

United Nations's efforts to Rebuild Somalia:1996 – 2004

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Abstract: This research deals with the role which played by the United Nations organization in Somalia during the period from 1996 to 2004. An era characterized by the absence of central authority and the transformation of the country into an arena of conflicts between warring factions after the failure of the United Nations peacekeeping missions to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia. The research seeks to examine the nature of the strategy which adopted by the United Nations after 1996, in which it adopts the imposition of peace by peaceful means after it failed to impose it by military force. As well as , the problem of research centers on the effectiveness of the diplomatic and humanitarian tools of the United Nations in an environment lacking the presence of a state, the research also focused on the contribution of the International Organization in supporting National and regional reconciliation conferences, especially the Art conference in Djibouti in 2000 and the Kenya Conference in 2002-2004, the research also highlighted the humanitarian and development efforts led by UN specialized agencies to rehabilitate the dilapidated infrastructure and provide relief to the war – affected population in Somalia.....

Keywords United Nations, Somalia, Djibouti, Art conference

INTRODUCTION

In the early nineties, the Horn of Africa region witnessed one of the most complex geopolitical and humanitarian challenges following the collapse of the central state in Somalia in 1991, and the country's entry into a devastating civil war that led to the disintegration of its national institutions. in light of this political vacuum and the aggravation of human suffering, the United Nations led the international scene to lead multidimensional efforts aimed at containing the crisis and the transition of Somalia from emergency relief to reconstruction and stability, the period of time between 1996 and 2004 acquires exceptional importance in the course of international policy towards Somalia, and after the withdrawal of unosom peacekeepers in the mid-nineties, politics shifted The first included the UN position on the regional conferences on the solution of the Somali crisis and touched upon the Cairo conference in 1997 and the Djibouti conference in 2000, in the second point the research touched on the efforts of the United Nations in facing the challenges facing the Somali government after 2000 and in the third point the research dealt with the position of the United Nations on the formation of the Somali government in 2004, and therefore the research aims to focus on the role of the United Nations in the process of national reconciliation in Somalia during the period 1996-2004.

First: the international position on the regional conferences to resolve the crisis (Cairo 1997-Djibouti 2000).

Mohamed Farah Aidid(1934-1996) died on the first of August 1996, following his injury in one of the battles in the capital Mogadishu, and after his death, his son Hussein Mohamed Farah took over the leadership, and as a result, an atmosphere of optimism prevailed among the Somali people, especially after Ali Mahdi called for the disarmament of factions and the formation of a national army for all the he is the

president over the Somali people, and as a result, the battles were renewed in the capital between the warring parties on the Twelfth of August 1996, and the strongest party was the Ali Mahdi faction on Considering that the Somali National Alliance has lost many of the areas it controlled after the death of Mohammed Aidid (1). Despite the renewed confrontations between armed groups in Somalia, the United Nations has worked in cooperation with regional countries to hold several national reconciliation conferences in Somalia, as the Somali parties agreed to hold a reconciliation conference in Ethiopia under the auspices of the United Nations during the period from November 1996 and lasted until January 1997, the conference was attended by (27) Somali leaders representing a number of Somali factions, and the conference sessions were held in the city of Sudri in southern Ethiopia, and most of the attendees were from the Somalia Rescue Alliance led by Ali Mahdi, and the meeting succeeded in agreeing on the formation of a the National Rescue consisted of (41) members who were selected from the factions Participation in the conference in order to work on the formation of an interim transitional government, after which the Somali factions will hold a meeting in the city of Bosaso (2). Despite the signing of the agreement between the Somali parties that attended the Sudri conference, the agreement did not enter into force due to the refusal of most of the Somali parties to recognize the decisions of the agreement, especially the faction of the Somali National Congress led by Hussein Aidid, and the leaders of the Republic of Somalia refused to recognize the conference, so the meeting was not held in the city of Bosaso (3).

It is quite natural that the fate of that conference was a failure, as the non-participation of the Hussein Aidid faction in it meant that there was an important armed faction out of the equation, which means that the fighting would continue even if most of the armed factions agreed.

