

XXIV

TECMUN Jr.

Security Council

Outline of the Security Council

“Created in 1960 from a former British protectorate and an Italian colony, Somalia collapsed into anarchy following the overthrow of the military regime of President Siad Barre in 1991.[...]

As rival warlords tore the country apart into clan-based fiefdoms, an internationally-backed unity government formed in 2000 struggled to establish control, and the two relatively peaceful northern regions of Somaliland and Puntland effectively broke away.[...]

Since 2012, when a new internationally-backed government was installed, Somalia has been inching towards stability, but the new authorities still face a challenge from Al-Qaeda-aligned Al-Shabab insurgents. [...]” (BBC News, 2016)

Topic A

Procedures to eradicate terrorist movements of the extremist group Harakat al-Shabaab al-Muyahidin in the Republic of Somalia.

Background of the conflict

After the assassination of Somalia's 2nd president Abdirashid Ali Shermarke in 1969, the Somali military forces carried out a *coup d'état* and gained total control over the office. The Supreme Revolutionary Council (hereinafter referred to as SRC) was created and assumed power over Somalia, under the control of Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, the third president of Somalia. During the same month, members of the former government were arrested, political parties were banned, the parliament and the Supreme Court got dissolved, and the constitution was suspended. In July 1976, President Barre dissolved the SRC and established the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (hereinafter referred to as SRSP) as one-party government inspired on scientific socialism and Islamic tenets, for its administration to be completely communist.

President Barre's time in power was characterized by oppressive dictatorial rule. At the second half of 1970's, Barre's government introduced a series of National Security Laws, in which it was permitted to the Barre's National Security Service to arrest and detain without a trial anyone who spoke against the government or was suspected of carrying out any acts that were considered "against the independence, unity or security of the State"; severe punishment was obligatory for anyone accused of such acts.

Outbreak of the conflict

President Barre met a series of revolts, marches and domestic resistance from part of the Majeerteen, Hawiye, and Isaaq clans during the end of the 1970s. In order to deal with them, President Barre ordered his elite unit, the Red Berets, to take violent measures against the previously mentioned clans. It was estimated that, during that decade, more than 7,000 residents of the Majeerteen and Isaaq clans were killed by the government forces. Also, a large number of Majeerteen and Isaaq women got raped by members of another Barre's governmental elite unit, called the Victory Pioneers.

In 1979, the president Barre decided to dissolve the SRSP and created the Supreme Revolutionary Council, which was much more totalitarian than the SRPS. The same year a new constitution was promulgated by virtue of the People's Assembly elections. However, Barre's Socialist Party continued to govern. Due to this, the Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police, and Territorial Army (hereinafter referred to as Dreg), which was the government that ruled Ethiopia at that time, encouraged the Somalis to reveal against the

Barre's government. The Africa Watch Committee¹ estimated that approximately 50,000 to 60,000 people were killed from 1988 to 1989.

In 1990, as Barre's government became increasingly authoritarian and the government-rebel fight intensified, Aden Abdullah Osman Daar, Somalia's first President and about 100 other Somali politicians signed a proclamation defending reconciliation. Since that, many different rebel groups started to emerge against Barre's dictatorship.

The Conflict

The Somali National Movement² (hereinafter referred to as SNM) succeeded in the overthrow of several government outposts in northern and southern Somalia. By December 1990, the United Somali Congress³ (hereinafter referred to as USC) had taken control over almost all cities and villages surrounding Mogadishu including it. Barre's long-standing government finally collapsed in 1991 under the pressure of the opposition forces.

The fight for influence in the country emerged among the rebel groups; irregular regional forces, clan militias and other rebel groups declined to cooperate with the USC, as each one attempted to exert authority in the territory. In March of the same year, Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo, SNM's former leader, proposed a new power-sharing transitional government scheme between the SNM and USC that didn't work out.

In the south, armed factions led by USC commanders General Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed differed as each of them attempted to take over the capital. The USC was now divided into two factions: Aidid forces and Mahdi forces. During the Burao conference of April–May of the same year, the SNM proclaimed independence for the northwest region under the name Somaliland and elected Abdirahman Ahmed Ali Tuur as president.

The United Nations Operation in Somalia I (hereinafter referred to as UNOSOM I) was the first part of a United Nations sponsored effort to provide, facilitate, and secure humanitarian relief in Somalia, as well as to monitor the first UN-brokered ceasefire. The operation was established in April of 1992 and ran until its duties were assumed by the UNITAF mission in December 1992.

