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JULIO**



PUCP
MUN²⁰₁₉

Study guide:

United Nations Security Council

“The situation in Somalia”

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Director's welcome letter

Welcome, Honourable delegates of the Security Council!

It is a pleasure for us to have you all in the preparation for the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú Model of United Nations. This committee will be a great challenge, indeed; however, it will also be a great experience that we expect you to enjoy. Before we go deeper into the Study guide, we will present ourselves:

My name is Jean Paul and I am a business and management student from Universidad Del Pacífico. I have been doing MUN for about one year, and this will be my first time as director. I do really enjoy Security Council and Crisis Modus Operandi due to the fact that is very dynamic and intense. Outside the MUN, I like to spend time reading economic and business books, and I also like to do rap freestyle. I love economical debates and that is why I spend many hours watching Youtube videos in which different parties explain the benefits and disadvantages of their economic plan. I hope to see you all and have a good time on PUCPMUN!

The United Nations Security Council

Membership

The Security Council is composed of 15 countries. Five of these members have permanent seats. These countries are: United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. This group of countries owe their permanent membership to their status as they were recognised victors of The Second World War. After WWII ended, the United Nations and its Security Council were created, largely with the aim of preventing such a large scale conflict from ever arising again. The remaining 10 countries on the Security Council are distributed on a regional basis, with membership terms of two years. Non-permanent members are elected by the UN General Assembly. Three non-permanent positions are accorded to the African regional bloc, one position to the Eastern European region, and two from the Asia-Pacific region, the Latin and Central American region and the Western European region, respectively. At present, these non-permanent members are: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru, Poland and South Africa. The Membership of the Security Council is regarded as highly prestigious because countries often expend considerable amount of political and financial assets to achieve their solutions. Under the charter of the United Nations, the Security Council is the only UN organ with the power to issue binding decisions, which all member states must agree to heed and to implement.

History

The United Nations Security Council was created after the Second World War with the main objective of maintaining the peace among the international community. It was established the 24 of October of 1945. The Security Council has existed alongside the other five organs of the United Nations (GA, ICJ, Secretariat, Trusteeship Council and EcoSoc). It must be said that, the UN is the successor of the League of Nations, which was created after the conclusion of the WWI and failed to accomplish main its goal: Maintain peace.

During the cold war, the Security Council was paralysed between the United States of America and the Soviet Union and their allies. This meant that the council had

no faculties to intervene in conflicts related to them. One of the most memorable actions of the Security Council was the control restoration of the State of Katanga to the Democratic Republic of Congo, by deploying the largest military force until that date (1964). Being said this, the Security Council would have problems to intervene in conflicts related to superpowers and would put its efforts in smaller conflicts. However, once the Cold War was over, the power of the UNSC began to grow. During the last decade of the 20th century, the tremendous power of the Security Council carried it to double its peacekeeping resolutions. Moreover, as it was explained before, countries invest a huge amount of financial assets, and for 2000, the peacekeeping budget from the UNSC had a considerable increase.

Now, the UNSC is focused on solving armed conflicts in war zones, by developing peacekeeping missions. Currently, there are 15 active peacekeeping missions, especially in Africa and the Middle East.

Responsibilities and sanctions

The United Nations Security Council is in charge of maintaining international peace and security, recommend methods of adjusting terms of settlement of disputes, formulate regulation systems for the global armament, take military action against an aggressor and exercise the trusteeship functions of UN in strategic areas. It also has de faculties to sanction countries that violate internal UN rules. Since 1966, The UNSC has established 30 sanctions regimes in Iraq, Somalia, Mali, and South Sudan and so on. Sanctions can take different forms. They can vary from economic and trade punishments, to arm embargoes.

Security Council at PUCPMUN 2019

As you may know, the Security Council works different from other committees. In this SC, you will be able to represent one of the members of the fifteen members, plus Somalia (Federal Government of Somalia, FGS). Definitely, you will have to debate the only topic which is "*The situation in Somalia*". Moreover, as it is assumable that Security Council has a crisis role, updates will be shown and explained during the debate, and we expect you to adapt and follow the plot with your proposals and arguments. In addition, the floor will be open for events that happen from the publication of this study guide to the first day of the conference.