During his visit to the region, he agreed with the minister of foreign affairs of Egypt Amr Moussa to hold a reconciliation conference attended by all Somali parties, Egypt has shown great interest in the proposal and sent invitations to all Somali factions to hold a reconciliation conference in Cairo, the National Council for the salvation of Somalia group headed by Ali Mahdi and the Somali National Alliance headed by Hussein in March 1997, the first round of talks is held under the auspices of the representative of the secretary general and minister of foreign affairs of Egypt Amr It results in an agreement between Ali Mahdi and Hussein Aidid (4) . The agreement also stipulated the opening of the airport and the port in the capital in order to deliver humanitarian aid to the population affected by the war, and in September a new round of talks was held in Cairo.the meeting included the two largest factions in Somalia, the National Alliance led by Hussein Aidid, which included (18) factions and the alliance of the Somali Rescue Council led by Ali Mahdi and included (26) factions, and only representatives of the Republic Of الصومال Somalia were absent from the negotiations, and after a round of talks, it was agreed to sign an agreement called the Cairo Declaration of the twenty-second of December 1997 (5). The agreement included a number of points, the first of which was the cessation of fighting in Somalia and the end of all hostilities between Somali factions.it also provided for the holding of a reconciliation conference in the city of Baidoa, the capital of the Somali Bay region, by the end of 1997. the agreement provided for the presence of (467) members representing all segments of Somali society. the participants also agreed to limit the arms of their affiliated groups in the areas under their control until the completion of the formation of a transitional government after the reconciliation conference in the city of Baidoa(6).

The representative of the secretary-general, who attended the Cairo conference, expressed the United Nations ' welcome to the terms of the Cairo Agreement, and stressed the need to implement the agreement.in a letter addressed to Secretary-General Kofi Annan(1938-2018), he confirms that the two conferences pledged to form a transitional government that includes all Somali factions and expressed regret for the absence of a representative from the northern Somali region, which announced its secession. in his letter, the special representative stressed that the situation in Somalia would stabilize significantly if the terms of the Cairo Declaration are fully implemented(7).

With regard to the reactions of the members of the Security Council on the provisions of the Cairo Declaration, the members of the council supported the agreement and the representatives of the states in the council confirmed that they welcomed the outcome of the agreement, especially the item that emphasized the adoption of a federal system in Somalia with autonomy for each region.They also welcomed their agreement on the formation of an inclusive transitional government for all groups in Somalia, and stressed the need to speed up the implementation of the terms of the agreement without delay(8).

Although the Egyptian Initiative has been widely welcomed by all countries of the world and the United Nations, the implementation of the terms of the agreement has faced great difficulty in implementing it, as he stressed that Ali Mahdi and Hussein Aidid are the two who hold the positions of President and

Prime Minister, and this represents a big gap in the terms of the agreement, especially that the two were from the failure to provide funds from donor countries to hold a reconciliation conference in the city of However, this contributed to the delay in the implementation of the agreement, which gives the opponents of the Cairo agreement an opportunity to disrupt the holding of the reconciliation conference agreed upon in the Cairo Declaration(9) .

The failure of the agreement is related to the distribution of positions between the factions of Hussein Aidid and Ali Mahdi, and the dissatisfaction of the Somali tribes because they are from the same tribe, which intersects with the consensus that is customary in the phase after independence in 1960.

The efforts of the United Nations to find a solution to the Somali crisis continued, despite the failure of the Cairo agreement.a meeting of the International Contact Group on the Somali crisis was held in Italy on the Fourth of May 1998. the meeting was attended by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Italy announced at the conference that the situation cannot stabilize in Somalia, unless there are real positions by Somali leaders to complete national reconciliation and agree on the formation of a comprehensive transitional national government that works to impose security and stability throughout the country(10). Following the recommendations of the meeting, a committee of members of the states concern to assist Somalia visites cities in the North and east of the country and met with a number of political leaders, sheikhs and organizations working to help the people.The committee also meet with a number of non-governmental organizations working in those areas in order to get a clear picture of the security, economic and social conditions in those cities. the committee reaches the conviction that Somalia cannot be stabilized without a transitional government that the international community can deal with(11).

