

2. The situation in Somalia

In 2021, the Security Council held 10 meetings and adopted six decisions on the situation in Somalia, five of which were under Chapter VII of the Charter. Six meetings took the form of a briefing, while four were convened to adopt decisions.¹³ More details about the meetings, including on participants and speakers, are provided in table 1 below. In addition, Council members held four open videoconferences in connection with this item in 2021, two of which were held for the announcement of the vote on the various resolutions adopted.¹⁴ More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2 below. In addition to the meetings and open videoconferences, in 2021, Council members held informal consultations of the whole, closed videoconferences and informal interactive dialogues in connection with this item.¹⁵

During the year under review, the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM), the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Head of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as well as by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia. In addition, the Council heard briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General and three civil society representatives – Chairperson of Somali National Women’s Organisation, Executive Director of the Somali Women’s Studies Centre and the Executive Director of the Somali Women’s Leadership Initiative. In 2021, Council members also heard a briefing by the Managing Director of the European External Action Service.

In his briefings, held further to the quarterly reports by the Secretary-General,¹⁶ the Special Representative provided updates to the Council concerning the political developments,

¹³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. II.

¹⁴ For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.

¹⁵ See [A/76/2](#), chap. 5. See also [S/2021/683](#), [S/2021/1060](#). In 2021, informal consultations of the Council were also held in the form of closed videoconferences. Similarly, some informal interactive dialogues were held via videoconference. Informal interactive dialogues concerning this item were held on 20 January and 20 April 2021. For more details on the procedures developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II of this Supplement as well as *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II.

¹⁶ See [S/2021/154](#), [S/2021/485](#), [S/2021/723](#) and [S/2021/944](#).

including the holding of elections, the security situation and the implementation of the Somali transition plan, as well as the humanitarian conditions in Somalia during the year under review.

At a videoconference held on 22 February 2021, the Special Representative noted that the political stand-off among key Somali leaders had blocked the implementation of the electoral model agreed by the President of the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member state leaders on 17 September 2020.¹⁷ He further stated that tensions over the electoral implementation had been compounded by questions raised by some political figures over the legitimacy of the President's mandate following the expiry of his constitutional term on 8 February 2021. Despite the impasse, the Special Representative remained convinced that the consensus-based 17 September model offered the best available option to proceed quickly to an electoral process for selecting members of Parliament, senators and a president. He therefore called for dialogue and inclusive consultations to minimize further delays in Somalia's four-year transition cycle. On the security front, the Special Representative underscored that Al-Shabaab continued to pose the primary threat to the security of Somalia, adding that the beginning of 2021 had seen a new peak in the number of attacks, including more person-borne and vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, targeting Government officials and key figures in Somali society. He also noted that the preparatory work to advance the security transition in Somalia in 2021 had been completed. The Council-mandated independent assessment of the security situation and the role of international partners had been submitted to the Council on 8 January 2021, and the Somali transition plan had been updated and presented by the Somali Government to security partners and the African Union Peace and Security Council in early February. According to the Special Representative, those were all important elements to advance the security transition in 2021 and lay the foundations for further progress in the future. With respect to the humanitarian situation, the Special Representative noted that it remained dire with increasing food insecurity, climatic disasters, the worst desert locust infestation in decades and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

During his briefing held on 25 May 2021, the Special Representative provided updates on political developments, informing the Council about a return to dialogue after the earlier period

¹⁷ See [S/2021/173](#).

of confrontation.¹⁸ Following the convening of a new summit between the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states, discussions were centred on resolving the outstanding issues related to the implementation of the 17 September 2020 agreement. In proceeding to elections, the Special Representative noted that it was crucial that the women's minimum 30 per cent representation in both houses of the federal Parliament be implemented. He further called for inclusion of women, youth and minority groups in political decision-making going forward. Regarding the security situation, the Special Representative underscored that it continued to be of grave concern, with Al-Shabaab remaining a serious threat and manifesting the ability to plan and execute complex attacks on a range of targets across Somalia. While some progress had been made in the implementation of the revised Somali transition plan, the Special Representative noted that the pace had been impacted negatively by the political impasse. The humanitarian situation remained dire, compounded by drought conditions, seasonal flash flooding, erratic climatic shocks and increased food insecurity. Concluding his briefing, the Special Representative underlined that it was imperative that the summit in Mogadishu yield an implementable agreement to hold elections in the shortest time possible.

