

Committee: Security Council (SC)

Issue: The situation in Somalia

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Position: President

INTRODUCTION

A former colony of Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Somalia, officially the Somali Republic, lies on the east coast of Africa. It shares borders with Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti and occupies a significant geopolitical position between sub-Saharan Africa and the countries of Arabia and southwestern Asia.

In 1960, the Republic of Somalia was established by the Federation of a former Italian colony and a British protectorate. From October 1969 until January 1991, when the current government was overthrown in a bloody civil war waged by clan-based guerrillas, Mohamed Siyad Barre (Maxamed Siyaad Barre)



Picture 1: Geographical map of Somalia

retained dictatorial rule over the region. However, warfare did not stop after Siyad's fall from power, and the nation lacked an efficient centralized government, problems that persisted into the 21st century.

Geographical Map of Somalia.” Britannica, <https://cdn.britannica.com/s:700x500/26/26-050-6CEC395D/Somalia-map-boundaries-cities-locator.jpg>.

The economy and infrastructure of Somalia have been virtually ruined by decades of civil hostilities, breaking the country into areas under the control of multiple entities. For decades, Somalia has been suffering from prolonged conflict combined with severe weather, especially recurrent droughts and floods. It is now also facing the worst desert locust infestation in 25 years and the rapidly escalating coronavirus pandemic, against a backdrop of widespread poverty.

Maritime terrorism and piracy are a severe threat to Somalia. Since poverty is a long-standing issue for Somali people and with the foreign vessels exploiting Somalia's fauna, it is more than reasonable the fact that merchandise raiding against enemy nation's ships take place. This act is known as piracy. Maritime terrorism caused by pirates and terrorist groups –for example, Al-Qaeda- was always a threat to Somalia but the aforementioned situation and the Islamist factions formed in 2006 escalated the issue dramatically. In addition to that, Somalia is ravaged by ongoing armed conflict, insecurity, terrorism, lack of state protection, and recurring humanitarian crises.

Henceforth, it is of vital importance that permanent, effective solutions are implemented. By effectively encountering terrorism, all the aforementioned issues that have left Somalia in tatters can be resolved and thus recovery could be around the corner.

This study guide will be focusing on the security aspect of the issue but also refer to the humanitarian. Since the crisis in Somalia is a result of years of lack of organization and safety, it is important to address the situation from a more general perspective.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Protectorate

A protectorate is a country that is controlled and protected by a more powerful country.¹

Colonies

A group of people who leave their native country to form, in a new land, a settlement subject to, or connected with, the parent nation.²

Trust Territory

A non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations³

¹ "Protectorate Definition and Meaning: Collins English Dictionary." Protectorate Definition and Meaning | Collins English Dictionary, HarperCollins Publishers Ltd, www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/protectorate.

² "Colony." Dictionary.com, Dictionary.com, www.dictionary.com/browse/colony.

³ "Trust Territory." Merriam-Webster, Merriam-Webster, [www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/trust territory](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/trust%20territory).

Trusteeship council

Trusteeship Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations (UN), is designed to supervise the governments of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence.⁴

Nationalism

An ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests.⁵

Pan-Somalism

It is the vision of reunifying some specific areas to form a single Somali nation.

Scientific Communism

Communism is a political and economic ideology that positions itself in opposition to liberal democracy and capitalism, advocating, instead, for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally and private property is nonexistent or severely curtailed.⁶

Al-Shabaab

An Islamic organization that controls much of southern Somalia, excluding the capital, Mogadishu.⁷

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

According to the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, IDPs are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or

⁴ Ioan M. Lewis. "Civil War." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 24 Sept. 2020, www.britannica.com/place/Somalia/Civil-war.

⁵ Ioan M. Lewis. "Somalia." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 Sept. 2020, www.britannica.com/place/Somalia.

⁶ Chen, James. "What Is Communism?" *Investopedia*, Investopedia, 29 Sept. 2020, www.investopedia.com/terms/c/communism.asp

⁷ Al Shabaab." *Urban Dictionary*, www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Al+Shabaab.

natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border." ⁸

Piracy

Based on article 101 of UNCLOS piracy consists of any of the following acts: Firstly, any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, which are directed on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft or against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State is considered piracy. Also, piracy could be any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft. Finally, piracy consists any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act of the ones mentioned above ⁹

Maritime terrorism

To better understand the definition, we should explain separately the definitions of "maritime" and "terrorism". Terrorism is best understood as one among several forms of armed rebellion for the sake of some higher cause. Moreover, terrorism is a strategy or tactics which an actor may choose, either fully and permanently or, much more frequently, partly and periodically, either alternating between or combining non-violent political struggle with guerrilla war and/or terrorism. The prefix 'maritime' raises definitional questions, as there simply are no exclusively maritime insurgencies for the simple reason that the oceans are uninhabited. What we are left with for possible inclusion in the categories of maritime guerrilla warfare or terrorism are thus maritime aspects or segments of rebellions which are primarily terrestrial.¹⁰

⁸ "Emergency Handbook." UNHCR, [emergency.unhcr.org/entry/44826/idp-definition](https://www.unhcr.org/entry/44826/idp-definition).

