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# **Somalia as a failed State**

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## **Abstract**

The State crisis in Somalia has extended for almost three decades, it is a conflict affected by many facts like total government negligence, struggles to gain power, the inability of international organizations to provide an end to the conflict and a population without the resources needed to act against the reality that are facing.

The following work seeks to analyze the main variables that affected Somalia and led it to become a Failed State, as well as the consequences generated by the humanitarian, political and economic crisis that has arisen in this country, but from an international context, which includes both its diplomatic relations with other countries, such as trade in the Horn of Africa area. In addition, the operations of different organizations and countries in Somalia will be explored, such as the operations of the United Nations, the African Union and the Atalanta operation, exploring the actions and results of each one.

Through the analysis of different scientific articles and research related to this subject, it has been possible to collect fundamental data for the development of this work, managing to establish solid arguments to expand and answer each of the initial questions related to the situation in Somalia during the last 30 years.

**Keywords:** Somalia, Al Shabab, Modern piracy, Failed State, Aid and international interventions.

## **Resumen**

La crisis estatal en Somalia se ha extendido por casi tres décadas, un conflicto caracterizado por una total negligencia gubernamental, luchas por obtener el poder, incapacidad de los organismos internacionales para proporcionar un fin al conflicto y una población sin recursos suficientes para actuar frente a su realidad.

En el siguiente trabajo se busca analizar las principales variables que llevaron a Somalia a convertirse en un Estado Fallido, así como las consecuencias que ha generado la crisis humanitaria, política y económica en un contexto internacional, el cual abarca tanto sus relaciones diplomáticas con los demás países como el comercio en la zona del Cuerno de África. Igualmente se exploran las intervenciones que tuvieron diferentes organismos y países en Somalia, tales como las operaciones de las Naciones Unidas, la Unión Africana y la operación Atalanta, indagando en las acciones y resultados de cada una.

Mediante el análisis de diferentes artículos científicos e investigaciones relativas al tema, se han logrado recopilar datos fundamentales para el desarrollo del presente trabajo, logrando establecer argumentos sólidos para ampliar y dar respuesta a cada uno de los cuestionamientos iniciales relativos a la situación de Somalia durante los últimos 30 años.

**Palabras Clave:** Somalia, Al Shabab, Piratería moderna, Estado fallido, Ayudas e intervenciones internacionales.

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## **Introduction**

The following research project is based on the approach of Somalia as a Failed State, analyzing its past, its present and projecting its future in relation to maritime piracy, initially developed on its coasts and its expansion across the Indian Ocean, along with its causes and determinants in each one of the analyzed temporal stages. It will be studied The economic and social variables of the country, their actions at sea and what has been the proposed solution of Somalia abroad and of other international countries / entities towards Somalia for the control and reduction of piracy and maritime safety.

In the State of the art, scientific articles from different entities and universities are reviewed, and the Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies is taken as a great reference in information for its informative and critical opinion with reports such as that of Mónica Chinchilla Adell that explains the figure of trinity policy related to Somalia and the hatred, violence, passions in relation to the people which it modifies according to the States due to its applicability or its analysis bulletins worldwide, as is the analysis developed by Pilar Requena del Río, which speaks about the hope that the country has for its current situation, the emergence of armed groups and operations for the control of these groups and the eradication of piracy.

The information of articles such as the one from the spanish Carlos Martín Peralta would be validated, which highlights the importance of the Horn of Africa for Spain both economically and socially since Spain is one of the nations most committed to ending piracy in the Indian Ocean in which it has deployed multiple troops and taken control of operations carried out at sea.

To complement, 10 different articles will be analyzed in the development of the State of the art where the different topics that will be analyzed throughout the investigation will be covered, such as its beginnings and triggers of civil conflicts in Somalia, its auditors and the attempts of the different international organizations for the control of the area and the

assistance to the affected communities that extends beyond Somalia and reaches other countries such as Oman, Kenya and Tanzania.

This research is proposed with the objective of making the Somali situation in depth within the country's internal and international context, which led to the collapse of the State and its border countries. The development of the maritime zone of the African Horn due to its strategic location in the foreign trade of the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean and its humanitarian aid and military actions.

The method used in this research project is deductive since for this a framework of theory is developed in which articles and data related to both the Islamic State, as well as to the terrorist groups and to the general theory of the failed State are expressed which relates to Somali reality, this being the key point in which the proposed research will take place.

The economy and security in Somalia after the government of Siad Barre has fallen to the point of entering into crisis and becoming a failed State which fails to have control over itself which does not guarantee stability in humanitarian rights to its population so it is necessary interventions of organizations and external countries for their State control and piracy, these have been successful over time reducing pirate activity in the horn of Africa to low levels representing an improvement in the area and a first step for State recovery.

The research project is mainly developed in three chapters where the different objectives set out are specified, as a start the internal information of Somalia is analyzed as its economic, social and political aspects where the beginning of the State crisis is thoroughly specified and that the caused. Statistical reviews of the economic and social data of Somalia are analyzed, such as GDP, unemployment, trade balance, industry, population, migration and others in order to delve deeper into the current situation of the country and statistics year by year till today, associating it with the factors that occurred in each one of these years.

Subsequent to this is the chapter in which it seeks to give a greater relationship between the armed groups created in Somalia such as Al Shabab along with some of its attacks and international groups such as Al Qaeda and its consequences throughout the Horn of Africa and the internal division of the country into regions such as Somaliland and Puntland which have not been recognized internationally for which they are part of the same State, despite having characteristics of differentiation between the other parts of the State in matters of security and independent currency. That is why it is important to know the emergence of this armed group and how it has evolved to reach the point of catching from fishing boats to oil tankers, how they finance and are allowed to enter the key points on the Somali coasts for planning the attacks.

As a third and final chapter, we study some of the aid and interventions that Somalia and the Indian Ocean have received, in general for piracy and international trade security, beginning with the interventions of the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM), the UN, the United States of America, AMISOM, Operation Atalanta among others, in which specific data of their attacks are analyzed and that have affected both the area, how these entities have operated and if they have finally been beneficial or not for the security in the Horn of Africa.

# 1. Project formulation

## 1.1 State of the art

In this research project referring to Somalia as a failed State, the analysis of different articles and investigations concerning this country will be carried out, in which we will be able to show the effects that the political instability has caused in the State, the reason for these events, how it has affected the other parties involved, both regional and international, and identify solid bases and arguments for the development of the investigation, understanding the different aspects that led the country to become a failed State and international efforts to end its crisis and internal conflict.

The first article entitled as: Is there a hope for Somalia? (Requena, 2014), analyzes the beginnings of Al-Shabaab (“Youth”), which is a jihadist terrorist group originated in 2006 and ally of Al-Qaeda. The article indicates that between 2011 and 2012, progress was made in the control of the State and the reduction of Al-Shabaab's power in the country, thanks to the intervention of Somali soldiers supported by troops of the African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM).

Despite these efforts, this group still has several territories of the country under its control, especially rural sites, where the military presence of the State is almost nil. Additionally, the illegal export of charcoal has allowed them to finance a large part of their operations.

It is needed to highlight some other operations that have been carried out for the stabilization of Somalia, such as:

- EUNAVFOR, known as Operation Atalanta, in which maritime forces patrolled the Indian Ocean several years ago to counter piracy and other illegal activities.

- The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), carried out from April 1992 to March 1993, which sought to provide humanitarian aid in the country, had a large participation and a high cost, but it was not possible to stop the crisis of the Somali State.
- Finally, it is important to mention the European Union military training mission for Somalia (EUTM Somalia) that began in 2014. “Through training, guidance and advice, the armies of the Member States are contributing to the efforts from the country and the international community to achieve long-term security and a better future for all Somalis.” (Requena, 2014, pág. 8)

Among the findings of the Requena investigation, it is highlighted that although some of these interventions have had favorable results, they have not been sufficient to find a long-term solution to the internal conflict in Somalia, highlighting the need to continue with the support of the community international to apply measures in all the weak aspects to the interior of the country, which allows a stable and sustainable development.

The investigation is concise in the presentation of the facts, the information is complete and complements to it can be evidenced from reliable sources, in the same way possible solutions are presented that can be of great help for the development of the work. The collection of information is organized with a clear structure and allows to identify causes and consequences of certain specific events that marked the country.

A second article analyzed in the State of the art, focuses on the research carried out in Somalia and the Horn of Africa at the crossroads (Martín-Peralta, 2013). In the first instance they talk about the geostrategic importance of the horn, there are several reasons why this is important for Europe, the first reason is its maritime traffic door situation between the Western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, due to the construction of the canal Suez, it shows the importance of this channel and the great fall that suffered this route, which is of great importance for countries like Spain for the exchange of oil with Asia and the great tuna fishing that is in this area. This article also shows Somalia as the key to a deeply unstable region, at this point they talk about the conflicts and wars that were

generated by the layout of the borders at the time of decolonization of each country and how these conflicts led to Somalia to have a great drought and famine in the 90s and how these factors affect the stability of the country, factors such as corruption, lack of democracy, lack of human rights, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons, slow development and poverty. It is important to mention that Africa has the first countries in the ranking of Failed States published annually by the Foreign Policy magazine, with Somalia at the head, because of internal wars and the world conflict that is piracy in the horn of Africa.

Another issue addressed in this article is about the help Somalia has received from global organizations and the creation of some to make Africa a safer and more viable continent for world trade. The European Union is helping the continent with these efforts through the political and diplomatic field, through the structuring of a State, the laws and fundamentally with the support to the regions of the State that comply with the necessary political structure, another of the great aids under development, which the European Union is making is an economic loan for the development facility through the European Development Fund (EDF), also with humanitarian aid to the horn of Africa, since these present severe malnutrition and droughts in this territory.

At the end of the document, they present solutions for Somalia that are of the utmost importance and “establish five priority areas: create democratic and responsible political structures; contribute to conflict prevention and resolution; mitigate security threats emanating from the region; promote economic growth; and support regional economic cooperation” (Martín-Peralta, 2013, pág. 10), and how this can help Somalia to end its failed State, it also mentions how Spain can help the State stability of the Horn of Africa in order to increase trade in this area that was previously very important and today has lost much prominence in world trade due to piracy and conflicts in the area.

This article allows us to conclude that despite the efforts made it has not been possible to generate stability in the country. The European continent is the most benefited with the solution of these conflicts, however, it is due to the search for own charities that have intervened in the Horn of Africa and no solution has been generated and even African conflicts continue to affect trade in the region.

In this investigation it was shown that the information is clear and very substantial for the realization of a study, since they reveal several important facts in the horn of Africa and how these led Somalia to be a failed State for the world. Possible solutions to the conflicts in Somalia are also proposed in order to generate a stable State for the world and give security to trade through the Suez Canal.

