

Somalia**URGENT****Somalia report**

#1 PRIORITY

To: Mr. Nambiar,

**! URGENT**

Please find attached for approval the Secretary-General's report on Somalia.

DPA submitted the report yesterday at lunch time, but indicates that it is due today in the Security Council. We would be grateful for your urgent approval of the report.

Nicholas Haysom

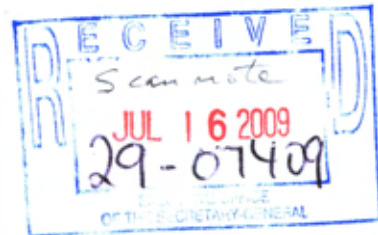
17 July 2009

Cc: KWS

How can I expected to  
exercise due diligence  
if I am not given time  
to read this report?

29-07409

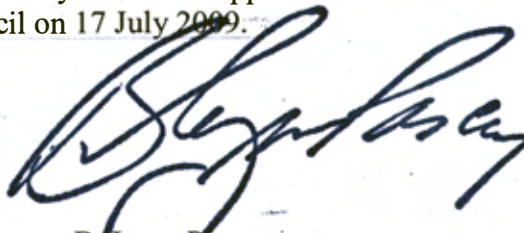
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**Note to Mr. Nambiar**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA**

1. Please find attached the draft report for the Secretary-General's approval. The report, submitted at least every four months, incorporates contributions of the Integrated Task Force (ITF) and covers developments since the last report dated 16 April 2009 (S/200/210). In addition to analyzing the political and security developments as well as the humanitarian and human rights situation, the report (paragraphs 29 – 43) also outlines the activities of the United Nations and the international community, including its support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Somali security and rule of law institutions, and piracy.
2. The Secretary-General reiterates his commitment to the three-phased approach outlined in his previous report, and as endorsed by the Council in resolution 1872 (2009), and notes that the present security realities on the ground, however, do not permit the immediate establishment of the envisaged light footprint in Mogadishu. As requested in resolution 1872, the Secretary-General will provide further advice and recommendations on deployment of a peacekeeping operation by 30 September 2009.
3. On piracy off the coast of Somalia, the Secretary-General welcomes the ongoing international efforts to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden and calls upon other Member States with the necessary capacity to join in this effort.
4. In his observations (paragraphs 64 – 65), the Secretary-General spells out three key measures that can be taken immediately by the international community to turn around the two decades of instability in Somalia and preserve the gains already made: 1) honouring commitments made at the Brussels donors' conference; 2) strengthening AMISOM by providing with it with the necessary resources to support the Transitional Federal Government; 3) promoting genuine reconciliation amongst all parties while at the same time taking measures against armed groups and foreign elements that are undermining the reconciliation process.
5. I would be grateful if you could obtain the Secretary-General's approval of the draft report, which is due in all languages to the Council on 17 July 2009.

  
B. Lynn Pascoe  
15 July 2009

cc: Ms. Clark  
Mr. Holmes  
Ms. Malcorra  
Mr. Le Roy

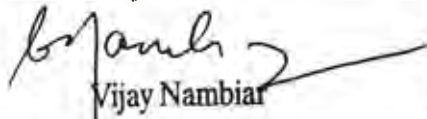
**Security Council**

Distr.: General

July 2009

Approved on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Original: English

  
Vijay Nambiar**Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia****I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30), in which the Council requested me to submit quarterly reports on the situation in Somalia. It covers developments since my last report of 16 April 2009 (S/2009/210) and focuses, in particular, on political developments and the recent fighting in Mogadishu between forces of the Transitional Federal Government and insurgent groups. The report also includes an analysis of the security situation in Somalia, an outline of the activities undertaken to assist the Transitional Federal Government to develop its transitional security institutions, the role of AMISOM in stabilizing security, the humanitarian and human rights situation, as well as the operational activities of the United Nations agencies and programmes in Somalia.

**II. Main developments in Somalia****A. Political developments**

2. President Sheikh Sharif Sheik Ahmed and the unity government continued to engage with opposition groups still outside the Djibouti reconciliation process. President Ahmed has repeatedly stated that the door is open for opposition groups that wish to join the national reconciliation process based on the Djibouti Agreement. The Government has, in this regard, continuously engaged with ~~various~~ armed opposition groups, including the Hisbul al-Islam, and has also held consultations with influential clan leaders and elders and Islamic clerics in efforts to broaden domestic support for the stabilization of the country. Through the mediation role of the Islamic Clerics Council, the Hawiye Cultural and Unity Council, and other influential clerics and clan leaders, the Government has reached out to ~~some~~ <sup>some of</sup> insurgent groups and has succeeded in ~~encouraging them~~ <sup>bringing</sup> to join the peace ~~the~~ process. However these engagements have proved to be challenging due to inflexibility on the part of <sup>hard line</sup> insurgents. In spite of these setbacks, the Government has continuously reiterated its readiness to broaden its base by <sup>including</sup> those opposition groups that renounce violence.

3. In the midst of a resurgence of fighting between Government forces and armed opposition elements, the Transitional Federal Government signed a Declaration with

Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a on 21 June by which they agreed to cooperate in the political, security, humanitarian and development areas, in the spirit of the Djibouti Agreement. A former official of the Hisbul Islam insurgent group, Sheikh Yusuf Mohamed Siad Inda'ade, was earlier included in the unity government as Minister of State for Defense.

