

3. The situation in Somalia

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 22 meetings, adopted 11 resolutions and issued two presidential statements in connection with the situation in Somalia. The Council welcomed the strategic reviews undertaken by both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia, and the development of a new national security strategy by the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council continued to express its concern at the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, while stressing the need for a comprehensive strategy to tackle piracy and its underlying causes in accordance with international law, including international human rights law.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council in May 2013 replaced the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) by an expanded United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), with a mandate of good offices in support of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building.¹⁹ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended four times its authorization for the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM),²⁰ and requested the African Union to increase the force strength of the Mission.²¹ The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group supporting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992).²² The Council twice extended the authorization for counter-piracy operations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.²³

¹⁹ For more information on UNPOS and UNSOM, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

²⁰ Resolutions 2072 (2012); 2073 (2012); 2093 (2013); and 2124 (2013).

²¹ Resolution 2036 (2012).

²² Resolutions 2060 (2012) and 2111 (2013). For more information on the Monitoring Group, see part IX, sect. I.B, under "Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea".

²³ Resolutions 2077 (2012) and 2125 (2013).

Briefings on the situation in Somalia

From January 2012 to December 2013, the Council received several briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of UNPOS,²⁴ as well as the Secretariat,²⁵ on the basis of the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General, which provided an assessment of the major developments in Somalia mainly in the political, security, human rights and humanitarian recovery and development areas.

On 11 January 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs updated the Council on recent developments in Somalia, including the joint undertaking of the African Union and the United Nations to develop the strategic concept of AMISOM operations. He informed the Council about the outstanding issues that needed to be addressed and outlined the Somalia strategy that had been proposed by the Secretary-General regarding the United Nations "three-pronged" integrated approach, aimed at aligning the political, security and humanitarian tracks. He stressed the importance of the international community, notably the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the League of Arab States, continuing to work in a concerted manner to address all outstanding challenges and build on the recent gains made in the peace process.²⁶

The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union reported on the strategic concept for the future of AMISOM operations endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council, including the achievements and initiatives of AMISOM. He expressed concern that AMISOM was "under-resourced and under-equipped" and urged the Security Council to authorize the required support for the implementation of the strategic concept for future AMISOM operations.²⁷

The representative of Kenya, in his country's capacity as the Chair of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, highlighted regional efforts in addressing the Somali crisis, especially the threat

²⁴ See S/PV.6729, S/PV.6770 and S/PV.6848.

²⁵ S/PV.6701, S/PV.6921 and S/PV.7054.

²⁶ S/PV.6701, pp. 3-6.

²⁷ Ibid., pp. 6-9.

posed by Al-Shabaab. He reiterated the request of the African Union regarding provision of capabilities that could cut out Al-Shabaab supply lines, and support for efforts to build the capacity of Somali institutions.²⁸

During the discussion, speakers expressed their support for the strengthening of the mandate of AMISOM and welcomed the strategic concept of its operations. Noting the liberation of Mogadishu from Al-Shabaab control, they called upon the Transitional Federal Government to utilize the window of opportunity to bring the transition to a close.

On 5 March 2012, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the situation in Somalia. He highlighted three major developments that had provided a momentous impetus to the Somalia peace process, namely, the second Somali National Consultative Constitutional Conference, held at Garowe, the adoption of resolution 2036 (2012) on an expanded and well-resourced AMISOM, and the London Conference on Somalia. He encouraged all participants and the international community to support the implementation of the London communiqué and further updated the Council on the relocation of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia to Mogadishu.²⁹

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General provided further details on the latest developments in Somalia, including remaining challenges that needed to be addressed. He reported on the activities of UNPOS since its relocation and stressed that it was important for the international community to deploy to Mogadishu without delay in order to expedite the implementation of the road map.³⁰

After the briefings, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it welcomed the London Conference on Somalia, including the consensus to end the mandate of the transitional federal institutions in August 2012, and fully supported the conference communiqué. While welcoming the financial support provided to AMISOM by the African Union's partners, the Council emphasized the need for the international community to provide coordinated, timely and sustained humanitarian assistance to the Somali people. The Council welcomed the fact that effective countermeasures had led to a substantial

reduction in the number of successful piracy-related attacks and welcomed the commitments made at the London Conference on new efforts to repress piracy, as well as efforts by bilateral donors and regional organizations to strengthen the capacity of Somalia and relevant States in the region to prosecute those responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia. The Council welcomed the intention of the Government of Turkey to hold a conference on Somalia in Istanbul.³¹

Following the adoption of the presidential statement, most speakers stressed the importance of a more representative and inclusive new Government of Somalia to succeed the Transitional Federal Government. They welcomed the adoption of resolution 2036 (2012) and the outcome of the London Conference, while stressing the need for continuous provision of the necessary financial and humanitarian assistance to Somalia.