In the third article: "SOMALIA: Radiography of a fragile State. The existential crisis of the Somali State (II)" it is able to appreciate the different interventions through which the State of Somalia has gone through more than 25 years of civil war in which the absence of the State has been seen, confrontations within the State and regional generating a fracturing State calling it a "fragile State", which has caused a loss of physical control of the territory. (Cobo, 2014)

Chained to the aforementioned, it was possible to identify the security problems that the Somali State is going through and the one that tops this list is piracy in the Gulf of Anden, which has generated many reputational and commercial problems, not only to Somalia but to the other countries in the area where there were difficulties for western countries in the trade routes of both cargo and oil, for this reason Operation Atalanta and Operation Ocean Shield by NATO were implemented.

The other two security problems are due to the migration and trafficking of people in which they traveled a lot through the State of Libya for their crossings to the European zone and the terrorist groups Al Shabab or La Juventud and Al Qaeda in 2007.

For the year 2006 the invasion of Ethiopia in Somalia develops and the terrorist group La Juventud was born, which presented a strong destabilization of the State, to the point that the entire southern and central part of the country had dominated. Given this situation, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is deployed seeking control of Somali territory, this caused civil strife and even left the State more weakened and with a large number of deaths and human rights violations. Despite this it cannot be denied that the mission has also had some good results, in 2011 they managed to take control of the capital, Mogadishu, from Al-Shabab.



At the border, Kenya was trying to prevent Al-Shabab's actions from spreading its territory, so in October 2011 it launched the Linda Nchi operation in southern Somalia, but it was more complicated than they thought and were forced to join to AMISOM.

In 2014, Al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Godane fell with the help of US forces, this added to the efforts of other international groups caused the group to weaken, which improved the sense of security in the country. Even so, the group continues to have a presence in various parts of the country.

The crisis in Somalia has created "a situation conducive to the development of international terrorism," strong actions and strategies are needed, both locally and internationally, to ensure a long-term solution to the conflict.

The following article analyzed for the State of the art is Security and Development: The intervention of the European Union in Somalia (Ferro, 2016), in which the aid provided by the European Union (EU), which includes military interventions and financial aids, and then analyze the contributions and effects that these strategies had on aspects such as security and the development of Somalia and what were the positive and negative points that they had.

In 1991, the overthrow of President Siad Barré led Somalia to chaos, the lack of a stable government and the struggles for power led the country to become a failed State and other problems such as corruption, terrorism and piracy finished plunging him in a deep crisis; This has resulted in millions of people exiled from the country, displaced from their homes trying to flee from violence and insecurity.

The objective of EU interventions is to carry out numerous actions to improve mainly the security and development of Somalia, but also aspects such as the promotion of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights, this intervention in various fields is what has been called "comprehensive approach".

The EU is involved in three specific operations in Somalia, the first is EUNAVFOR Atalanta 2008, which focuses on the fight against piracy in the Horn of Africa, this mission has had good results and have been greatly reduced the attacks from the pirates in the area.

The second operation, EUTM Somalia 2010, is a mission to train the Somali National Army (NSA) and, finally, EUCAP Nestor 2012, which is focused on the construction and strengthening of capacities in 5 countries of the Horn of the regions of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, in order to improve maritime safety, in 2016 it was decided to focus the mission in Somalia and was renamed EUCAP Somalia. The EU has provided training and equipment to the country and contributed to the fight against smuggling and piracy.

Regarding financial aids, the EU supports the “Project for the Defense of Critical Maritime Routes” and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the latter being “the most significant example of the financial assistance provided by the EU to third parties”, the EU is responsible for the remuneration of AMISOM troops and has contributed a high amount of money to the fight against Al-Shabaab. These grants are made through the Peace Support Fund for Africa (PSF), which belongs to the European Development Fund (EDF).

Thanks to these actions and aids mentioned, undeniable improvements in the country's situation and security in the Indian Ocean have been achieved, however, these achievements are very fragile and Somalia is not stable enough to preserve these long-term results. In addition, the continuity of Al-Shabaab's activity makes it very difficult to create conditions for the country to emerge from the poverty and vulnerability that characterizes it. The article concludes that the deficiencies are based on the lack of coordination by the European Union and the other actors in the conflict, which are both the Somali army and the federal government.

The following article discusses theories in which they explain the situation in Somalia regarding piracy and the factors that make this happen in this country, such as its location in the horn of Africa, the civil war in the State, they have a important commercial route near which they take advantage to protect Somalia from the crisis, an absence of government and the years where piracy was the biggest furor.

Multiple ideas of the Prussian general Karl von Clausewitz can be appreciated in order to give an explanation through theories that lead Somalia to be in its situation such as "War forms a trinity", where three specific points are metaphorically detailed right to what each of these represents, the trinity is, hatred, violence, passions and this related to the people.

Based on the idea of the trinity, the idea develops and its applicability to the case of Somalia and in all three aspects it fits precisely but differently since it cannot be followed to the letter by the historical basis of each country; being the pirates the main protagonist, in this article they are presented as political actors.

Although pirates are considered as non-State actors they have a great implication in the social and political context of the country, since they have found them motivating to be so since a part of the population has come to define them as the Robin Hood since based on these practices many families have survived the economic situation of the country.

One of the political and economic motivators to continue piracy is that there are areas that benefit more from this than from anything else and some of the ports are dominated by Al Shabab which is an al-Qaeda allied group, both of them have an economic force that allows them to develop and continue doing their terrorist acts.

For the year 2010-2011 Somali pirates were booming so much that they came to take approximately USD 155 million in each of the years giving them a strong role in the international economy since they were increasingly organized to the point of forming a hierarchy , improve their armaments and fleets, which threatened trade between Asia and Europe because of their geographical position. (Adell, 2017)

It is concluded that, despite the years, theories of the nineteenth century, such as Clausewitz, remain valid and applicable, as was done in the article in question, the idea of pirates as political actors and their motivations of the environment that lead them to this. As predictions develop the idea that the operation NATO Atalanta and the Ocean Shield against terrorist activities generate a constant cooperation in search of a common objective in the improvement and development of the country so that the economy based on piracy do not be a solution. (Adell, 2017)

Along the same lines of the Somalia conflict that led this country to become a failed or fragile State, a summary of the conflict until 2016 and some events that marked this conflict were presented in this article, in which they talk about the confrontation between the federal government of Somalia and AMISOM against the Al-shabaab group, which did not end with the loss of control of large cities and the fall of their leader Ahmed Abdi Godane.

They also talk about the efforts of this terrorist group to form an Islamic State in the Horn of Africa, but over time this group has lost strength and a great example of this is the recruitment of minors to the group and human bombs, For this reason it presents a great threat to the peace and economic stability of the country. (Inza, 2017)

On the other hand, one of the large-scale conflicts that Somalia or the Horn of Africa has is piracy that is a consequence of the insecurity of the region and this leads to the reduction of humanitarian aid and also to trade in this area.

But one of the interests in the recruitment of minors is that they are effective in being malleable, obedient, cheap for war and expendable; “According to UNICEF data, 5000 children are actively involved in the conflict” (Inza, 2017), and to accompany this UNICEF report, they show us that in 2010 80% of children were part of this group.

At the end of this article he talks about international humanitarian and childhood rights in which they show us articles where the work and recruitment of minors or children under 15 are prohibited and finally they tell us about the recruitment that this group is doing to children under 9 years old to train them according to their ideologies and the rape that these groups do to children, says that of 174 children 164 were raped.

To conclude, this article shows us the violation of rights on children and exploitation for war, in which the works are not so intensive to end this problem because the future of a country is its youth and if that is whatever they are doing, this country will remain at war for a long time.

In the article analyzed for the State of the art, the author tells us how in 2013 the political and security context in Somalia has experienced a remarkable improvement (Icip, 2013), in the first part of the document they show us how AMISOM has played a super important role in the stability of some regions of Somalia and they also tell us that the political role in Somalia is divided, violated in some cases, says that AMISOM's success depends, in large part, on all government structures being seen as legitimate by each of the citizens and that they are able to promote the basic needs of the population, but this is a challenge which they must assume and which is to bring stability to the liberated areas, since Somalia

remains controlled by the Al Shabab military group, AMISOM is an unconditional support for the Somali government and has two main objectives:

- First would be security, called a strategy for peace, which consists of carrying out support operations for peace in the country and its stability.
- Second is the political, called peace consolidation strategy, in which the main task is to assist the government of Somalia in the restoration of institutions and basic supplies for the population.

Another issue that they deal with is the relationship of the UN and the little assistance of deploying troops for the stability of Somalia, but they tell us that all that has been done is thanks to the support of the UN, through strategies, technical and fundamental, and financial support to AMISOM to carry out the mission it has, all this also intends to overthrow the terrorist group Al Shabab.

AMISOM is creating a culture of dependence on government, in liberated areas and also in Mogadishu, but one of the challenges is that AMISOM troops will slowly withdraw from these areas for the government to act and the important thing there is that these provide the security and basic needs of the people.

Another important issue is the international approaches to peacebuilding, the most important part of this part is that thanks to the focus and the forces that were taken to generate peace, other important areas in the State were neglected, which are the methods of governance and local traditions; also the experience in security management, all this puts the security effect at risk, they also tell us that Somalia has very little or no civilian police and this is another symptom of insecurity and this point they want to attack AMISOM to guarantee a strong State through more equipment and personnel for these units to grow.

Finally, they do not talk about the structural challenges, since this unit is support for the African Union and the challenge is in this one, so that AMISOM governs in the decision making of security, but they also show us that the contribution that the UN gives It is not enough, and that more economic contribution is needed, since a dependence on non-African

resources was generated. At the end of the document they show us necessary recommendations for the successful implementation of this program.

To conclude in the article, they talk about security and more issues necessary for the stability of a State, but as it denotes today none has worked, since the Al Shabab group acquired more power worldwide and has generated more instability in the country

With the following status, the author represents a bit of the history of piracy in the area in the period from 2005 to 2011, which were the years where piracy activity increased and this happens to be not only fishermen but also happens to be part of groups dedicated exclusively to commit this type of attacks and analyze the modus operandi in each attack, statistics of the specific areas they used to attack and how was the rescue process for each of these kidnappings since they always captured the boats and requested money to rescue them. (Ibáñez & Ángel, 2013)

The author highlights the issue of maritime safety and the most frequent corridors where events take place in the Gulf of Aden and the security corridor created for a safe transit of vessels in which NATO and States such as India, Russia, Japan, China have deployed ships to protect their ships and the area as such. It highlights the statistical data of the maritime attacks and the 19 variables that they implemented for the analysis of each of the attacks that include the time that an attack can last, such as the request for help and if they were finally helped in their capture. (Ibáñez & Ángel, 2013)

Finally, he concludes his article with Somalia as a problem actor for international security bringing up data such as 7 out of 10 pirate attacks presented are from Somali pirates or the effectiveness of Somali attacks not only on its shores and the Gulf of Aden but also in the Red Sea, Seychelles and the rest of the Indian Ocean and other nearby areas, whether from the Middle East and Africa (Ibáñez & Ángel, 2013).