The international community has not been able to find a positive solution to the crisis in the presence of warlords who have prevailed over the interests of the Somali people, who have suffered from the horrors of the ongoing war since 1991, and the independence of the North and the declaration of the Puntland region in the north-eastern regions has left a bad impact on the formation of the transitional Somali government, as the Somali leaders differed in the form of government, while the neighboring countries represent by Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya therefore, the crisis continued and all international and regional efforts failed Nevertheless, on the twenty-second of September 1999, the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations was held with the participation of world leaders to discuss the most important international issues and during the presence of President of Djibouti Ismail Omar Guelleh(1999- 2026) delivered a speech to the members of the General Assembly in which he called on the countries of the world to support him in holding a national reconciliation conference because of the Somali crisis, and pledged Djibouti's sponsorship of the conference on the condition that the international community provide support for it indeed, a conference was held in the Djibouti City of Art at the beginning of 2000, and more than (2000) Somali personalities were invited to the conference with the aim of finding a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis(12).

The United Nations express its support for the initiative of President Ismail Omar Guelleh to complete reconciliation efforts to end the crisis in Somalia, and Djibouti's plan for the Somali reconciliation conference included three stages, in the first stage of the conference, Djibouti invites representatives of all segments of Somali society to attend the conference.The first stage lasted from the second of May until the thirteenth of June and from the fifteenth of June until the end of August 2000, tribal leaders and elders from most Somali cities participated in that stage, and the Djibouti delegate to the United Nations the Security Council stated that this stage is a prelude to the holding of the Art a conference for Somali national reconciliation.

The second stage includes setting the agenda of the conference, which is divided into two committees, the first is a committee specialized in organizing administrative matters to organize the agenda of the conference, and also worked to resolve all obstacles between the Somali negotiators and mediate to end the obstacles during the course of the conference and the second committee is appointed former mayor of Mogadishu Hassan Absher Farah(1945-2020) as an assistant to the president of Djibouti, who chaired the national reconciliation meetings and during the course of the conference, sub-committees on the general conference are the first sub-committees specialized in Foreign Relations of Somalia(13), and the second committee work on The number of participants in the conference in the second stage reached (810) delegates distributed among the main tribes in Somalia, namely the tribes of Hawiya, darud, Walder, dijl and mervli, including (20) women as well as (90) delegates representing minorities from small clans, and a number of civil society organizations(14) participated in the second stage in the reconstruction of Somali cities, and the Third Committee specializes in disarming Somali factions, and the fourth committee worked on preparing a draft of the new Somali constitution Somalia (15). Discussions at that stage which certifies on how to form

an interim parliamentary council, as the participants differed in the method of selecting members, especially since a number of participants raised the idea of choosing members of Parliament on a tribal basis, while a number of participants suggested that they be selected through constituencies outside the tribal system and justified this on the grounds that Somalia's problems are due to tribal affiliation, which led to the continuation of the civil war in Somalia .

It seems that tribal affiliation has generated a major conflict within the Somali society, as Somalis are one of the most African countries in which the tribe has a role in organizing their daily lives in light of the ongoing internal conflict, so we can say that all previous conferences have focused on the role of the tribe, which contributed to the failure to find a solution to the Somali crisis because each tribe wanted to control the reins of power and monopolize it.

Following the difference between the participants in the conference on how the members of the interim parliament are selected, the president of Djibouti intervened to resolve the conflict, and supported the idea of choosing members through tribal balance, as the Parliament consists of the major tribes, which were allowed at the conference to nominate (44) deputies from the tribe, while the small clans get (24) deputies, and it was agreed to give the president of Djibouti Ismail Omar discretion in choosing(20) members of Parliament, who nominates them, and the meeting also agreed to give (25) seats to Somali women to represent the feminist in the Provisional Parliament(16).

With regard to the draft of the transitional constitution, the agreement guaranteed that the Constitution would consist of six sections and thirty-two articles, and 675 Somali personalities participated in its drafting, as well as the formation of an advisory committee consisting of (250) people, representing the majority of tribal leaders(17).