At the meeting held on 15 May 2012, the President of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia detailed the progress made by his Government in the implementation of the policies set down in the road map. While expressing appreciation for international efforts in supporting Somalia, he hoped that the outstanding aid and assistance would be forthcoming.³² In his briefing, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General assessed the progress made in the implementation of the road map for ending the political transition. Noting the challenges, including the tight timelines, he urged the provision of timely logistical and financial support to allow the complete implementation of the road map before August, with strengthened international cooperation and coordination.³³

Council members welcomed the progress made towards the implementation of the road map, commended the role of AMISOM and emphasized the need for the international community to continue to support such efforts.

On 14 February 2013, the Council heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on political developments in Somalia, as well as the options proposed and the recommendations of the Secretary-General for the

²⁸ Ibid., pp. 9-11.

²⁹ S/PV.6729, pp. 2-3.

³⁰ Ibid., pp. 3-5.

³¹ S/PRST/2012/4.

³² S/PV.6770, pp. 2-5.

³³ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

future United Nations presence in Somalia. He reported that, on the basis of an integrated strategic assessment conducted in 2012, in which the Secretariat had consulted the African Union, Somali authorities, civil society organizations and international partners, the Secretary-General had recommended the liquidation of UNPOS and the establishment of a broader peacebuilding mission which would be based in Mogadishu. Detailed plans for the future mission would be developed on the basis of the findings of a technical design mission that the Secretary-General intended to deploy.³⁴

The representative of Somalia outlined several initiatives based on a “six-pillar” policy framework adopted by her Government. Underlining the importance of security for the consolidation of peace, she requested that the arms embargo be lifted and expressed concern regarding some aspects of the mandate of AMISOM, including a maritime component for AMISOM, while reiterating her Government’s support for an integrated United Nations mission.³⁵

On 30 October 2013, the Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General following his visit to Mogadishu. He noted “the beginning of a new Somalia”, adding that the Government had reiterated its commitment to federalism and power-sharing. He had congratulated the Government on the conclusion of the “new deal” for Somalia framework, and pledged United Nations efforts to support those goals. He presented the benchmarks set by the Secretary-General for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation and noted that the deployment of such an operation could mark an exit strategy for the current operations and a milestone in the work of the United Nations for peace in Somalia. He briefed the Council on the report of the Secretary-General³⁶ on piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia.³⁷

Election of a new President of Somalia

On 18 September 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2067 \(2012\)](#), in which it welcomed the progress made in Somalia over the previous 12 months, including the selection of a new President and a Speaker of the newly established Federal

Parliament of Somalia. While encouraging the new President to appoint an inclusive, accountable Government, the Council expressed its determination to work closely with the new institutions and offices of the Somali authorities. Acknowledging the support to AMISOM by the African Union’s partners, especially through the African Peace Facility of the European Union, the Council further welcomed the signing of the National Security and Stabilization Plan; the signing on 11 May 2012 of a memorandum of understanding between the Somali authorities and the United Nations on human rights; and the signing on 6 August 2012 of an action plan by the Somali authorities and the United Nations to eliminate the killing and maiming of children.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Somalia stated that the resolution was a landmark for the future of Somalia and would enable the new President to forge ahead towards peace and security, including assisting in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia. He hoped that the Security Council, the international community and the United Nations would continue with their efforts to sustain the progress made so far.³⁸

Strengthening of AMISOM

On 22 February 2012, by resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#), the Council decided that, in addition to its previous tasks, the mandate of AMISOM should include establishing a presence in the four sectors set out in the strategic concept for the Mission of 5 January 2012 and that the Mission should be authorized to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, in those sectors, and should act in compliance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law in performance of its mandate. The Council requested the African Union to increase the AMISOM force strength from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel, comprising troops and personnel of formed police units, and decided to expand the logistical support package for AMISOM. The Council also reiterated its request to the United Nations and the African Union to develop a guard force within the mandated AMISOM troop levels.

Following the adoption of the resolution, some Council members made statements in support of the resolution and noted that it had strengthened

³⁴ [S/PV.6921](#), pp. 2-4.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

³⁶ [S/2013/623](#).