¹ International non-governmental organization that carry out research and assistance on human rights in Africa.

² Rebel group founded by Isaaq members to protect the clan's interests.

³ Somali paramilitary organization formed in 1993.

Security Council resolutions (733, 746) and diplomatic visits eventually helped impose a ceasefire between the two key factions, signed at the end of March 1992. These efforts were aided by other international bodies, such as the Organization for African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

After the United Nations intervention, the confrontations between local forces got less intense and violent together with the fighting between Aidid forces and Mahdi forces until 1996, when the United Somali Congress/Somali Salvation Alliance was established. In August of the same year, the elected leader of the previously mentioned alliance, Mohamed Farah Aidid, died.

In 1998, a civilian constitutional conference took place in the town of Garowe. The conference was formed by area's political elite, members of the business community, intellectuals and other civil society representatives. After 3 months, the autonomous Puntland State of Somalia was officially declared as an autonomous in the northeastern Somalia, centered on Garoowe in the Nugal province. Unlike Somaliland, Puntland does not seek its independence from Somalia.

During the Somalia National Peace Conference in 2000, the Transitional National Government (TNG) was opposed as the central government of Somalia by the Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council (SRRC). Four years later, the TNG gave rise to the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) which became Somalia's internationally recognized government. With the rise of the TFG, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed was elected as the new Somalia's President. At first, Ethiopia's forces didn't recognize the TFG government, which led to very tense relations between the Ethiopian government and the new Somali government, characterized by denials and counter-accusations on both sides.

Al-Shabaab in Somalia

By the end of 2005, security in Somalia had not yet reached stability. As a consequence, the president Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed enlisted soldiers from his own country and, after the Ethiopian-Somali relations got calm, requested the help of the Ethiopian military forces in order to train the new military troops. In June of the same year, Ethiopian military forces entered the Somali territory, followed by the creation of the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism (hereinafter referred to as ARPCT), which also provided military aid to the Somali force. These developments alarmed the Islamic Courts Union (hereinafter referred to as ICU) and other individuals in south and central Somalia.

In June of the 2006 the ICU captured Mogadishu and expanded their power through several regions of southern and central Somalia, assisted militarily by Eritrea. Reconciliation meetings were held by the TFG and the ICU, but all of them were unsuccessful. Hardline Islamists gained power within the ICU, prompting fears of a Talibanization of the movement. In Mogadishu, natives belonging to the same clan as the ICU got resentful because of their loss. Discontent and distrust spread through southern and central Somalia. Former members of the ARPCT, the ones forming part of the most conservative and radical part and the veterans who had fought and defeated the secular Mogadishu faction, were the ones to found a new terrorist group, called Harakat al-Shabaab al-Muyahidin, during the second half of 2006. With a power struggle between the Somali internal forces and the Ethiopian invasion, many Somali Muslims became drawn to the cause of Al Shabaab, drawing force from numbers they began a quest conquering South Somali territories and eventually gaining their place as the strongest terrorist group in Somalia, gathering a strong militant force of around 7,000 soldiers.

Al-Shabaab afterwards launched a wave of attacks against the TFG and Ethiopian troops. The allied forces in return mounted a heavy-handed response. The Human Rights Watch⁴ declared that all of the belligerent groups were responsible for the outspread of laws of war violations in Somalia, as innocent civilians were caught in the curtain of fire. Insurgents deployed militants and opened fire in heavily populated areas, launched mortar rounds from residential areas and targeted public and private individuals for assassination and violence. Not only the Al-Shabaab forces had a violent role in the insurgent movements, but the Ethiopian forces were similarly reported to have indiscriminately fired mortars, rockets and artillery shells into densely populated areas, failed to efficaciously warn civilians in combat zones, impeded relief efforts, plundered and looted properties, and in some instances shot and executed civilians; all this while the TFG forces played a weak and secondary role to the Ethiopian troops.

In March of 2007, the African Union approved the formation of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), just after the arms embargo on Somalia was amended to allow states to supply weapons to the TFG's security forces in February of the same year. The AMISOM was created with the purpose to facilitate the re-constitution of Somalia's security forces. It began to adopt a low-key negotiating profile with key actors and established a small areas of protection.

⁴ International non-governmental organization that carries out research and advocacy on human rights.