After the formation of the interim parliament from the Somali tribes according to the agreement, the parliament held a session in Djibouti and Abdullah Deru Isaac was chosen as its president on the eighth of August 2000, and he received the majority of the votes of the members of the Transitional Council and after the completion of the formation of the parliament, its members began to elect an interim president of Somalia and (16) people are accepted as candidates for the presidency of the transitional government in Somalia and after the elections, Abdelkassim salad Hassan wins the post (2000 – 2004) he received the majority of the votes of the members of the Provisional Parliament. the inauguration ceremony on the twenty-seventh of August 2000 in the city of Art is attended by many leaders of regional states, a representative of the secretary-general, members of the organization of African Unity, members of the European Union and many Djiboutian diplomats (18).

In light of the above, one can say that what distinguishes the reconciliation conference in Djibouti is its success in electing the first interim Somali parliament after the overthrow of former President Mohamed Siad Barre (1919-1995) in 1991, and the selection of an elected president from the Parliament represents a significant progress in national reconciliation in Somalia, despite all that, things do not lead to full stability due to the difficulties and challenges that face the work of the transitional government after its formation.

Second: the efforts of the United Nations in addressing the crises following the establishment of the transitional government in 2000.

During the sessions of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session in 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations presented a detailed explanation of the success of the Art a peace conference in electing an interim Somali parliament and electing the president of a transitional government in Somalia, and confirms in his report that the United Nations looks with satisfaction at the success of the reconciliation conference in Djibouti, the secretary-general assured the members of the General Assembly that the United Nations will work with the interim government to prepare for the formation of a permanent government after the end of the work of the interim government, and called on all regional and international countries to support the Somali government in restoring security stability of the country (19). Despite the formation of the parliament and the Somali government in accordance with the results of the Art peace conference, the secretary-general in his report explained to the members of the assembly that the Somali government faces many problems, including the rejection by The Warlords of the authority of interim president Abdelkassim points out that their objection is based on the fact that the Salad government includes the elements of the remnants of the Siad Barre regime, and despite the many regional and international appeals to end the dispute between the parties, but the government could not end those problems and obstacles it faced after its formation.

As a result of these developments, the Security Council held a special meeting to consider the situation

in Somalia on the eighth of September 2000, in which the members of the council expressed their readiness to support the efforts of the interim government, not usually building Somalia, and stressed the need for the government to open pages of dialogue with its opponents, who remained outside the Art peace conference, and in his report on the nineteenth of December 2000, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon confirms that the United Nations provided all support for the success of the work of the interim government, and that the United Nations political office in Somalia to continue the dialogue, the representative of the Secretary-General David Stephen worked by all means Despite the success of the representative of the secretary-general in holding a reconciliation meeting between President Abdelkassim Ssalad and the president of the Republic of Somalia Mohamed Ibrahim Ajal, his efforts did not result in the signing of any agreement due to the latter's insistence on declaring independence (20) .

As a result of this opposition, the interim government is unable to implement its political program and achieve its goals due to the emergence of differences between members of the government, and it also fails to convince the factions to disarm in accordance with the terms of the Art Agreement, and President Abdelkassim salad has faced opposition from his prime minister Ali Khalifa Gheller, at the same time, the president has disagreed with a number of members of his government on the issue of distributing aid that came from the Arab Gulf countries to support Somalia, and as a result of those differences between the prime minister and President Abdelkassim, the latter asked Parliament to dismiss him from the prime minister, which contributes to the position of the interim government is dysfunctional, especially as it is facing external opposition Ethiopia's rejection of the government of Abdelkassim Sallad(22).

It is clear from this that the Art peace agreement is not a successful solution to the problems that plagued Somalia, as disagreements between the members of the interim government led to the return of the country to square one.

