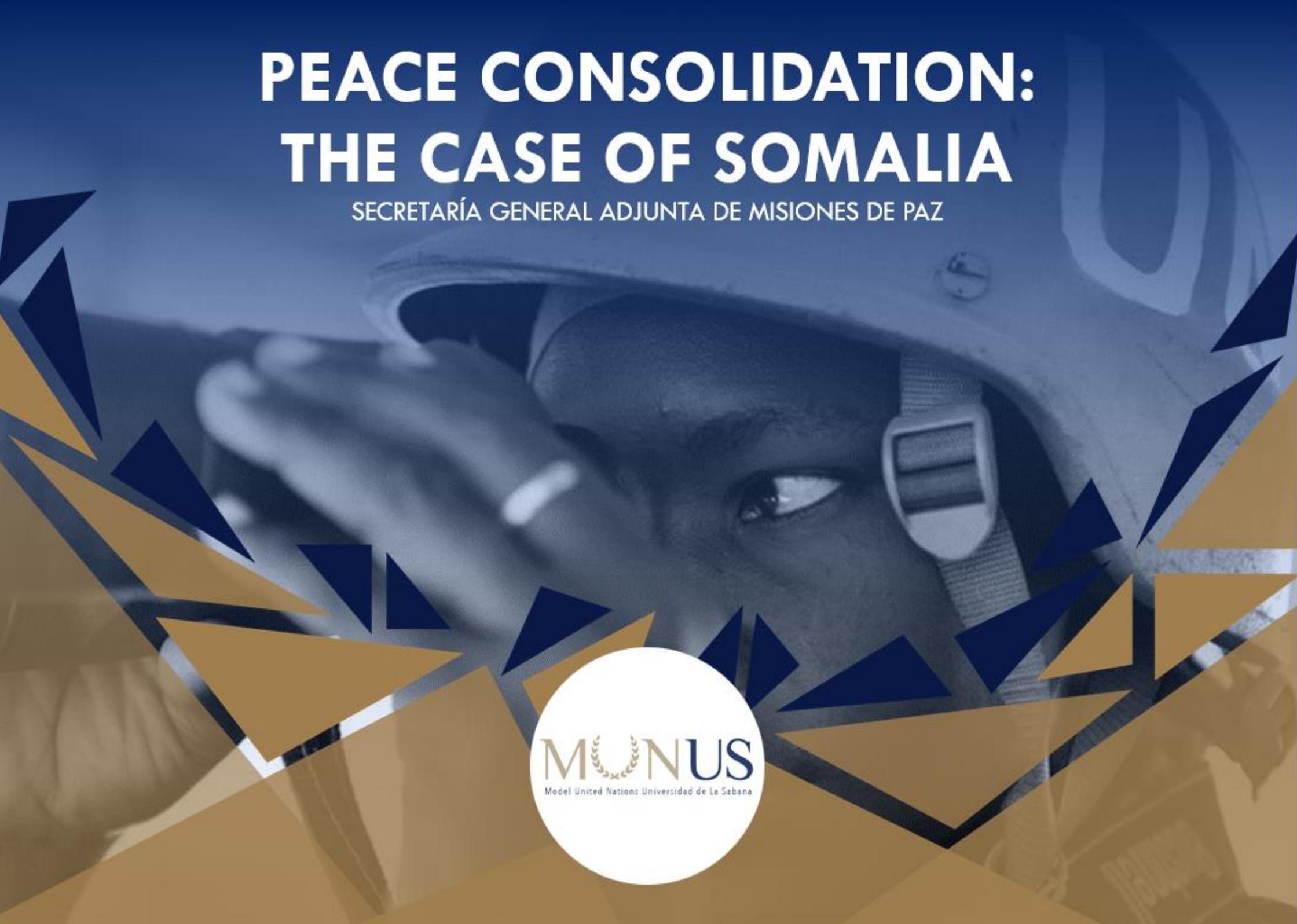


PEACE CONSOLIDATION: THE CASE OF SOMALIA

SECRETARÍA GENERAL ADJUNTA DE MISIONES DE PAZ



MUNUS
Model United Nations Universidad de La Sabana

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1. PEACE CONSOLIDATION, THE CASE OF SOMALIA

Greetings Delegates,

My name is Valentina Salazar and I will be a chair member for the committee of Peace Missions in Somalia in this edition of MUNUS. By the time this letter reaches you, I will be studying my first semester of economics at the National University of Colombia. MUN's have always been a passion for me and I hope to continue this beautiful trip until I basically can't continue. My first experience was MUNUR in its 2017 edition and since then I have fallen in love with every new date with a MUN.

My name is Juan Manuel Rojas Cardona, I am 19 years old and a Law student at Externado University in Colombia. As one of the members of the Dais, I encourage every single one of you into giving your full potential and prepare yourselves for the unexpected. Also, you shall remember the whole time that we, as your Dais, are here as a tool in order to obtain your best performance and the best development inside the commission.