⁹ "Legal Framework for the Repression of Piracy Under UNCLOS." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/Depts/los/piracy/piracy_legal_framework.htm.

¹⁰ Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Naval Strategy.
www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/ebooks/files/37556408X.pdf

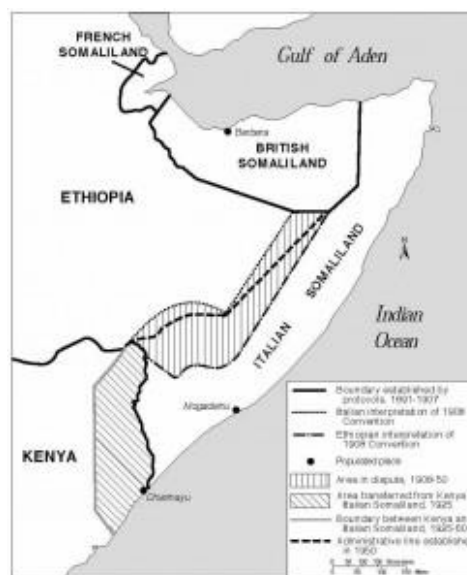
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background

Somalia's history could be divided in three major periods which are the Pre-colonial, the Colonial and the Post- Colonial.

a) Pre-Colonial

Somalia has a long Pre-Colonial history, due to its collaboration with other cultures, including relations with ancient Egypt, Arabia, and Ethiopia. Somalia has an excellent foreign trade position since it is situated in "The Horn" of Africa. Somalia has easy access to both the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, where long-established trading routes have been developed. Muslim immigrants from Arabia and Persia started to migrate to Somalia during the 7th to 10th centuries, setting up a multitude of trading posts along the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. Early Arab geographers described these trading posts, but the reports of the interior of Somaliland during this period are limited.



Picture 2: Pre-colonial Somalia map

CHUCKY SOSINSKI. "Pre-Colonial Somalia Map." AFR 110, 8 Oct. 2014, sites.psu.edu/afr110/files/2014/10/somalia_colonial_map-247x300.jpg.

During 1830 Britain started showing interest in Somalia, while it also began explorations in the Gulf of Aden. In 1839, because of the country's prime trade routes with India and the rest of Asia, the scramble for Somalia began, with the British, French, and Italians all exercising their power to gain control over the region. The Suez Canal was completed by the 1860s, with the French managing to occupy a small portion of Somalia that later became Djibouti. Britain proclaimed Somaliland a protectorate in 1887, leading to an agreement between Britain and French to establish the boundaries between British Somaliland and French Djibouti's new colonies.

b) The colonial

By the 1930s, the British and Italians had completely colonized Somalia, with the Italians claiming central Somalia as their own. Italy invaded the Somali-speaking portions of Ethiopia in 1936, establishing the Italian East African Empire with the aim of further establishing their Italian colony in Africa. Italy seized British Somaliland in 1940 during World War II, but the British regained it from the Italians one year later.

Before the colonization of Somalia, Italy had minimal involvement and lacked experience in governing the colony; thus Italian citizens did not show interest in the progress of Italian Somaliland. Italy had few competent colonial officials to administer and rule a colony efficiently. As a result, a colony with weak policies, government control, and organization was created.

The Italian colony gained its independence with the help of military reinforcement "to help manage and monitor the colony," from small local problems to large-scale decisions.

In the 1950s, just after the Second World War, the United Nations became involved in Somalia, deciding that the Italians would rule Somalia for 10 years, while Somalia was on its way to independence, becoming an Italian trust territory through the United Nations.

c) Post- Colonial

Somalia's Trust Territory unified and created the Somali Republic. After independence, Somalia looked forward to reuniting with three large Somali communities in French Somaliland, Ethiopia, and northern Kenya. Somalia had to turn to the Soviet Union for aid since Kenya and Ethiopia were under the protection of the Western powers.

Somalia was divided into five regions during the 19th century, namely: French Somaliland (Djibouti), British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia (Ogaden), and the Northern Frontier District of Kenya. The nationalist's main aim after its independence in July 1960 was to reunite the entire region, which was difficult as it meant tensions with its neighboring states.

Members of the former institutions of trusteeship and protectorate formed the new government. From 1960 to 1969, for the first and last time, Somalia was under democratic processes and the transition of the government took place peacefully. The situation was negatively affected by the main context of Pan-Somalism, which was national integration, through the government promotion of Greater Somalia

More specifically, both intellectuals and armed forces were disappointed by the failure of the two governments to satisfy this vision of Pan-Somalism. In 1969 the recently chosen president of Somalia, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke was killed. Parliament could not concur upon a replacement, which gave the ideal chance to the frustrated armed forces. The administration was overthrown by the Somali armed force and held onto power without experiencing any resistance, which is the reason those occasions are currently known as a bloodless coup d'état.