The Situation in Somalia

The Federal Republic of Somalia is an African country that limits with Ethiopia, Yibuti and Kenia. It is situated in a geographic space called Horn of Africa. From the 18th to the conclusion of the 20th, there were British, French and Italian Colonies, in the territory that in 1960 will be called as Somalia. Somalia has faced continuous situations of crisis and conflict since the 1980s when the Cold War and regional tensions caused the escalation of international disputes in the Horn of Africa. But it was only until 1991 that Somalia received the status of “failed state” due to the disappearance of government institutions after the deposition of the socialist dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. Ever since, the UN and its Members have substantially assisted the remanent leadership of Somalia to develop strong institutions that can guarantee the end the humanitarian crisis and security in this geostrategically relevant area of the African continent.



In 1949, the United Nations decided to put the Italian government in charge of the management of Somalia. However, ten years later the scenario would change, and the independence of Somalia would be a reality, obligating the withdrawal of the Italian troops, the 1st of July of 1960. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke was the first individual to be in charge of the presidency of Somalia; nonetheless, nine years

later he would be killed because of the military coup. Since 1969, the Major General Siad Barre assumed the leadership of the country under the motto “socialism unites, tribalism divides”. Due to public investment in key public services, Somalia would have an enormous progress in economic, social and educational fields; in other words, they were living prosperous years. Regarding its political approach, Somalia had a strong relationship with the USSR. However, the first African country to ally with the Soviet Union discontinued the association when the USSR sided for Ethiopia, during the Somali offensive over the possession of the ethnically Somali Ogaden region. This made the country change its relationship more oriented to west. Years later, in 1990, an armed opposition group appeared and managed to dissolve the Somali State. Ideological differences in the tribes and clans were the trigger to begin with the separation and creation of Somaliland and Jubaland.

Somalia constitutes a unique case in UN peacekeeping operations because it does not show post-conflict operations. In contrast, The first UN mission was approved in 1992 during the peak of violence of the civil war after the fall of General Barre. Somalia fell into a state of anarchy as clans and subclans fought for the control of the territory causing a massive migration and the collapse of political, economical and social institutions. Through the S/RES/751, the UNSC established UNOSOM I, a UN mission with the goal of protecting the distribution of humanitarian aid and, thus, containing the crisis within the Somali borders at a cost of US\$43 Million (by March 1995). The U.S. conducted the Operation Restore Hope, according to S/RES/794 and took over all the UN activities “to secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia” under the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). UNITAF was reformed and renamed UNISOM II to expand operations to monitor a cease fire, expand disarmament efforts and maintaining control on heavy and small weapons, and to secure ports, airports and lines of communication to deliver humanitarian aid.

On the 5th of June 1993, 23 UNOSOM soldiers were killed in an attack by the Aidid faction (led by Mohamed Farrah Aidid). The U.S. led the Quick Reaction Force to hold of suspects of the June incident but lost 18 troops due to Aidid’s aggression. In consequence, the U.S. president Bill Clinton announced the complete withdrawal of forces from Somalia. UNOSOM II cost US\$ 1.6 Billion and ended in 1995 due to difficulties to achieve substantial compromise from parties on the field.

In 2000, Somalia would have a transient government for a 3 year period thanks to the Somalia National Peace Conference. For the first time, Human rights and freedom of speech would be guaranteed, and also independency. Segregation of power was also proposed, and this reduced its abusive coercive use. Before 2006, the Council of Islamic Courts took control of Mogadishu, and since then, a confrontation would have started. Ethiopia gave support to Somalia to battle the Islamic Forces, and at the end, the Somali government and the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, which was a group formed by the Islamic Courts Union to battle the Ethiopian forces, reached an agreement to build united government.

Issues to be addressed

Security

Al-Shabab, which means “the youth” in Arabic, is a Jihadist group that was born in the radical wing of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU). The 2006 Ethiopian military intervention in Somalia routed the ICU and sent its leaders into exile, but a hard core of al-Shabab fighters and commanders remained in the country to continue the fight. Since then, they have steadily emerged as the most powerful and effective armed faction on the ground, especially in southern Somalia.