The Ethiopian government announces its welcome (to the Art agreement) at the beginning of the formation of the Somali government, but it retreated from that welcome after it worked to support groups opposed to the government of Abdelkassim Salad(22), and the Ethiopian government exercised a dual role in dealing with the Somali crisis, on the one hand, it welcomed the holding of reconciliation conferences that are being held in regional countries in order to complete reconciliation, and on the other hand, it supports opposition groups in order to overthrow the interim government that was formed in accordance with the Art agreement, especially the United States withdrew its support in the Security Council for the decision to form a government and accused the Somali government of sponsoring Terrorist groups by opening camps for a number of foreign fighters on Somali territory (23). Following the information provided by Ethiopia to the US administration, it withdrew its support for the interim government in Somalia, and US President George Bush Jr. (2001-2008) confirmed that his administration is working with the countries of the world to eliminate terrorist groups that have begun to operate in the Horn of Africa, especially in the regions of Central and southern Somalia(24).

It is clear from the above that Ethiopia does not want Abdelkassim salad Hassan to head the transitional government in Somalia, especially since salad had Islamic orientations, and as a result, the Ethiopian government is afraid of the spread of (Islamic extremists) in the Somali regions adjacent to the Ethiopian border, which may pose a danger to Ethiopia, so it worked to deliver fabricated information to the United States of America that there are training camps for terrorist groups on Somali territory, but the truth is that there are no such camps and that Ethiopia's goal is to work to withdraw international support from the government temporary Somali .

Ethiopian support for groups opposed to the transitional government in Somalia has lead to the return of armed confrontations in a large number of Somali cities, which prompted the government of Abdelkassim salad to accuse Ethiopia of working to destabilize the situation in Somalia, and asked the United Nations to intervene in order to prevent Ethiopian interventions in the Somali crisis, despite all those demands to end the Ethiopian role, but Ethiopia has worked to occupy large territories of Somalia under the pretext of fighting terrorism in those cities(25).

As for the international position on the Ethiopian intervention in Somalia, the Security Council held a meeting on the eleventh of March 2002 to consider the obstacles that are facing the work of the transitional government after the Somali factions loyal to Ethiopia announced that they do not recognize the decisions of the Art peace conference, as the representative of the European Union to the United Nations John Richardson (1934-2021) that the EU countries are committed to supporting the transitional Somali government, and stressed that the European Union will provide full support to the Somali government in

the face of the terrorist acts carried out by the Somali factions opposed to the government are promised to contribute to the end of the national reconciliation project. He also stresses on the need for neighboring countries to contribute to supporting the transitional government in order to end the crisis in Somalia(26). During their interventions, the council members stressed the need to complete the national reconciliation process and urged all parties to support the transitional government and work to confront the Somali factions opposed to the government. They also stress on the need for the Somali neighboring countries to commit to supporting the transitional government and condemned all interventions that undermine peace in the country. they stressed that they do not support the Somali factions opposed to the government and that any support is a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, which condemned the intervention in the Somali crisis, which leads to the destabilization of security and stability in Somalia(27).

It seems that the United Nations is following the national reconciliation conference held in Djibouti, which results/ in the formation of a transitional government in Somalia, but it could not end the regional support for the Somali opposition, and the language of condemnation are practiced by the member states of the UN body does not bring a solution to the Somali crisis that has been going on since 1991, especially a terrorist attack on the eleventh of September 2001, after which The United States of America is the emblem of the fight against terrorism in the world.

Third: the position of the United Nations on the formation of the transitional government in Somalia in 2004.