After rising to power, the military introduced another overseeing body, the Superior Revolutionary Council (SRC), and Major General Muhammad Siad Barre became the leader of its government. Based on his directions, the SRC declared "scientific communism" as the authority ideology system of the renamed Somali Democratic Republic corresponding to the expansionist Somali nationalism, which kept on being promoted.

The civil war



Picture 3: Somali militants in times of civil war

"SOMALIA ." EUROPEAN CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS, European Commission , 1 July 2020, ec.europa.eu/echo/where/africa/somalia_en.

The Somali Conflict is considered to be a multifaceted dispute which was provoked by the fall of President Siad Barre's regime on 27 January 1991. Brutality, suppression of opposition groups, both nationalistic and Islamic, and an exacerbation of inter-clan rivalries (clannism) are some characteristics of Barre's dictatorship. The dissatisfaction of the nationalist groups with the current government led them to the decision of attacking the government and military forces prompting the First Somali Civil war (1988-1991), with Northern Somalia (modern-day Somaliland)

leading the charge. As a result of Barre's regime collapse, a power in which nationalist and Islamic groups, warlords, clan and sub-clan militias and other actors was created, whose purpose was to take control of portions of territory to govern. In an attempt to create a stable, robust federal and successive government, regional and international institutions initiated multiple peace and reconciliation processes. The Somali conflict was propelled specially by the lack of a clear and unified vision from the Somali Federal Government and its federal states, as well as the inability to cohesively combat the threat of al-Shabaab, despite

the support from African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the US. The tension between the Federal government and the regional states was also provoked by the inter-clan rivalries making consensus and state-building, as well as the peacebuilding process even more difficult. At the same time, the conflict among the clans and sub-clans rose from the desire for oil exploration in the country.

All the above factors, both internal and external, have led to more than a million deaths. Moreover, the humanitarian crisis and conflict have made more than a million move to neighboring countries. More specifically, some refugees could be found in Dadaab and Kenya.

The political situation

Throughout the years 1978 and 1991, various anti-Barre militia groups collaborated in order to overthrow the government, even though they did not succeed. The majority of these groups were clan-based and, as previously said, their dissatisfaction with the loss of the war and, most importantly, by Barre's policies against tribalism and clans was notable.

Nowadays, the politics of Somalia takes place within a framework of a federal parliamentary representative democratic republic. Based on the Constitution of Somalia, the head of state is Somalia's president, and the Prime Minister, as head of government, is appointed by the President with the parliament's approval. Finally, the current president of Somalia is Mohamed Abdullahi.

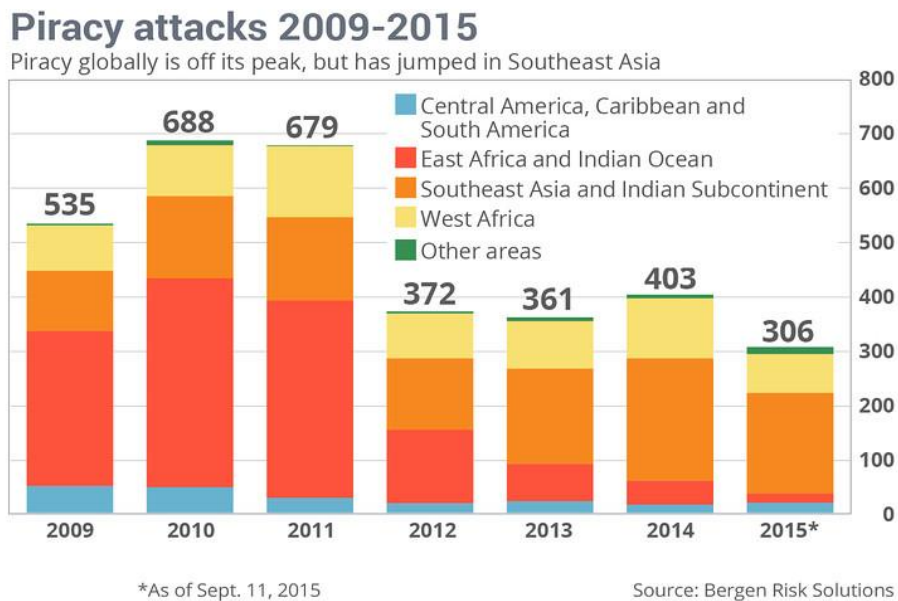
The economic situation

Somalia's economy has been left with a range of challenges with the most important ones being population growth, acute poverty and vulnerability, recurrent external trade and climatic shocks. Moreover, the incomplete political settlement, the weak institutions and the active insurgency have also impacted Somalia's economic strength.

