

PRINCIPAL SOMALI POLITICAL-MILITARY ACTORS

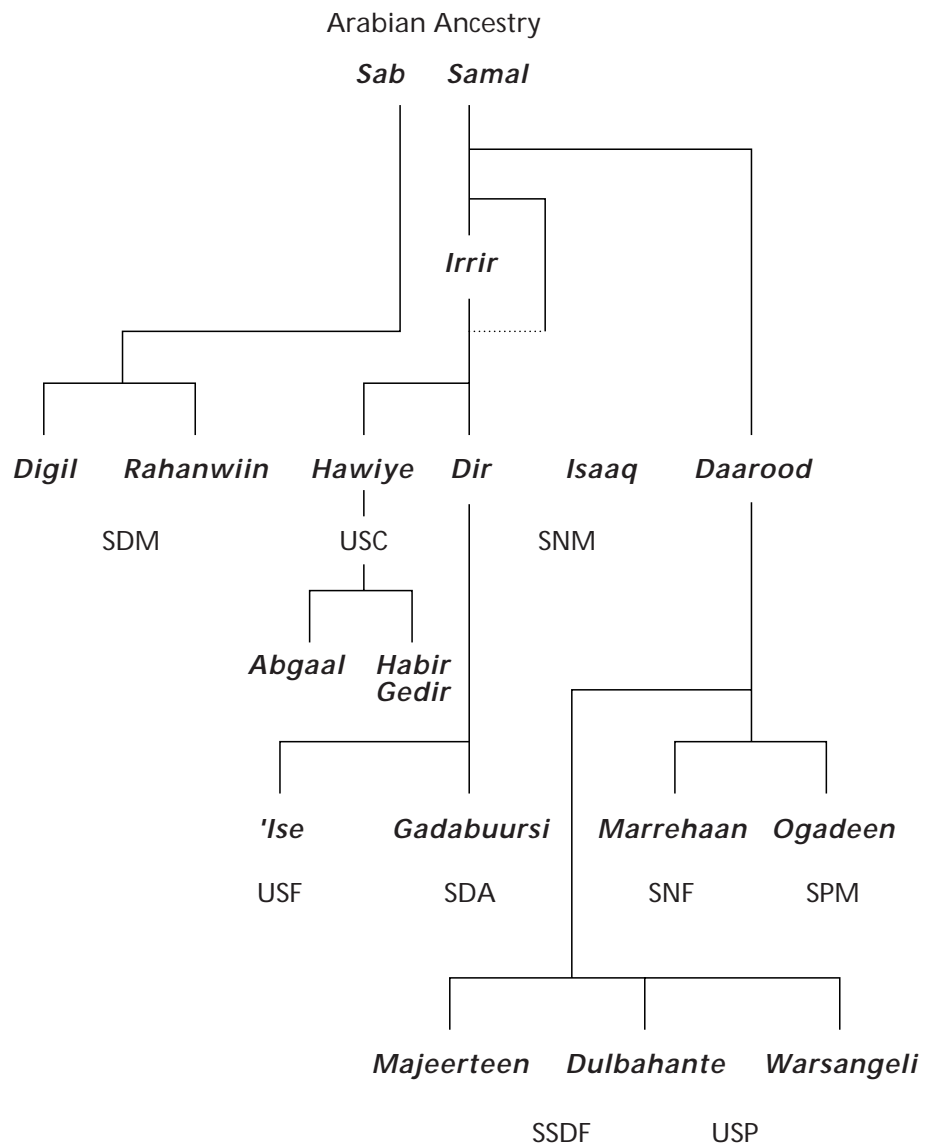
The missions of the United Nations recognized three principal political interlocutors. The organization of these alliances was in perpetual movement, cutting through all the principal political groups, and generally organized around solidarity to lineages.

The first two have clashed for control of the central command since the last years of the Barré regime. The leaders belong to the same clan of Hawiye and from the same political group, United Somali Congress (USC). They control specific zones in the south of the country; Mogadiscio represents the center of their confrontation:

- **Group of the Manifesto**, led by Ali Mahdi Mohamed (of the Abgaal clan), with the head of a part of the USC
Allies:
 - National Somali Face (SNF), led by the brother-in-law of Barred and former minister of defense, the General Mohamed Said Hersi, also known under the name of General "Morgan" (Marrehaan)
 - Somali Salvation Democratic Face (SSDF), based within the Majerteen clan. But, with semi-1993, Aydid succeeds in persuading the SSDF to defect and join the SNA.
 - + other moving alliances
- **National Somali Alliance (SNA)**, directed by the General Mohamed Farah Hassan Aydid (of the clan Haber Gidir Saad) and at the beginning of the year 1993 composed of:
 - a faction of the USC led by Mohamed Farah Aydid (killed combat, at the beginning of August 1996, replaced as the head of the group by his son, Hussein Mohamed Aydid)
 - a faction of Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), led by Colonel Ahmed Omar Jess
 - Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) of colonel Abdi Warsame Isaaq, coalition of several clans in the south similar to Bimal and the Majerteen under-clans,
 - a faction of Somali Democratic Movement, led by Mohamed Nur Aliyou, of the clans Digil and Miriflesh
- **National Somali Movement (SNM)**, formed in 1981 by representatives of Isaaq (northern of the country), since 1988 the SNM has been the strongest resistance to the Barré regime. Instead of continuing the civil war against a new regime, the leader of the SNM, Abdurahman Ahmed Ali, proclaimed the north, the "Republic of Somaliland",
May 18, 1991; Abdurahman Ahmed Ali takes the presidency, with the head of a government by interim, while waiting for elections,
May 1993. Ibrahim Egal is then elected President of Somaliland.

The graph below is based on that traced by the anthropologist, Ioan Lewis. It presents a simplified vision of the situation at the moment of the UN arrival in Somalia.

**PRINCIPAUX CLANS ET
MOUVEMENTS POLITIQUES SOMALIENS
(1992-1993)**



Source : Ioan M. LEWIS, *Making History in Somalia : Humanitarian Intervention in a Stateless Society*, London : LSE/The Center for the Study of Global Governance, 1995.