For the following article developed at ESUMER University in the area of international trade, the authors want to demonstrate some of the affectations for the transport of cargo along these high-flow routes which are vital for the international transport of merchandise and how it can affect both to exporters as importers in the costs involved in international logistics due to the movement of a container or some other cargo. (Rodriguez & Gil, 2016)

Piracy directly affects the value in international insurance, which increases them and gives the point of view of why cargo ships should implement internal protection measures with weapons for the prevention and protection of piracy cases such as those mentioned above since by not having self-defense mechanisms for them as well as all their cargo is affected by these disturbances. (Rodríguez & Gil, 2016)

These kinds of increases in insurance and freight are finally reflected in the final consumers due to the rise in international prices which produces a “destruction” of the trade which for the year 2002 talked about approximately 28 billion dollars which are additional to the tariff barriers established by each country for imported products. (Rodríguez & Gil, 2016)

In the article “Failed States and international law: The case of Somalia” (Jiménez Piernas, 2010), it is evidenced the interest that aroused Somalia's delicate situation in the international arena, especially for the increasingly frequent acts of crime organized on the coast of the African country, this problem being one of the consequences left by the failure of the Somali State.

In addition, the inability of the government of Somalia to fulfill its State obligations is highlighted, the lack of internal control is highlighted, since the governance exercised due to the loss of legitimacy of the government in the national territory is practically null, to which is added the State failure in the field of protection of the human rights of its citizens and International Humanitarian Law.

This has been the political situation of the country since 1991, the year in which the Siad Barré regime fell, leaving Somalia without an effective central government and plunged into civil war. For this reason, in 2004 a Federal Transitional Government (GFT) was formed, which has been recognized by the UN and the international community, despite this, it is a government that still fails to establish its authority in many regions of the country, including the capital Mogadishu, due to pressure from insurgent military groups.

The author presents the main factors that intensify the crisis in Somalia, among them are the complete State collapse, characterized by the absence of a central government that exercises its control and authority in the country, leading almost to impunity the exercise of actions illegal inside the country, such as terrorism or piracy; the fundamental role that

clans have in territorial organization and the conflicts that are generated between them by economic and political control, this added to the competition for available natural resources; the intervention of the border countries since they have different interests between them and offer their military support to opposing parties and finally the intense humanitarian crisis.

Regarding the consequences, the UN Security Council recognized that the situation on the Somali coast, that is to say piracy, means a threat to the security of the region, for this reason, they authorized “the use of force in those marine spaces, by the ships and military aircraft of all those States and regional organizations that have decided to collaborate with the CdS to restore the safety of maritime traffic in that region.” (Jiménez Piernas, 2010, pág. 46)

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

In recent decades it has been possible to observe the deep crisis in which Somalia has been plunged, positioned in location number two (2), of 178 countries (Fund For Peace, 2018), in the *Fragile States Index* presented by the Fund for Peace, highlighting the high rates of violence, terrorism, modern piracy and insecurity as well as the lack of a centralized and effective government. This has caused a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons, according to the UN Refugee Agency - UNHCR, in 2017, 3.2 million people were forced to migrate due to internal conflicts. (Fund For Peace, 2018)

One of the main triggers was the overthrow of President Siad Barré in 1991, as of this moment the power struggles generated strong internal conflicts and to this day a stable government in the country has not been positioned. This situation was, in part, the cause of the creation of insurgent groups and the strengthening of some already existing such as al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI), which would later be the basis for the formation of Al-Shabab, Somalia's main terrorist group; Piracy in the Horn of Africa has also been one of the main problems for the State of Somalia, since this part is very widespread by trade in the region.



As a result of these internal problems, which have been going on for 3 decades, both countries and organizations have made interventions, plans and proposals to find a solution to the conflict that guarantees the stability and development of Somalia.

Some of these interventions have had very positive results, one of them is Operation Atalanta, which started in 2008 and has managed to control and greatly reduce piracy in the Indian Ocean, another great example is the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), active since 2007, and with which it was possible to take control of the capital, Mogadishu, from the terrorist group Al-Shabaab.

It is important to continue with these types of actions that contribute to the security, development and economic strengthening of the country. However, it is essential that a stable government be positioned internally, in order to attack the conflicts and thus make Somalia a commercial State for the world and a safe route through the Horn of Africa.

For these reasons, we seek to investigate and broaden the question: ¿What are the consequences for international trade that Somalia has become a failed State? And, therefore ¿What are the reasons that led Somalia to become a failed State?

## **1.3 Objectives**

### **1.3.1 General Objective.**

Identify the effects, that the situation of Somalia of failed State, generates both for themselves, for the countries that share border with them and for the international trade of the Horn of Africa.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- Analyze the political, economic and social factors that led Somalia to State collapse, identify the effects of the situation in Somalia, both for the country and for the Horn of Africa region.

- Illustrate how the situation in Somalia has affected international trade taking into account its geographical position.
- Describe the different aids and actions of the international community have been carried out in order to improve the situation in Somalia.

## **1.4 Justification**

Next, we will be able to identify the topics of interest that motivated us to develop the research project, such as the Horn of Africa, its past and its current situation, based on the knowledge acquired throughout the course studied, making deep analyzes on social, political and social issues of this State, its surroundings and its consequences for them; with the purpose of offering a perspective of the Somali situation and its applicability to different methods and political theories about the different situations at international level.

First, research may be of interest to the business sector. This is because the areas of the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa are of great importance for international merchandise trade, due to its connection with the Suez Canal, for this reason it is important to know the situation of the countries of East Africa, specifically Somalia and the current State of modern piracy in the area, since figures from 2017 report that this route channels more than 70 ships daily in both directions, which represent a flow of merchandise for the countries that are located at both poles of the channel. (El Economista, 2017)

For this degree work, subjects seen during the race were taken into account, which served as a basis to be able to search for a corresponding subject, so that we could resolve concerns that arose during this process of learning the failed States, so we found the topic of Somalia which shows us the difficulties, but also the aid that has intensified in this country and the benefits that a commercial solution of the trade route conflicts would bring to the commercial world, thus showing companies the safety of this route and the new markets. In order to be positioned in the African and Asian continent through this route that is infested with pirates; but this issue is much more research, therefore, we limit it to the

consequences for trade and reasons for Somalia to become a failed State, but this Somalia issue has more lines of research for the future.

This research also contributes to the branch of international relations in which they evaluate what is happening globally and how it is related or affects the international community.

It can not only be useful as a reference for Somalia issues, but also as an example of possible solutions or aspects to be taken into account for other conflicts in which there is a common factor where history can be reviewed and which has gone well and which has not.

Cases like Somalia's have an applicability to different theories of politicians, philosophers, economists where the behavior of a community is evident and they define their situation through some model.

Being a subject that involves all the actors and facts of a country, the information is broad and there are many ways in which it can be focused for the extension of the State of the art.

## **1.5 Theoretical Framework**

In the first article: Political Islam in the 21st century (Izquierdo, 2011), In the first article: Political Islam in the 21st century (Izquierdo, 2011), the concern that Islamist groups have meant since the 1970s is presented, both in the political and social environment, as well as informative; decades marked by violence and civil wars, derived from popular and ideological mobilizations by these groups. Today the perception of Islam is very based on past events and on the ideologies demonstrated in past years, however, the majority groups have had periods of evolution and moderation, marked by a greater relationship with the regimes and “the claim and acceptance of liberal democracy as a strategy in their political struggle”.

The 80s and the early 90s were the most radical for political Islam, the regimes of the moment were weak and unstable, which allowed the movement to gain strength. However, the reality changed at the beginning of the new century, the current political situation has forced these groups "to choose between adopting more pragmatic positions or minority marginalization."

Among the ideological postulates of Islam, the idea of unity is fundamental, a social, territorial and political unity, in other words the creation of a single Islamic State. For its part, political Islam has always been linked to the effort for the re-Islamization of society. Although these extremist objectives have diminished in strength, mostly among the majority groups, there are still more radical organizations that continue with pan-Islamic or similar objectives, as is the case of Al Shabaab, which remains focused on regaining power and enforcing the Islamic law in Somalia.

Another important ideology is the struggle for power, like the previous postulate, this idea has undergone changes in the process to achieve it, losing in some way the initial ideological purity. The results of the Arab Barometer indicate that the Arab population, being able to establish their postulates, would choose freedom, rights and democracy, this is one of the reasons why it would be impossible for political Islam to maintain popular support in if they continue with authoritarian and radical positions.

It is necessary that groups like Al-Shabaab in Somalia adopt more moderate ideals as some of the main Islamic groups have done since the beginning of the new century, the Muslim Brothers in Egypt; “With the resignation of the establishment of an Islamic State, the rejection of violence and dialogue with the rest of the opposition forces and with the regimes” (Fuentelsaz Franganillo, 2010)

Secondly, “The Failed State Theory: Between Approaches and Dissenses” is analyzed (Zapata, 2014). Interpreting the word “failed State” must be visualized not only from a specific topic but from a broad perspective including topics such as economy, politics, population and others to give a global appreciation that a failed State goes beyond its economic and politicians problems, this could be interpreted as a State that is incapable of containing its internal and external problems such as wars and economics, affecting the internal communities of those around it. The origin of this concept stems from the internationalists Herman and Rartner in the 1990s when they analyzed the variables of why a State was considered failed and the causes to be in that situation.

In this case there are not developed a large number of schools that serve as a basis for understanding the subject, what can be found are multiple definitions and ways of understanding the subject according to each author, of the first schools we can rely on is in the school of Patricia Moncada. John Sebastian tells us that it is based on a conservative theory and has three theses. The modern western State is the most appropriate political power organization, the human agency and its rulers as the cause of State failure and the liberation of the market, reducing the State for economic development. (Zapata, 2014, pág. 93)

## **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

Next, we will define the key words that were found in the realization of this document and that for a better understanding of this document will be defined with concepts that allow us to interpret the concepts and the text in a similar way.

One of the main definitions to understand the text is that of a failed State developed by Robert Rotberg, who is one of the main authorities facing the issue, who States that “nation States fail when they are consumed by international violence and have ceased with the provision of public goods to its inhabitants. The government loses credibility, and the continuity of the nature of the nation State itself becomes questionable and illegitimate in the hearts and minds of its citizens.” (Rotberg, 2003)

Terrorism, meanwhile, is defined by Charles Tilly in 2004 through four steps or characteristics: “First, noting that recurrence in intimidation strategies occur widely in political action and correspond roughly to what many people understand by terror; second, recognizing a wide variety of individuals, groups, and networks that sometimes employ this strategy; third, systematically relating the strategy to other forms of political struggle that proceed with the same adjustments and against the same population; and fourth, seeing that coercion specialists ranging from government employees to bandits, sometimes make use

of terror under certain political circumstances, usually with greater devastating effects than with terrorist operations of non-specialists” (Tilly, 2004)

Another fundamental term for this work is the definition of State, which is defined by Weber in his monumental work *Economy and Society*, appeared posthumously in 1922, which defines it as "a political organization of an institutional and continuing nature" in which "its apparatus administrative successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate force for the realization of the current ordinance” (Weber, 1922)

To understand more fully the work, the organization SHABAAB must be defined, who are an armed group that controls large areas of Somalia and have extended their operational framework to Kenya for years, the official name of the group is *Karakat Shabaab al - Mujahidin* (Mujahideen Youth Movement) but it is known outside Somalia as *Al Shabab*, which means "Youth", to understand more of them you must know its origins that are uncertain, one of the first records of the existence of *Al Shabab* is its status as an armed arm of the Islamic Council of Somali Courts that seized much of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006 and its main objective is to convert Somalia in a fundamentalist Islamic State, that is, an ally of the Islamic State and achieve total control to expand throughout Africa; its mission, to end all those who profess a different religion.

