilahi Muse	Jawhar Military Court Division	2
5	22 Feb 2025	Hassan Ibrahim Yusuf	Jawhar Military Court Division	1
6	23 Feb 2025*	Dable Najiib Aden Cumar	Mogadishu Military Court	1
7	24 Feb 2025	Sharmarke Maxamud Aden	Mogadishu Military Court	1
8	27 Feb 2025	Abdi Aden Hashi	Baardheere District Court	1
9	29 Mar 2025	Xasan Omar Xasan	Mogadishu Military Court	1
10	7 Apr 2025	Daahir Hasan Warsame; Nasiib Daahir Farah	Mogadishu Military Court	2
11	13 May 2025	Dable Abdikadir Xaaji Yusuf	Mogadishu Military Court	1

12	18 May 2025	Mohamed Nur Ali; Abdilahi Husein Mohamed; Deeqaw Aden Barre; Abdishakur Abdiqadir Mohamed; Farhan Aden Husein; Hasan Ali Ciire	Mogadishu Military Court	6
13	20 May 2025	Abdinasir Mohamed Hasan	Mogadishu Military Court	1
14	21 May 2025	Dable Xoogga Mohamud Hasan Hanaf	Mogadishu Military Court	1
15	2 Jun 2025	Mohamed Abdirahman Mohamed	Mogadishu Military Court	1
16	6 Jul 2025	Dable Xoogga Subeyr Hasan Abdirashid	Mogadishu Military Court	1
17	9 Jul 2025	Ahmed Abdirazak Moalin	Mogadishu Military Court	1
18	28 Jul 2025	Mohamed Abdilahi Jimale	Jowhar Military Court	1
19	30 Jul 2025	Shaafi Daahir Nuune	Jowhar Military Court Division	1
20	2 Aug 2025	Dable Maxamed Husein Hiraabe	Mogadishu Military Court	1
21	9 Aug 2025	Mohamed Omar Salah	Jowhar Military Court Divisions	1
22	13 Aug 2025	Ahmed Awil Mohamed	Mogadishu Military Court	1
23	19 Aug 2025	Mohamed Bola Mu'min	Mogadishu Military Court	1
24	25 Aug 2025	Xuseen Kumbuutar; C/fitaax Sadaad; Abuukani Odayga	Mogadishu Military Court	3
25	30 Aug 2025	Nur Muhiyadiin Jibril	Mogadishu Military Court	1
26	25 Nov 2025	Dable Abdirahman Nur Naqshadeeye	Mogadishu Military Court	1
27	25 Nov 2025	Hodan Mohamuud Diiriye	Civilian Regional Court Galkacio	1
28	29 Nov 2025	Idris Mohamed	Mogadishu Military Court	1
29	03/Sep/2025	Mohamed deeq jeelle	Mogadishu Military Court	1
30	3 Dec 2025	Mohamed Aden Abukar; Mohamed Khadar	Mogadishu Military Court	2
31	4 Dec 2025	Dable Xoogga Mu'min Abdilahi Cilmi	Mogadishu Military Court	
32	13 Dec 2025	Dable Xoogga Mohamed Xaryan Hashi	Mogadishu Military Court	

Annex B: Case-Level Database- Category II

Category II: Death Sentence Actually Imposed by a Court, but Not Yet Executed

No.	Date	Accused person(s)	Area / Court	No. of persons
1	2 Jan 2025	Deeq Abdilahi Abdulle	Puntland Supreme Court for Armed Forces and Serious Crimes	1
2	25 Jan 2025	Cali Maxamed Cabdi	Mogadishu Military Court	1
3	9 Feb 2025	Ayub Shine Mire; Abdinur Bashir Maxamed; Maxamed Suicide Darmaan	Puntland Armed Forces Court of Appellate	3
4	24 Feb 2025	Salah Isaaq Mohamed	The First Instance Court of the Armed Forces of Somaliland	1
5	24 Feb 2025	Yuusuf Jeylaani Seef	South-West State Supreme Court	1
6	25 Feb 2025	Mohamud Ali Nur	Somaliland Supreme Military Court	1
7	2 Mar 2025	Dable Mohamed Abdirahman Jibril	Mogadishu Military Court Baydhabo Divisin	1
8	4 Mar 2025	Dable Mohamed Sheikh Aden	Mogadishu Military Court Baydhabo Divisin	1
9	4 Mar 2025	Ali Abdilahi Farah	The First Instance Court of the Armed Forces of Somaliland , Burco	1
10	10 Mar 2025	Cawil Cabdinuur Maxamuud	The First Instance Court of Nugaal Region- Garoe	1
11	12 Mar 2025	Nuurow Mohamed Daud; Hasan Suuleey	Mogadishu Military Court Baydhabo Divisin	2
12	15 Mar 2025	Abdirahman Suuriye Iidaw	Hiiraan (<i>Civilian</i>), Regional Court	1
13	22 Mar 2025	Maxamud Hasan Abdi	Mogadishu Military Court Adan Yabaal Division	1