4. ~~Meanwhile,~~ The Somalia Cabinet and Parliament continued to hold sessions in Mogadishu despite increasing attacks on the Government. On 18 April, Parliament, in an effort to meet some of the demands of opposition groups, unanimously voted to endorse the implementation of Sharia law in the country. A cross-section of Somali society, including clan elders and scholars, welcomed the endorsement as a positive step and called on the opposition groups to stop the fighting. On 22 June, the Transitional Federal Government declared a state of emergency following a Cabinet meeting that concluded that the increased attacks by insurgents had ~~thrown the country into serious threat~~. Since early May, there have been intermittent attacks on Government forces, as well as targeted killings by insurgent groups, which culminated in the assassination on 18 June of Omar Hashi Aden, Somalia's Minister of National Security.

SERIOUS  
THREAT  
to

5. President Ahmed visited a number of countries both in Africa and Europe. These included Belgium, Turkey, Ethiopia, Egypt, Kenya, Djibouti and Sudan, where among other things he discussed the situation in Somalia and appealed for support to his Government to enable it to resolve the security situation in the country. President Ahmed also attended the 13th African Union Summit from 1 to 3 July in Sirte, Libya, where he called for the urgent deployment of additional troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the strengthening of AMISOM's mission mandate. During the Summit, the African Union expressed full support to the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. The Summit endorsed the decisions taken earlier by the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union Peace and Security Council calling on the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions on Eritrea for aiding the insurgents. The African Union also called on the United Nations to impose a sea blockade and a no-fly zone to stop weapons and other supplies to the insurgent groups. After the Summit the President visited Ethiopia and Uganda to ~~garner~~ solicit support for the Transitional Federal Government.

6. In ~~showing~~ solidarity with the Government, UNPOS Officials continued to undertake visits to Somalia. On 25 May, my Special Representative, Ahmed Ould-Abdallah, paid a ~~one-day~~ visit to Mogadishu during which he held private discussions with President Ahmed at the presidential palace and attended a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Mogadishu. ~~Furthermore,~~ My Deputy Special Representative travelled to Mogadishu for consultations with senior officials of the Transitional Federal Government. The delegation briefed the Somali Cabinet on the status of pledges made at the international donor conference in Brussels. They ~~also~~ exchanged views on the way forward in the peace process, including the establishment of a joint security mechanism ~~based on the Joint Security Committee.~~

has also



## B. Security situation

7. The situation remains fluid and insurgents <sup>have</sup> ~~recently~~ <sup>repeatedly</sup> conduct attacks aimed at Villa Somalia and other strategic positions, such as the K4 junction and the sea port. The Transitional Federal Government, supported by AMISOM, currently remains in control of the strategic southern districts of Mogadishu as well as the airport and seaport. <sup>On 7 May a group of</sup> ~~On 7 May a group of~~ insurgents launched an attack on the presidential palace. <sup>Although Government forces were outnumbered, they succeeded in repelling the attack.</sup> ~~Although Government forces were outnumbered, they succeeded in repelling the attack.~~ A few days later, Government forces launched a counter-attack, in which they dislodged the insurgents from a number of strategic locations in Mogadishu. ~~This was the first time in several months that the Government forces went on the offensive.~~ <sup>which</sup> The insurgents ~~were nonetheless able to regroup and launch yet another attack on 19 June.~~ <sup>Once more,</sup> the Government forces <sup>successfully</sup> ~~repelled the~~ <sup>again</sup> ~~attack.~~ <sup>on several months</sup>

8. At its 33<sup>rd</sup> Extra-Ordinary Session held on 20 May, IGAD Council of Ministers “called upon the United Nations Security Council to impose a no-fly zone, except for humanitarian purposes authorized by the Government, on the airports of Kismayo, Baidoa, KM50, Balidoogle, Waajid, Hudur, all airports in Gedo Region, Isaley and Johar.” The meeting also “condemned in the strongest terms possible all the individuals, organizations and countries, in particular the Government of Eritrea and its financiers who continued to instigate, recruit, train, fund and supply the criminal elements in and or to Somalia.”

9. At its 190<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 22 May, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) expressed its strong support for the communiqué issued by the IGAD Council of Ministers at the Extra-Ordinary Session. In particular, the AUPSC requested the United Nations Security Council, in line with relevant provisions of the IGAD communiqué, “to take immediate measures to impose a no-fly zone and blockade of sea ports, to prevent the entry of foreign elements into Somalia, as well as flights and shipments carrying weapons and ammunitions to armed groups inside Somalia which are carrying out attacks against the TFG, the civilian population and AMISOM.” It also requested the United Nations Security Council “to impose sanctions against all those foreign actors, both within and outside the region, especially Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in destabilization activities in Somalia, attacks against the TFG, the civilian population and AMISOM, as well as against all the Somali individuals and entities working towards undermining the peace and reconciliation efforts and regional stability.”

10. Insurgent groups, such as Al-Shabaab, are <sup>illegal</sup> ~~reported~~ <sup>recruiting</sup> to be extorting money from private companies and <sup>and has</sup> ~~mobilizing the youth~~ to join the fight against the Government in Mogadishu, including ~~pressing child soldiers into action.~~ Al-Shabaab has ~~not only~~ confirmed the presence of foreign fighters within its ranks, <sup>and has</sup> ~~but also~~ stated openly that it is working with al-Qaeda in Mogadishu to ~~topple~~ the Somalia Government. The foreign fighters, many of whom ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> reportedly originated from Pakistan and Afghanistan, appear to be well trained and battle-tested. They have been ~~seen, often~~ <sup>observed wearing</sup>

remove

hooded, directing offensive operations against Government forces in Mogadishu and neighbouring regions.

