



Committee Name: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

Country: Libya

Agenda: The Somalia Conflict: Implications for peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts

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The civil war has affected not only Somalia but also many countries of the world badly, and since those affected by these wars are the innocent people living in the country, such wars make a country unlivable. In addition, two civil wars took place in Libya, the first of which started in 2011.

In early 2011, a [civil war](#) broke out in the context of the wider "[Arab Spring](#)". The leader of Libya was Muammar Gaddafi. [Anti-Gaddafi forces](#) formed a committee named the [National Transitional Council](#), on 27 February 2011. It was meant to act as an interim authority in the rebel-controlled areas. After the government began to roll back the rebels and a number of atrocities were committed by both sides, a [multinational coalition](#) led by [NATO](#) forces intervened on 21 March 2011, ostensibly to protect civilians against attacks by the government's forces. Shortly thereafter, the [International Criminal Court](#) issued an arrest warrant against Gaddafi and his entourage on 27 June 2011. Gaddafi was ousted from power in the wake of the [fall of Tripoli](#) to the rebel forces on 20 August 2011, although pockets of resistance held by forces loyal to Gaddafi's government held out for another two months, especially in Gaddafi's hometown of [Sirte](#), which he declared the new capital of Libya on 1 September 2011. His [Jamahiriya](#) regime came to an end the following month, culminating on 20 October 2011 with Sirte's capture, NATO airstrikes against Gaddafi's escape convoy, and [his killing](#) by rebel fighters.

The second Libyan civil war was a conflict among rival groups seeking control of the territory of Libya. The conflict has been mostly between the government of the [House of Representatives](#), also known as the "[Tobruk](#) government", which was assigned as a result of [a very low-turnout elections](#) in 2014 and was internationally recognized as the "Libyan Government" until the establishment of [GNA](#); and the rival Islamist government of the [General National Congress](#) (GNC), also called the "[National Salvation Government](#)", based in the capital [Tripoli](#). In December 2015, these two factions agreed in principle to unite as the [Government of National Accord](#). Although the Government of National Accord is now functioning and is backed by the UN, its authority is still unclear as specific details acceptable to both sides have not yet been agreed upon.

On 23 October 2020, the UN disclosed that a permanent ceasefire deal had been reached between the two rival forces in Libya. The nationwide ceasefire agreement is set to ensure that all foreign forces, alongside mercenaries, have left the country for at least three months.

To summarize in order to achieve peace in a country, armed conflict must be stopped because no matter how much we bring the peace, this will not be successful as long as weapons continue to be used. So we believe that it is very difficult to solve the existing or potential problems without preventing the weapons is the first thing to do to stop the conflict.