³⁷ [S/PV.7054](#), pp. 2-5.

³⁸ [S/PV.6837](#), p. 2.

AMISOM.³⁹ The representatives of the United States, India and South Africa, however, expressed regret that the resolution did not include support for maritime assets of AMISOM.⁴⁰

On 16 October 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General by videoconference from Mogadishu. He reported on the latest developments in the Somalia peace process, notably the selection of a new Parliament, and a newly elected Speaker and President. He also updated the Council on the activities of UNPOS. Referring to the fourth report of the Chair of the African Union Commission on the implementation of the mandate of AMISOM, he called for an expeditious deployment of AMISOM to its full strength with the necessary logistical support.⁴¹

During the debate, Council members supported AMISOM and acknowledged the significant progress made in combating Al-Shabaab insurgents. They further expressed concern that Al-Shabaab remained a threat to the peace and stability of Somalia.

On 31 October 2012, the Council adopted resolution [2072 \(2012\)](#), in which it decided to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 7 November 2012.

On 7 November 2012, by resolution [2073 \(2012\)](#), the Council decided to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 7 March 2013. It further decided, on an exceptional basis, and owing to the unique character of the Mission, to extend the United Nations logistical support package for AMISOM civilian personnel for a further 50 civilian personnel, on a temporary basis to be reviewed in the light of the upcoming African Union and United Nations strategic reviews.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the resolution had provided the necessary support and stability to an important Mission that the Council highly valued and would enable the Council to respond promptly once the United Nations and African Union

reviews had made recommendations on important issues that had an impact on AMISOM.⁴² A number of Council members, while welcoming the resolution, expressed regret that it had not addressed all the critical requests made by the African Union, such as those concerning the AMISOM maritime component.⁴³

On 6 March 2013, by resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), the Council welcomed the strategic reviews of both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia and authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 28 February 2014. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM. The Council endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal for UNPOS to be replaced by a new expanded special political mission, and decided that the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM should be integrated within the framework of the new United Nations mission. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to conduct a technical assessment mission on the implementation of the new United Nations mission. The Council decided that for a period of 12 months the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [733 \(1992\)](#) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#) would not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of Guatemala and Argentina commented on the partial lifting of the arms embargo and hoped that it would not subsequently jeopardize the stabilization efforts in Somalia.⁴⁴

On 12 November 2013, by resolution [2124 \(2013\)](#), the Council, authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2014 and took note of the benchmarks for the potential deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. It requested the African Union to increase the force strength of AMISOM from 17,731 to a maximum of 22,126

³⁹ [S/PV.6718](#), p.2 (United Kingdom); p. 3 (United States, Portugal); p.4 (India, South Africa); and p.5 (Germany, France).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

⁴¹ [S/PV.6848](#), pp. 2-4.

⁴² [S/PV.6854](#), p. 2.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (South Africa); p. 4 (Germany, Guatemala); and p. 5 (India).

⁴⁴ [S/PV.6929](#), p. 2 (Guatemala); and p. 3 (Argentina).

uniformed personnel and decided to expand the logistical support package for AMISOM until 31 October 2014. The Council further requested UNSOM to work closely with the African Union in assisting the Federal Government of Somalia, and took note of the Secretary-General's intention to deploy an appropriate United Nations static guard unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation raised concerns regarding the wording of paragraph 21 of the resolution and stressed that it should not be a precedent.⁴⁵ The representative of Somalia expressed the hope that the Somali army contingent fighting together with AMISOM to defeat the Al-Shabaab strongholds would also be supported by United Nations funds in a more consistent and timely manner.⁴⁶

Establishment of UNSOM

On 25 April 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the political developments in Somalia, including the findings and observations of the technical assessment mission of the Secretary-General to Somalia, pursuant to the request of the Council in resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#). He outlined the vision of the Secretary-General for the new United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, noting that the Mission's core role would be to act as an enabler, helping to create the political and strategic environment for the stabilization and peacebuilding to proceed, including by leveraging other parts of the United Nations system and international partners.⁴⁷

The representative of Somalia expressed appreciation to the assessment team and hoped that the contents of the report would be realized through the full support of the Security Council.⁴⁸ The representative of Ethiopia drew attention to some misperception concerning the role of the Ethiopian National Defence Forces and provided an explanation in that regard.⁴⁹