11. Furthermore, Al-Shabaab has intensified its strategy to coerce and intimidate the population, as reflected in the carefully selected and well-targeted "high gain" assassinations, conducted numerous arrests of clan elders, several of whom have been murdered. For example, On 19 June, Omar Hashi Aden, the Minister of National Security was killed in a large-scale suicide car bomb in Beletwyne, with over thirty other people killed in the attack, and was strongly condemned by the international community and a cross-section of the Somali society.

12. Somalia's neighbouring countries, in addition to the broader international community, are considering how to further assist the TFG following the call by the Government for military and other assistance. The next few days and weeks will be critical. It is clear that the Government needs urgent military support in areas of personnel, arms and logistics to sustain their success in warding off insurgent attacks and defending key installations. I, therefore, appeal to the entire international community to lend support urgently to the legitimate Government of Somalia to not only enable it to defend itself, but also allow its roots to take hold.

### III. African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

13. AMISOM has played an important role in stabilizing the security situation in Mogadishu in support of the Djibouti peace process. In accordance with its mandate to protect the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), support the political dialogue and national reconciliation, and facilitate humanitarian assistance, AMISOM troops are deployed in strategic locations in Mogadishu, including the presidential palace (Villa Somalia) and the Mogadishu airport and seaport. The continued presence of the peacekeepers has been vital in support of the Government and the implementation of the peace agreement, providing critical support that has enabled the TFG to function in Mogadishu. The Mission is also providing support, including technical expertise and financial contribution, in the process of re-establishing the Somali Security Forces.

14. As of 30 June, the troop strength of AMISOM in Mogadishu stands at 4,300 troops or 54 percent of the authorized strength of 8000, comprising 3 battalions from Uganda and 2 battalions from Burundi. AMISOM is still 4 battalions short of its mandated strength of 9 infantry battalions, plus maritime and air components. The recent surge of fighting in Mogadishu since early May has only occasionally targeted AMISOM, which continues to hold all the key locations listed in my previous reports. AMISOM has called for the expeditious deployment of the support package in order to increase its capacity to effectively implement its mandate.

15. Steps are underway for the deployment of the third Burundian battalion, as well as for the commencement of the relocation of the AMISOM civilian mission leadership from Nairobi to Mogadishu. There is, however, an urgent need for additional AMISOM troops to reach its authorized strength, especially in the face of continued attacks on the Government by the insurgents. The African Union

*expedite*  
Commissioner has consistently urged Member States of the African Union and its partners to ~~ensure~~ the speedy deployment of the additional troops. In the communiqué of the 194th meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 16 June 2009, the Africa Union welcomed the pledge by Sierra Leone and Malawi to contribute one battalion each to AMISOM and urged African Union Member States and partners to provide the required logistical support for the early deployment of those battalions. Furthermore, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union urged the African Union Member States that ~~have pledged~~ *already* troops to AMISOM to urgently deploy them. ^

16. Meanwhile, AMISOM has initiated the deployment of its police component with the arrival of its Police Commissioner in Mogadishu on 18 June. The current strength of the AMISOM police component includes a leadership team of six officers. A total of 89 police personnel, including trainers, advisors and mentors, have been recruited (out of the mandated 270) and they will ~~subsequently~~ be deployed to Mogadishu to commence the crucial task of training the 10,000 all inclusive Somalia Police Force in line with the Djibouti Agreement. ~~Furthermore there is a UNDP-AMISOM led task force, which reports to the UNPOS-led Security Sector Technical Working Group, ~~the~~ covers all issues related to police training and ~~it has been~~ developing working on a joint UNDP-AMISOM programme, which will include training, mentoring and advising the Somali police, with the initial objective of contributing to the minimum level of security needed to support the political process.~~ *15*

#### IV. Activities of the United Nations and the international community

##### A Resource mobilization

17. The United Nations and the wider international community organized a number of activities in support of Somalia. On 22 and 23 April, the United Nations and its partners successfully convened, in Brussels, an International Conference in support of Somalia's Security Institutions and AMISOM. Donors pledged an amount in excess of \$213 million, in addition to pledges that were made in kind.

18. As at 24 June, pledges that were confirmed stood at \$182.8 million. This comprises \$7.4 million ~~that is expected in~~ the newly established Somali Security Trust Fund and \$30.6 million ~~for~~ the AMISOM Trust Fund. In addition, the Government of Somalia is reported to have received \$11.5 million, while the African Union has ~~had~~ *received* about \$ 6.7 million ~~deposited in its account~~. Nearly \$112.2 million is earmarked for disbursement through Project Implementation Units that will shortly be established in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. ~~Furthermore, about \$3 million is expected to be disbursed towards recovery and development led by UNDP-Somalia.~~ *Add ask immediately*

19. The International Contact Group held its 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Rome on 9 and 10 June. At the meeting, members of the Contact Group observed that Somalia was at a very delicate period which offered great possibilities and cautious optimism, despite recent acts of violence. The Contact Group reiterated its support for the Government of Somalia and welcomed the efforts of President Ahmed at building a government of national unity, including all those who reject violence and believe in national



reconciliation. Meanwhile, on 29 June, the Government of Somalia, with the support of bilateral and multilateral organizations, signed an agreement with Pricewaterhouse Coopers. According to the agreement, Pricewaterhouse will act as the Government's Fiduciary Management Agent. This is a reflection of the commitment of Government to enhance transparency and accountability in its management of public finances.