From 2008 onwards

During the rest of 2007 and all 2008, Al-Shabaab continued scoring military victories and gaining territory. By the second half of 2008, Al-Shabaab had captured the city of Baidoa. On May 1st, 2008, the United States of America intervened in Somalia and carried out an airstrike on Dhusamareb, which was followed with another airstrike on the border town of the city of Doble on May 3th.

Between May and June of 2008, a peace conference took place in Djibouti between representatives of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government and the Alliance for the Liberation of Somalia. The conference ended in June 9th of 2008 with signed an 11-point peace agreement that searched for "the cessation of all armed confrontation" across Somalia. The peace agreement called for a 90-day ceasefire and set a withdrawal agenda for the Ethiopian troops protecting the TFG.

After the withdrawal of the Ethiopian forces and an arm embargo, the national security force was difficult to restore due to the lack of funding and human resources; president Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed decided to deploy thousands of armed forces from Puntland to Mogadishu in order to assist the battle against insurgent elements in the southern part of the country.

During a speech in December 29th of 2008, President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed expressed regret at failing to end the country's seventeen-year conflict, and because of that, he renounced to his position as the President of Somalia. In January of 2009 a new coalition government was formed; the parliament expanded to 550 and Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, was elected as Somalia's President. Shortly afterwards, Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, was assigned as the nation's new Prime Minister.

A month after the election of president Sharif, another terrorist group was created in order to fight the new government of Sharif Ahmed: Hizbi Islam. As it was created, the new group declared war on the new government of Sharif Ahmed and the AU peacekeepers.

On 7 May, resident Sharif declared state of emergency in the country when a brutal combat between al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam against the TFG in Mogadishu took place, leaving thousands of people displaced and hundreds dead or injured. There were new rounds of fighting through the rest of 2009. In early 2010, heavy fight broke out between Al-Shabaab and Hizbi Islam.

On July of 2010 Al-Shabaab members attacked a Kenyan border patrol in Liboi, Lagdera border; Kenya was now directly involved in the conflict against Al-Shabaab. Fire between the two sides continued, with a result of the deaths of 2 militia and the wounding of one Kenyan officer. The fighting continued between the two militia groups in the neighbouring town of Doble, Somalia. In December of the same year, Hizbi Islam surrender to Al-Shabaab and the organization was disbanded.

During all 2011 many battles between Insurgent groups-Al-Shabbab and TFG-AMISOM took place, leaving thousands of dead, injured and displaced Somalis. In October 2011 Operation Linda Nchi, which is a coordinated military operation between the Kenya Defence Force and the Somali military against Al-Shabaab in southern Somalia, began. In early June 2012, Kenyan forces started to be officially part of AMISOM. According to Augustine Mahiga, an UN Special Representative for Somalia, by November of 2012 around 85 percent of the disputed territory in south and central Somalia was under the government's force control.

Belligerents and territories

Harakat Al-Shabaab Al-Muyahidin

Al Shabaab's objective is to create an Islamic State throughout all the horn of Africa and the surrounding countries, dominated areas by this terrorist organization advert strict enforcement of the Sharia law, child labour and incorporation of children to the armed forces, coal traffic and severe physical punishments for not following the strict dressing and behaving policies. Its current leader stands to be Ahmed Umar. On April of 2015, at least 147 people died as a result of an attack by Al-Shabaab against the university campus in Garissa, northeastern Kenya. On January of 2016, Al Shabaab killed over 120 AMISOM soldiers during an attack to Kenyan-run AMISOM base in El Adde Somalia. Then, Al Shabaab recaptured the town of Marka, and in March of the same year took control of the port of Gard in Puntland territory. Nowadays, Al-Shabaab controls many territories of southern and central Somalia.

Khatumo State

Khatumo State is an autonomous state in northern Somalia created in 2012 by Somali civilian representatives and by members of the Northern Somali Unionist Movement (NSUM); Khatumo State is not recognized by the international community and has a population approximate of 300,000 people. As reported by to the NSUM, Khatumo State's main objective is the promotion of harmony, peace and integrity among all Somali people. Khatumo State nowadays plays a neutral role in the Somali conflict.