On 2 May 2013, by resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), the Council, on the basis of the recommendations made by

the Secretary-General in his letter of 19 April 2013,⁵⁰ decided to establish UNSOM by 3 June 2013, under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for an initial period of 12 months with a mandate to provide United Nations good offices functions and support to the Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM as appropriate. The Council decided that UNSOM would be based in Mogadishu and deployed further across Somalia and that its mandate would be reviewed no later than 30 April 2014.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Somalia, endorsing the resolution, expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's efforts and his confidence that the Security Council, the international community and all other partners in the development of Somalia's future would abide by the resolution.⁵¹

On 6 June 2013, the Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, including the launch of UNSOM in Mogadishu and its collaboration with AMISOM in ensuring security and freedom of movement in Somalia. He further called attention to the concern of the Secretary-General regarding the fact that AMISOM was reaching its operational limit in terms of holding and expanding areas under its control. He appealed to the Council to support UNSOM in fulfilling its mandate, including by providing the necessary resources to the Mission itself, as well as to Somalia.⁵² Many speakers commented on the humanitarian situation and welcomed the establishment of UNSOM and the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Towards the close of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it expressed gratitude for the pledges of assistance made at the Somalia Conference held in London on 7 May 2013 and welcomed the launch of UNSOM on 3 June 2013. It underlined the importance of UNSOM quickly establishing a significant presence in Mogadishu and beyond, and reiterated its expectation that UNSOM would be an integrated mission by 1 January 2014. The Council also took note of the closure of UNPOS and thanked the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for their service to

⁴⁵ [S/PV.7056](#), p. 2.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁴⁷ [S/PV.6955](#), pp. 2-4.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁵⁰ [S/2013/239](#).

⁵¹ [S/PV.6959](#), pp. 2-3.

⁵² [S/PV.6975](#), pp. 2-4.

Somalia. The Council welcomed the intention of the Secretariat to conduct a joint review of AMISOM with the African Union. The Council also welcomed the signing of a joint communiqué by the Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence in Somalia, and expressed its deep concern at reports of continued violations and abuses of human rights in Somalia. The Council emphasized the need for the international community to provide well-coordinated, timely and sustained humanitarian assistance.⁵³

On 12 September 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM presented the report of the Secretary-General on the political and security developments, including an update on the activities of UNSOM in supporting the Government of Somalia. He stated that the people, Government and international partners were on the brink of achieving great things, but cautioned that the Somalia crisis was not over. He emphasized the need to boost efforts in supporting the Somali National Security Forces, enhancing capabilities for AMISOM and ensuring a well-resourced and coherent United Nations role in the exit strategy for AMISOM, which included support to UNSOM.⁵⁴

The Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission for Somalia reported on the activities of AMISOM. While noting the positive political developments in Somalia, he detailed the remaining challenges, which included security issues, streamlining the federal structure as stipulated in the provisional Constitution and the insufficient capacity of the Government.⁵⁵

On 10 December 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General presented the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandate of UNSOM by videoconference from Mogadishu.⁵⁶ He provided an assessment of the political and security implications of the wider United Nations deployments across Somalia, while recognizing the role of the African Union. He updated the members of the Council on the political challenges, including the humanitarian and human rights situation,

notwithstanding the progress made by the Government.⁵⁷

Modification of sanctions measures and extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group

On 25 July 2012, by resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#), the Council welcomed the recommendation of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea to set up a joint financial management board and decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group until 25 August 2013. The Council expressed its intention to review the mandate, as well as to take appropriate action regarding further extension, no later than 25 July 2013. It requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a period of 13 months drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to previous resolutions.

By the same resolution, the Council decided that measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [733 \(1992\)](#) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#) should not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment, or the provision of assistance, solely for the support of or use by UNPOS; that the Eritrea arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#) should not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Eritrea by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers, as well as supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use. The Council decided that, for a period of 12 months from the date of the resolution, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) should not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia.⁵⁸

On 24 July 2013, by resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#), welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to

⁵³ [S/PRST/2013/7](#).

⁵⁴ [S/PV.7030](#), pp. 2-5.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

⁵⁶ [S/2013/709](#).

⁵⁷ [S/PV.7078](#), pp. 2-6.

⁵⁸ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Somalia, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, the Council decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group until 25 November 2014. The Council also decided that until 6 March 2014 the arms embargo on Somalia should not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia; and that supplies of items in the annex to the resolution to the Federal Government of Somalia by Member States or international, regional and subregional organizations required an advance approval by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) on a case-by-case basis. The Council decided that the arms embargo should not apply to supplies of weapons or military equipment intended solely for the support of or use by UNSOM and AMISOM. The Council decided, further, that the Monitoring Group should no longer be obliged to submit monthly reports to the Committee in the same months in which it provided its midterm brief and submitted its final reports.

Piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia

On 22 February 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel briefed the Council and presented the Secretary-General's report on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region. She noted that, pursuant to the request of the Council in resolution 2015 (2011), the report had been prepared in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and had received inputs from other United Nations entities. She acknowledged five States in the region, Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, that had been prosecuting piracy suspects with the assistance of the United Nations. She said that those States had taken on a heavy responsibility that entailed a commitment of national resources, as well as security risks, and advocated for strong international support and assistance for those States. Turning to the substance of the report, she stated that, through detailed consultations with the relevant police, prosecution, judicial and prison authorities of the five regional States willing to establish specialized anti-piracy courts, their reactions to various proposals and the kind of international assistance they

required to make such courts operational had been addressed. She commended the Government of Seychelles for its willingness to host a regional prosecution centre. She drew attention to the newly established Working Group 5 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, chaired by Italy, mandated to focus on the illicit financial flows linked to piracy. She also drew attention to the detailed implementation proposals for specialized anti-piracy courts set out in the report, and underlined that further research and analysis should be carried out to consider the actual demand for prosecutions in those States before implementing the measures.⁵⁹

The Executive Director of UNODC updated the Council on the activities of the Office in addressing the challenges and crime of piracy, including providing support to regional countries dealing with piracy suspects. He said that the threat of piracy had continued to grow and that there was evidence of collaboration between Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaida and the pirates. He further noted that the UNODC counter-piracy programme had contributed to the criminal justice systems in the region, while emphasizing that the issue of piracy required a strong inter-agency approach.⁶⁰

During the discussions, most Council members, remaining concerned at the continued threat posed by piracy off the coast of Somalia, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and stressed the need for the establishment of anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region. They commended the efforts of the Secretary-General, together with those of UNODC and UNDP, in assisting Somalia and regional States in conducting piracy prosecutions and urged the international community to continue to support such efforts. Some members of the Council emphasized the importance of finding a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.⁶¹ Regarding the establishment of an extraterritorial Somali court, a number of speakers stressed that it should be done in consultation with the interested regional States and

⁵⁹ S/PV.6719, pp. 2-5.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Morocco); p. 10 (United States); p. 12 (Colombia); p. 14 (Portugal); p. 18 (Azerbaijan); and p. 20 (United Kingdom).

concerned United Nations agencies, and in agreement with the Somali authorities.⁶²

On 21 November 2012, by resolution [2077 \(2012\)](#), the Council extended for 12 months its authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and encouraged Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council affirmed that the authorizations would apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and should not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law. The Council welcomed the recommendations and guidance of the International Maritime Organization on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of South Africa and Togo raised concerns regarding allegations of illegal fishing and

illegal dumping of toxic waste off the coast of Somalia and urged the Council to investigate those issues.⁶³

On 18 November 2013, by resolution [2125 \(2013\)](#) the Council, inter alia, extended its authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for a further period of 12 months, and decided that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed in resolutions [733 \(1992\)](#), [1425 \(2002\)](#) and [2093 \(2013\)](#) did not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations. It further welcomed the work of the UNODC counter-piracy programme with authorities in Somalia and in neighbouring States to ensure that individuals suspected of piracy were prosecuted and those convicted were imprisoned in a manner consistent with international law, including international human rights law.

⁶² Ibid., p. 9 (India); p. 10 (Morocco); p. 12 (Colombia); and p. 18 (Azerbaijan).

⁶³ [S/PV.6867](#), pp. 2-3 (South Africa); and pp. 3-4 (Togo).