## **B Institutional development**

20. The United Nations continued to provide support to Somalia for institutional development and capacity-building under the Somali Institutional Development Project that was launched in January 2009. The support has mainly focused on the capacity development of civil servants and the provision of technical assistance in policy and law-making processes, budget-making and public finance management, human resource development, and infrastructure support. As part of this programme of support, the United Nations trained over 120 civil servants in "Puntland", almost 500 civil servants in "Somaliland" and established systems, policies and frameworks mandated to develop, review and maintain basic government processes in Public Financial Management and Civil Service Reform, among other areas.

21. As part of an effort to build the capacity of government personnel, UNPOS organized an induction course for senior staff of key ministries. The course was held at the Foreign Service Institute of Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi, from 27 to 30 April. Furthermore, from 2 to 5 June, in Nairobi, UNDP organized a Strategic Action Planning Support Induction Workshop for senior officials of the Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs. The course clarified the Ministry's mandate in the constitution-making process, explored the way forward and reached an understanding on the support a consortium of partners would render. UNDP leads this consortium of international partners who support constitution-building under the political guidance of my Special Representative.

## **C Security sector institutions**

22. In its resolution 1872 (2009), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing transitional security institutions, while also supporting it in developing a national security strategy, including plans for combating illegal arms trafficking, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), justice and corrections capacities, and restructuring the police organisation and service delivery. The Council also called upon the Government to develop a legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms, ensuring respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights. Progress on these tasks has been precluded by the prevailing security situation in the country, in Mogadishu, in particular.

23. UNPOS, in collaboration with the United Nations Country Team, the donor community, and with the support of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), continued to work with the Government towards re-vitalising the Joint



Security Committee that will remain a key interface between the Somali Government and international community on all security related issues.

24. UNPOS is also working with the donor community to develop plans for an urgent joint needs assessment, together with technical experts from the United Nations and the African Union. This is intended to encourage a coordinated approach among donors who have expressed the intention to provide support and training to the nascent National Security Force, including the police, to ensure that such support focuses on priority needs. The initial assessment is planned to commence in the next few months.

25. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1872 (2009), the United Nations continues to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing a national security strategy, which includes the development of a proposal to establish a consultative dialogue process with Somalis and interested international actors. This Government-led and UNPOS-facilitated process will draw on the expertise and knowledge of the entire United Nations family, and will culminate in the production of a strategy identifying the goals and requirements of Somalia's security, justice and corrections sectors during the transition period, and providing guidance to the assistance programmes of international partners.

26. Following pledges made at the Brussels donor conference to support ~~the~~ UNDP <sup>the recruitment of</sup> to recruit, train and pay stipends for the 10,000 Somali police officers in south-central Somalia by June 2010, UNDP started making preparations to refurbish and resupply two training facilities in Mogadishu. However, the delivery of equipment has been postponed due to the ongoing fighting. Training for new police officers from south-central Somalia was commenced on 13 July at the Armo Police Training Academy in "Puntland". The training is being conducted by the 80 Somali police trainers who graduated under the joint initiative of UNDP and the Ugandan Police Force programme.

27. The registration of the Somali National Security Force has started. Members of the Somali Police Force trained by UNDP have received stipends corresponding to the first six months of 2008. The ongoing security situation have made it difficult for further payments to be made to all those trained in the past. Alternative means of payment are being explored.

28. Despite the difficult security environment, the Police Advisory Committee (PAC) continued to operate in Mogadishu, where it is monitoring the situation of detainees. The Committee is one of the civilian oversight structures that was established and assigned to all 18 Mogadishu police districts, following a 2008 Amnesty International report that <sup>documented</sup> alleged the commission of gross violations of human rights by the Government forces. The membership of PAC includes parliamentarians, traditional elders, journalists, representatives of the business community and the Association of Women. The fundamental role of PAC is to ensure that the police <sup>should respect the</sup> operate and conduct themselves within the framework of rule of law and respect for human rights. In the ongoing violence, the head of police in Mogadishu, who was a senior member of PAC, was killed.

## D Activities of the United Nations in support of AMISOM

29. In line with Security Council resolutions 1863 (2009) and 1872 (2009), the United Nations continued to provide planning expertise to the African Union in support of the deployment and operations of AMISOM. During the reporting period, United Nations planners assisted the African Union in its efforts to generate additional military contingents for AMISOM, including by providing briefings and producing relevant planning documents for potential TCCs and African Union partners. Following a request from the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, United Nations planners also helped to review AMISOM's rules of engagement, with a view to enabling more robust action within AMISOM's existing mandate. ~~Supported by DPKO,~~ United Nations planners in Addis Ababa also worked to develop deployment and logistical requirements planning for the AMISOM police component, in order to expedite its relocation to Mogadishu.