Federal Government of Somalia

On August 20th of 2012, TFG's interim mandate came to an end and the Federal Parliament of Somalia was formed, preceded by the Federal Government of Somalia, the first permanent central government in the country since the beginning of the civil war. On September 10th of 2012, elections in the parliament took place and Hassan Sheikh Mohamud got elected as the current President of Somalia. The territory under its control covers most of the southern and central Somalia, except for the territories controlled by Al-Shabaab.

African Union Mission in Somalia

Since its establishment in January of 2007, AMISOM's purpose has been to support Somali government, implement the national security, train the Somali security forces and fights side by side with the Federal Government of Somalia forces in their fight against Al-Shabaab; all in order to consolidate a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Despite the strong role that it plays along with the federal government of Somalia as procurator of peace in Somalia, since 2011, targeted killings of civilians have been constantly taking place in territory controlled by AMISOM, Somalia's government and other foreign forces. TFG forces (now Federal Government ones) and allied militias have committed a range of abuses against displaced people in Mogadishu, including rape, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and the stealing of goods from internally displaced person's camps.

Somaliland

Lies in northwestern Somalia, on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden. In early 1991, local authorities, led by the SNM, declared independence from Somalia and reinstated the borders of the former short-lived independent State of Somaliland. The territory has been governed by democratically elected governments that seek international recognition as the Government of the Republic of Somaliland.

Somaliland enters into legal contracts, like oil-exploration licences with foreign corporations, and it engages in diplomatic operations with the United Nations, the Arab League, the European Union and nations such as the United Kingdom, United States of America and Denmark. But it has yet to receive official recognition from a single foreign government in the years since it declared independence in 1991. To the outside world, it is an autonomous region of Somalia, subject to the Somali Federal Government (SFG) in Mogadishu. Many fear that the apparent creation of a new state in the region, would lead to the

balkanisation of Somalia along clan lines, while simultaneously reigniting old regional tensions.

Puntland

Autonomous-state centered on Garoowe in the Nugal province in northeastern Somalia. It has Puntland does not seek outright independence from Somalia. Puntland is a part of the Federal State of Somalia. As such, the region seeks the unity of the Somalis and adheres to a federal system of government.

Latest Actions

The United National Development Program for Somalia spends about \$50 million each year, though these funds are not related to military aid. Instead these are used in programs, such as Employment Generation for Early Recovery (EGER). As of October 2010, the U.S. State Department noted the United States directly obligated over \$229 million to support AMISOM, and paid for other UN assistance programs in the conflict.

In January 2013, the U.S. announced that it was set to exchange diplomatic notes with the new central government of Somalia, re-establishing official ties with the country for the first time in twenty years. According to the Department of State, the decision was made in recognition of the significant progress that the Somali authorities had achieved on both the political and war fronts. The move is expected to grant the Somali government access to new sources of development funds from American agencies as well as international bodies like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, facilitating the ongoing reconstruction process.

The United Kingdom is also involved in combating Islamist terrorists in Somalia, since 2009, members of the Special Air Service and the Special Reconnaissance Regiment have been deployed to conduct counter-terrorist operations against Islamist terrorists in Somalia.

The Security Council in Somalia

Since the start of the Somali civil war, the United Nations Security Council has been present and taking measures to reduce and eradicate threats to international and national peace in Somalia, among them are the creation of UNSOM and the creation of AMISOM

Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved United Nations Security Council Resolution 2093 during its 6 March 2013 meeting to suspend the 21-year arms embargo on Somalia. The endorsement officially lifts the purchase ban on light

weapons for a provisional period of one year, but retains certain restrictions on the procurement of heavy arms.

The 27th of May, 2016 the Security Council Council adopted resolution 2289, in which a short technical rollover of AMISOM was authorized until 8 July. This rollover has allowed Council members time to assess the results of their 17-22 May Somalia-focused visiting mission to the Horn of Africa and the possible implications for the AMISOM mandate.

In resolution 2158 of May 29th, the Council renewed the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for a period of one year and changed the Secretary-General's reporting cycle from 90 days to 120 days. On June 4th, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos briefed Council members in consultations regarding the critical humanitarian situation in Somalia. Poor weather, conflict-related factors and a lack of funding for humanitarian assistance have caused early-warning indicators of an impending famine similar to three years ago.

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Glossary

A

Airstrike: an attack made by aircraft.

C

Coup d'état: Noun, French: blow of state.

O

Overwhelm: verb, defeat completely.

T

Trusteeship: Noun, means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general.

Talibanization: term coined following the rise of the Taliban movement referring to the process where other religious groups or movements come to follow or imitate the strict practices of the Taliban.