14	23 Mar 2025	Dable Abdirahman Mawlid Ahmed	Mogadishu Military Court, Hiiraan Division	1
15	25 Mar 2025	Xoogga Xuseen Xasan Maxamuud	Mogadishu Military Court	1
16	8 Apr 2025	Abdikarim Ali Abdi	The First Instance Court- Garoe	1
17	17 May 2025	Gashanle Axmed Jamac Warsame; Dable Cabdikhadar Badel Harare	Puntland Supreme Military & Serious Crimes Court	2
18	22 May 2025	Salaiban Husein Nur	Mogadishu Military Court	1
19	25 May 2025	Mahad Ali Hasan	Mogadishu Military Court	1
20	28 May 2025	Dable Cabdiqaadir Xaaji Yuusuf	Mogadishu Military Court	1
21	28 May 2025	Cabdi Mahdi Maxamuud	Middle Shabelle Regional Court- Jawhar	1
22	31 May 2025	Cumar Xasan Maxamuud (Baxsad)	Mogadishu Military Court	1
23	3 Jun 2025	Xasan Ali Iftiin	Muqdisho Military Court	1
24	14 Jul 2025	Cismaan Maxamed Cismaan	Nugaal (<i>Civilian</i>) Regional Court, Garowe	1
25	2 Aug 2025	Dable Bakar Cabdicasiis Maxamed	Muqdisho Military Court	1
26	10 Aug 2025	Dable Mohamed Mohamuud Diriye	The First Instance Court of the Armed Forces of Somaliland, Berbera	1
27	15 Aug 2025	Mohamed Shakir Aden	Mogadishu Military Court, Dhuusamareeb Division	1
28	31 Aug 2025	Maxamed Buulle Muumin	Mogadishu Military Court	1
29	30 Nov 2025	Cabdi Cismaan Cabdullaahi; Galad Axmed Xuseen	Galgaduud Court of Appeal	2
30	6 Dec 2025	Dable Xoogga Abdikarim Ali Nur	Mogadishu Military Court	1

Annex C: Case-Level Database- Category III

Category II: Executions Actually Carried Out in 2025

No.	Date	Accused person(s)	Area / Court	No. of persons
1	12 Feb 2025	Mukhtaar Maxamed Nuur; Nuur Maxamed Xasan	South-West State-Regional Court Baydhabo	2
2	13 Feb 2025	Isaaq Aden Ibrahim	South-West State Regional Court Baydhabo	1
3	18 Feb 2025	Abdirahman Ali Ibrahim; Abdilahi Moalin Aden; Ibrahim Moalin Hassan	South-West State Regional Court, Buurhakaba	3
4	8 Mar 2025	Maxamuud Cali Nuur; Shibil Saalax Isaaq Muxumed	Mandheera, Saaxil Regional Court, Somaliland	2
5	8 Mar 2025	Ayub Xasan Cabdi	Galgaduud Region / Galmudug Regional Court	1
6	11 Mar 2025	Seven persons (names not identified in the available source) <i>Source: Hiiran News Agency</i>	Jilib, Middle Juba / Al-Shabaab	7
7	10 May 2025	Officer Shuceyb	Beled Xaawo, Gedo Region / Community Qisas	1
8	19 May 2025	Axmed Abdulaahi Maxamuud	South-West State Regional Court-baydhabo	1
9	13 Jun 2025	Jaamac Ahmed Yuusuf	Galkaio	1
10	7 Aug 2025	Qudaama Xamze Yuusuf Maxamed (Yaxye); Cabdi Xasan Rooble (Afeey); Ibraahim Cumar Shamcuun (Hubka)	Mogadishu Military Court	3
11	11 Aug 2025	Maxamed Xuseen Buulle; Aadan Isaaq Yarow (Salaad Koofi)	Lower Shabelle / Military Court	2
12	14 Aug 2025	Abuukar Axmed Maxamed (Anwar); Xamsa Jeylaani Cabdullaahi (Abtiga); Xassan Cali Xuseen (Garaad)	Mogadishu Military Court	3

13	20 Aug 2025	Saleebaan Xuseen Nuur Cali; C/qaadir Abuukar Axmed	Mogadishu Military Court	2
14	1 Sep 2025	C/raxmaan Maxamed Cabdullaahi (Maaxi, Yoonis); Ibraahim Aadan Maadeey	Mogadishu Military Court	2
16	25 Sep 2025	Anas C/qaadir Cali Maxamuud (Salmaan); Aadan Mursal Maxamed Iidoow	Mogadishu Military Court	2
17	1 Dec 2025	Mohamed Aden Isaq	Baraawe, Lower Shabelle / Regional Court	1
		TOTAL		34

Annex D: Glossary of Terms

Diya

Customary blood compensation paid by an offender's relatives to a victim's relatives in cases of unlawful killing, traditionally benchmarked under Sharia-based principle at *100 camels*, though this report documents cash-based arrangements that depart from that benchmark.

Qisas

A Sharia-based principle affording a victim's family the right to seek retaliatory justice, including, in capital cases, the execution of the offender, either through formal court sanction or, as documented in this report, through community-organized proceedings outside the formal court system.

Xeer

Somali customary law, administered by clan elders and community authorities, which operates alongside, and at times in place of, the formal statutory legal system, including in the resolution of capital cases.

Military Court

A court exercising jurisdiction primarily over members of the armed forces and police, and, in practice, certain civilian and militant defendants prosecuted under military procedure; the Mogadishu Military Court and its regional divisions process the majority of cases recorded in this report.

Askari Maroodi

A young civilians living in or around military barracks and associated with the military community without necessarily being formal members of the armed forces.

WHO WE ARE

The Legal Archives Centre (LAC) is an independent legal research and non-governmental organization in Somalia, founded in 2023. The Centre promotes access to legal information and advances legal research through documentation, analysis, and the use of digital technology.

The LAC publishes annual reports examining legal developments and the application of the death penalty in Somalia. Its **2025 Death Penalty Report**, the second edition in this series, documents prosecution requests, death sentences, and executions, while expanding coverage to include Somaliland and areas under Al-Shabaab control. The report aims to strengthen legal documentation, transparency, and public understanding of capital punishment in Somalia.



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