30. In addition, to building the capacity of the AMISOM Mission Analysis Cell, the DPKO/DFS Situation Centre facilitated a familiarization and training visit for AMISOM personnel to the Joint Mission Analysis Cell (JMAC) in MONUC and provided sample planning, policy and reporting documents to support the development of the AMISOM Mission Analysis Centre. In the reporting period, the DPKO/DFS Situation Centre also provided informal guidance on substantive and administrative issues on a daily basis. ~~to AMISOM~~

31. In an effort to counter negative media propaganda waged by the insurgency, the United Nations Planners assisted the African Union to finalize its media strategy, launch a monthly newsletter, and develop designs for an expanded website. These tools are intended to highlight AMISOM's activities in Mogadishu and raise awareness of its mandate among potential troop contributing countries, donors and the Somali Diaspora. ~~Planners~~ <sup>in planners</sup> also continued to assist in ~~development of planning~~ <sup>the</sup> for the AMISOM FM radio station due to be launched as part of the logistics support package.

32. The Secretariat continued to ~~conduct planning~~ <sup>in</sup> for a future United Nations peacekeeping operation to follow on from AMISOM, subject to a further decision of the Security Council. During this reporting period and to this end, DPKO has refined and updated operational planning for the military, police and civilian components of a ~~future~~ United Nations peacekeeping operation, including ~~to develop~~ <sup>potential</sup> detailed contingency plans for its possible maritime component. Subject to the security situation in Mogadishu, DPKO plans to visit Mogadishu in the near future to test planning assumptions against local conditions and develop updated advice ahead of the September 2009 report requested in resolution 1872 (2009).

33. With the approval by the General Assembly in April 2009 of \$71.6 million for ~~the~~ United Nations logistics support to AMISOM, the Department of Field Support (DFS) has focused its efforts, through the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), ~~on the expedited deployment of specialized support equipment and material primarily from Strategic Reserve Stocks in the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB); the development and ongoing training of AMISOM; the provision of~~ <sup>is rapidly</sup> ~~ing~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~provision of~~ <sup>providing</sup>

critical life support through supplemental rations and ration reserves; and the enhancement of existing commercial medical evacuation capabilities to improve AMISOM's responsiveness and mobility. *spell out*

34. A significant consignment worth \$15 million has been released from the Strategic Deployment Stocks (SDS) in UNLB and is expected to arrive in Mombasa on 14 July. The shipment includes key infrastructure items, namely generators, refrigeration units, catering equipment, prefabricated buildings and sanitation systems in addition to medical equipment and armoured vehicles. These ~~provide~~ *will be provided* essential assets to AMISOM in Mogadishu to upgrade its infrastructures and improve its mobility and reserve capacity, and will enable UNSOA to establish its Support Base in Mombasa. *It*

35. Key Strategic Deployment Stocks *are* equipment pre-positioned in Entebbe in April 2009, including one airfield fire fighting truck, information and communications equipment and related infrastructure, *is* being used to provide critical training to AMISOM and will be deployed alongside trained personnel to Mogadishu. The remaining equipment, including critical field defence stores, a mobile airfield lighting system, medical and pharmaceutical supplies and expendables *has* have been deployed onward to Mogadishu. *has*

36. A training package has been developed on critical United Nations Equipment. To date, six thousand hours of training has been concluded for approximately 100 AMISOM troops over a period of two months. This initial training focused on Strategic Communications, Fire Fighting, Medical First Aid and Trauma Care, Erection of Prefabricated Units, Property Management and Movement Control principles. *Refresher* training is to be conducted in July until troops are deployed into theatre. Additional fire fighting training ~~needs~~ *have* further been requested by AMISOM. *and* The training will be conducted in Entebbe through the end of August 2009.

37. In addition to the deployment of critical equipment and supplies, DFS is in the process of putting in place life support and logistics arrangements. The contract for delivery of rations to AMISOM has been secured and is expected to be operational in August. In the interim, weekly delivery of combat rations packs to supplement AMISOM current fresh food supplies has commenced. This transitional measure serves to provide tactical flexibility to the deployed troops operating under Phase V security conditions where the need to have rations in close proximity is essential.

38. Medical evacuation capacity remains a critical component of support especially in light of the recent volatility of security in Mogadishu. Short-term arrangements for commercial medical evacuation capacity have been enhanced. DFS is working closely with the Department of Safety and Security to assess the feasibility of supply flights to AMISOM *has*

39. Additionally, one of the priority components of the support package urgently sought by AMISOM is the construction of a Force Headquarters and Level II



Hospital in Mogadishu, allowing AMISOM to expand from a military mission to an integrated civilian, police and military one. This facility is critical if AMISOM is to accomplish its mandate. UNSOA is planning an approach which addresses the immediate and longer-term operational requirements. The requirement for the construction of a Level II Hospital and Force Headquarters has been released to vendors and a contract award is ~~targeted for~~ <sup>expected</sup> August.

40. DFS has commenced the procurement process to transition from the existing interim arrangements to long term United Nations contracts to be phased in from 1 August. The General Assembly recently approved \$139 million for the start of the new budget year. This level of funding effectively provides for logistics support operations to continue for only ~~some~~ four months under existing plans. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to present a full-year budget for the 2009/10 budget by coming October. <sup>It will be submitted shortly.</sup>

41. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been presented to the African Union for final consideration. The MOU defines the support services to be provided by the United Nations and is designed to establish the necessary framework for appropriate internal controls to be in place to ensure <sup>that</sup> all equipment and services <sup>relevant</sup> provided by the United Nations are done ~~so~~ in a transparent manner consistent with the applicable Security Council resolutions ~~for the purposes intended~~. The United Nations welcomes the confirmation by the Government of Kenya ~~for~~ the establishment of the United Nations logistics support base in Mombasa in support of AMISOM.