Regional organizations in the African continent played a major role in working to end the conflict in the countries of the continent, one of the most important of these organizations was the Intergovernmental Authority on development (IGAD), as its role exceeded the organization of African unity in resolving most conflicts in the African continent, especially that the organization (IGAD) had a major role in the success of the initiative of the president of Djibouti Ismail Omar, which resulted in the election of the transitional government in Somalia in 2000, and after the latter faced significant obstacles contributed to stopping its work and its failure to stop the violence in Somali cities. During the IGAD summit held in Ethiopia on the Twenty-Fourth of November 2002, Sudan requested the OIC countries to work to end the problems between the Somali transitional government and its opponents. on the sidelines of the summit, the OIC countries agreed to form a joint committee to visit Somalia in order to bring points of view closer and contribute to the holding of a national reconciliation conference that includes the Somali government and its opponents, and be sponsored by the IGAD development organization with a view to ending the Somali crisis. Following the calls for national reconciliation launched by the said organization, the Somali parties agreed to attend the reconciliation conference. indeed, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi (1978-2002) was tasked with sponsoring the conference and working to coordinate positions between the Somali parties, provided that the conference would be held within two months in the city of Al - Durin located in northern Kenya, and the Kenyan president announced that one of the conditions of the conference is to oblige the Somali parties to implement Somalia (). In his report dated the twenty-first of February 2002, Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced to the Security Council that his Special Adviser Mohamed sahnoun and special representative for Somalia Winston Tubman participated in the meeting of the IGAD Partners Forum held in Rome in 2002, and the Secretary-General confirmed in his report to the Security Council before the national reconciliation sessions in Kenya that the United Nations welcomes all efforts working to end the crisis the secretary-general urged all Somali parties to attend the conference, and called on neighboring countries Working together to end the Somali crisis. According to the international support for the conference, reconciliation meetings were held in October 2002, and representatives of the transitional government of Somalia, the Puntland regional government, local administrations in the cities of Johor and Iran, political factions affiliated with the alliance of the Somali Council for reconciliation and reform loyal to Ethiopia, the Juba alliance and representatives of the agricultural and coastal areas in southern Somalia, as well as representatives of senior sheikhs of Somalia and civil society organizations also attended the conference, but those who were absent from attending the conference were representatives of the Republic Of الصومال Somalia, who negotiations on the fifteenth of October First, in 2002, a number of representatives of the OECD countries attended as sponsors of the negotiations .

At the beginning of the conference rounds, the organizing committee of the conference agreed that the negotiations should be in three stages. in the first stage, the focus was on laying the foundations of the negotiations. that stage was characterized by the intensive attendance and representation of the participating Somali groups, as the number of Somali representatives reached (450) representatives from various Somali parties, although the organizing committee of the conference invited (300) people only for that stage in the

initial discussions, those present focused on ending the war and forming a government that includes all parties to the conflict in Somalia, and that stage focused on building a free national economy in Somalia, and those present stressed the formation of a decentralized system of government in Somalia gives the regions wide local powers In order to end secessionist tendencies and preserve the unity of the Somali territory ().

The first stage of the conference faced many problems, foremost of which is the method of representation. The opposition factions demand that the representation be based on the size of each faction inside Somalia. The opposition which is represented by the reconciliation and Reform Council demands to start from the starting point in the negotiations and that they do not recognize the decisions of the Art peace conference, while the transitional government insisted on adhering to the terms of the Art peace conference. following those differences, the committee overseeing the negotiations, headed by Kenyan President momai, worked to bring the views of the Somali parties participating in the conference closer. The committee overseeing the conference succeeded in bringing the points of view closer between the Somali parties, and agreed with them to represent the transitional government in the person of Prime Minister Hassan Absher Farah in exchange for the transitional government to recognize the representation of all entities participating in the negotiations, and after the end of the differences, the first phase of the conference ended on the twenty-seventh of October 2002. In addition, it reaches a number of agreements, foremost of which is consensus on the establishment of federal governance structures in Somalia and work on the principle of forming a decentralized system in governing Somalia and approving a constitution that guarantees the rights of all citizens of the country. As well as it is also agreed to end hostilities between Somali parties renounce violence The spirit of teamwork is reflected in the management of the subsequent phase in Somalia in accordance with what is agreed in the national reconciliation process.

The agreement on the federal system in Somalia was one of the most notable achievements of the first stage of negotiations, as it served as the basis for the subsequent stages of negotiations.

In his report dated the Twelfth of December 2002, Annan stressed that the international community will work with all its might to help Somalia overcome its problems and achieve progress to resolve the Somali crisis, and stressed that any progress in the field of reconciliation will prompt the United Nations to establish the special office for the assistance mission to Somalia affiliated to the United Nations to work with regional organizations to accelerate the restoration However, he pointed out to the members of the Security Council that this cannot be achieved without there being a real will on the part of the conflicting Somali parties to implement the terms of reconciliation and end the ongoing conflict in their country. At the end of his report, the secretary-general praised the special representative of the secretary-general, David Stephen, who worked hard and sincerely with the concerned countries in holding the reconciliation conference in Kenya, and stressed that the unosome has worked to hold many educational workshops for civil society organizations working in Somalia and for a number of Somali sheikhs and leaders who played a major role in the progress of negotiations at the reconciliation conference held in Kenya, and at the end of his report, the secretary-general praised the Kenyan president and his government, which work in difficult conditions contributed to the success of the first stage of negotiations.