Al-Shabab strives to impose a strict version of Sharia law onto Somali governance. neighbouring countries as Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Burundi have repeatedly entered and intervened in Somalia in the name of creating peace and fighting this jihadist group. Al-Shabab has claimed responsibility for severe attacks using car bombs, gunfire within the country and beyond its borders, including attacks in Kenya and Uganda.

The group used to control parts of south and central Somalia, but since 2007, A coalition of the African Union, US forces and Somalian government troops are fighting against al-Shabaab and related groups and fending them off. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISON) succeeded in taking back Mogadishu from al-Shabab control in November 2007. In 2013, the UNSC authorized the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), which under mandate in S/RES/2103 would focus on governance, security and the organization of the 2016 general elections.

The Somali president Mohamed Abdullahi, who was democratically elected and put into office in February 2017, made declaring war on al-Shabaab one of his first activities in office. However, before taking part in the struggle against the militant network, he gave them 60 days of reprieve, in which any individual from al-Shabaab wishing to surrender would be offered business, instruction and preparing. AlShabaab turned down the offer quickly, and nobody from the gathering actually surrendered.

Al-Shabab committed serious abuses, including forcibly recruiting children and adults; arbitrary executions, notably of those it accused of spying for the government and foreign forces; and extorting “taxes” through threats. Al-Shabab attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure using improvised explosive devices, suicide bombings, and shellings in Mogadishu resulted in hundreds of civilian deaths and injuries.



Al-Shabab continues to prohibit most nongovernmental organizations and all UN agencies from working in areas under its control. The group continued to blockade government-controlled towns and attacked civilians who broke the blockades, destroying goods and vehicles. One of their recent operations was a car bomb

attack in the Somali capital in June of this year in which at least eight people were killed , the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres condemned the actions of Al-Shabab. According to USA, EU, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, this is indeed a terrorist group.

In addition, piracy on the Somali coast has been a threat to international shipping and fishing since the civil war. They have been operating in the Gulf of Aden, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, for several years, prompting world powers to send their navies to safeguard international trade. Several international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization and the World Food Program have expressed great concern in the reappearance of piracy in Somalia.

According to the World Bank in 2013, Somali pirates who roam the waters of the Horn of Africa cost the world economy \$ 18 billion a year. Today these figures have not decreased despite the measures taken by the international community.

The Security Council had also addressed the piracy issue, in 2008 they allowed countries to send warships to Somalia's territorial waters to tackle pirates. And in 2018 the UNSC adopted Resolution 2442, authorizing 12-Month Extension for International Naval Forces Fighting Piracy off Somali Coast.



Challenges in the territorial administration

Created in 1960 from European colonies, Somalia collapsed into anarchy following the overthrow of the regime of President Siad Barre in 1991. In November, the most intense fighting since January broke out in the capital, Mogadishu, between two factions.

The territory of Somaliland declared their unilateral independence from Somalia in 1991 without obtaining international recognition. Since then several disputes for territory had taken place, these violent acts make that the international community focus their attention on Somalia again. On 24 April 1992, in response to a recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council adopted resolution 751, by which it decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) to restore order and safeguard relief supplies. As expected in a territory with a large variety of ethnic groups, different clans and ethnic groups began to self-proclaim independent from Somalia. However, these claims were ignored. Until 1998 when Puntland declares autonomy from Somalia and disputes over territory and autonomy began to surface again. Unlike the secessionist region of Somaliland to its west, Puntland had not tried to obtain international recognition as a separate nation.



Governance

With a score of 10/100, Somalia holds the last place (of 180 countries) in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2018. Corruption is especially detrimental for UN operations in Somalia and for the country's capacity

to generate economic growth, maintain the rule of law and become independent from foreign aid. Somalia is not a signatory nor has ratified UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Thus, it does not participate from the UNCAC's review mechanism, which remains the most reliable way through which the UN and its Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) can participate in the assistance of a UN Member vis-à-vis transparency. However, the Federal Government of Somalia has failed to create the National Anti-Corruption Commission conceived in the country's constitution.