42. Preparations are underway to build up essential security infrastructure <sup>aimed at</sup> ~~enabling~~ the establishment of a small semi-permanent presence in Mogadishu based on several onsite assessments conducted by UNSOA and the Department of Safety and Security. In peacekeeping operations, international staff located in the area of operation is <sup>critical</sup> ~~enabler~~ in the management and delivery of support. As and when security conditions permit, UNSOA will aim to establish a small footprint in Mogadishu that could be used by UNPOS and the United Nations Country Team. Until that time, interim oversight mechanisms will continue using United Nations, African Union and contracted personnel, in order to achieve <sup>the</sup> ~~our~~ core objectives.

## V. Humanitarian situation

43. The humanitarian situation in Somalia has seriously deteriorated following the intensified fighting in Mogadishu since 7 May, coupled by the fact that drought has deepened country-wide with growing insecurity in most parts of south-central Somalia. The recent spate in fighting has left a trail of destruction, civilian casualties and renewed mass displacement.

44. More than 250 civilians were killed and 900 others wounded, according to local hospital sources. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that an estimated 204,000 people, who had recently returned to their homes in Mogadishu, were again displaced to safer areas within Mogadishu or to settlements



for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the city's outskirts. Some have fled to the Afgooye corridor, while others journeyed to more distant locations. Despite the recent fighting in and around Mogadishu, humanitarian agencies were largely able to continue humanitarian operations, but with difficulty. On 20 June, the World Food Programme (WFP) was forced to temporarily suspend distribution of cooked meals to the most vulnerable people in Mogadishu due to insecurity. In the course of the next six months, WFP is in need of \$136 million to feed more than 3 million people throughout Somalia.

45. In May, 458,400 IDPs were provided with food assistance in the Afgooye corridor, where a third of newly displaced are located. Vulnerable populations including malnourished children received food assistance under various programmes, ~~although part of the wet feeding programme in Mogadishu had to be suspended due to insecurity. More than~~ <sup>At</sup> more than 250,000 IDPs and their host communities benefited from clean piped and trucked water, improved sanitation conditions and hygiene promotion. In addition, mitigation efforts to prevent cholera outbreaks continued benefiting over 163,000 people. Shelter and other non-food items were distributed to more than 50,000 people while about 13,000 hygiene kits and 1,100 clean delivery kits were distributed to pregnant women.

46. <sup>Violence</sup> ~~Hostilities~~ against humanitarian agencies and staff have continued throughout the reporting period. On 17 May, Al-Shabaab forces took control of Jowhar town, and looted the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) compound, <sup>where and destroyed</sup> ~~where and destroyed~~ humanitarian supplies, <sup>assets and equipment were deliberately destroyed.</sup> ~~assets and equipment were deliberately destroyed.~~ The vaccine storage equipment was <sup>damaged</sup> ~~affected~~, destroying thousands of doses of measles, polio and other vaccines intended for Somali children and women. Highly valuable nutritional supplies for the prevention of malnutrition, for 40,000 children under three years of age, were also looted. As of 7 July, the compound remained occupied by militia and inaccessible to UNICEF staff. The control of Jowhar by Al Shabab, has had country-wide humanitarian implications, since Jowhar is the main hub for the provision of services and supplies to south-central Somalia. UNICEF's ability to respond and support a large network of non-governmental and community-based organizations was severely impacted, since more than 100 non-governmental and community based organizations rely on UNICEF for supplies and technical assistance in the areas of health, nutrition, education and protection.

47. Direct attacks against humanitarian workers have continued with six humanitarian workers killed during the first five months of 2009 and seven kidnapped. Currently 16 humanitarian workers remain in captivity since 2008. In June 2009, the NGO, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium, announced that it would pull out of Bakool Region. This is a serious setback for the region, since it was the last remaining NGO in the area following the forced suspension of activities by International Medical Corps (IMC) in October 2008.

48. The food security assessment reports for April-June 2009 indicate that the overall food security situation in many parts of Somalia will remain precarious over the coming six months. According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network

(FEWS NET), poor rainfall in combination with several successive seasons of below normal rainfall have resulted in poor pasture. This led to decreased livestock productivity and value in central and northern Somalia. The drought in northern Somalia is affecting the livelihoods of more than 700,000 pastoralists and a significant number of urban households whose income and food sources are linked to livestock marketing and trade. In total, at least 3.2 million people, 43 percent of the country's population, will continue to require humanitarian assistance and livelihood support through September 2009.

49. UNHCR reported that the number of migrants and asylum-seekers attempting the dangerous voyage across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen in the first quarter of 2009 increased by 30 per cent compared to the same period in 2008. As of 14 June, nearly 28,000 people, mainly Somalis and Ethiopians, arrived at the Yemen coast. In response, UNHCR and its partners have stepped up their efforts to deter people from boarding smugglers' boats at the main departure point in Bossaso, "Puntland".

50. While the humanitarian needs for Somalia remain high, funding received for the Consolidated Appeal as of end June 2009 covers only 44 percent of the US\$984 million requested. Low funding of water and sanitation and health sectors are of particular concern, as they are interlinked and complementary. *It is important for* I, therefore, call upon the international community to release funding for the Consolidated Appeal to enable the humanitarian community to respond effectively by increasing access to clean water and delivering health services.