On 12 August 2021, the Special Representative informed the Council about the significant progress that had been made on the political front with the signing of an electoral implementation agreement on 27 May 2021 between the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states.¹⁹ He further reported that election management bodies at federal and state levels had been established and the elections for seats in the Upper House of Parliament had begun in four of the federal member states. As the United Nations continued to work closely with the Office of the Prime Minister and the election management committees, the Special Representative noted that more progress was needed, including as regards more intensive and detailed preparations for electoral security and clarity on plans to secure the quota for women. Concerning security, the Special Representative noted that Al-Shabaab continued with terrorist attacks and insurgent operations, and that there were also alarming increases in sexual violence and violations against children. The humanitarian situation remained dire with the combined

¹⁸ See [S/PV.8779](#).

¹⁹ See [S/PV.8833](#).

impact of conflict and climate change, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, further exacerbating food insecurity.

In his last briefing of the year, held on 17 November 2021, the Special Representative welcomed the recent completion of the elections for all the seats in the Upper House of the Federal Parliament, stating that it was encouraging that 26 per cent of the senators would be women.²⁰ He further reported that elections for the House of the People had commenced and that the holding of peaceful, direct local elections in three districts in Puntland in October had demonstrated the feasibility of holding one-person-one-vote elections. The Special Representative urged all stakeholders to move swiftly to conclude the remaining elections to ensure that the full Parliament was elected before the end of 2021. He also noted that tensions between the President and the Prime Minister had eased. On security, the situation continued to be volatile, with Al-Shabaab remaining a serious threat, able to maintain a high level of activities, including through the continued use of improvised explosive devices and an increase in the use of suicide bombers. According to the Special Representative, the implementation of the Somali transition plan for the progressive transfer of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali security forces was advancing but remained behind schedule. In that context, the Special Representative stated that further discussions were required to reach agreement on the strategic objectives, size and composition of a future African Union mission designed to support the security transition in Somalia in the most effective way. The humanitarian conditions remained dire, compounded by conflict, displacement and disease outbreaks with an estimated 7.7 million Somalis expected to require humanitarian assistance in 2022.

In his quarterly briefings, the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia noted that AMISOM continued to deliver on its election-related responsibilities.²¹ Following the adoption of resolution [2568 \(2021\) in March 2021](#), he reported in May 2021 that tremendous efforts had been made in the implementation of the revised objectives and tasks.²² In August 2021, he reported further that AMISOM was making progress

²⁰ See [S/PV.8907](#).

²¹ See [S/2021/173](#); [S/PV.8779](#); [S/PV.8833](#); [S/PV.8907](#).

²² See [S/PV.8779](#).

on its reconfiguration plans.²³ Regarding the African Union's future engagement in Somalia post-2021, he informed about the independent assessment undertaken by the African Union whose conclusions had been considered by AMISOM, some troop-contributing countries, the African Union Commission as well as the African Union Peace and Security Council. In that regard, he noted the existence of an overriding consensus in favour of a joint African Union-United Nations multidimensional stabilization mission or hybrid mission as the model that would be best placed to address the post-2021 challenges. In his final briefing of the year, in November 2021, the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia underscored that there was an absolute need for a new mission that would take over from AMISOM whose mandate was coming to an end on 31 December 2021.²⁴ In that context, he reported that the African Union Peace and Security Council had requested that the African Union Commission immediately resume consultations with the Federal Government of Somalia and relevant international partners.

In addition to the regular quarterly briefings, at a meeting held on 28 September 2021, the Council heard a briefing by the Deputy Secretary-General on her visit to Somalia conducted on 12 September 2021. According to the Deputy Secretary-General, the trip was undertaken in solidarity with Somali women's calls for full and equal participation in political life and to express the support of the international community for timely, inclusive, peaceful and credible elections.²⁵ She noted that there was real concern that in the current elections to the House of the People, the levels of representation of women would decrease, despite promises and stipulations in electoral agreements and the commitment from all interlocutors during the visit. The challenges related to access to financial support and political networks were compounded by violence and discrimination, especially in areas controlled by Al-Shabaab where women faced added security challenges. The Deputy Secretary-General asserted that it was critical for Somalia's considerable momentum with its electoral process to continue through the finalization of the Upper House elections and the start of the Lower House process and shared the appeal of

²³ See [S/PV.8833](#).

²⁴ See [S/PV.8907](#).

²⁵ See [S/PV.8867](#).

Somali leaders to the international community to keep up its sustained focus, support and partnership.

