



WCC



WCC

*Proliferation of the
Somali Civil War.*

Freeze date : January 1, 2027

BACKGROUND GUIDE

M.C.T.M MUN 2026



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Freeze date	1 January 2027



Letter from the Executive Board

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the second edition of M.CT.M MUN. At the Wartime Crisis Cabinet, we look forward to a committee filled with fast-paced crises, innovative solutions and meaningful debates.

As you may have noticed, the freeze date for this committee is set in the future. This is because, unlike most other committees you may come across, the WCC will focus more on your ability to reason, construct logical and convincing arguments, and respond to changes and challenges, rather than test your historical knowledge or knowledge of MUN formats. (Do keep in mind that historical and political knowledge are imperative to significantly fortify your arguments.) You will also be expected to develop strategies to barricade the arguments and motives of your fellow delegates.

The WCC offers you the chance to go beyond dialogue, and perform actions in the simulated world that can have major consequences on the flow of the committee. Use this power wisely and to your advantage.

Please do note that this background guide is by no means a comprehensive analysis of the topic, but simply some context to aid in your initial research. A thorough understanding of the conflict will significantly boost your chances at performing well, and you are strongly encouraged to investigate beyond this document.

On that note, we are excited to see you in committee, and are eagerly waiting to see your creativity, competitive spirit, communication and critical thinking skills transform the WCC into a hub for intellectual challenges.

Warm regards,

Advaith Chितtezhi (Chairperson)

Vairavan Karthik Subramanian (Vice-Chairperson)

Navya Rajan (Moderator)

AGENDA: *Proliferation of the Somali Civil War*

Emergency Session on the Conflict Escalation in the Somali Civil War · Freeze date: 1 January 2027

Introduction

The stability of the Horn of Africa depends on the security of its sovereign borders, regional alliances, and maritime corridors. For over three decades, the Somali Civil War has posed an immense challenge to international peace, evolving from an authoritarian collapse into a complex conflict characterised by rebellious control, external interventions, and persistent political instability. Positioned along the Gulf of Aden and the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait — routes through which millions of barrels of oil and global cargo pass daily — any small security escalation in Somalia creates economic reverberations across the globe.

Over recent years, this fragility has made the region more vulnerable than ever before, largely because the mechanics of weapons proliferation and proxy conflicts have shifted. The unchecked inflow of small arms, light weapons, advanced explosives, and aerial systems into non-state hands has changed the balance of power. Al-



Shabaab has utilised this vulnerability in maritime borders and lucrative illicit smuggling networks to conduct more terrorist attacks and smuggle weapons supplies. At the same time, the access of arms to local clans through both black markets and the recent lifting of the long-standing UN arms embargo on Somalia has exacerbated regional violence and sparked clashes over local power and resources.

After recent escalation in the Somali region, the UN has called for an emergency session to discuss measures to alleviate the civil war, and possibly offer long-awaited peace and stability in the region.

The task before this Emergency Session is to examine how the international community can help stabilise the flow of weapons, regulate ongoing armed conflict, prevent further military escalation, and restore stability to the Horn of Africa.

Timeline

Date	Event
1 July 1960	Formation of the Somali Republic.
15 October 1969	President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke is assassinated.
21 October 1969	Mohamed Siad Barre assumes power of Somalia after a coup.
October 1970	Somalia is declared a socialist country.
July 1977	The Somali National Army invades the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.
1978	Somalia loses the war against Ethiopia, and is denied support from America.
3 April 1988	Somalia and Ethiopia sign an agreement of peace and POW exchanges.
January 1991	Siad Barre is ousted from his position.
January 1992	The UN imposes a total arms embargo on Somalia.
October 1993	The Battle of Mogadishu breaks out when US forces clash with militia loyal to warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid.
March 1994	The US mission in Somalia ends.
March 1995	UN peacekeepers fully withdraw from Somalia without restoring a central government, leaving local warlords in control of regional territories.
1999	Ethiopia and Eritrea spark proxy fights in Somalia, supplying local warlords with weapons and causing fighting in key cities.
August 2000	The "Transitional Government" forms in Djibouti, making the first major attempt since 1991 to rebuild the central government of Somalia.
December 2006	Ethiopian troops enter Somalia to push out the Islamic Courts Union; this directly leads to the rise of Al-Shabaab.
February 2007	The African Union peace mission (AMISOM) is created and relaxes arms rules so weapons can reach government and peacekeeping forces.
2 June 2008	The UNSC allows countries to send warships to Somali waters.
January 2009	Al-Shabaab takes control of Baidoa.



Date	Event
2010–2012	Major famine strikes Somalia.
2011	Somali piracy proliferates.
16 October 2011	Kenya Defence Forces launch Operation Linda Nchi.
February 2012	Al-Shabaab joins Al-Qaeda.
August 2012	Somalia creates a new constitution and elects its first official federal government in over 20 years.
2012–2022	Al-Shabaab continues and exacerbates attacks in regions of Somalia and Kenya.
2022	President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud starts a major push against Al-Shabaab, teaming up the national army with local clan militias.
1 December 2023	The UN ends its 31-year arms embargo on the Somali government, though weapon sales to Al-Shabaab remain strictly banned.
December 2024	The UN approaches AUSSOM, a new African Union peacekeeping force set to replace older missions and manage rising regional risks.
2025 – early 2026	Illegal guns, drones and weapons flood the region, sparking local clan fights and threatening key shipping lanes in the Gulf of Aden.
10 September 2026	Hizbul Islam and the Islamic State in Somalia publicly join forces, backed by the Chinese Communist Party.
10 December 2026	The Houthis begin distributing weapons to Al-Shabaab.
25 December 2026	The USA bombs buildings in Somalia allegedly housing members of Al-Shabaab.
27 December 2026	The government of the Republic of Somaliland launches a ground invasion into Puntland, backed by an unknown supply of arms and funds, pushing back against the Somali National Army.
1 January 2027	Emergency Session on the Conflict Escalation in the Somali Civil War, held at the Wartime Crisis Cabinet. THE RECORD CLOSSES AT THIS DATE.

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