However, over the last years, Somalia has had multiple opportunities since the economy is changing from traditional to urban, trade and services. Despite the crisis the economy of Somalia has been through, including drought and insecurity, it has remained resilient and is under moderate growth. The new COVID-19 pandemic has also affected negatively the economy. Based on statistics, growth was downgraded from 3.2% before the onset of the

health pandemic to potentially negative 2.5 to 3.0%, since consumption is limited due to lower remittances and job losses, and exports of livestock have declined.

Despite all the economic issues mentioned above, the government plans institutional reforms and re-engagement within the region, with the goal to create and increase opportunities to rebuild human capital and chart a pathway towards economic resilience and growth.



Picture 4: Graph depicting the number of piracy attacks in Somalia from 2009-2015

“Piracy Attacks.” TRANSPORTE Y LOGÍSTICA INTERNACIONAL, russiancouncil.ru/upload/medialibrary/e7a/piracy1.jpg.

As far as piracy is concerned, Somali pirates have crossed the Somali national waters into the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Pirate attacks in Somalia are estimated at 555 million last year, with 97 casualties.

Somali pirates receive the support of government officials, businessmen, tribal elders and members, militias and religious leaders, and members of local communities can get help from others. In Somalia, piracy costs the global economy dearly, while pirate revenues are not as lucrative as its deficit.

The humanitarian crisis

As far as the humanitarian situation in Somalia is concerned, things are fragile due to the unstoppable armed conflict, the climate crisis (e.g. droughts and floods) and the protracted displacement. Human rights violation is consistent with some notable examples being the

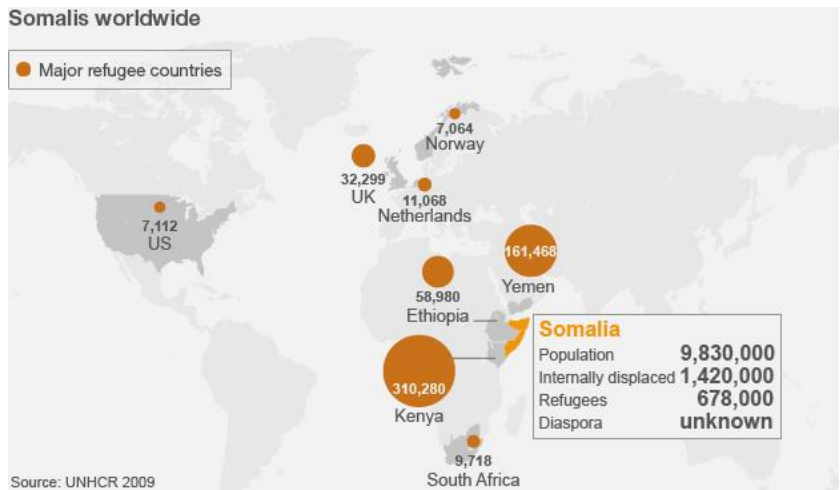
attacks against civilians and gender-based violence (GBV). Moreover, some vulnerable groups of people are women, children, people with disabilities, older persons and members of marginalized groups. Lastly, young girls who live in internally displaced person camps (IDP) are forced to early marriage as a coping mechanism. The impact of the crisis on the



Picture 5: Internally displaced people surviving tough camp life in Somalia

“Internally Displaced People Surviving Tough Camp Life in Somalia.” Somalia’s Covid-19 Response: Internally Displaced People Especially At Risk, UNSTG , 29 June 2020, www.nrc.no/image/65971/Somalia-Q2-2018.jpg?width=1400&height=700.

Somali people go far beyond the general insecurity of the 1990s. The coping mechanisms that had developed over two decades of statelessness have been seriously damaged by the rate of violence and internal displacement. In total, there were an estimated three million Somali refugees in the 1990s and 2000s, including those

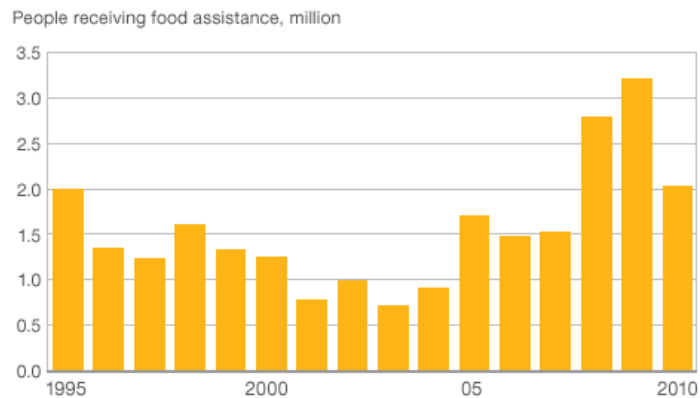


Picture 6: Graph depicting the major refugee countries

“Somalis Worldwide.” *Somalia: Counting the Cost of Anarchy*, Bbc News, 2009, icchef.bbc.co.uk/news/800/media/images/50959000/gif/_50959131_world_refugees_624-.gif24-.gif.

who fled Somalia to North America, Europe and the Middle East. Meanwhile, thousands of people do not have basic access to medical care since Medicines Sans Frontiers, the Western NGO (NGO), has left the capital's clinics for the first time in 17 years. Moreover, the food security situation in Somalia is on the edge due to previous droughts and floods.