In 2021, the Council also heard three briefings by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia in which she informed Council members about the Committee's activities in the reporting period. During a videoconference held on 25 February 2021, the Chair noted that the active engagement of the Panel of Experts with the Federal Government of Somalia continued in 2021.²⁶ Furthermore, at a meeting on 14 June 2021, the Chair affirmed that the Committee was considering a recommendation by the Panel of Experts of initiating a consultative process with the Federal Government of Somalia on the requirements of the arms embargo regime.²⁷ At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia stressed the importance of clearly identifying the defined, practical and achievable key benchmarks for fully lifting the arms embargo on Somalia and noted that subject-matter expertise and evidence-based reporting were the best practices to be used in monitoring United Nations arms embargoes. He also welcomed the recent steps taken by the Committee to address Somalia's concerns and looked forward to a more institutionalized and transparent process and procedures in that regard. In her briefing of 20 October 2021, the Chair informed the Council about, inter alia, the first thematic report from the Panel of Experts, focusing on weapons and ammunition management in Somalia, that the Committee had received.²⁸

In 2021, Council members focused their discussion on the political developments, including the conduct of elections, the humanitarian conditions and the human rights issues, the continued threat posed by Al-Shabaab, as well as on the ways forward on the reconfiguration of AMISOM.

On political matters, Council members called for overcoming the impasse from the beginning of the year and urged the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states to continue engaging in dialogue to move forward with elections. In that context, most Council members continued to recall the importance of ensuring an inclusive and peaceful

²⁶ See [S/2021/207](#).

²⁷ See [S/PV.8796](#).

²⁸ See [S/PV.8885](#).

electoral process, including through the 30 per cent women quota in the Parliament.²⁹

Additionally, some Council members underlined the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.³⁰

Concerning the humanitarian situation, Council members continued to express concern over the dire conditions compounded by various factors such as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate-related challenges.³¹

Several Council members also raised the issue of human rights, in particular calling for the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual violence and pointing to the grave violations of children's rights. In that regard, they called on Somalia to ensure that the relevant legislation was in line with international standards and obligations.³² Council members also discussed the participation of women in political processes in a dedicated briefing in September 2021.³³ Furthermore, several Council members affirmed the importance of ensuring the freedom of expression in Somalia.³⁴

Council members also deliberated on the security situation in Somalia, focusing on the continuing threat posed by Al-Shabaab whose terrorist attacks continued in 2021. They also underscored the need for further progress for Somalia to gradually assume full responsibility for its security by the end of 2023, in line with the conditions on the ground. With respect to the

²⁹ See [S/2021/173](#), Estonia, France, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), United Kingdom, Viet Nam; [S/PV.8779](#), United Kingdom, Norway, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Viet Nam, Estonia, United States, France, Ireland; [S/PV.8833](#), United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Ireland, France, United States, Mexico, Estonia, Norway, India; [S/PV.8907](#), United Kingdom, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Ireland, Russian Federation, Estonia, United States, Viet Nam, Norway, France, Mexico.

³⁰ See [S/2021/173](#), Russian Federation, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); [S/PV.8779](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Russian Federation, Viet Nam; [S/PV.8833](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Russian Federation; [S/PV.8907](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Russian Federation, Viet Nam.

³¹ See [S/2021/173](#), [S/PV.8779](#), [S/PV.8833](#) and [S/PV.8907](#).

³² See [S/2021/173](#), Estonia, France, Ireland, Norway, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); [S/PV.8779](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Estonia, France, Ireland; [S/PV.8833](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Ireland, France, Mexico, Estonia, Norway; [S/PV.8907](#), Ireland, Norway, Mexico.

³³ See [S/PV.8867](#).

³⁴ See [S/2021/173](#), Estonia, Ireland, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); [S/PV.8779](#), Norway, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); [S/PV.8833](#), Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); [S/PV.8907](#), Ireland.

future of AMISOM, at their meeting in November 2021, Council members discussed the proposal endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council.³⁵ In that context, the representative of the United Kingdom held the view that the proposed model of an African Union-United Nations multidimensional stabilization mission would run counter to the idea of progressive transition to full Somali security responsibility, and instead, called for reaching agreement on a joint United Nations-African Union proposal, in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia and donors, as requested by the Council, to move past the impasse and find consensus.³⁶ Speaking on behalf of the three African members of the Council and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the representative of Tunisia underlined the importance of taking due consideration of the needs, priorities and views of the host country in defining the nature and objective of any future mission in Somalia and called for adequate, sustainable and predictable financing in that regard. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed the conviction that any decisions on the African Union peacekeeping mission had to be taken with due account of the view of Mogadishu, adding that it was important to avoid a security vacuum. According to the representative of the United States, a restructured African Union-led mission focused on increasing pressure on Al-Shabaab and gradually transferring security responsibility to Somali security forces was the best way forward. In that regard, he urged renewed discussions among all stakeholders to reach an agreement. The representative of China expressed hope that all parties could reach a solution acceptable to all based on fully respecting the views of the host country and noted that the funds had to be guaranteed before a decision was taken on the matter to avoid a security vacuum due to funding gaps. The representative of France asserted that full implementation of the Somali transition plan, with the support of all partners and, in particular, a reconfigured African Union mission, which was to take over from AMISOM as of 2022, was required for Somalia to be able to ensure its own security. He noted that the Council had to draw lessons from the current model and its shortcomings in terms of strategic direction and effectiveness and stated that it was becoming urgent to find an effective, collective and sustainable solution in terms of funding.