As a chair, we hope to find passionate delegates to resolve the issues raised, to form an academic and in-depth debate, to highlight in lobby, to applaud the resolutions, to investigate the issue, to work to resolve the crisis and deeply love every action they take in order to defend their designated policy. Also, we hope you enjoy this committee and give the best of yourselves to consolidate great memories based on a great experience: MUNUS 2019.

Do not hesitate to contact us in any case of doubt or inquiry! See you soon!

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2. PEACE CONSOLIDATION, THE CASE OF SOMALIA

Multilateral peace operations are an important component of our strategy. From traditional peacekeeping to the implementation of peace, multilateral peace operations are sometimes the best way to prevent, contain or resolve conflicts that might otherwise be much more costly and deadly.

-President of National Security Strategy, July 1994

The Peace Missions have been a fundamental tool of the Security Council, for the maintenance, construction and consolidation of peace in various regions. Since 1986 Somalia has been experiencing a civil war which is responsible of approximately 300,000 and 500,000 victims, as well as more than 1.1 million displaced (UCPD, 2013). The civil war is affected by a multiplicity of factors and actors, which reduce the possibility of exercising peace consolidation through inertia. Due to these reasons, the United Nations Security Council has the responsibility of taking actions and contribute to peace through, possibly a Peace Mission in the Somali territory.

3. INTRODUCTION

A Peace Mission can be understood as the arrangements consistent efforts for the control, eradication or alleviation of inter or intra-states conflicts that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, are deployed by the Security Council in exercise of the prerogatives that are conferred to it.

UN peacekeeping helps countries overcome the hard road that separates conflict and peace. We have unique virtues, including legitimacy, sharing responsibilities and the ability to deploy troops and police forces around the world, which are integrated with civilian peacekeepers to address a series of established mandates by the Security Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations (United Nations, Maintenance of Peace, 2019).

In this sense, Peacekeeping Missions and Operations lie in the exercise of Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter, since they deal with the peaceful settlement of disputes and the interference of the Council in case of threats to international peace and security. For the most part, the Peace Missions involve the exercise of "peacekeeping" in so far as it is intended to collaborate with the countries in transition from conflict, to the establishment of a stable and lasting peace. However, to better understand its operation, it is necessary to consider the pillars by which it is governed:

1. Consent of the parties.
2. Impartiality.
3. No use of force, except in cases of legitimate defense and defense of the mandate.

A Peace Mission is usually planned with certain aspects that can determine its success, among them are: the determination of fundamental objectives, the cost of implementation and the location. In this sense, it is necessary that the proposal of the committee has the same content (established in the general guide of the Peace Missions Under Secretary General). Nevertheless, it is important to understand the types of Peace Missions that can be established. These terms are also defined in the general document of the undersecretary.

4. DEVELOPEMENT

Somalia entered a civil war after the Siad Barre government was overthrown in 1991. This situation was mainly triggered by government actions that aim to attack certain rebel groups through the Somali armed forces. This period of history is known as the Somali rebellion (CIA, 2011). In addition to the state of anarchy in the country, several rebel groups began the fight for control of it, causing wars that ended up affecting the civilian

population. At this moment the most influential terrorist groups are Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabaab and ISIL (Garowe, 2015). According to the USCIRF, these not only exercise great power over the territory, but have also been decisive in the current configuration of the actors of the same. For example, Al-Shabaab was a promoter of opposition to the occupation of the Ethiopian army in Somalia (leaving an African Union peacekeeping force poorly equipped to assist the troops of the Transitional Federal Government) and gradually exercised control of key cities and ports in southern Somalia. Currently, the group focuses on Baidoa. (2009)

However, although the country was under a notorious domination of power, the situation was relatively sustainable for the civilian population. Gradually, when the population was affected by the lack of fishing, the excessive pollution of their oceans and the lack of food the social and political context of the committee became unbearable, contributing to the formations of groups outside the law that were called by the international community as "The Pirates of Somalia" (Sabahi, 2014).

Summed to the prior, the Somali population is divided in five large clans (Fayanas, 2014):

- The Hawiya representing 25% of the population and occupy the northern and central parts of southwestern Ethiopia and northern Kenya.
- The Ishaak making up for 23% of the population and occupy the former colony of British Somalia, known as Somaliland. This group acts as a State within the State, although it is not internationally recognized.
- The darod representing 20%, being located in Puntland, place where the legend locates the ancient kingdom of Shaba and in a piece of Somaliland.
- The clan of the Rahanwein that only suppose 18% of the population, being located in the center and south of the country, in the vicinity of Djibouti and also in a piece of Somaliland.
- The last clan is the smallest, that of the digil representing 3% of the population with the Bantu, who are the descendants of freed slaves during Italian colonialism, which they call loona aaraan, which translated means "no one is crying for they".

5. HISTORICAL RECOUNT

With regard to peacekeeping records, three main points must be addressed: The implementation of the first peace mission (UNOSOM I), the authorization of UNITAF and the implementation of the second peace mission (UNOSOM II).