Food aid in Somalia



Picture 7: Graph depicting the rise of food aid in Somalia

“Somalia Refugees in Africa.” *Somalia: Counting the Cost of Anarchy*, Bbc News, 26 Jan. 2011, icchef.bbc.co.uk/news/800/media/images/50959000/gif/_50959475_somali_refugees_464gra.gif.

Harvests have been destroyed in Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya due to years of poor rains and crops. Families are dying not only from hunger, but also from diseases such as cholera and measles, as they lack clean water and sanitation. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line, making it even more vulnerable to climate change.

In Somalia, 4.8 million people continue to be food insecure, including more than 180,000 severely undernourished children under five. About 2.6 million people remain displaced as

vulnerable families leave their rural homes in search of food in towns like Mogadishu and Galkayo.

Terrorism in Somalia

For around thirty years, Somalia has been a problem for politicians internationally, suffering from instability in the region and dissatisfaction of its inhabitants. Until September 11, 2001, unmanageable issues were discussed by analysts and policy makers. Some of the most important ones are the lack of a formal government, the looting carried out by militias, and the failure of humanitarian efforts, while the Islamic group and the US anti-terrorism policy remained modest. Since it was applied from Haiti to Afghanistan, the Somali crisis has come to be understood through a conceptual lens that combines the notion of peace as an order with the state-oriented notions of institutional building and economic development. This outlook was embodied in the first humanitarian intervention approved by Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Operation (UNISOM) in Somalia from April 1992 to March 1995. The guiding goal was to monopolize the power of external Leviathan on what was then and remains a state without a state. During the 1990s, the vision of state construction as a solution to the Somali conflict persisted, but the United States and other states lost their willingness to deal with the issue. However, following the 9/11 attacks, changes in Somali politics and fate were increasingly seen through the prism of "terrorism." The statelessness of the country was supposed to provide a "terrorist safe heaven." The early stages of Somalia's "War on Terror" were relatively overlooked, but the US-approved invasion of southern Somalia by Ethiopia in December 2006 was a delayed climax.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Kenya

The Somali-Kenyan conflict has been a problem in Kenya since colonial times. The problems ranged from small skirmishes between the two countries to terrorist attacks, police harassment, extortion, physical violence and massacres against the Somali-Kenyan community. After several fruitless attempts to find a peaceful solution, both countries are back on the battlefield. Massive fighting is currently raging on the Kenyan-

Somali border after Kenyan forces killed several Somali civilians. According to the RFI, the killing occurred on September 26, 2020, when Kenyan soldiers opened fire on peaceful Somali protesters who condemned the violence and demanded their evacuation. The incident in the city of Bulo Hao, in western Somalia, is not the first between the two countries, as the Somalis have accused the Kenyan Armed Forces of illegally executing them. Kenyan officials have denied that their counterterrorism police are at the border to track suspected members of the Shebab group.

The two countries referred the matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 2014 because they did not manage to settle the issue outside the court despite years of mediation and direct phone calls between the two leaders. The ICJ is currently the final arbitrator.

Ethiopia

The 46-year-old dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia is commonly referred to as the "border dispute." Contrary to that description, it is more appropriate to describe it as a controversy mainly driven by economic interests and efforts to control scarce resources. These interests and resources include: fighting over water wells; the insecurity Somalia feels about the Juba and Wabi Shibeli rivers, as their sources are in Ethiopia; gas and oil discovery in Ogaden; the challenging geographical shape of Somalia which makes transport between North and South via Ogaden can be reduced by 50%; Ethiopia's long-standing business requires stores by the sea through the Indian Ocean ports of Somalia. Moreover, the unequal allocation of resources, the environmental degradation, the droughts, the desertification and the widespread poverty have contributed to the rise in violence. In such cases, economics is covered by ethnicity, and economic issues pass to border disputes or ethnic and religious conflicts between the two countries. Somalia and Ethiopia can not resolve the conflict. Diplomatic efforts - both bilateral and multilateral - have been made to address the problem. Finally, even military methods have also been used, resulting in the creation of more problems and have led to the poverty and suffering of the people of both countries.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom and Somalia relations date back to the 19th century. In 1991, the British embassy in Mogadish closed as a result of the collapse of the Somali central government and the start of the civil war. During the subsequent period, the two governments managed to maintain diplomatic relations. The British government also worked

with smaller Somali regional governments, such as Puntland and Somaliland, to ensure inclusion in the peace process.

In 2012, the London Conference on Somalia was organized by the British authorities in order to coordinate the support of the international community for the interim government of Somalia. After the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia in August 2012, the British authorities reaffirmed the UK's continued support for the Somali government, its territorial preservation and sovereignty. The Council on the Humanitarian and Political Situation of the State of the Horn of Africa amid concerns about famine was chaired by the British Foreign Minister Boris Johnson, on March 23, 2017. On March 17, 2017 Johnson visited Mogadishu to discuss crisis avoidance strategies with Somali President Mohamed Abdullah Mohammed.