## VI. Human rights and protection of civilians

51. There has been a marked deterioration in the human rights situation in Mogadishu, as a result of the recent spate in fighting. Violations of international humanitarian law which have been reported in this context may in some instances amount to war crimes. Testimony gathered from refugees and IDPs alleges that insurgents may have used civilians as human shields by taking the conflict into areas populated or frequented by civilians. Repeated, inaccurate and indiscriminate exchanges of mortar-fire resulted in numerous civilian deaths and injuries. Tens of thousands of people were forced to flee Mogadishu. Death threats and intimidation were also frequently reported. Journalists covering the conflict have faced particular risks. Since January 2009, six journalists have been killed in Mogadishu, four of whom appear to be victims of targeted assassinations, while the others were killed and several others injured in the cross fire while reporting on the conflict.

52. Some refugees who fled the country stated that they had done so to avoid recruitment of their children by the insurgent groups. UNICEF has documented the extensive recruitment and training of children, some as young as nine years old, with some reportedly deployed to the front lines. Insurgent groups are also reported to be forcing girls into marriage. I, therefore, welcome the decision of 12 June by the Government of Somalia which condemned and expressed its profound concerns about the use of child soldiers (less than 18 years of age). Beyond child recruitment,

children have been gravely impacted by the situation, with reports of children killed, maimed, separated from families and exposed to sexual and gender-based violence.

53. In parts of south-central Somalia, extreme interpretations of Sharia law by the insurgent groups have led to allegations of grave violations of the right to life and physical integrity. Summary executions, including beheadings, floggings, amputations, arbitrary arrests, restrictions on freedom of movement and violations of women's rights have been reported. Observers are concerned by reports of what seems to be limitations on the right to freedom of assembly and expression. Journalists are reported to have effectively exercised self-censorship as a result of targeted assassinations. In "Puntland", the authorities continue to express their commitment to human rights. Nonetheless, concerns were raised about cases in which the death penalty was imposed under circumstances where the judicial process was considered unfair. Limited access to justice, particularly for women, the lack of capacity of the judiciary and, at times, the discriminatory application of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are some issues of concern.

## VII. Piracy

54. Since my last report (S/2009/146) of 16 March 2009, the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) has reported an exponential increase in activity by pirates in the Gulf of Aden and the Somalia Basin, with 61 incidents reported during this year's first quarter, compared to 6 in the same period in 2008. Of these, the Bureau reports that as of early June, there were 29 successful hijackings in this region.

55. Military naval operations in the region have played a key role in reducing the number of successful hijackings off the coast of Somalia, highlighting the need for these operations to continue. Notably, in January 2009, one in every six hijackings was successful, this figure falling to one in every 13 for the month of March. This is directly attributable to effective patrolling of the seas, the escorting of groups of vessels registered with the Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa (MSC-HOA) along a transit corridor and to a lesser degree, incidents of bad weather.

56. However, as a result of the military presence in this region, pirates have employed more daring operational tactics, operating further seawards, towards the Seychelles, and using more sophisticated weaponry. It has also been noted by military naval operations in the region that the attacks in the Somali Basin appear to be highly organized and more systematic.

57. Since my last report on piracy, military naval coalitions and Member States have continued their efforts to enhance the safety of commercial maritime routes and international navigation in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia. ~~I am encouraged by the increased~~ levels of cooperation and coordination exhibited by all Member States combating piracy in this region, both individually and collectively *have increased*

58. On 15 June 2009, the Council of the European Union decided to extend the current mandate of EU NAVFOR-OP ATALANTA for one year from its current end

date 13 December 2009. On 12 June 2009, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decided to extend its counter piracy operations in this region. Australia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Pakistan have since joined Combined Taskforce – 151 (CTF-151) which continues its operations in the region. In addition, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan have also deployed vessels to the region as part of the international efforts to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia.

59. On 29 May in New York, the United States convened the third meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). This meeting considered, *inter alia*, mechanisms for the apprehension and prosecution of suspected pirates, the creation of an effective coastguard for Somalia and the region and the ~~creation of~~ <sup>establishment</sup> of an international Trust Fund to finance ~~related~~ anti-piracy activities. It remains critical that in the long term, the issue of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia ~~is~~ <sup>be</sup> resolved through an integrated approach that addresses the conflict, lack of governance and absence of sustainable livelihoods on land in Somalia. In line with this view, the United Nations has proposed the establishment of an additional CGPCS working group to examine land based initiatives to combat piracy.

60. In addition, the United Nations country team, in consultation with UNPOS, is finalizing a framework document that seeks to build on previous successful projects and scale-up its operations to make a substantive difference to standards of living along the coast and hinterland areas of Somalia in an effort to combat piracy in these regions. It is expected that this framework will be ready for submission to donors in July.

61. The United Nations is exploring the prospects for assisting Member States to ensure the prosecution of acts piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. This approach is consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1851 (2008), which encourages regional capacity building. To this end, the relevant United Nations Offices will be coordinating system-wide efforts to build on the considerable work already undertaken by UNODC and IMO to assist regional Member States to conduct prosecutions. ~~The United Nations' aim is that this approach will lead to increased participation and the sharing of the burden of prosecutions by States which have been leading the efforts to fight impunity for acts of piracy.~~ <sup>should</sup>

62. As requested by the Security Council, I will report in November 2009 on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008 and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia.