A term of great importance to understand is the meaning *Horn of Africa*, an analysis is made of why it is so named and what are the countries belonging to this denomination, it is called “*Horn of Africa*” to the region that from space is found in the Eastern Africa and the form of this sector, its name is mainly due to this triangular form of the eastern region of Africa and the countries that make up this region especially are: Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea. But you can also include countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan; the latter would be secondary denomination in the *Horn of Africa*, since all countries do not recognize them as part of the sector. (ACNUR Comité Español, 2019)

The African Union is a continental organization which was officially launched in July 2002, as a measure to the development of the continent and this organization ensures the fulfillment of the main objectives of the organization which are: Achieve greater unity and

solidarity between African countries and their peoples, Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of their member States; Accelerate the political and socioeconomic integration of the continent; Promote and defend common African positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; Foster international cooperation, Promote peace, security and stability in the continent; Promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; Promote and protect human and peoples rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; and its official members are 55, 54 of which are officially recognized, but the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic whose recognition is limited is included in the African Union. (AU Echo Magazine, 2019)

A term of great importance to understand the work, since it is mentioned on a regular basis is the concept of Jihadist and to put in context, refers to a term that is used to refer to the most violent and radical branches within political Islam; Jihadism promotes a totalitarian, anti-liberal and anti-democratic theocratic ideology, and is considered one of the most serious threats to the West. (Libertad Digital)

Al Qaeda is a terrorist organization, which began in 1978, when Prince Turki Al Faycal who was the director of Saudi secret services, hires Osama Bin Laden to handle the financial operations of the CIA in Afghanistan, through a computer file called Al Qaida. In addition to this, they recruited Islamic fundamentalists, trained them and provided weapons for the purpose of achieving the failure of the Soviet Union, the meaning of the word Al Qaeda means the base or the foundation, its objective is dictated by its God Allah, among which are: in the religious sphere, its objective is the formation of a society that only builds on its beliefs in what the Qur'an says and the god Allah, in the social sphere it is to recover society from the radicalization of positions produced by the wear and tear generated by so much violence and another is the territorial objective is that all territories believe in the same God and that all are the same territory to combat forces of the great powers. (Millan, 2017)

### **1.6.1 Method**

This paper seeks to explain the situation of Somalia as a Failed State, we can see it from the beginning of the investigation in the State of the art, with the articles developed by the different expert journals on the subject, in which the facts and the situations from the past and on the present in Somalia since the State collapse. For these bases and for the type of information provided we will present a qualitative investigation, since it is carried out with references, databases, articles and scientific journals.

At the same time, the research is applied, since the knowledge and contributions made by other authors on the subject are used as bases, when applied it requires a theoretical framework, which will serve as the basis for seeking an answer to the study question asked. For this we take as a point of support two theoretical articles, the first is "Political Islam in the 21st century", by Ferran Izquierdo Brichs and the second "The theory of the failed State: between approaches and dissent" by John Sebastián Zapata Callejas.

The research will have an explanatory level, since it not only seeks to describe the problem posed by the State collapse of Somalia, both for this country and for international trade in the region, It also seeks to approach and investigate the causes that caused this situation, as set out in the research question posed.

### **1.6.2 Methodology**

In order to present a reliable and truthful investigation, all the information has been obtained from true sources, such as scientific journals, official data pages and related studies; the data found is also verified for greater clarity and security in the treated topic. In addition to this, the information has been treated objectively and ethically, without incurring alterations or manipulations thereof, avoiding references or biased data, for the benefit and credibility of the investigation.



Secondary sources and documentary techniques are used to collect the information, that is, it is identified and analyzed based on documents related to the object of study. This information will be presented in the form of tables and with a timeline that clearly shows the most important events of the last two decades in the Republic of Somalia.

### **1.6.3 Operationalization of the objectives.**

<b>Specific goal</b>	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Type of information source</b>	<b>Type of information</b>
Analyze the political, economic and social factors that led Somalia to State collapse.	Factors that led Somalia to State collapse.	Overthrow Siad Barré	Secondary	Press, texts
		Creation of insurgent groups	Secondary	Magazines and documents
		GDP/GDP Per capita, as an indicator of quality of life.	Secondary	World Bank
Identify the effects of the situation in Somalia, both for the country and for the Horn of Africa region	Effects of the situation in Somalia	Country-Political Risk	Secondary	Marsh
		Fragile State index	Secondary	Fund for peace
		Migration	Secondary	UNHCR

<p>Illustrate how the situation in Somalia has affected international trade taking into account its geographical position.</p>	<p>Situation of Somalia and international trade</p>	<p>Money raised by piracy</p>	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>World Bank</p>
		<p>Commercial flow in the area</p>	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>Press, documents, magazines</p>
<p>Describe the different aids and actions of the international community have been carried out in order to improve the situation in Somalia.</p>	<p>Actions in favor of the situation in Somalia</p>	<p>Land Recovery Operations</p>	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>Magazines and scientific articles</p>
		<p>Financial aid and effects of economic integration in the area</p>	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>Press, videos, pages and official texts</p>
		<p>Humanitarian aid</p>	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>Magazines and scientific articles</p>

Table 1 Operationalization of the objectives

## **1.7 Scope**

Geographically, research is delimited to the Horn of Africa region, specifically to the Republic of Somalia and the Indian Ocean. Similarly, a time limit is given. Since 1991, the year in which President Siad Barré is overthrown and the civil war of Somalia begins, until 2017, seeking to analyze the present situation of the country.

## **2. Research development**

### **2.1 General analysis of Somalia as a failed State**

One of the main political factors that caused the deep State crisis of Somalia was the fall of the Barré regime in 1991.

The government of Mohamed Siad Barré began in 1969. One of its objectives was to achieve a political unity, in a country characterized by divisions between clans, for this reason, "established a" socialist "dictatorship in Somalia, following the fashion line in that era in Africa, in which corrupt political elites were in power under any ideology, always manipulating the national issue " (López Villicaña & Almazán, 2009, pág. 587). The authors mention that in the end, his government was mainly marked by the militarization and repression of society and it was not possible to achieve his task of unifying the Somali nation, instead, in 1988 the regime focused on the opposition; oppression and violence turned to one clan after another.

For this reason, in 1989, they began in the capital of the country, Mogadishu, a series of demonstrations against the government; the opposition had become an organized movement, with the sole objective of overthrowing its regime by force. Finally, in 1991, the regime is defeated by a coalition of militias and various paramilitary groups, leaving Somalia without a central government. Although the event was seen as a victory for the country, the consequences were devastating, this event would mark the beginning of a civil war that has killed thousands of people and left many more in the obligation to leave their homes and travel to neighboring countries as refugees.

One of the consequences of the civil conflict was the alienation of many local administrations of the central government, from that moment, the loss of control over the territory was increasing and seemed to be inclined to be a decentralized political system. As mentioned earlier, Barré had proclaimed his opposition to the divisions between clans and their political participation, ironically, "the most significant political consequence of the

21-year-old government of Siad Barre was an intensified identification with parish clans. In the year 1992, the huge variety of political rivalries among the multiple clans of the country put in serious danger the continued existence of Somalia as a unified State". (Chapin Metz, 1992).

Another important factor is the economic field, to start talking about Somalia and its current situation it is necessary to understand that Somalia has become a failed State and therefore there are currently many gaps in the economic information of the country, for the realization of this factor, more recent data will be analyzed, to raise awareness of the country's economy and what this style of economy entails to a failed scam.

As first is the little information of this country that is due to the civil war that is in this, which has its beginnings according to several sources of information in the year 1991 with the release of President Said Barre, since then Somalia became a country of low or almost zero foreign investment since according to the doing business indicator this is in the last position (Banco Mundial, 2018) which does not indicate that it is not a reliable country to conduct business and therefore it is the low capital inflow, but in 2017 this has changed through the appointment of a new president, since this has increased the investment income and therefore as the image shows it has denoted a significant decrease in the unemployment rate in the country.

In addition it can be shown that unemployment in the last decade has been very volatile with a tendency to be very high, as can be seen in Graph 2 Unemployment rate and what it shows is that after the overthrow of Siad the country began to have more unemployment, this gave way to a great problem that the world has had for many years and is the pirates of the open sea, which generated a profit of 40 million dollars in 2008 and of which 40% were destined directly for local employment. Of this percentage, 30% goes directly to the pirate crew and their families, while the remaining 10% finances the necessary work on land. Another 10% is invested in the payment of gifts and bribes to the local community and the remaining 50% is paid to piracy funders and sponsors, who are presumably located outside Somalia (Barreiro, 2017), according to the research carried out by Daniel Barreiro, this is the distribution of the profits obtained through illicit processes in this country and shows us

how piracy controls almost the whole country through the sustainability it provides to the population.

But the most important thing is to understand why the population or the country allows piracy to continue and as we Stated earlier, this operation generates a large amount of resources, even if it is illegal, since in 2010, by a single rescue, they generated a profit of approximately 9 million dollars and it is estimated that at the end of this year its profit was 250 million dollars, which for a population that does not have State protection is very significant for this group to continue operating in this area and helping the population, although Somalia currently has much of its land concentrated in war, the other is highly productive for people, since this is exploited after agriculture, livestock which represents 40% of the country's GDP and this reaches the figure of 20.44 billion, but the most important thing is that this sector represents 50 % of the country's exports, Its largest production is bananas, sorghum, corn, coconut, rice, sugar cane, mangoes, sesame seeds, beans, cattle, sheep, goats; fish. (Central Intelligence Agency - CIA, 2017) In 2017, Somalia generated an export profit of \$ 198 Million, therefore, it is the 175th country in the export ranking in the world, the most recent exports of this country are mostly led by the live animals of species like the sheep or goats, which represents 44.4% of these exports, followed closely by live animals of the sheep that represent 22.1%. (OEC, 2017)

However, Somalia is not completely lost, since light industries, including sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication, are taking a lot of strength and have an industrial production growth rate, this entry provides the annual percentage increase in industrial production (includes manufacturing, mining and construction) and is 3.5% for 2014, since agriculture accounts for 71% of employment in Somalia, las industria generan un 29% con los servicios (Central Intelligence Agency - CIA, 2017), but this has a great consequence and is that its financing comes mostly from the "royalties" that pirates get from their acts of vandalism and the other part comes from the State.

While these exports are being made and its main partners are Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Nigeria, it is contradictory that its major imports are food but they are also cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form, sweets, also from rice, manufactures, petroleum products, food and construction materials; These imports represent a large part

of its economy, since not having many technological advances are forced to import to a greater extent, its major trading partners for imports are China and India. (Central Intelligence Agency - CIA, 2017)

On the other hand in the year 2019 there is speculation with a new wave of famine in Somalia and it is due to the strong droughts that attack this country in the last year, as a result Somalia became the last time in an importing country of food to meet this need that the population lacks, But these measures are not enough, because the State is not able to meet the need of all its people, that is where this chilling news is given to the world.