Currently, there is no Somalia embassy in London and, at the same time, there has been no official diplomatic presence in Britain since the embassy was closed in 1949. On April 25, 2013, the British became the first Western nation to reopen its embassy in Somalia, and the first British Secretary of State, William Hague, attended the opening ceremony in Mogadishu. On June 6, 2013, the British Government appointed Neil Wigan as Somalia's new British ambassador. It is important to mention that as the UK is a major trade power, it is affected by piracy in the region. Supporting the Combined Task Force 151, NATO's operation ocean shield, the Piracy Ransoms Task Force was created in 2012.

Generally, the UK has made efforts to support Somalia in dealing with the crisis by providing both economic and humanitarian assistance.

USA

The United States established diplomatic relations with Somalia in 1960 after its constituent parts became independent from the British and Italian governments. The 1969 coup replaced the elected Somalia government with a military rule that reflected both ideological and economic dependence on the Soviet Union. After the war with Ethiopia in the 1970s, Somalia began to seek international support, military equipment, and economic aid in the west, including the United States. The civil war of the 1980s led to the collapse of the Somali central government in 1991. Although the United States never officially severed diplomatic relations with Somalia, the US embassy in Somalia closed in 1991. From 1992 to 1994, the United States participated in operations designed to aid the Somalis. There have been numerous attempts at mediation and reconciliation over the years and a transitional government was formed in 2004. In 2012 Somalia ended its

political transition with limited indirect elections for the new Bundestag and President. With the adoption of the Interim Constitution, the United States officially recognized the new Federal Government of Somalia (FPS) on January 17, 2013.

The United States has provided Somalia with more than \$3 billion in humanitarian assistance since 2006 to address the problems of drought, hunger and refugees. Since 2011, the United States has supported the economic, political and social sectors to increase stability, build a formal economy, use basic services and provide legal and reliable services. The United States works closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support the African Union's ongoing peacekeeping efforts while providing social services and effective representation, including military, police and judicial sectors.

European Union

The European Union is helping humanitarian funding organizations save the lives of vulnerable people, including those affected by conflict, famine and food shortages, and help them meet their most urgent needs. This assistance includes food, shelter, access to clean water, basic medical services, security and education. In early 2020, the EU also provided \$11 million to the UN FFO to combat the pandemic and save the lives of affected farmers and herders in the region. The recent torrential rains have caused devastating floods and landslides throughout the region, forcing the EU to raise £1.4 million in emergency aid to meet Somalia's urgent needs. In connection with the coronavirus epidemic, a humanitarian project funded by the European Union in Somalia has taken a step in its actions, helping vulnerable communities save lives.

With high child and maternal mortality, acute malnutrition rates and frequent illness outbreaks in Somalia, the EU goal in Somalia is to provide quality medical care by experienced health and nutrition implementation partners. It focuses on malnutrition emergency care. Cooperation between EU humanitarian and development measures is underway to build the long-term resilience of the vulnerable Somali community, particularly for cash-based security networks and education.

Apart from humanitarian assistance, it is notable that the EU is in close cooperation with the transnational and the regional governments and more specifically with the Contract Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), to combat Al-Shabaab terrorism and piracy.

International Rescue Committee

The International Rescue Commission provides essential support to Somalia, which is struggling to recover from the effects of decades of war and catastrophic droughts and floods. The mission of IRC is to help those whose lives and livelihoods have been destroyed by conflicts and disasters survive, recover and change their futures. It began supporting Somalia in the early 1980s after decades of conflict between the country and Ethiopia. They were forced to quit their jobs due to the surge in violence, and in 2007, they resumed relief efforts and worked with local governments to create jobs and help rebuild communities. As the country struggles to recover from the effects of the recent catastrophic drought and floods, the IRC is focusing on the states of Galmudug, Gargadoud, Banaadir and Pantland.

CARE

Care has been providing emergency assistance and life-saving assistance to the Somali people since 1981. Since then, their major programmes have included water and sanitation, sustainable animal activities, civil society and media development projects, Small Business Development, Elementary Education, Teacher Training, Adult Literacy and Vocational Training. They work in partnership with Somali and international aid agencies, civil society leaders and local authorities. More recently, CARE has expanded its work to include economic stability, food and nutrition security, humanitarian response, and sexual and reproductive health.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Event
1875	The Somali coast cities and parts of the interior were occupied by Egypt .
1860	France explores the Somali coast, which later becomes Djibouti.
1887	A defense zone is declared on Somaliland by Great Britain
1889	Italy establishes a protectorate in central Somalia, which is later consolidated with the territory to the south by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