5.1 Implementation of the UNOSOM I mission

On April 24 - 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 751 (1992), which establishes UNOSOM I. The Council requested the Secretary-General to deploy immediately 50 unarmed but uniformed military observers of the United Nations and to continue consultations with the parties in Mogadishu. Said consultations lasted around two months.

On June 23, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the two main factions in Mogadishu had agreed to the deployment of the unarmed observers. The observers, from Austria, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco and Zimbabwe, served under the supervision of the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier General Imtiaz Shaheen of Pakistan.

Meanwhile, conditions within Somalia continued to deteriorate for the vast majority of its population. The Secretary General stated that "the desperate and complex situation in Somalia will require energetic and sustained

efforts on the part of the international community to break the cycle of violence and hunger". While the United Nations could support the process, only the Somalis could solve it definitively (UNDPI, 1997).

5.2 Unified Task Force (UNITAF)

On December 3, 1992, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 794 (1992). The Council welcomed the offer of the United States to help create a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid in Somalia and authorized, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the use of "all necessary means" to do so (UNDPI, 1997).

5.3 Implementation of the UNOSOM II mission

The Secretary General recommended that the military operations of UNOSOM II be carried out in four phases:

1. The transition of operational control of UNITAF.
2. The effective deployment and consolidation of operational control of the United Nations throughout Somalia border regions.
3. The reduction of military activity of UNOSOM II, and assistance to civil authorities in the exercise of greater responsibility.

4. The redistribution or reduction of the strength of UNOSOM II.

By May 4, 1993, budgetary, administrative and military control of the operation was transferred from UNITAF to UNOSOM II. The Secretary-General had appointed Admiral Jonathan Howe (Ret.) (United States) as his new Special Representative for Somalia as of 9 March 1993. The Secretary-General appointed Lieutenant General Çevik Bir of Turkey as Commander of the Force of UNOSOM II (UNDPI, 1997).

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEACE MISSION

Considering the civil war context of Somalia, the committee needs to consider that the United Nations have the willingness of lighten, reduce or eradicate the conflict. To achieve this means, delegates will have the power to carry individual or collective actions through the directives system established in the general guide of the undersecretary. Nevertheless, if both the committee and the Security Council wishes to do so, a Peace Mission (in any of its types) can be established in Somalia. In case the decision is made, here are the necessary steps to construct it: first, delegates must, from their capacities, identify the weaknesses and strengths

of the planning and implementation of the previous missions (UNOSOM I and UNOSOM II). It is advisable to address aspects such as headquarters, duration, cash, low expenses, functions, and scope. Once the diagnosis is made, the delegates are encouraged to plan the Peace Mission from start.

Requirement #1: Diagnosis of past Missions

Having done the diagnosis of past missions, it is necessary to establish what type of mission can be made. There are three types: Peacebuilding, Peacekeeping or Peace-enforcement. Once the type of Peace Mission is specified, it can be planned with specificity understanding the nature of each type. In this way, the development of a Peace Mission must adapt to the characteristics of one of the three types defined in the Capstone Doctrine.

Requirement #2: Ask for the approval of the Security Council

The justification of why it is necessary to make a Peace Mission must be sent to the Security Council for approval. If the Mission is approved, is the task of the committee to begin the designs necessary for the implementation on the ground of the Mission. If the Mission isn't approved, the committee must take the feedback of the council and make

the necessary reforms under the specifications given by the Security Council.

Requirement #3: Design of the Mission

If the mission is accepted, it will be important to establish the specific characteristics of the Peace Mission as well as the pertinent recommendations for its implementation. Among these we could find sub-missions or reduced actions that permeate the mission landscape. A good example of this is UNITAF. For the establishment, it will be necessary to specify: the main and secondary actors, the way in which these actors will be carried out, the duration, the objectives, the implementation mechanisms, the cash, the total cost, location and other relevant specifications.

It must be clear how the implementation of the Mission will contribute to bring peace in the region, and how the mission will deal with the presence of terrorist groups, poverty, underdevelopment and separatism.

7. QARMAS

1. What kind of peace mission would be established in Somali territory?
2. What particularities should have a Peace Mission in Somalia for it to be effective?

3. What aspects failed in previous Missions? Why did those aspects fail in previous missions?
4. What would be the differentiating element of this Mission with respect to the previous ones?
5. What is the main objective of the Mission to be established?
6. How will the Mission deal with the presence of terrorist groups?

8. GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What is the conflict of interest within the Somali territory?
2. How do the different parties involved in the problems of the region relate to border disputes such as Somaliland?
3. What political, economic and social processes have been important in shaping the current situation in Somalia?
4. What are the interests of your character and how does that affect the Peace Mission?
5. From the Peace Mission, how can a Social and Democratic Rule of Law be structured in Somalia?

6. How can your character collaborate in the Peace Mission to strengthen peace and structure democratic institutions in Somalia?

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