## VIII. Observations



## VIII. OBSERVATIONS

63. I am deeply concerned by attempts to use force and violence to topple the Transitional Federal Government. This has come at a time when the Government is making concrete progress towards fulfilling its transitional agenda, which the population has increasingly welcomed. The attempts by ~~these~~ elements opposed to peace and stability to seize power by force from the legally constituted and internationally recognized Government must not be allowed to succeed. Every effort must be made to assist the Government and enable it to exercise its authority countrywide for the sake of the Somali people.

64. I welcome the continued commitment of President Ahmed and his Government to form an inclusive administration in Somalia, as reflected in the agreement reached with the group Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a and certain elements of the Hizbul al-Islam. I also appeal to the international community not to waver in the face of the recent upsurge in fighting. The presence of fundamentalist foreign fighters in the midst of the opposition groups is unacceptable in that such elements have their own international agenda. I urge IGAD and the African Union to continue working with my Special Representative on encouraging the insurgents and other opposition elements to work towards peace in Somalia.

65. It is important that the international community heed the call made by the African Union Member States in Sirte, Libya, on 1 – 3 July to honor the commitments made at the donor conference and the International Contact Group meeting, held in Brussels and Rome respectively, to support the Somali Government. For the Government to increase its legitimacy and to broaden its base, we must invest in building the capacity of the security institutions and improve its capability to deliver public services and employment opportunities. Creating youth employment and enhancing the livelihood of ordinary Somalis need to be given priority, ~~which~~ <sup>as they</sup> would have a positive impact on the hearts and minds of ordinary Somalis. I urge Member States and regional organizations to expedite provision of contributions to the UN Trust Funds and bilateral support pledged at the Brussels conference, and to coordinate closely with the United Nations.

66. I strongly urge Member States to support the strengthening of AMISOM's capacity, through bilateral aid and the AMISOM Trust Fund established during the Brussels donor conference, and ~~urge Member States~~ to urgently contribute troops to AMISOM in order that it may reach its authorized troop strength of 8,000. I pay tribute to the Governments of Uganda and Burundi for their determination to demonstrate the African Union's solidarity with the people of Somalia and commend AMISOM forces and their outgoing Force Commander for the excellent work done under extremely difficult conditions.

67. I <sup>remain</sup> ~~am~~ committed to pursuing the three-phased approach which I outlined in my previous report and as endorsed by the Council in resolution 1872 (2009). In this regard, we are working towards the speedy implementation of Security Council resolutions 1863 (2009) and 1872 (2009) on the provision of United Nations logistics support to AMISOM. However, this support to AMISOM is dependant on the availability of the necessary funds. A short-term and temporary approach to funding

requirements limits a field mission in undertaking longer-term strategic planning critical to its objectives, has implications for procurement arrangements and ~~it would~~ undermine efforts to attract experienced staff. I encourage Member States to cooperate closely in ensuring that UNSOA can establish operations based upon full-year funding.

68. I am encouraged by ongoing international efforts to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. I am grateful to all Member States and regional organizations that have ensured that WFP and United Nations contracted vessels are able to deliver much needed humanitarian assistance to Somalia and the United Nations support package for AMISOM. I would also like to call upon other Member States, with the required capacity, to join in this effort. It is important that those countries engaged in the anti-piracy effort coordinate their activities in collaboration with the Somali Government and provide assistance to the building of the capacity of the Somali coastguard and the Somali judicial system. The United Nations will continue to work with regional actors that are assisting in the prosecution of pirates as well as build the capacity of Somalia to take ownership of deterrence and prosecution of pirates.

69. The recent violence has worsened the humanitarian crisis in the country. This is a source of deep concern. I, once again, call upon Member States to lend their support to priority recovery programmes in the United Nations Transition Plan for Somalia. The continued fighting has increased the need to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance in the country. I pay tribute to the humanitarian workers who are operating under an increasingly hostile environment, especially in the south-central regions of the country. Their sacrifices to save Somali victims do not go unnoticed.

70. It is with deep concern that I note reports of the recruitment and the training of children less than 18 years of age in the hostilities in Somalia. The recruitment of such children is a violation of international human rights and humanitarian law, and constitutes, in some cases, a war crime. I call upon those responsible for these recruitments to discontinue this practice and allow any such children to return to their families immediately.

71. Somali law and international treaties ratified by Somalia guarantee all accused a fair trial and prohibit gender-based discrimination, corporal and cruel punishments, such as amputations and floggings, as well as summary executions. I remind all local, regional and national, as well as the *de facto* authorities to immediately refrain from such practices.

72. The civilian population is bearing the brunt of the conflict in Somalia. It is, ~~it is~~ <sup>it is</sup> imperative that all measures are taken to protect the civilians, in particular, the vulnerable sections of the civilian population. I remind those who are perpetrating ~~these practices~~ <sup>these practices</sup> to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law, especially the protection of civilians, and warn them that certain violations of international humanitarian law amount to war crimes.

73. Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to my Special Representative, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, for his continued dedication and commitment to the advancement of peace and national reconciliation among the people of Somalia. I also pay tribute to the UN country team and all other organizations and their members of staff who are working tirelessly under difficult conditions in the country. I call on the Somalis and Member States to continue rendering my Special Representative their unwavering support and cooperation.