*“According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the drought in 2018 during the traditional rainy season from October to December has increased the population in a situation of "food insecurity" by 10 percent” (Excelsior, 2019).*

Países		Emigrantes
Kenia	485.864	
Etiopía	467.508	
Yemen	278.891	
Reino Unido	119.953	
Libia	106.880	
Yibuti	96.137	
Estados Unidos	91.501	
Suecia	61.324	

Graphic 1 Migrants by country of destination

Source: Macro data

As a result of the above, those most affected by these shortages of resources are children under 5 years of age, since according to UNICEF the mortality rate is 147 minors and in its greatest proportion are children under 1 year of age with 91 of these cases these data are for every 1,000 children born or unborn, to continue with chilling data from Somalia, the annual deaths are 65 (thousands) of people regardless of sex, they were children under 5 by 2012, and people who survive have a life expectancy of just 54.7 years, compared to the other countries, it is very low, due to the circumstances already mentioned above, another

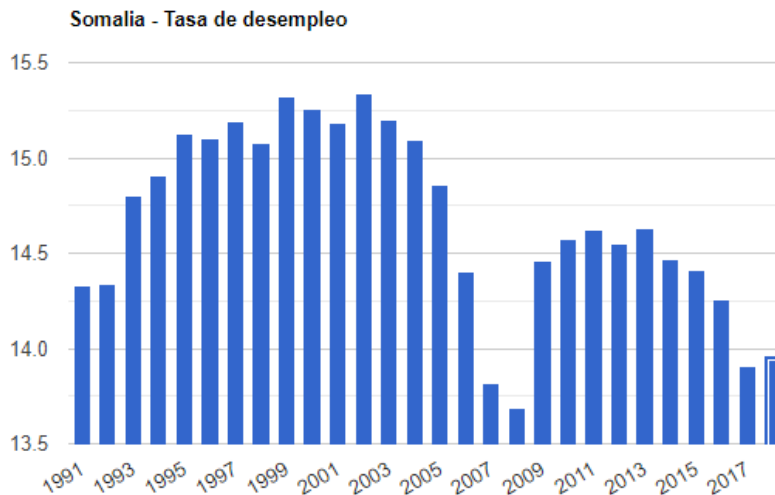
important fact is that 16% of children suffer from acute malnutrition, being extreme in 3.5% of the child population. It can be noted that due to the scarce natural resources of Somalia it is one of the poorest countries in the world.

“We are already seeing parts of the world that become uninhabitable due to high temperatures, defective crops and lack of water.” (Whipple, 2017). This situation has contributed greatly to mass migration from African territories.

Somalia has a population of 15 million inhabitants of which 13.63% are emigrating to nearby countries such as Kenya with 24.43%, Ethiopia with 23.51% and Yemen with 14.03%; If we compare this data with the rest of the world we see that it has an average percentage of emigrants, since it is in the 139th position of the 195 of the ranking of emigrants, it can also be seen that Somalis are looking for new opportunities to improve their quality of life and that will be reflected in emigrants to countries such as the United States, United Kingdom and Sweden. (Datos macro, 2017)

Another fundamental factor to analyze is the social field, Somalia is a State in which multiple factors and aspects must be identified for the analysis of what has led to its crisis and be categorized as a failed State. Among them is the social factor in which rates of unemployment, poverty, distribution of wealth, the State of the community such as health, safety, human development together with the economic, political and technological aspects that are part of the good operation of a country.





Graphic 2: Unemployment Rate

Source: The Global Economy

For the year 2018 you can find data that Somalia has approximately 15 million inhabitants of which 3.7 million inhabitants are active to be workers and contribute to the figures of the country (Banco Mundial, 2018), although the difference between the active population and the total population is greater than 10 million inhabitants, taking into account that the total population barely exceeds the 10 million barrier, This indicates a very wide gap between the population to which the unemployed population must be included, which is 13.96%. The aforementioned data show the poor economic and political State of the country which triggers different variables in the community for a livelihood to access that can lead them to take violent alternatives to obtain it (The Global Economy, 2018).

*“I strongly believe that the unemployment problem can create new security problems in Kismayo and Somalia, because unemployed youth could easily join Al Shabaab or a rival group.” (Anonimo, 2016, pág. 44)*

Complementing the comment of the entrepreneur in Kismayo, the following data is available in a report made by the digital magazine “Africa Southern Foundation” where he States with statistical data that young Somali populations are constantly searching for a job opportunity and not finding it in their environment they are more prone to immersion in existing armed groups, which hinder development for society and new generations causing social and economic deterioration of the country.

*“40% of young people are actively looking for a job, while 21% neither work nor study. “These groups of unemployed and discouraged youth are the most disadvantaged and the most vulnerable to risk their lives or commit themselves to crime,”(Hiraan, 2012).*



Graphic 3: Total active population of Somalia

Source: World Bank

In the Somali State the variables of its crisis regarding unemployment, the environment as such, are affected by issues of scarcity of resources, where mainly the population that is in a State of poverty must make extensive and dangerous walks to obtain resources like natural water, generally on these journeys vehicles are found with armed people attentive to rob people and / or harm them. After the coup d'etat generated in 1969 and the government of Siad Barre in 1991 the country has been deteriorating to the point of being located in these 31 years among the most fragile countries and which its leaders fail to improve despite the multiple aid humanitarian forces that have passed through this country and its internal armed conflicts (Inspiration, 2011).

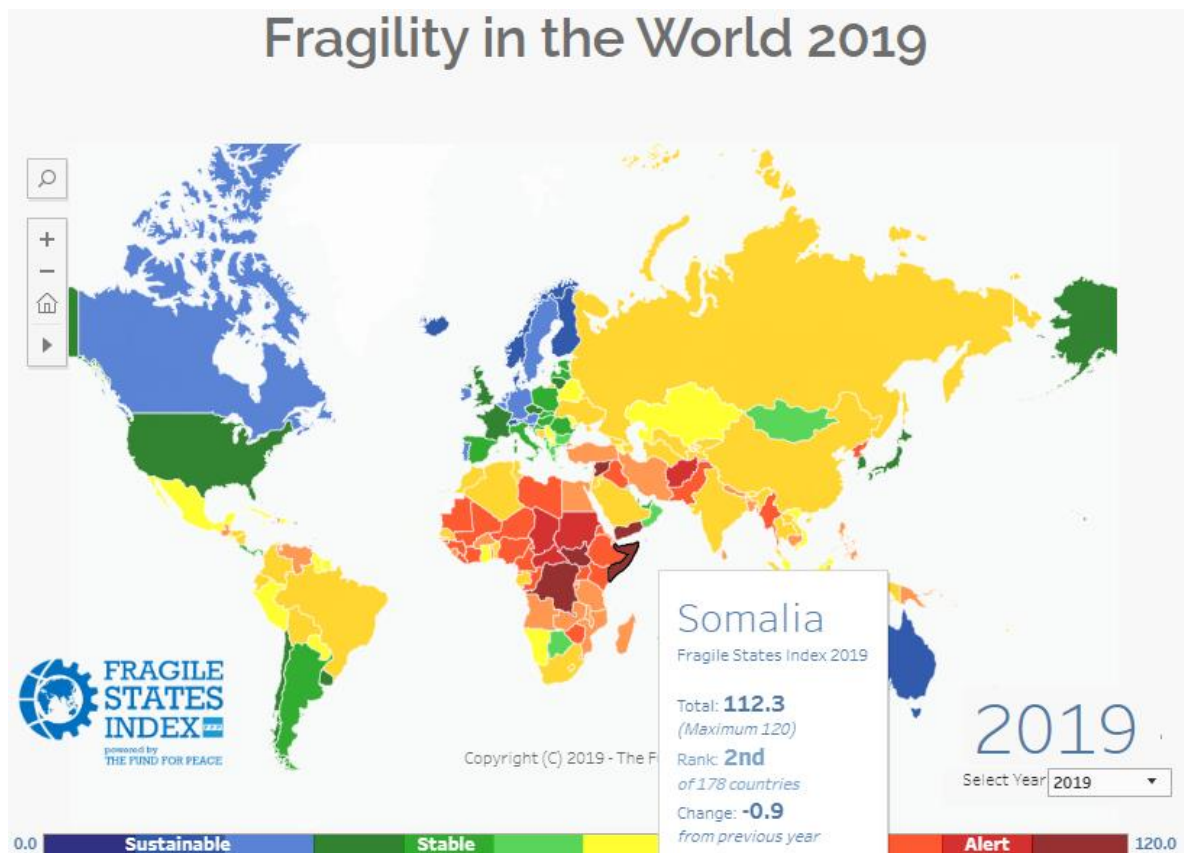


Figure 1: Index of fragile States Somalia, ranked No. 3

Source: Fragile States index

On a social level, a country must have a distinguishable quality and a basis that every inhabitant should be able to count on regardless of the fact that, being Somalia a failed State, it has too many shortcomings in these types of factors, talking about the health of the community which after time remains "weak, poor and inequitable" (World Health Organization, 2015). The State has a low State development which constantly closes the doors to its population, especially the youngest in which they can have a quality education in their country and a life expectancy greater than 60 years, since according to CIA data Somalia for 2018 has a life expectancy of 53 years and countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Eritrea does not exceed 65 years of life expectancy (World Health Organization, 2016), without having the need to resort to dangerous migratory practices where they prefer to seek to cross the Mediterranean Sea in search of a better future which their country cannot provide (Unicef Somalia, 2015)

## 2.2 Consequences of the situation in Somalia in the international framework

As a result of the internal fracture of the State in 1991, Somalia was divided into three main areas: Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland. This fragmentation meant a greater difficulty for the government in exercising control over its territories and increasingly pushed the idea of a possible recomposition of the former Somali State. The political and social situation caused by the overthrow of Siad Barré, mainly affecting the southern and central part of the country, the northern zone, which encompasses Somaliland and Puntland, has been able to maintain greater stability against the internal conflict, this basically, by the organization in the form of clans, which is less prone to the appearance of clashes. (Arrizabalaga Noguera, 2015)

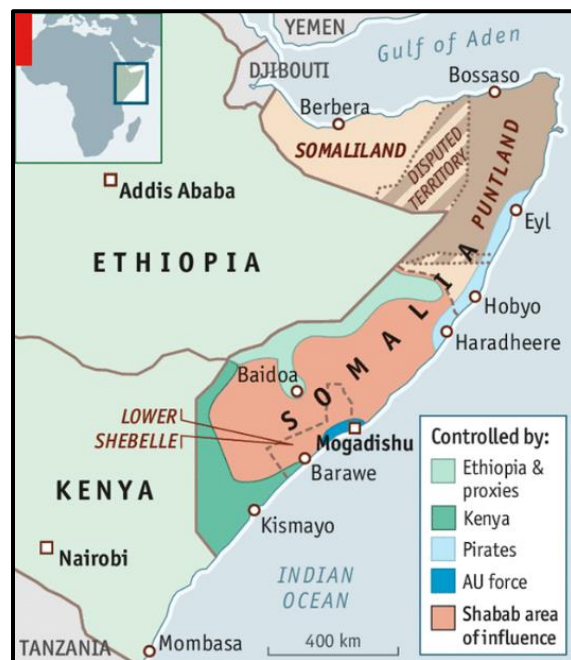


Figure 2: Somalia territorial division

Source: The Economist

In Somalia, there are four main clans: Darod, Dir, Hawiye and Isaq, these in turn are divided into subclans and constitute the main sign of identification within the Somali

population. The Isaq clan is the predominant in Somaliland, inhabiting much of the capital Hargeisa and other important areas such as Burao and Berbera.