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6701 11 January 2012	Letter dated 9 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/19)	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/759)	Burundi, Kenya (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Somalia, Uganda (Minister of Defence)	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	All Council members, ^a Burundi, Kenya (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Uganda (Minister of Defence), all invitees under rule 39	
S/PV.6718 22 February 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2012/104)			France, Germany, India, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States	Resolution 2036 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6719 22 February 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region (S/2012/50)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	All Council members, all invitees under rule 39	
S/PV.6729 and S/PV.6729 (Resumption 1) 5 March 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)		17 Member States ^b	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2012/4
S/PV.6770 15 May 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/283)		Somalia (President of the Transitional Federal Government)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6814 25 July 2012	Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/544) Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/545)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2012/575)	Somalia			Resolution 2060 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6837 18 September 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/643)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom (S/2012/708)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2067 (2012) 15-0-0
S/PV.6848 16 October 2012	Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)		Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Somalia, Spain, Turkey	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6853 31 October 2012		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2012/792)				Resolution 2072 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6854 7 November 2012	Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom (S/2012/812)	Somalia		Germany, Guatemala, India, Somalia, South Africa, United Kingdom	Resolution 2073 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6867 21 November 2012	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Spain, Ukraine, United States (S/2012/861)	Greece, Italy, Somalia, Spain, Ukraine		South Africa, Togo	Resolution 2077 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6921 14 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)		Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees	
S/PV.6929 6 March 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/132)	Somalia		Argentina, Guatemala	Resolution 2093 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6955 25 April 2013	Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)		Ethiopia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6959 2 May 2013	Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/259)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2102 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.6975 6 June 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)		Ethiopia, Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)		Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2013/7
S/PV.7009 24 July 2013		Draft resolution submitted by France, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/438)				Resolution 2111 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7030 12 September 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/521)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission for Somalia	All invitees under rule 39	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7054 30 October 2013	Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)		Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)		Deputy Secretary-General, Somalia	
S/PV.7056 12 November 2013	Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/653)	Somalia		Russian Federation, Somalia	Resolution 2124 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7061 18 November 2013	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/673)	Somalia, Spain			Resolution 2125 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7078 10 December 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/709)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	

^a South Africa was represented by its Minister for International Relations and Cooperation; and Azerbaijan by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^b Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Norway, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey and Uganda.

4. The situation in Burundi

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted one resolution in connection with the situation in Burundi. With a view to the elections scheduled for 2015, the Council centred its attention on progress and challenges in the peacebuilding process, discussing, *inter alia*, human rights violations, good governance, the fight against corruption, political violence, transitional justice and the socioeconomic situation.

In extending the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)⁶⁴ for a period of one year,⁶⁵ the Council also discussed the eventual transition of the office from a special political mission to a United Nations country team presence.

Briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission

On 5 July 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of BNUB briefed Council members on both the political and the socioeconomic situation in Burundi. She noted that the country had remained free of large-scale violence, and that the Government had strengthened security throughout the country. Looking ahead to the 2015 elections, she highlighted the need for political parties to function with full freedom and the importance of political dialogue with the extra-parliamentary opposition. While noting institutional progress on human rights, in particular the investigation of sensitive cases by the newly established National Independent Human Rights Commission and the reform of the justice sector — prioritizing the independence of the judiciary and the accountability of magistrates — she also reported patterns of pressure and intimidation of civil society organizations, extrajudicial killings and continuing impunity. On the strengthening of public administration in general, she underlined the improvements in the efficiency of tax collection by the Burundi Revenue Authority and the measures taken towards the implementation of the National Strategy on Good Governance and the Fight

against Corruption. Regarding the socioeconomic situation, she expressed concern over the persistence of food insecurity in many parts of the country and called for the development of alternative livelihoods beyond subsistence agriculture and for strengthening education.⁶⁶ In a similar vein, the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission called on the Government of Burundi to engage in active and inclusive dialogue with all political actors with a view to the 2015 elections, and encouraged Burundi to take stronger measures against human rights violations, political violence and impunity, strengthen the National Independent Human Rights Commission, establish transitional justice mechanisms, intensify the fight against corruption, and implement the socioeconomic reintegration programme. He also expressed concern over the socioeconomic situation.⁶⁷ The representative of Burundi stated that his Government had made significant progress in virtually all sectors of the socioeconomic and political life of the country but that, among the remaining challenges, extreme poverty in particular threatened to undermine peace and brought with it the possibility of resurgence of armed conflict.⁶⁸

On 24 January 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on further progress in consolidating peace and stability in Burundi, suggesting that never before had the country witnessed such a long and uninterrupted period of democratic experience and stability. He commended the Government for continued improvements in mechanisms to fight corruption and build accountability and reported on progress in promoting and protecting human rights, but also pointed to acts of intimidation and factional violence in the context of the political landscape in Burundi. He underlined the need for completing a process of transitional justice, in particular through setting up a truth and reconciliation commission that was viewed as independent, legitimate and credible in the eyes of all Burundians and by the country's international partners. On economic and social development, he reminded Council members that, despite progress, Burundi remained one of the poorest countries in the world and thus in need of

⁶⁴ For more information on BNUB, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

⁶⁵ Resolution 2090 (2013).

⁶⁶ S/PV.6799, pp. 2-5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8.