Despite the completion of the first phase of the two-round conference in Kenya and the signing of the Somali leaders, which was supported by the Somali Street and the international community with the terms of the agreement, which contributed to a ceasefire in a number of Somali regions, but things returned to tension after the resumption of fighting between armed groups in the cities of Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Beldjawa and Puntland, who prompts the countries of the commission, which arrives in the capital Mogadishu in mid-November 2002, is tasked to follow up the application. The committee stresses the need for the international community to cooperate with it in order to impose sanctions, prevent travel and freeze the funds of any of the leaders of the Somali factions, which proves to be the reason for the return of fighting to Somalia.

Following the development of events in Somalia, the Kenyan president invited the Somali parties to hold the second stage of the national reconciliation conference and on the twenty-ninth of November 2002, the Somali parties met again in the city of Al-Durin and agreed to form joint committees, each committee included in its membership (15) members are divided into a committee specialized in the Constitution and the application of the federal system, a committee the last Committee includes a number of representatives of the government and the opposition and was Its task is to supervise the work of the committees that have been formed with the aim of reaching a solution that satisfies all parties ().

After the formation of the committees, the Kenyan government worked to receive the participants in

the reconciliation conference. (700) Somali figures of various affiliations arrived in Kenya, while the organizers of the conference invited (300) only. the European Union objected to the number of people who attended because it was the one who was sponsoring the financial side of spending on the work and accommodation of delegations in Kenya and the number was nominated to (300) Somali figures who participated at that stage of the conference. Despite the continuation of the work of the committees that are formed in the second phase of the work of the conference, there are sharp differences between the Somali parties participating in the conference on the division of central authority in the country, as the transitional government headed by Abdelkassim salad insisted on sharing power with the other factions to retain the post of Prime Minister and maintain the transitional constitution, in exchange for the expansion of the government and the transitional parliament with the participation of a large number of the Somali opposition, but this proposal was rejected by the opposition, which insisted on sharing power among all and the government of salad is one of the factions without the government that threw a spanner in the works On the other hand, some of the factions participating in the reconciliation conference demanded that the division of power in Somalia be based on the size of each armed faction, and others insisted on dividing power on a tribal basis, as happened at the Art peace conference.

It seems that the difference was not happening between the Somali groups without there being incitement and push from some countries that wanted the agreements to be as they wanted, especially since the transitional government is getting Djibouti's support as it is formed according to the initiative of President Ismail Omar, while the reform and reconstruction group opposed to the government's work was getting support and support from Ethi. In a report submitted by the secretary-general to the Security Council on the tenth of June 2003, he expressed his fear of negative interventions by the Somali neighboring countries, and stressed that the dispute between Djibouti and Ethiopia over the Somali reconciliation conference held in Kenya left a negative impact on the progress of the second phase of the conference, the secretary-general stressed that the UN body is working with the government of Kenya Kenya has made positive efforts to make the Somali dialogue sessions a success. In the financial aspect, the secretary-general praised in his report the countries contributing to the provision of funds to cover the work of the conference, headed by the European Union and the United States of America, and the secretary-general explained that the ongoing negotiations resulted in the Somali parties to enter into the details of the next government that will lead the country, as the Secretary-General confirmed in his report that the negotiating committee agreed on the fifth of June 2003 to establish a federal system of government in Somalia it includes four main tribal groups: the identity, Darut and Alder tribes As the members were divided among these tribes, each tribe gets (61) deputies in the council, while the small tribes get (31) deputies, and the share of women is 12% of the total members of Parliament.it was agreed that each tribe nominates a percentage of women from its share, and members of Parliament are nominated by each tribe through the formation of a committee within it to nominate the names of their sons to the transitional parliament(43).