After the fall of the regime, in 1991, the secession and independence of the northwest of the country was declared, an area that today is known as the Republic of Somaliland. During the Barré government, the opposition of northern Somalia was strongly oppressed, which is why, when the regime fell, they did not hesitate to proclaim their independence from the south of the country, in this way they found a way out of the constant repressions of the government, which were mainly aimed at members of the Isaq clan (settled exclusively in the Somaliland region) in the 1980s.

Proof of this was the terrible event known as the Genocide of the Isaq or the Holocaust of Hargeisa, an article in the archives of the Washington Post, describes the massacre perpetrated by the government of Siad Barré mainly the Somali National Movement (MNS), an insurgent group created in 1981 by displaced persons of the regime, the majority of its members were belonging to the Isaq clan of the northern region of the country. It was created with the objective of ending the Barré government, for this reason, they became one of the main objectives of the dictatorship, from 1987 to 1989 the members of the clan suffered aerial bombardment, their water wells were poisoned, the villages were burned and thousands of civilians were victims of executions perpetrated by government militias, Africa Watch estimates that 50,000 Somali citizens were killed during those two years, the majority were civilians of the Isaq clan. (The Washington Post, 1991)

The consequences were excessive not only for the region of Somaliland, who reaffirmed their need for independence from the regime, border countries, specifically Ethiopia, also suffered the effects of this unfortunate event. “The relentless violence against civilians of Isaaq in 1988 resulted in the largest refugee crisis in the world. More than 300,000 refugees fled to Ethiopia, most of them arriving in the small border town of Harta Sheikh, which became the largest refugee camp from 1988 until it closed in 2004.” (Pulitzer Center, 2018)

Despite all this, the Republic of Somaliland has been, during its almost 30 years of independence, an example of overcoming in an area marked by terrorism, violence and State corruption, “The country is considered an island of peace and prosperity within the

region, with its own army, currency and government, like any sovereign State.”(El País, 2018)

As mentioned above, it has its own capital, Hargeisa, and its own currency, the Somali Thai shilling; to this is added the fact that it has managed to create efficient institutions and a national constitution that was approved under a referendum in 2001. (Banús, pág. 6). The power is exercised under a republican form of government, a model that gives its inhabitants the possibility to participate freely in the presidential elections, the last ones were held in 2017, Muse Bihi Abdi was elected with 55.1% of the votes as the president of the republic of Somaliland. (La Vanguardia, 2017)

With the previous information we could affirm that this region has State autonomy, this concept can be understood as “a condition of the Nation-State that allows it to articulate and achieve political goals independently” (Rusell & Tokatlian, 2002), the authors clarify that the definition can be applied to both national and international situations.

Despite all these characteristics in its favor, it is not yet recognized by the international community as an autonomous State; even the Somalia government itself considers the independence actions a violation of its national sovereignty. Until last year, Somaliland had diplomatic ties with only 8 countries, including Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Belgium, United Kingdom, France and South Sudan. (The Observer, 2018)

They had previously had an attempt to obtain international recognition, at the end of the 19th century, the current region of Somaliland was a protectorate of Great Britain, who sought to have control of the area because “it was considered of strategic importance for the control of the ocean trade routes from the Suez Canal to India, Australia and the Far East.” (Prothero).

This region remained under British control until it gained independence on June 26, 1960, almost immediately 35 countries recognized Somaliland as an independent region, however, this only lasted 5 days, since July 1, the Somali region under Italian control also gained independence and both regions decided to unite, following the objective of creating

The Great Somalia, “a PanSomali dream of uniting all Somali-inhabited regions in the Horn of Africa, including the former French Somalia (currently Republic of Djibouti), the Province of Eastern Ethiopia and the Northern Border District of Kenya.” (Banús, pág. 3).

This dream was clearly a failure, it was unattainable for the region at the time; Over the years Somaliland was finding more inconvenience than benefits in the union, it was for this reason that I am looking for independence again in 1991, although this time the recognition did not come immediately, and there is no hope that it will come in the near future.

One of the reasons that have prevented them from achieving this recognition are territorial disputes with the Puntland region, as shown in *illustration 1*, the area located between both regions has been disputed by both regions since the beginning of the new century, it is comprised of the provinces of Sool, Sanaag and Cayn, and although in the 90s the three zones were marginalized by both regions, At present there are strong disputes over the control of these provinces. “Somaliland claims these territories as its own, while those provinces belonged to British Somaliland. However, their population belongs mostly to the Daarood clan, which is the mainland of Puntland.” (Arrizabalaga Noguera, 2015).

A very important part is knowing the origin as mentioned in the conceptual framework in which we talk about this group, but the origin of this organization is not easy to identify, but the conclusion reached is that it was founded or obtained its first record of the existence of Al Shabab is its status as an armed arm of the Islamic Council of Somali Courts that seized much of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Something of the utmost importance is that this group adequately manages social networks for the recruitment of new members as explained by journalist Mary Harper, who in a report indicates that "Al Shabab is really very intelligent on the Internet." (BBC mundo, 2017)

A great event was the attack of this group on a US military air base and a convoy of the European Union this happened on Monday, September 30, these two attacks were by explosives and followed by shots so that there was no way to be saved, these events took place at the military base, that was where counselors from the United States. They form the commands of the Somali national army, SNA, and where a military drone takeoff runway is also located, but the most surprising thing was that this group easily mocked the security

schemes of the military base, all these attacks were carried out by this group as a result of the aid that these governments are providing to the Republic of Somalia to end them. (Red Mas, 2019)

This group caused the deaths of around 9 people of an endless number of wounded in a shopping center when carrying out an explosion of a car bomb, but local media reported that the aim of the terrorist group was not civilians but government officials who go to those stores. (Africa fundación sur, 2019)

In 2018, the Al Shabab terrorist group carried out an attack on the Sahafi hotel, located near the headquarters of the Somalia Criminal Investigation Department where at least 41 people died, including six terrorists and 106 were injured, this attack was provoked by exploding two car bombs, the reasons for this attack explained by Al Shabaab's spokesman for military operations, Abdisis Abú Musab, has said that the attack has been perpetrated against the hotel because of its connection with the Government. "We have attacked it because it works as a government base. Officials and members of the security forces are always at the hotel" (El Pais , 2018)

In Somalia there are many attacks by this group but Mogadishu is the scene of its frequent attacks by the Somali Al Shabab group, as it is affiliated with the Al Qaeda network, which controls part of the territory in the center and south of the country, one of the attacks that generated the most impact was the attack that occurred in Mogadishu in October 2017 with pump trucks that caused more than 500 deaths. (DW Made For Minds, 2019)

All that Al-Shabab does in Kenya are ways of spreading fear to the world, thus seeking to demonstrate that it still has military forces to attack the country that wants to intervene there, as was demonstrated by the Al Qaeda group when they released a Statement that will carry out an attack on Kenya for being part of the peace process for Somalia (Ekip, 2019).

These group attacks are not only frequent in Somalia, but also in Kenya, as this country is home to UN groups, also because this group and the Kenyan government have declared themselves in a mutual war, for the attack and for their great global economic explosion, since it is very attractive for international media, "Kenya has many foreign diplomatic missions and is the richest in the region, so an attack generates worldwide attention." (Ekip,



2019) but in reality all this conflict began with the participation of the troops of Kenya in 2011 there were killed 36 workers from a quarry, this in a night attack of this group, but this plan was changed to contribute to the peace mission of the African Union, since then these groups have not stopped carrying out attacks against Kenya.

One of the worst attacks of this group on the country of Kenya is the one carried out at the University of Garissa, this attack was carried out in 2015, when young people were about to start their journey, this group assaulted the University of Garissa (Kenya) when they entered and began firing indiscriminately but then separated the Muslim students from the rest and only opened fire on the Christians, and in this way caused the death of at least 147 people. A witness explained how three students were coldly murdered when they discovered they were Christian: "The big mistake was that they said," Jesus, please save us. "That's when they started shooting them," Reuben Mwavita, 21, told Reuters (Parellada, 2015)

Due to this event, young students are commemorated every year with a celebration which says "147, it is not just a number", meaning that more than a cold or meaningless number, what they want to show in the Kenyan government is how the victims who died were because of their different beliefs and because of the war without a close end that the government has with the terrorists of Al Shabab. (Portafolio, 2015)

A very crucial question to understand all these attacks and other situations that happen in Somalia is to know where the financing of these groups comes from.

A possible scenario, as proposed by Africa South Foundation, is that this group be financed by the UN through the payment of a fee so that they allow humanitarian aid to enter the country without any problem and that is that in this report they speak that the financing would reach 12 million dollars annually (Africa fundacion sur, 2019) and according to the newspaper The Standard of Nairobi, the answer they gave came shortly after the UN gave the talk to a vote which ordered that all member States should enforce laws against the financing of terrorism and they should also encourage citizens not to collaborate with them, this would be the position and which could attract strong reactions from the intergovernmental organization and also generate a debate in Kenya, since this has been the

most affected by instability and conflicts in Somalia, one of the pillars in Somalia's economy is international aid and is ahead of remittances. (Africa fundacion sur, 2019)

In another article they report that the financing of these groups comes from the exploitation of their land through the mining of diasporo and charcoal and that in 2011 a figure of 25 million dollars (Molano, 2012). This through the monopoly that they carried out within the country and the control of these operations so that nothing came out of their authorization, but it was two brothers who started this way, one living in London got buyers for their products and the other was the one who authorized the exit of this merchandise from the territory, but they were discovered sentenced to 3 years in jail (Molano, 2012).

However, just as they carry out continuous attacks they are also attacked and lately they were attacked by the US Army of North America which reported in a Statement that 24 extremists belonging to al-Shabab were killed, this happened with an air attack, this attack happened in a terrorist group camp near Shebeeley in the central region of Iran, north of the capital Mogadishu. (VOA, 2019).

According to how it has been developing throughout the investigation, Somali piracy begins in 1980 and is finally triggered in 1990 by the fall of the Somali State in this decade being the catalyst for economic, social and piracy crises in the African horn which caused a geographical division in the territory as independent but without recognition as a State at international level and taking of territories by armed forces as shown in the following image and the distribution of the Horn.