³⁵ See [S/2021/922](#).

³⁶ See [S/PV.8907](#).

In 2021, under this item and in connection with AMISOM, the Council unanimously adopted three resolutions, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. On 25 February 2021, the Council adopted resolution [2563 \(2021\)](#), authorizing the members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM for a period of two weeks until 14 March 2021 without any changes to the mandate, including the authorization to take all necessary measures to carry it out.³⁷ On 12 March 2021, the Council adopted resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#), authorizing the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of 19,626 uniformed AMISOM personnel until 31 December 2021, inclusive of a minimum of 1,040 AMISOM police personnel including five Formed Police Units, as well as 70 AMISOM civilian personnel supported by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia to conduct tasks in line with the Somali Transition Plan, and the phased handover of security to Somali security forces commencing in 2021. The Council further authorized AMISOM to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate.³⁸ In the same resolution, the Council emphasized that the Federal Government of Somalia was to lead the security transition process and that it was to effectively start in 2021. It also recognized the role of the African Union Peace and Security Council, took note of its request that the African Union Commission finalized its independent assessment in May 2021 and urged it to mandate in May 2021 an AMISOM that supported and enabled the implementation of the Somali Transition Plan and identified and implemented the necessary steps in 2021 in order to ensure continued delivery of support to Somali security efforts in 2022, including through a reconfigured African Union mission.³⁹ Finally, on 21 December 2021, the Council adopted resolution [2614 \(2021\)](#), renewing its authorization to the members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM for a period of three months until 31 March 2022 without any changes to the mandate, including the authorization to take all necessary measures to carry it out.⁴⁰

³⁷ See resolution [2563 \(2021\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the mandate of AMISOM, see part VIII, sect. III.

³⁸ See resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#), paras. 10, 11 and 12.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁴⁰ See resolution [2614 \(2021\)](#), para. 1.

With respect to UNSOM, on 30 August 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), extending its mandate for a period of nine months, until 31 May 2022.⁴¹ In addition to reiterating the existing mandate, the Council decided that UNSOM would provide support to the Federal Government and the federal member states to accelerate Somali Government-led inclusive politics, which ensured the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth and all Somali clans.⁴² In addition to the Federal Government, the Council also tasked UNSOM to provide support to the federal member states, the Somali Parliament, the Technical Electoral Support Team, the Federal Electoral Implementation Team, the State Electoral Implementation Teams, the Election Dispute Resolution Committee and any other stakeholders with an agreed role in election delivery for the conduct of elections in accordance with the framework agreed on 27 May 2021.⁴³ The resolution further provided that UNSOM was to work closely with United Nations Country Team, international financial institutions, and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that international support to the Federal Government and the federal member states was conflict-sensitive and maximized policy and operational coherence.⁴⁴ The Council also called on the Federal Government and the federal member states to organize free, fair, credible and inclusive elections in line with the 17 September 2020 and 27 May 2021 agreements without further delay, and urged them to finalize outstanding preparations to that end.⁴⁵ The Council requested the Secretary-General, following consultations with the Federal Government of Somalia, to undertake a strategic review of UNSOM after the election process had concluded and after the anticipated reconfiguration of security support to Somalia, to include recommendations for clearly defined, measurable and realistic benchmarks to track UNSOM's timely execution and achievement of its mandate and to initiate the development of an Integrated Strategic Framework, and to report to the Security Council by the end of March 2022.⁴⁶

⁴¹ See resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), para. 1. For additional details about the mandate of UNSOM, see part X, sect. II.