Along with corruption, the FGS faces difficulties to deliver quality public services to most of the territory. Thus, most of the country remains disconnected to the main government as it is focused on not losing strategic strongholds. No substantial economic development will occur until good quality public services are enabled to the population. Additionally, the opportunity for Somalia to benefit from its highly-skilled citizens living abroad by offering Somali refugees a safe return would not be possible if there is not a generalized perception that services will be offered in addition to security. The FGS should by all means consolidate an institutional portfolio that allows all parts of the economy to work in an efficient and profitable way, otherwise Somalia will prolong its dependency to foreign aid.

Previous UN actions

Despite the turmoil that ensued after the overthrow of President Siad Barre, the UN continued its humanitarian efforts in Somalia and, by March 1991, was fully engaged in that country. Over the following months, the volatile security situation forced the UN on several occasions to temporarily withdraw its personnel from the country, but it continued its humanitarian activities to the fullest extent possible, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In 1992, the Security Council called to an arms embargo on the country in resolution 733. This was followed up in resolution 751 with the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I), which start their mandate from April 1992 to March 1993. During the mandate of UNOSOM I important resolutions as the S/RES/746 S/RES/767, S/RES/775 and S/RES/814 were adopted by the council. This was followed up with UNOSOM II, which ran until Given that the

faction leaders had not complied with the 1993 and 1994 agreements, the Security Council extended UNOSOM for a final period. It urged factions to enact a ceasefire and form a Government of national unity. As no further progress was made, UNOSOM withdrew in March 1995. Both peacekeeping missions served primarily to ensure humanitarian aid and reduce risk to the civilian population, thus being far less active in their mandate than the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) , which directly involved itself in the conflict. The security council had also support AMISOM through various resolutions, being the most recent the resolution 2472 which extend their mandate and authorizes troop reduction

Al Qaeda and Al-Shabaab both are listed in the UN terrorist sanctions list. Both of them remain directly and indirectly involved in terrorist and extremist activities in and around the region and have a strong involvement in the Somali conflict.

Block Position

Within the council, it is clear that each country wants to tackle the problem of terrorism, violence, piracy and the territorial disputes in different edges. However, the path each of the blocks want to take can differ. As it was mentioned before, countries within the council have to manage budgets and financial assets to support certain missions and programs. A fraction of the council believes that financial and military help have to be reduced because they think Somalia has the faculties and responsibilities to manage its own problems more independently; and, another fraction thinks that the support must be held due to the fact that there are still many problems unsolved, and that the situation per se is delicate. Ergo, the major discussion in the terrorism and conflict solutions lies in the decision of reducing the direct support for Somalia, and in the dilemma of the increasing independence and responsibility for problem solving of Somalia. It is a must to highlight that Somalia is trying to improve its government structure, and also, taking relevant measures to overcome the violent terrorism that has become a medullary issue for the development of this country.

Being said this, the blocks within the debate will have to discuss whether the military and financial support must be held or reduced. Moreover, other forms of solutions are also valid. Trying to reach a consensus, with the previous dilemma, is the aim of this Security Council. Some countries may be reluctant to continue with

the expenditure, and the other will be worried for the lack of help. It's also important to highlight the true vision of Somalia's situation and to evaluate if is valid to argue that the country is able to manage, with less help, its own problems, or if its situation is sensible.

QARMAs

How can the Security Council provide further multidimensional assistance to ensure Somalia self-sufficiency? Should the UNSOM's mandate expand to generate a more comprehensive approach on the crisis? If so, which concrete reforms should be included?

How could the FGS be more efficiently assisted on the structural reform required to achieve robust capacity development? Should current mechanisms include more control? Or should the mechanisms avoid delays caused by bureaucracy?

Should the UN and its Security Council keep investing in Somalia without seeing substantial actions and commitment by the FGS regarding corruption and transparency? Or should it put in the agenda as a requirement to continue assistance to the country?

Is Somalia's judiciary in conditions to process efficiently and lawfully members of terrorist organizations and other criminals such as human traffickers and pirates? If not, how can the UNSC assess better the law and law enforcement institution in Somalia to achieve results?

Should al-Shabab and other terrorists be judged under an international Ad-Hoc court? If so, what would be the composition of that court? What role would the FGS take during this process?

Should the UN keep pursuing to maintain self-determination principle towards Somalia during this process? Or should the UNSC increase the pressure on the FGS to deliver faster on UN-issued recommendations?

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