W

Withdrawal: remove or take away (something) from a particular place or position

Topic B

Procedures to eradicate terrorist movements of the extremist group Harakat al-Shabaab al-Muyahidin in the Republic of Somalia.

Outline

Since the beginning of the Libyan Civil war in 2011, the territory of the State of Libya has been divided into different parts, all of them fighting against each other searching for the control of more territory, creating it a fractional conflict.

Since 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (hereinafter referred as ISIL) have taken control over many parts in Libya and have been recruiting other smaller Islamic militia groups. Nowadays Libya is facing a complete vulnerability to the ISIL Libya's branch due to the governmental instability. Although the Security Council has signed in 2015 the Libyan Political Agreement (in which the new legitimate Libyan government, the Government of National Accord, was established) searching for the governmental stability, bellicose actions continue devastating the Libyan population.

Background of the country

In December 1951, Idris of Libya, a chief of the Senussi Muslim order, established the independence of the United Kingdom of Libya as a sovereign state and proclaimed himself as the King of the new country. After almost 20 years of rule, in September 1st of 1969 a *coup d'état* took place in Libya by a group of Libyan Army officers under the leadership of a Libyan revolutionary called Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi. During the *coup*, Gaddafi's Free Officers occupied airports, radio stations, police quarters, government offices and the Berka camps in Benghazi, while Omar Meheisha, one officer part of Gaddafi's forces, occupied Tripoli camps and Jalloud seized the city's anti-aircraft batteries. Gaddafi's forces met no serious resistance, and applied little violence against the monarchists; due to its bloodless nature, Gaddafi's *coup* was labelled as the "White Revolution".

After the removal of the monarchical government, Gaddafi proclaimed an end to the "reactionary and corrupt" regime, the stench of which has sickened and horrified us all, declared the foundation of the Libyan Arab Republic and proclaimed himself as the *facto* leader of the state. A 12 member central committee of the Free Officers was created calling themselves the Revolutionary Command Council (hereinafter referred as RCC). The council, headed by Gaddafi, became the government of the new republic.

Background of the conflict

As soon as Gaddafi took control over the country, he initiated the widespread of change in the socio-economic and political nature of Libya; he affirmed that the revolution meant "freedom, socialism and unity", and during the course of the following years he enforced actions in order

to accomplish this. In June of 1973, Gaddafi created a political ideology as a basis for the Popular Revolution. This ideology rejected Western capitalism as well as Eastern bloc communism's atheism, acclaimed nationalism as a growing force and encouraged the creation of a pan-Arab state which would lead the Islamic and Third Worlds against imperialism.

In 1975 "The Green Book" was published and widely distributed both inside and outside their country. The Green Book contained the political principles of Libyan socialism followed by the governor and which represented the entire ideology of the dictatorship in that moment; it rejected modern liberal democracy based on electing representatives as well as capitalism. Radical reforms led to discontent; civilian attacks occurred and led to the RCC's official abolition in March 1977.

Outbreak of the conflict: First Libyan Civil War

After four decades of Gaddafi's dictatorship, a revolution inspired by Egypt and Tunisia's Arab Spring movements took place on February 2nd of 2011; the First Libyan Civil War was official. Several movements against the Gaddafi government by groups of hundreds of civilians began to take place in the city of Benghazi. The movements were counter-attacked by Gaddafi's forces with violent air attacks and declared war to his people, which led the Security Council to approve all measures to protect Libyan civilians.

The Council also imposed a no-fly zone on Libyan territory and started immediate investigations upon the dictator and his inner circle's crimes. Many people were injured and several revolutionary diplomats got arrested. NATO's Supreme Allied Commander James G. Stavridis stated that intelligence reports suggested "flickers" of al-Qaeda activity were present among the rebels. After many meetings between revolutionary representatives and world leaders, the 27th of the same month the National Transitional Council (hereinafter referred as NTC) was established with the purpose of acting as "the political face of the revolution", headed by Mustafa Abdul-Jalil. That same day, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant against Gaddafi and his entourage.

Gaddafi was expelled from power on August 20th of the same year during the fall of Tripoli, held by the rebel forces, although pockets of resistance held by forces loyal to Gaddafi's government held out for another two months. By October 20th, the fall of all last remaining cities under the control of pro-Gaddafi forces was official; the capture of the city of Sirte culminated with the killing of Gaddafi and marked the end of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regime.