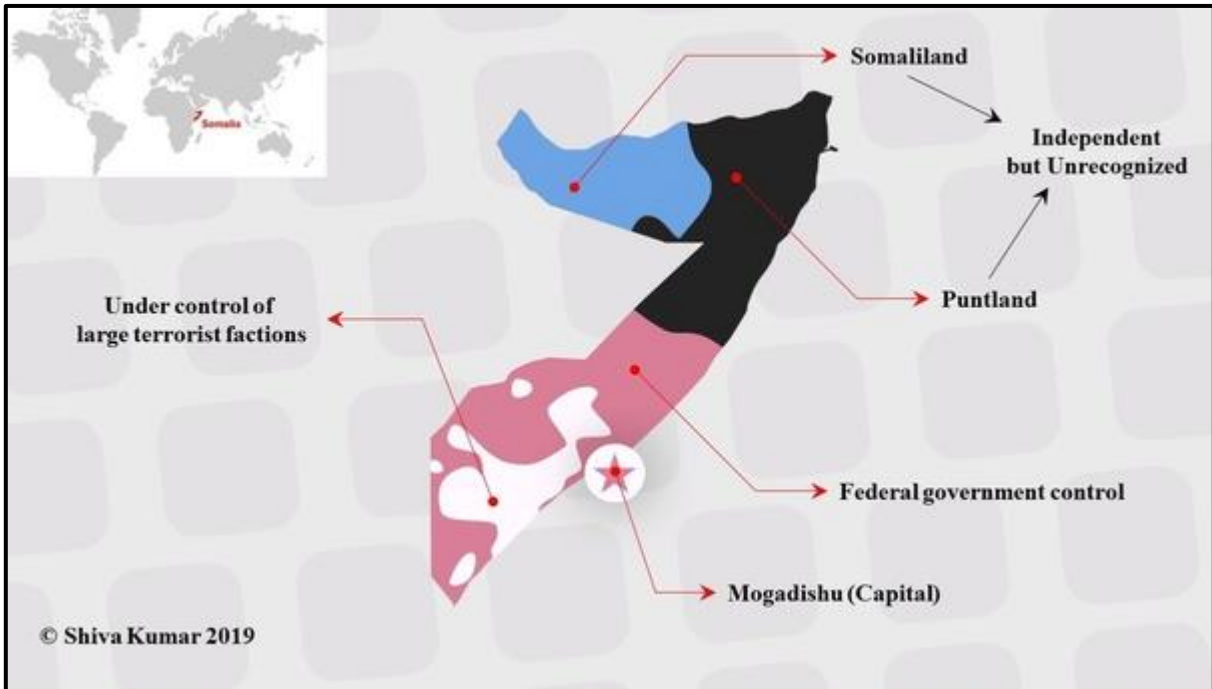


Figure 3: Political geography in Somalia

Source: Kumar Shiva

One of the motivators of piracy was illegal fishing by foreigners that overwhelmed the Somali population and their local fisheries, which did not have efficient protection by the State where the community takes action on its own hand initially with the taking of fishing boats which were being extorted for a ransom payment, and by not having a stable government to exercise control over these situations, armed groups take advantage of the situation and are becoming larger and more capable of carrying out acts of vandalism only by illegal fishing but also on land affecting the Somali community and also the border countries of the Indian Ocean such as Tanzania, Yemen and Oman. (The World Bank Regional Vice-Presidency for Africa, 2013)

Thanks to local historians or newspapers such as El Tiempo or Dinero, they present a broader vision that allows us to calculate the high costs of war and the money generated by war expenses in defense and weapons States, being one of the critical points and of greater weight in the economies which generates the question ¿How do they generate income or how is piracy financed in Somalia if it is a variable that requires a strong financial muscle? That is precisely why piracy continues, they have found a way to finance themselves and

their operations through payments for hostage rescue or assaulted ships. Currently, Somali pirates have a record for the largest rescue payment made, which amounts to 13.5 million US dollars made by an oil tanker located in Oman on April 11, 2011. (Gcaptain, 2011), this was the year in which they made the greatest number of pirate attacks which exceeded 200 attacks.

Part of the success of the pirate attacks of the Somali State is for the help that politicians offer them in coastal bases around the country through which they have access to the different maritime points facilitating the realization of attacks in which rescue payments are requested. This type of favors / political aids are given through bribes to legal persons to the different armed groups and wars between clans such as Hawiye and Daarood which occupy the territories of Sharia and Puntland (The World Bank Regional Vice-Presidency for Africa, 2013, pág. 26) and (Revista Española de Defensa, 2010)

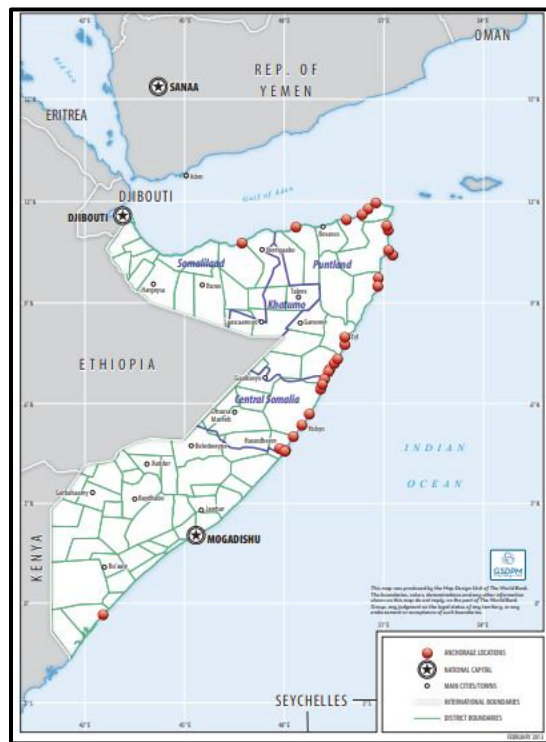


Figure 4: Access points and pirate bases in Somalia

Source: World Bank

## **2.3 International aid and interventions in Somalia**

The United Nations Operations in Somalia - UNOSOM I (1992–93) and UNOSOM II (1993–95) - they were two interventions carried out mainly with the objective of providing humanitarian aid to the Somali population after the civil war caused by the dismissal of General Siad Barré and the subsequent struggles between clans for obtaining power; the operations sought to provide food and medical care to the thousands of civilians affected by the conflict, It also sought to control the ceasefire, as the country lacked a fully effective governmental structure that could control the humanitarian and social crisis of the moment.

Initially, the United Nations proposal was presented in January 1992 in Resolution 733, which sought to promote an agreement between the parties involved in the conflict in order to put an end to the hostilities immediately and that the ceasefire could be achieved, promoting “the process of reconciliation and political normalization in Somalia (Comité del Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, 1992), this petition sought primarily to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aid in Somali territory.

Subsequently, in April of that same year, Resolution 751 was approved, in which it was decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia - UNOSOM, the Secretary General was immediately requested to designate a unit of 50 UN observers to oversee disarmament in the capital Mogadishu and seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. (Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, 1992)

In this way, the first operation in Somalia, UNOSOM I, began in 1992, with the main objectives of guaranteeing the safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid entering the country, promoting a more stable environment at the national level and working for the disarmament of insurgent groups. Unfortunately, the mission was, in general terms, ineffective, especially when providing help to the population, this is due in large part to the fact that it was difficult to guarantee the delivery of supplies in the middle of a war that did not have a local government authority that could guarantee security to the personnel and volunteers of the operation. In addition, “aid shipments were increasingly subject to interruptions and theft; the ships that entered Mogadishu were attacked, and there was a general looting and diversion of food aid to the black market.” (Diehl, 1996).

UNOSOM I had to be suspended due to the aforementioned problems, the aid and supplies were not reaching the population. For this reason, Operation Restore Hope went into action, in agreement with the United States Armed Forces; It is also known as the "Unified Task Force" (UNITAF), which began operating in late 1992.

The main objective of this mission was to "establish a base of operations and logistics in Mogadishu, gain control over the flow of humanitarian aid supplies through the city and introduce other UN forces throughout the country." (Mroczkowski, 2005). Disarmament was also an important issue in the mission, although it was not proposed as a requirement or main objective, since due to the enormous amount of weapons in the country, mainly in the capital Mogadishu, it was impossible to guarantee total disarmament, in the same way if programs for the control and reduction of weapons were established.

UNITAF was much more successful than UNOSOM I, since they managed to fulfill one of their most important objectives, which consisted in creating a safe environment for the provision of food and medical supplies to the Somali population, in this way the amount of humanitarian aid that reached the populations in more rural areas and far from the capital was greatly increased. (Mroczkowski, 2005).

Among the negative aspects of the mission is its scope, "UNITAF protected less than half of the territory, which undoubtedly generated that the rest of the country experienced increasing insecurity" (Muñoz Ortega, 2006)

However, it should be noted that it managed to leave a much less hostile environment for the continuation of the United Nations operations in Somalia, and then the mission known as UNOSOM II was started in May 1993, which lasted until 1995.

One of the main differences with respect to the first operation was that among the rules for the soldiers it was established that they could use offensive actions to disarm the clans or factions of the population that they considered necessary, additionally, and as a highlight of the operation, the scope of the past operation was changed and on this occasion coverage was given to the entire Somali territory.

Under Resolution 814 of 1993, it was then requested to organize a “rapid, gradual smooth transition” from UNITAF to UNISOM II, it was decided to increase the number of troops or military forces for the fulfillment of the operation and stressed “the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to complement the activities of the Unified Task Force” (Comité del Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, 1993).

The troops for the mission increased from 500 to 36,000, this was not well received by the factions in Somalia since seeing the large number of forces entering the country, they began to question whether the objective on the part of the United Nations was the occupation of the territory and the intervention in the internal affairs of the country, and hostilities increased from that moment.

The main commander against UNOSOM II was Mohamed Fará Aidid, known as one of the warlords of Somalia, "chief of one of the most violent factions fighting for power in the civil conflict in Somalia" and who "led with his militias the clashes against US troops sent to Somalia in 1993" (El País, 1996).

Already in June of that same year, the UN had issued resolution 837, which condemned the actions of the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and was authorized to take appropriate measures against those responsible for these actions, the SNA is a political party at the time headed by Aidid, who had already attacked the personnel of the United Nations operations. In one of the attacks "Aidid forces killed 24 and wounded 57 Pakistani troops and wounded an Italian soldier and three US soldiers." (Sangvic, 1998)

On October 3, 1993, the opposing forces shot down two Black Hawk helicopters sent by the United States and caused the death of their crew, due to this the Battle of Mogadishu was unleashed, by this time, the focus of the operations had completely changed, “it was no longer about protecting the Somali population affected by the conflict, nor about fostering a safe environment for humanitarian assistance; the main objective was to capture Aidid” (Valderrama Franco, 2011).

SNA troops lost between 300 and 1,000 combatants, after the Battle of Mogadishu, Aidid declared a unilateral ceasefire, as they did not wish to continue the struggles, this can be considered as a point in favor of operations in Somalia.