1936	Italian Somaliland combines with the Somali-speaking parts of Ethiopia to form a province of Italian East Africa.
1950	Italian Somaliland becomes a United Nations Trust Territory under Italian control.
1956	Italian Somaliland renamed Somalia and gained internal autonomy.
1991	Former British Somaliland Conservation Territory of Somaliland declares unilateral independence.
1992	US Marine Corps lands near Mogadish before UN peacekeepers set off to restore order and protect relief supplies.
August 2000	A meeting of clan leaders and top officials in Djibouti is held in order to elect Abdulkasim Salat Hassan as Somalia's president.
October 2000	Hassan and his recently appointed prime minister, Ali Khalifa, arrive in Mogadishu to meet with Gilead Heroes. The government of Gayland is announced for the first time since 1991.
August 2004	14th attempt to re-establish a central government since 1991, opening of a new transitional parliament in Kenya. In October, the organization elects Abdullahi Yusuf.
April 2006	Somalia gives US Navy permission to patrol coastal waters.
2008	The United States announces al-Shabaab, a Somali militant group affiliated with al-Qaeda, a foreign terrorist organization.
June 2008	UN Security Council unanimously votes to send warships to Somali waters to combat piracy.
July 2011	Famine in southern Somalia is declared by the UN while al-Shabaab grants foreign humanitarian agencies access to certain areas. In August, al-Shabaab withdraws from Mogadishu. Kenyan forces enters Somalia in October following al-Shabab rebels' attacks on resorts in Kenya. The deaths from a bomb blast in Mogadishu are estimated around 100. The following month, al-Shabaab fighters controlling areas of southern and central Somalia which are severely affected by hunger announce that they are not allowed to have access to

	<p>16 humanitarian organizations. These areas are severely affected by hunger. In December, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon flies to Mogadishu.</p>
January 2012	<p>Al-Shabaab bans activities in areas under the control of the Red Cross. A month later, al-Shabaab officially merges with Al-Qaeda. The United Nations announces the end of the drought in Somalia, but warns that the country would need continued humanitarian assistance if "fragile" interests are not lost. On February 23, foreign ministers from around the world, including the President and Prime Minister of Somalia, meet at a high-level conference in London to discuss the future of the country. Civil society groups express concern that humanitarian issues would be excluded from the agenda.</p>
January 2013	<p>The United States recognizes the Somali government for the first time since 1991.</p>
September 2014	<p>Al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Abdi Godin is killed in an American drone strike. The government has provided a \$ 2 million bounty to his successor, Ahmad Omar.</p>
May 2015	<p>US Secretary of State John Kerry briefly visits Mogadishu, the first official, weeks after al-Shabaab attacks the city's government district and kills 17 people.</p>
February 2016	<p>African Union leaders agree on the need for further funding and support for their military presence in Somalia after escalating al-Shabaab attacks on public spaces and pro-government forces for several weeks. The government and the African Union have regained the southern port of Melka Softu (city of Ethiopia close to the south borders of Somalia), which was temporarily seized by al-Shabaab.</p>
May 2017	<p>London conference calls for arms to help defeat President Muhammad al-Shabaab. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres says the current conditions are right for Somalia to become a success story. More specifically, wide-scale investment in security, economic growth, health and infrastructure are necessary for Somalia's success since the current aim is to shift the focus of foreign aid from humanitarian assistance to</p>

	economic development to help get the poor and battered country on track.
2017 October	A double truck bombing in Mogadishu kills 350 people. Al-Shabaab is the main suspect.

UN INVOLVEMENT: RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Security Council Resolutions

1. Resolution 1744 adopted by the Security Council (SC) on 20th February 2007.

It was approved in order to establish the Somalia's AU Mission (AMISON) which is responsible for preserving the Interim Government (TFG), in a time limit of six months. Also, it was authorized to ensure that arms embargo on Somalia will be implemented.

2. Resolution 1772 adopted by the SC on 20th August 2007.

It was agreed that AMISOM would be extended for six months, while the Council decided to deal with the parties being a threat to the peace process in Somalia, AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government.

3. Resolution 1814 adopted by the SC on 15th May 2008.

The council agreed that the United Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the Somali United Nations country team would continue to support the peace process. It also calls for the creation of a constitution, from transitional federal institutions (TFI). increased support for transitional federal institutions (TFI) to develop a constitution and pave the way for elections in 2009.

4. Resolution 1851 adopted by the SC on 16th December 2008.

Authorized the use of force, in order to combat piracy off Somalia's coast.

5. Resolution 1872 adopted by the SC on 26th May 2009.

Calls for the support of all Somali parties for the Djibouti Peace Agreement.

6. Resolution 1950 adopted by the SC on 23rd November 2010.

Condemned piracy off the Somalia coast and called on regional agencies and states to help tackle the TFG problem.

7. Resolution 2002 (2011) adopted by the SC on 29th July 2011.

Calls for strong sanctions to be imposed on parties that threaten , are obstacles to humanitarian aid, and to the violation of arms and decides that sanctions will be imposed on parties threatening the stability, peace and security of Somalia, violating the international law in the country and being obstacles to humanitarian aid.