After the overthrow of Gaddafi's dictatorship, violence arose between various militia groups and the new state security forces. The combatants included guerrillas, Islamists and militias who fought against Gaddafi but refused to surrender their weapons to the military forces of the new government in order to continue their political role as "guardians of the revolution". Some of the biggest and best-armed militias were affiliated to Islamist groups forming political parties. Before the official end of hostilities between loyalist and opposition forces, there were reports of desultory confrontations between rival militias.

On 8 August 2012, the NTC formally transferred power to the General National Congress (hereinafter referred as GNC). The GNC, unlike the NTC, was elected in the first parliamentary elections by popular vote and counted with 200 seats, as opposed to the NTC which only counted with 33 members, with an eventual increase of 18 places. After its foundation, the NTC created the Libyan National Army as the national military force of Libya due to the dissolution of the previous national army.

The Conflict

During the second half of 2012, Islamic extremist groups, related to al-Qaeda, took advantage of the conflict between forces loyal to the outgoing GNC and the new parliament to gain control of several coastal cities, followed by eventual skirmishes and violent crimes. On September 11th of 2012, a popular outcry against the remaining semi-legal militias was promoted when Islamist forces attacked the US consulate in Benghazi, killing the US ambassador and three more people, which resulted in protesters assaulting many Islamist militia bases. A large-scale government clampdown followed on non-government sanctioned militias, with the Libyan Army arresting several illegal militia's headquarters and ordering them to disperse violence.

In the same year, former president of the GNC, Nouri Abusahmain, founded the Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (hereinafter referred as LROR). This armed group promoted the relations between the GNC and the Islamist groups who were committing plenty of civil crimes and riots, especially in the city of Benghazi. Due to this, the Islamist groups gained more power in Benghazi and Sirte. The LROR was classified as a terrorist organization and as the main net of corruption in the country.

On May 16, 2014, Khalifa Haftar, the leader of the Libyan National Army, launched the Operation Dignity in the city of Benghazi in order to drive out all Islamist forces from the Libyan territory and the New GNC from Tripoli. All this escalated in the Second Libyan Civil

War. The same day, Haftar's forces assaulted Islamist militia groups in Benghazi and the prosecution of extreme Islamist opponents extended quickly to other states reaching Tripoli. After taking control of the parliamentary building, they called for the dissolution of the GNC, claiming that a big part its members were directly related to Islamist extremists and it had been disturbing the political peace since the creation of the LROR. The offensive to the GNC by Operation Dignity was a direct coup to the legislative body.

June 25th of 2014 was the date for new elections. The Transitional Government decided to form a new caretaker government and called elections for independent deputies. This new Council of Deputies (also referred as the House of Representatives or Tobruk Government) would replace the GNC. Islamists were defeated, but rejected the results of the election. They accused the new Council of Deputies parliament of being dominated by supporters of the former dictator, and they continued to support the old GNC after the Council officially replaced it on August 4th of 2014.

The conflict escalated on July 13th of the same year, when Tripoli's Islamists and Misratan militias launched Operation Libya Dawn to seize Tripoli International Airport. Members of the GNC, who had rejected the June election, reconvened as a new General National Congress and voted themselves as replacement of the newly elected Council of Deputies, with Tripoli as their political capital. In addition, during October, clashes between Tuareg and Tebu tribal militias repeatedly erupted in Ubari. The Tebu tribes were affiliated with the government of the Council of Deputies in East Libya.

The Supreme Court in Tripoli, dominated by the new GNC, declared the Council of Deputies dissolved on November 6th. The Council of Deputies rejected this ruling. On January 16th of 2015, the Operation Dignity and Operation Libya Dawn factions agreed on a ceasefire. The country was then led by two separate governments, with Tripoli and Misrata controlled by forces loyal to Libya Dawn and the new GNC in Tripoli, while the international community recognized the Congress of Deputies government as the official Libyan government. By June of the same year, the clashes between Tuaregs and Tebu tribes reached Sebha, forcing hundreds of families to flee their homes. Five months later, a ceasefire agreement was signed in Doha by Tebu and Tuareg representatives.

On December 17th of 2015, the United Nations Security Council unanimously endorsed the Libyan Political Agreement, in which the establishment of the Government of National Accord (hereinafter referred as GNA) as an interim government for Libya took place. The

agreement welcomed the formation of a Presidency Council for Libya and recognized that the Government of National Accord is the sole legitimate government of Libya.