However, the results in general were not as expected for the United States, which “in that operation the US suffered its biggest defeat since Vietnam. 18 dead American soldiers, 71 wounded, one captured and images that went around the world” (El Mundo, 2013), not for the United Nations, much less for the people of Somalia, thousands of civilians were caught between the attacks launched by the UN troops on the troops of Aidid and vice versa, the creation of a safe environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid was not achieved, the civil war was not overcome, nor was it possible to solve the humanitarian crisis, in fact, according to a report by the UN Secretary General, regarding the situation in Somalia, by 1994 there were about 500,000 refugees and up to 400,000 people displaced internally. (Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU , 1994)

Throughout the endless struggle that Somalia has with terrorist groups and the great ones that have been achieved by AMISOM, these achievements can be defined as minimum successes, but an important step for the great achievement. This is largely due to the important support provided by the National Defense Forces of Ethiopia and the Somali National Forces which have managed to reduce Al-Shabaab, thanks to the defense forces this group has decreased its presence in some areas thanks to UA and its allies in wars, in the most part where they lost strength it is in the important urban centers of south-central Somalia, mostly in the cities of Mogadishu, also in Baidoa, located in the center-south of Somalia, and finally in the port cities of Marka and Kismayo. However, this group has not given up these areas and continues to carry out asymmetric attacks and intimidation of the local population that occur in the areas that continue to be of great concern. (Instituto Catalán Internacional para la Paz, 2013)

After several years of conflicts in the territory of Somalia and that made it a failed State today Somalia can be said to be facing one of the most important situations, this is thanks to the great efforts that the AU and all the other entities performed to achieve the stabilization of AMISOM, the evolution of this will depend, in large part, on the strategic approach given to the AU Peace Support Operation in all its member countries. An important event is the approval of a new interim Constitution, it would also be the inauguration of a Parliament and finally it would be the oath of Hassan Sheikh Mohamud as the new president of the Federal Republic of Somalia. These are great political events



that were considered true milestones in the stabilization of the country and what this means is a new hope for the Somali people, as it would be new government and new policies, hoping that this will improve for them.

One of the main problems facing AMISOM is the insecurity of Somalia and how this insecurity can be transformed into the insecurity of the world by terrorist groups since with the help of the Al Qaeda group which transforms the disorganized insurgents of Al Shabaab in a "big terrorist group", since the commissioners of Somalia and AMISOM affirm that the situation is getting out of hand and that it is going to affect everyone, which not only affects Somalia but also this region. But it seems that neighboring countries are waiting for Al Shabaab attacks before treating the situation as something very serious, they also warn that the presence of this Al Qaeda group in Somalia is growing.

Something of utmost importance was that the countries decided to increase in the short term up to 8,000 soldiers in support, but only Uganda and Burundi decided to send 5,000 soldiers, thus leaving a large deficit of 3,000 soldiers. Since they say that more or less 20,000 soldiers are needed to keep the peace of the country where Al Qaeda has found a safe, quiet refuge and an ally or member that is Al Shabaab, which controls most of the 3,000 km of coastline, but the biggest problem is that local citizens prefer to be in this group than in Somali forces and that is where the greatest deficit of man for the war against these terrorists lies. (fundacion sur africa, 2010)

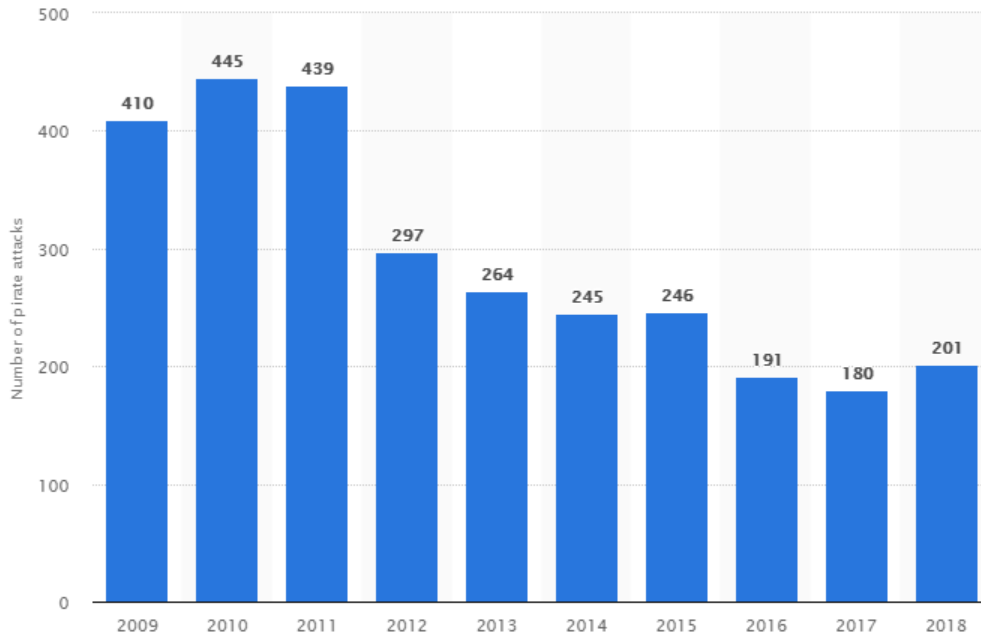
The African Union also talks about the claim that it can reserve the right to intervene in a Member State when the conditions of this country warrant it, for this, a group called the African Rapid Deployment Force was created and these are intended to prevent, maintain or guarantee the peace of all countries that are members of the African Union and whose political situation threatens or directly or indirectly threatens the rights of individuals, in this case it would be the opportune action against the case of Somalia as a failed State, since the president has requested the timely and imminent intervention of this group for the solution of the conflicts that arise in the country.

After the development of the African Union and UNOSOM once pirate activity is activated, "Operation Atalanta" is created. It has been the operation developed by the United Nations

in support of the European Union to seek control of pirate activity in the Indian Ocean specifically off the coast of Somalia and provide security to other operations such as the WFP and AMISOM of the UN which are world programs for food and peacekeeping in Africa (Armada Española, 2008). This operation was carried out on December 8, 2008 and the objective was raised until December 2020 with specific objectives such as the protection of WFP ships and any other vulnerable to these attacks, preventing and suppressing armed robberies by piracy in the sea, monitor fishing activity on the coast of Somalia and help the other missions of the European Union and international organizations in the region (European Union External Action, 2019).

The success that has been generated in this operation has been its structure, mode of operation and coverage in the Indian Ocean covering as much territory as possible and preventing these pirate attacks from being generated on ships. The operation has positioned ships covering the South Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the coasts of Somali territory. They ensure that no ship carrying humanitarian aid from the WFP or AMISOM will travel unprotected through the Somali coast implementing specialized security techniques for this region (European Union External Action, 2019).

According to statistical data collected from the EU NAVFOR, they indicate that the year 2011 has been the peak of piracy in Somalia, in this year they have had more than 700 hostages and 30 ships assaulted and maintained by pirates, these values have decreased every year thanks to the development of this operation to the point that by 2016 there have been no hostages or ships assaulted by piracy (European Union External Action, 2019).



Graphic 4 Number of pirate attacks on ships

Source: Statista

Of the attacks indicated in the previous graph in the year 2011 officially reported and in which the Atalanta operation was carried out were 176 attacks to which the suspicious events (166) generated in the same year are attached. These represent estimated figures of the attacks reported at this time where finally from 2009 to the present year there are reports of the protected ships of the WFP and AMISOM which total 625 and almost 2 million tons of food and humanitarian aid delivered in the region (European Union External Action, 2019).

Although piracy has diminished over the years thanks to the development of Operation Atalanta, pirate attacks continue to arise because active pirates are still found and the intervention of this operation is necessary to rescue these fishing vessels and others that have been threatened by this situation.

Some of the cases where the Atalanta operation has intervened are the following: In 2014, on the coast of Oman, the pirates captured an oil ship which was traveling through the Gulf of Aden, where 11 Indian crew members were held hostage, destined for the Marshall Islands, this crew was finally rescued by French troops where they managed to free the hostages and capture the pirates who were sent to court for trial. (France in India, 2014).

Atalanta is currently active and working for well-being in the areas of the Indian Ocean in which different European countries deploy troops to this area, of these countries Spain has been among the most active and who has most taken command of the operation on approximately 9 occasions committing its armed forces in the maritime control of this area both at sea level and at the coasts of each of the countries including the coast of Somalia. In 2019 the Spanish navy in the patrol boat *Serviola*, has been involved in the release of 20 sailors captured by pirates in the month of May (González, 2019) and in 2017 the recovery of the *Aris 13* oil tanker captured by Somali pirates near Mogadishu, capital of Somalia which had not recorded any catches since 2012 (El Mundo, 2017).

This operation has undoubtedly had and will continue to have benefits for the area until December 2020, the last agreed date of extension of the operation where it will be completing 12 years of operation and control in the area to commercial, fishing, oil tankers, among others, which have been demonstrated through figures and regulation of acts of piracy in the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean.

## **3. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **3.1 Conclusions**

- Somalia has become a failed State due to the lack of control over its territory; this has resulted in an increase in piracy and terrorism, increasing after the overthrow of President Mohamed Siad Barre, as illegal groups benefit from the lack of stability and the relative lack of a judicial system in the country.
- The high unemployment rate in Somalia is one of the most influential factors in increasing the delicate social situation of the country, since the population, not having a job or decent housing conditions guaranteed by the State, often leans towards the income generation through illegal activities.
- Somalia is a country with an important production capacity, since they have land for livestock production and other agricultural products, which could be a way to stimulate trade and begin to revive the country's economy.
- Trade in this area of the Horn of Africa has been affected by terrorism and the intimidation generated by these groups in the area. Another factor of great importance is piracy, since this is the main cause of the decline in trade in this area, due to the fear of traveling through areas near the coast of Somalia.
- The humanitarian and military interventions in Somalia have not fully met the objectives set for the country, there are many obstacles such as groups outside the law, such as Al Shabab, which hinder the processes of international organizations and the countries involved.
- It should be clarified that there are international missions that have been effective in generating progress in the country's situation, for example, AMISOM, which managed

to end the control that the terrorist group Al Shabab had in the capital of the Mogadishu country, or the Atalanta operation, with which the decrease in the number of terrorist attacks in the area of the Horn of Africa was achieved.

## **3.2 Recommendations**

After doing this work, analyze documents that allow us to understand the harsh reality of Somalia and understand the news and reports that talk about aid and interventions that were made throughout the history of the conflict in which Somalia is immersed are: piracy, terrorism and the failed State.

Recommendations will be made that will help improve the current situation of the country in order to leave the status of failed State:

- Consolidate a stable president, who can lead a country and through the relevant laws, establish all branches for the execution of power. Similarly ensure the creation of policies
- Encourage military and police forces in cities to control groups outside the law.
- Alliances with powers for them to help establish a hostile environment in the country, continue to receive humanitarian aid for the civilian population
- After controlling the terrorist groups, encouraging investment in the country, so that this generates more employment and thus an increase in domestic consumption.
- Control the seas in the Horn of Africa, so that a greater flow of sea routes is generated and thus reactivate trade in the area.

- Make free trade agreements with countries that help you get ahead by exporting goods and importing technology.

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