



**CONCLUSIONS ON THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP  
ON THE AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN SOMALIA**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 17 - 18 AUGUST 2011**

At the initiative of the Commission of the African Union (AU), a technical workshop on the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) took place in Addis Ababa, on 17 and 18 August 2011. The workshop, which was chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, was attended by representatives of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, the AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), both actual and potential (Burundi and Uganda, Djibouti, Sierra Leone and Republic of Guinea), AMISOM civilian and military leadership, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD (Ethiopia as Chair and the IGAD Secretariat), Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism – EASFCOM, the United Nations Secretariat (Department of Political Affairs – DPA, Department of Peacekeeping Operations – DPKO, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia – UNPOS, the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM – UNSOA and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – OCHA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR, the World Food Programme – WFP, the European Union – EU, the permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States of America) and the Chair of the IGAD Partner Forum – IPF (Italy).

The purpose of the meeting was to identify concrete steps that need to be taken in the coming months in order to provide AMISOM a support commensurate with the challenges at hand in Somalia. In deliberating on the different items on its agenda, Participants had in mind the planned meetings of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the UN Security Council to review the situation in Somalia in light of resolution 1964 (2010), which authorized the AU to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 30 September 2011.

The meeting took place against the background of significant developments both in the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, with the signing of the Kampala Accord of 9 June 2011, and on the ground, with the extension of the control of the forces of the TFG and AMISOM to areas in Mogadishu formerly controlled by Al-Shabbab. The workshop was also held at a time when Somalia is witnessing its worst drought in recent memory, with the resulting famine affecting over 1/3 of its total population.

Participants acknowledged that the signing of the Kampala Accord and the gains made in Mogadishu mark a significant step in the efforts aimed at promoting sustainable peace and reconciliation in Somalia. They encouraged the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to show the unity of purpose and the determination required in order to fully take advantage of the opportunity thus created to enhance the reconciliation and outreach

efforts, improve service delivery and accelerate the implementation of the pending transitional tasks.

Participants agreed that for the TFIs to successfully address these challenges, it is necessary that the international community provide the requisite support. They looked forward to the convening of the Somali stakeholders' Conference scheduled to take place in Mogadishu, in early September 2011, stressing the need for an inclusive, open and transparent process.

Having commended the TFG and AMISOM forces for the gains recorded on the ground, Participants stressed the need to quickly build on these achievements, to improve security, extend the authority of the TFG, create further space for reconciliation and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In this respect, AMISOM indicated that its efforts in the coming months would focus on the following: (i) securing Mogadishu and its environs, to create further space for reconciliation efforts and facilitate relocation and movement of international civilian staff; (ii) implementing, within its capabilities and in a gradual manner, phase II of its Concept of Operations (CONOPS), as adopted by the 245<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PSC, held on 15 October 2011, which is being adjusted; and (iii) facilitation, as required, of humanitarian activities in line with its mandate.

In order to enable AMISOM proceed with the implementation of the next phase of its mandate, and without prejudice to the decisions that may be taken by the policy organs concerned, Participants recommended the following:

- (i) acceleration of the deployment of the additional troops pledged by Burundi, Uganda, Djibouti, Republic of Guinea and Sierra Leone to enable the Mission to quickly reach the strength of 12,000 troops covered by the UN support package. In this respect, AU Member States in a position to do so and partners are urged to expeditiously provide the requisite support, including equipment and training, to facilitate the early deployment of the remaining 3,000 troops. The TCCs pledged their commitment to provide the additional troops required;
- (ii) enhancement of the support package provided by the United Nations, under resolutions 1863(2009) and 1964(2010), to take into account the shortcomings identified over the past few months and the fact that AMISOM is a Multidimensional Mission with military, police and civilian components. Priority areas of support include self-sustenance of the TCCs, reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment (COE) and provision of adequate enablers (attack and utility helicopters, maritime capability, combat engineering equipment, among others), as well as support for the civilian component of the Mission ;
- (iii) insertion of Formed Police Units (FPUs) in Mogadishu to bolster the maintenance of law and order in the city. This will make it possible to free the military for operations on the ground;

- (iv) the creation, as part of AMISOM and under its command, of a guard force of adequate size, to facilitate deployment of civilian staff and provide protection for AU, the UN and the TFIs in Mogadishu. This force should be above the 12 000 UN-authorized strength and its deployment will make it possible to release additional elements for operations on the ground ; and
- (v) the elaboration of a revised CONOPS, in light of the developments that have taken place since October 2010 and the elements above, including the planned insertion of FPU, and refine the implementation modalities of the next phases of AMISOM mandate.

In addition to these measures, Participants emphasized the key role to be played by the forces of the TFG, particularly with respect to phase II of AMISOM CONOPS. In this respect, they called for enhanced support to the TFG forces. They encouraged the TFG to better coordinate its efforts with the allied forces and to support them in whatever way possible.

In terms of timelines for the follow-up to the above-mentioned recommendations, Participants agreed as follows:

- (i) 25 August 2011: Finalization by AMISOM of the first version of its revised CONOPS;
- (ii) 26 – 28 August 2011: Consultations, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders to seek their inputs, and finalize his CONOPS for submission to the PSC;
- (iii) 3 September 2011: Finalization by UNSOA, in collaboration with AMISOM and relevant partners, of the list of requirements and recommendations to be made to the UN Security Council for further support to AMISOM;
- (iv) 9 September 2011: Meeting of the PSC to consider the report of the Chairperson of the Commission on Somalia. It is understood that the report of the Chairperson and the PSC decision will be forwarded to the Security Council for their information and action as appropriate.

Participants thanked the AU for having taken the initiative to convene this workshop, and requested the Commission to further facilitate such gathering whenever needed to ensure the required coordination among stakeholders in the quest for peace, security, stability and reconciliation in Somalia.