On March 30th, 2016, the UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) arrived in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. The group of Libyan lawmakers, led by Fayeze al-Sarraj, had previously been based in Tunisia. On April 7th, the rival Tripoli-based National Salvation government, or former the General National Congress (GNC), rejected the GNA's transition, contradicting its earlier acceptance of the new government taking over.

Belligerents and territories

Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries

The Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries is a military coalition established in Benghazi. The members of this group include Islamist and jihadist militias such as Ansar al-Sharia, Libya Shield 1, and several other groups. The force was created in June 2014 due to the anti-Islamist Operation Dignity and the defeat of Islamist candidates in the 2014 Council of Deputies election. Afraid of being sidelined and defeated, several Islamist brigades united, allowing them to limit the success of Haftar's Operation Dignity, before allowing the Islamist groups to push back against the opposition forces allied to Haftar's forces.

The council claimed it had taken over Barrack 319 the 14th of July in 2014, which is one of the biggest army barracks in eastern Libya. By the end of the same month, they had already taken control of more than five other barracks in Benghazi, including the headquarters of the Al-Saiqa Special Forces unit. On 31 July 2014, the council claimed to have had taken over Benghazi, however, it lost control of much of the city to the Libyan National Army during the following months. Nowadays, the Council has control over some territory in the cities of Derna and Benghazi, of which shares with ISIL's forces.

Council of Deputies and the Libyan National Army

Since the "Libyan Political Agreement" took place on December 17th of 2015, the Council of Deputies continued existing to be also known as the High Council of State to act as a legislature and an advisory body formed with members nominated by the New General National Congress. The current chairman is Aguila Saleh Issa and its current deputy presidents are Imhemed Shaib and Ahmed Huma. The House of Representatives extends its power as the Tobruk-base government. The whole authority of this legislature actor is under the control of the Egyptian-

aligned, self-described anti-Islamist general Khalifa Haftar, who leads the Libyan National Army (Also referred as LNA)

Its main ally is the Libyan National Army, which is the national armed force of Libya, comprising the ground army, the air force and the navy. the Libyan National Army is loyal to the internationally recognized government in Tobruk. It therefore fights against Libya Dawn, the Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries and the Islamic State in Libya. Nowadays, more than half of the Libyan territory is under the Tobruk-based government control.

Tuareg Forces

Tuareg militias of Ghat are an ethnic Tuareg tribal militia, operating and controlling southwestern Libya, specifically in Fezzan (mainly Ghat District) with an Berberist ideology . Most of the militia members come from the district of Ghat, which has a Tuareg-majority population. Gradually, Tuareg forces expanded their control through neighboring districts.

The Libyan Tuaregs are supported by Tuaregs of Mali and other groups like Ahmed al-Ansari or the Misratan Libyan Dawn forces. Tuareg militias are identified as one of the main five forces in the Libyan Civil War. Due to renewed tensions in the city of Ubari, a commando of the Hasawna tribe was sent to Ubari in early February of 2016 with a mandate to end ongoing clashes between Libya's Tebu and Tuareg ethnic groups. Its main opponent is the Operation Dignity coalition.

Government of National Accord and allies

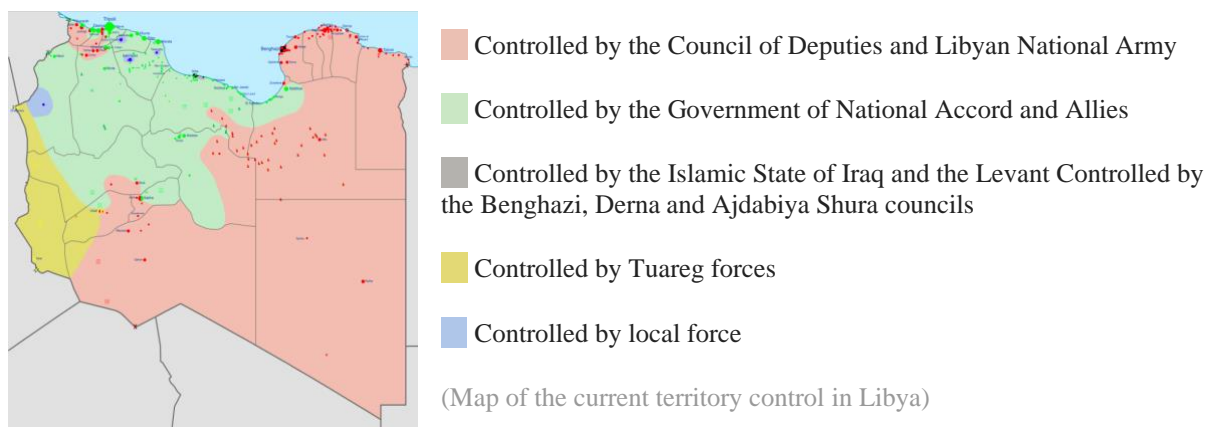
The Government of National Accord (GNA) is an interim government for Libya that was formed under the terms of the Libyan Political Agreement that is presided by the Presidential Council (Also known as PC), which at the time functions as the head of state and selects the members of the GNA. The Presidential Council is a legislative body formed under the terms of the Libyan political Agreement located in the Abu Sittah navy base. The PC is headed by Fayeaz al-Sarraj –a former member of the house of Representatives.