The last stage of the negotiations began in May 2004 and focused on the completion of the work of the Somali reconciliation conference, as the delegates of the Somali factions focused on the issues of power sharing in the transitional political system, after the formation of the transitional parliament, it was decided that the seat of the parliament and the government should be in the Kenyan capital Nairobi until an appropriate safe situation is provided in the Somali capital Mogadishu, and with regard to the election of the transitional president of Somalia, a large number of candidates were nominated, but the negotiating committee approved only(28). These figures are transitional President Abdul Qassim salad Hassan and a regional leader Puntland Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed and the leaders of a number of Somali factions that had a large military weight in Somali cities (44).

Preparations for the elections are made by the National Reconciliation Commission in Kenya in October 2004, after everyone pledged to approve the election results from the parties signing the reconciliation document in Kenya, and after one round of elections no one received a majority of votes, and after another round, the leader of the Puntland region, Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed, received the majority of votes in Parliament, as he received (189) votes from members of Parliament and thus became the transitional head of a government lasting four years, and after the elections were completed, the Somali president was inaugurated on the fourteenth of October 2004 in the capital Nairobi at the headquarters of the United Nations mission in Kenya with a large regional and international presence, many Following his election, President Ali Mohamed Gedi is appointed prime minister and a new government was formed according to the tribal structure in Somalia, as stipulated in the agreement at the two-round conference, which represented a complete success in the formation of the new Somali government after negotiations that lasted from 2002

to 2004(45).

The Security Council hosted in its session dated on the nineteenth of November 2004 the elected Somali President Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed(1934-2021), who outlined to the Security Council the steps of the interim Somali government for the next stage, as the president praised the international efforts that resulted in the success of the national reconciliation process in Somalia, and announced his desire for the international community to support the Somali government and the Security Council also demanded to issue a resolution on the return of the UN Support Office. He stressed that security cannot return to Somalia without the contribution of the international community to the return of stability and ending the Somali crisis, and at the end of a statement, the Somali president stressed that his government is committed to the implementation of all resolutions issued by the Security Council(46). During the interventions, the members of the Security Council all stressed that the United Nations is obliged to support and support the interim Somali government in order to end the violence, the representative of the United States of America, John Danforth, confirmed that balada will provide full support to the elected Somali government, but stressed that it should have a clear and explicit position on the armed groups that remained outside the reconciliation process, stressed that the international community is committed to supporting all efforts to end the violence in Somalia and stressed that the stability of Somalia depends mainly on the agreement of the people of Somalia and without the cooperation of Somalis with the countries of the world, there can be no lasting stability in the country (47).

Thus, it is clear that the success of the two-round conference in Kenya has contributed significantly to the return of security and stability to most Somali cities, which was supported and supported by the United Nations Organization, which followed the stages of negotiations first, as well as urging the International and regional community to take all the necessary steps to make those negotiations a success, at the same time, the positive attitude of the United Nations towards reconciliation steps was an important reason for the European Union and the United States of America to provide financial and political support, which was one of the most important reasons for the success of the negotiations, and despite all that has been achieved, the presence of extremist groups outside the national reconciliation project a reason for the excitement of the United Nations And he pushed them to take various ways to bring those groups to the reconciled parties.opia, and that's why we note that the closer the Somali parties came to an agreement because the Somali crisis, the researcher finds that external interventions contribute to its disruption.

Conclusion

The research found that the United Nations is following the national reconciliation conference that was held in Djibouti, which resulted in the formation of a transitional government in Somalia, but it could not end the regional support for the Somali opposition, and the language of condemnation practiced by the member states of the United Nations did not bring a solution to the Somali crisis that has been ongoing since 1991, especially that the major countries, led by the United States of America, had remarks on the government of abdelkassim salad, which was accused of Islamist orientation, and despite all the obstacles facing Somalia, the United Nations support for the two roles in Kenya have contributed significantly to the return of security and stability to most Somali cities 'This contributed to the European Union and the United States of America providing financial and political support, which was one of the most important reasons for the success of the negotiations .despite all this progress, the presence of extremist groups outside the national reconciliation project is a reason to provoke the United Nations and push it to pursue different ways to join those groups to the parties to national reconciliation in Somalia.

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