8. Resolution 2415 (2018)

Troop reduction was authorized

United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I)

In order to eliminate the humanitarian crisis and restore stability in Somalia, the UN decided to intervene. In order to oversee a cease fire and ensure the secure distribution of humanitarian assistance, the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I) was established.

United Task Force (UNITAF)

A U.S.-led multinational force, the United Task Force (UNITAF), replaced UNOSOM I in December 1992. UNITAF was allowed to use military force to create a stable atmosphere for humanitarian relief operations. Around 37,000 soldiers from more than 20 countries served in Somalia.

United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)

In March 1993, UNITAF was replaced by UNOSOM II. Its mission was the same: to restore stability and to ensure the protection of humanitarian relief efforts. Over 147 members of UNOSOM II were killed in Somalia during the mission, including 18 American soldiers in the October 1993 Battle of Mogadishu. Six months later, the American government replied by removing its armed forces from Somalia and so did the UN in 1995.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

2000 Somalia National Peace Conference

The Somalia National Peace Conference, also known as the Djibouti Conference, was a series of meetings that were held in Arta, Djibouti, from April 20 to May 5, 2000. This conference was attended by unarmed citizens: intellectuals, clan and religious leaders, as well

as members of the business community. What is notable about the conference is the declaration of Arta and the formation of the Transitional National Government (TNG).

Somali National Reconciliation Conference (SNRC)

The Somali National Reconciliation Conference took place in 2002 in order to reconcile the TNG with the enemies of the SRRC. This process eventually turned into the 6th Major Somali Reconciliation Conference held in Eldret, Kenya in October 2002 .

Nairobi Conference

It was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2004 with the aim of developing the transitional federal government. A document on reconciling the various issues proposed by the Somali delegates was signed by the main parties. The agreement proposed the establishment of federal transition and election bodies, which was followed by the opening of the transitional federal parliament in August 2004, the presidential elections in 2004, and finally a vote of confidence in the prime minister, and the establishment of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in early 2005.

Operation Ocean Shield

NATO developed Operation Ocean Shield in August 2008, which was planned to safeguard vessels moving through the Gulf of Aden and was responsible for safeguarding the region from potential threats.

European Union Naval Force ATALANTA (EU NAVFOR)

In December 2008, within the context of the European Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and in compliance with applicable United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) and International Law, the EU, concerned with the consequences of piracy originating in Somalia and armed robbery at sea off the Horn of Africa and in the Western Indian Ocean, launched the European Union Naval Force ATALANTA (EU NAVFOR).

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Solutions should be separated in two parts. Firstly, solutions related to security, politics and legislation and secondly, related to the humanitarian crisis.

Taking into consideration the fact that one of the most important issues is the one of piracy, terrorism solutions should focus on promoting safety and stability. First and foremost, there need to be strenuous efforts to form a stable government in Somalia. Political stability could be ensured if the election process was secured by developing a professional Police Service. Furthermore, Somalia's judicial system needs improvement due to the fact that pirates do not receive the punishment they deserve through a fair and organized trial. Therefore, it is more than expected that they repeat the crimes they committed in the past since they encounter no penalties. For this purpose, it is important to ensure that the members of the judicial system are not biased and that stricter punishments and legislation are implemented, where appropriate. Moreover, strengthening the rule of law and building the capacity of the justice system to prevent and prosecute crimes is a contributing factor in minimizing some of the major loopholes Somalia's legal system has. To strengthen the judicial system, laws in the legal framework should be prioritized and Justice Institutions should address key grievances and injustices of Somalis. In a more general view, it is important more Somalis have access to fair and affordable trials and, at the same time, enhanced oversight and accountability mechanisms should be developed. Generally, by ameliorating the legal system, both terrorism will be minimized but also crimes inside of the country would be better handled.

The political situation in Somalia should be also improved by urging the federal government and Somali regions to implement the Plan for Security and the Political Roadmap, particularly the constitutional review process, and monitor progress. AMISOM should also have a more active role by focusing on mentoring joint operations and Somali's security forces than training them. Local and foreign mediation should be further supported, notably by actors with leverage on one or more of the parties, such as the UAE and Ethiopia. As far as politics is concerned, relations between Puntland and Somaliland are important to be improved. Political representation by an electoral system should be promoted in order to achieve democratization. Finally the creation of a new constitution endorsed by all concerned parties is fundamental for the development of the country.

Moreover, Somalia finds difficulty in fighting and dealing with terrorism since it does not have an organized police guarding system. It should prepare its own police forces and coastguards in order to prevent possible attacks.

International cooperation should also be promoted in order for the multi-faceted crisis in Somalia to be alleviated. Task forces and missions among nations need to be encouraged. An example is the Combined Task Force 150/ 151. Also, the help of the UN bodies and the Security Council is of high importance in order to ensure security in the Gulf of Aden.

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