The GNA should be endorsed by the House of Representatives, which approves members of the GNA and some of its members have repeatedly reported being stopped from voting and threatened by members hostile to the GNA. For this reason, at the time of writing, the House of Representatives has still not voted on the government. Its main allies are Libya Shield Force, which is an armed organization formed in 2012 out of anti-Gaddafi armed groups, and Petroleum Facilities Guard (PFG). In 22th of July, 2016 The Government of National Accord (GNA) of Libya is planning to build a new 'unity army' to stem conflict between rival militias in the country.

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

Also called Tandhim ad-Dawla (the Organization of the State) by Libyans, ISIL now has control over the central Mediterranean coast of Libya around the city of Sirte. It has carried out attacks in all major Libyan cities, including the capital Tripoli. ISIL also has a presence in other parts of Libya, such as Derna, Benghazi and Sabratha, although it has suffered significant setbacks in all three cities since the beginning of the year.

ISIL's main objective is to consolidate a single worldwide caliphate, abolishing national and ideological boundaries. Ruling the caliphate by a single and supreme sharia law, which controls all thoughts and behaviours of its devotees as a lifestyle and moral guide. Also, the eradication of the current forms of government in the countries they are planning to annex to their empire, and all of the Hebrew community in the Middle East.



Security Council in Libya

Since the beginning of the First Libyan Civil War, the United Nations Support Mission for Libya (hereinafter referred as UNSMIL) was established in the UN Security Council 2009 resolution as a special political mission. The mission was created due to the request of the Libyan authorities following six months of armed conflict to support the country's new transitional authorities in their post-conflict efforts. All UN activities for the Libyan people are guided by the principle of national ownership.

UNSMIL, under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) was mandated for an initial period of three months. The Security Council, in its Resolution 2022 (December 2011), expanded the Mission's mandate for another three months thereafter. The mandate was further modified when the Security Council extended the Mission for 12 more months in Resolution 2040 (12 March 2012). On 14 March 2014, Resolution 2144 extended the mandate for an additional 12 months.

The Mission is overseen by the United Nations' Department of Political Affairs, which provides guidance and operational assistance. UNSMIL has its headquarters in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, with offices in Benghazi and Sabha.

UNSMIL has substantive staff in political affairs, human rights, transitional justice, mine action, demobilization, development, women empowerment, public information and communication, as well as support services staff. There are 205 national and international staff members in UNSMIL (January 2013).

Latest actions

Strongly condemning attacks on medical personnel in conflict situations today, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution 2286 demanding an end to impunity for those responsible and respect for international law on the part of all warring parties on May 30th of 2016.

On June 14th of the current year, Security Council today authorized Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya believed to be in violation of the embargo in the resolution 2292, all in an effort to implement the arms embargo imposed on Libya.

The Security Council adopted resolution 2298 June 22th, in which Member States are authorized to acquire, control, transport, transfer and destroy chemical weapons identified by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in Libya to ensure that the country's stockpile was eliminated in the "soonest and safest" manner.

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Glossary

B

Bellicose: Demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight.

C

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

F

Facto: Latin for "of fact," meaning "in reality."

Flicker: Make small, quick movements; flutter rapidly.

S

Sidelined: Removed from the center of activity or attention; place in a less influential position.

Socialism: A political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.