⁴² See resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), para. 6(a).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 6(c).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 6(n).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

Concerning the sanctions measures on Somalia, on 15 November 2021, the Council adopted resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#), with the abstention of China and the Russian Federation.⁴⁷ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council reaffirmed the arms embargo and the exemptions on deliveries on weapons and military equipment or the provision of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities intended solely for the development of the Somali National Security Forces or Somali security sector institutions.⁴⁸ The Council also recalled previous decisions concerning the asset freeze, travel ban and charcoal ban measures, and renewed the humanitarian exemption to the assets freeze without specifying an expiry date.⁴⁹ By the same resolution, the Council renewed the maritime interdiction of charcoal, weapons or military equipment and improvised explosive devices components until 15 November 2022,⁵⁰ and reaffirmed the ban on components of improvised explosive devices.⁵¹ In addition, the Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 December 2022.⁵²

Explaining their abstentions, the representatives of China and the Russian Federation regretted that the Council had failed to reach consensus on the Somalia sanctions regime for the third consecutive year.⁵³ Specifically, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed disagreement over the retention of paragraphs on Djibouti and Eritrea, noting that the sanctions against Eritrea had been lifted by the Council in 2018 and that the relations between the two countries posed no threat to international peace and security. In addition, she disagreed with the wording of paragraph 38, stating that it compelled the Panel of Experts to promote gender issues in all mandate areas without taking country specificities into account. According to the representative of China, the Council should have gradually modified the arms embargo measures against Somalia in order to help the Government enhance its security capacity and restore State

⁴⁷ *In favour*: Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam; *Against*: none; *Abstaining*: China, Russian Federation.

⁴⁸ See resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#), paras. 20 to 22, 34.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 35 and 37.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 38. For more information on the mandate of the Panel, see part IX, sect. I.

⁵³ See [S/PV.8905](#).

authority. According to him, the text reflected an expansion through new mandates, which was inconsistent with the general direction of lifting the arms embargo on Somalia. Addressing the Council at the same meeting, the representative of Somalia also expressed regret that for the third year in a row, the input of his Government had not been considered to reach consensus and went again on record in seeking to lift the sanctions imposed on Somalia since 1992. He further stressed the importance of identifying clearly defined, realistic and measurable benchmarks, in consultation with the Federal Government, to the full lifting of all sanctions measures on Somalia.

Finally, concerning the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, on 3 December 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2608 \(2021\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter. By this resolution, the Council renewed for a further period of three months the authorizations set out in paragraph 14 of resolution [2554 \(2020\)](#), 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.⁵⁴

Table 1
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.8779 25 May 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2021/485)		Somalia ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) ^b	12 Council members, ^c all invitees	
S/PV.8796 14 June 2021			Somalia		Two Council members (Ireland ^d and Kenya), Somalia	

⁵⁴ See resolution [2608 \(2021\)](#), para. 14.

<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.8833 12 August 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2021/723)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of AMISOM, Chairperson of Somali National Women's Organisation	12 Council members, ^e all invitees	
S/PV.8846 30 August 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2021/723)	Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2021/760)			Three Council members (China, Russian Federation, United States)	Resolution 2592 (2021) 15-0-0
S/PV.8867 28 September 2021				Co-founder and Executive Director of the Somali Women's Studies Centre	All Council members, Deputy Secretary-General, invitee ^f	
S/PV.8885 20 October 2021	Letters dated 5 October 2021 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/847 and S/2021/849)				One Council member (Ireland) ^g	
S/PV.8905 15 November 2021	Letter dated 5 October 2021 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the	Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2021/950)	Somalia		Two Council members (Russian Federation, China), invitee	Resolution 2607 (2021) 13-0-2 ^h (adopted under Chapter VII)

Meeting record and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)
	President of the Security Council (S/2021/849)					
S/PV.8907 17 November 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2021/944)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of AMISOM, Executive Director of Somali Women's Leadership Initiative ^j	12 Council members, ⁱ all invitees	
S/PV.8917 3 December 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (S/2021/920)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2021/1005)	Somalia		Three Council members (Estonia, France and Ireland), Somalia	Resolution 2608 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8939 21 December 2021		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2021/1076)	Somalia		Three Council members (France, United Kingdom and United States), Somalia	Resolution 2614 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a The representative of Somalia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^b The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^d The representative of Ireland spoke in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.

^e China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^f Co-founder and Executive Director of Somali Women's Leadership Initiative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g The representative of Ireland spoke in her capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.

^h *In favour*: Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. *Against*: None. *Abstaining*: China and Russian Federation.

ⁱ China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Tunisia (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^j The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Executive Director of Somali Women's Leadership Initiative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Table 2
Videoconferences: The situation in Somalia

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
22 February 2021	S/2021/173	Letter dated 24 February 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	
25 February 2021	S/2021/193	Letter dated 25 February 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2563 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) S/2021/188
25 February 2021	S/2021/207	Letter dated 1 March 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	
12 March 2021	S/2021/260	Letter dated 12 March 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2568 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) S/2021/255