Committee:SPECPOL

Agenda: Somali Çtışması-Barışı Tesis Etme Ve Barışı Koruma Çabalarına Yönelik Çalışmlar

Country: Kingdom of Denmark

Officially known as the “Kingdom of Denmark”, the country is a Scandinavian country in North America, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Most of Denmark, located in the southernmost of the Scandinavian countries, is on the Jylland peninsula. Sweden is located in the southwest of the country. It is surrounded by Norway and Germany to the south. The island of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, 90% of which are glacial, belong to Denmark. The country’s form of government is a “constitutional monarchy.” It has a population of 5,857 million and covers a total area of 42,943 square kilometers.

Most Somalis in Denmark immigrated from Somalia after the outbreak of the Somali Civil War between 1995 and 2000. 11,832 of these people are Somali-born immigrants and 9,372 are descendants of Somali-born people. 8,852 people are Somali nationals, of which 4,730 are men and 4,122 are women. Denmark tries to respect cultural differences while creating a common set of values between the native and immigrant population. It leads to the assumption that its weight in peacebuilding may be small compared to other groups, but does not imply that the subject is not worth studying. All newly arrived refugees over the age of 18 must participate in a compulsory three-year “integration program” that includes learning Danish and civic values. At the same time, the government provides free teaching in the mother tongue of immigrants. Children are often the only Somalis in their class, which adds to peer pressure to fit into Danish culture. At the same time, 80% of Denmark-Somalia live in mass housing. This allowed the government to devise a policy aimed at avoiding the creation of large communities that tend to be culturally secluded. Somalis were provided with accommodation between Danish and other asylum seekers.

Somalia still continues to deal with civil war. As the Danish delegate, I would like to propose a solution to this. As part of peace efforts, in addition to focusing on reconciliation or political agreement among leaders, attention should also be directed to institution building and the establishment of a national government. The international community must not only continue to engage in Somalia, but must ensure that its engagement becomes stronger and more coordinated.