PROPOSALS ON SUPPORT TO THE SECURITY SECTOR IN SOMALIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 25 October 2004, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) adopted a decision on Somalia in which it, inter alia, requested the Commission to study the proposals submitted by H. E. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, President of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, on the enhancement of the security situation in Somalia, and make recommendations accordingly.

2. As part of its efforts to implement the decision, the Commission convened a Meeting of Security and Military Experts in Nairobi, Kenya, on 15 and 16 December 2004, with a view to elaborating proposals for the enhancement of the security situation in Somalia in order to create a conducive security environment for the effective functioning of the Somalia Transitional Institutions, taking into consideration the proposals made by the President of the TFG.

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the League of Arab States, the chair of IGAD Partners' Forum (IPF) and the chair of the Stockholm Donors' Conference for Somalia.

4. The Meeting was also attended by a Senior Somali delegation.

5. The following conclusions were reached at the end of the Meeting:

II. PROPOSALS ON DEPLOYMENT

Principles:

6. An external military component:

- Will be deployed in support of the Transitional Federal Government's efforts within the context of a comprehensive security sector programme aiming at restoring security, the creation of new security forces, and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR).

- Would implement a limited mandate, scope and terms of reference.

- Must be closely coordinated with the Transitional Federal Government and accepted by the public at large.

Components:

i. The Somali Component

7. Measures targeting the reduction of the level of security threat:

- The undertaking of missions comprising members from the Transitional Institutions to various key locations in Somalia, with the purpose of raising the level of awareness of Somali communities on the events and conclusions of the Peace Process, and to assess the prevailing conditions on the ground. The missions would both establish the level of security threat and play a role in paving the way for the safe relocation of the Transitional Institutions, envisaged at the end of January 2005.

- Establishing a verifiable commitment of all individuals and groups with a military capacity to the stabilisation of Somalia, including by refraining from further hostilities and by cooperating with the programme of the Transitional Federal Government for the restoration of security, the creation of national security forces, and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. Members of Parliament and Government commanding militias and military hardware should be the first to subscribe to such a commitment, followed by representatives of the business community, the courts systems, and others. The Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities of October 2002 can be used as the basis for developing a comprehensive and verifiable mechanism for disarmament, disengagement, and the security programme, involving all individuals and groups with a military capacity. Such a mechanism needs to be elaborated in detail, with the assistance of the international community, and it should receive the endorsement of the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP).

- The creation of the new Somali security structure of command is a critical component of the disarmament programme that should be addressed before the commencement of the disarmament process. Similarly, all other components required to assure the commencement and sustainability of the disarmament programme, such as facilities at demobilisation sites, must also be adequately prepared before commencing implementation of the disarmament programme.

- Cantonment of heavy weapons should be undertaken as part of the first phase of implementation of the disarmament programme.

- Development of a plan for the demobilisation of militia should be pursued as early as possible.

- Concomitantly, as part of the training programme for the new Somali security forces, all initial steps required in the formation, training and operations of the new forces should be undertaken. Such steps include the selection and training of an initial group of Somali trainers, and beginning the process of recruitment of a meaningful, balanced number of security personnel (see relevant part under training).

ii. <u>The External Component</u>:

- Under the overall leadership of the African Union, the International Community will reaffirm its commitment to supporting the role of the AU in supporting the Transitional Federal Government in the security stabilisation of Somalia.

- The International Community shall provide support to the development of a comprehensive and verifiable mechanism for disarmament, disengagement, and the creation of a security environment; to the cantonment of heavy weapons and to the preparation of plans for the demobilisation of militia.

- The implementation of the arms embargo should be reinforced through enhancing the efforts of the UN Monitoring Group on the arms embargo against Somalia, in coordination with the AU, IGAD Member States and the League of Arab States.

- Measures will be implemented by AU, IGAD, LAS and the International Community on spoilers and those who breach their commitment to the restoration of stability in Somalia, including appropriate sanctions as needed.

- The deployment of an African Union Peace Support Mission with a mandate based on the following parameters:

  - The AU Mission will be deployed in support of the efforts of the Somali Transitional Government in the security sector;

- The Mission will undertake military monitoring activities to verify the commitment undertaken by Somali individuals and groups as stipulated in the comprehensive security arrangements of the disarmament programme;

- The Mission will undertake the protection of Government installations and vital installations, such as airports and seaports, after they have been surrendered to the Transitional Federal Government;

- AU forces would not engage in combat with Somali armed individuals or groups beyond the need to discharge its protection purpose and in protecting AU monitors and forces.

- The AU shall request the UN and the EU to provide full support to the AU in the planning and management of the envisaged AU Mission, including in the undertaking of field reconnaissance missions.

- The AU shall request the International Community (including UN, EU and LAS) to extend full support for the funding of the envisaged AU Mission, DDR programmes and the creation of the new Somali security apparatus.

- The strength and composition of the envisaged AU Mission shall be determined based on the outcome of reconnaissance missions to be undertaken by the AU, with the support and participation of IGAD, the UN, EU and LAS and with the cooperation of the Transitional Federal Government.

- The AU Mission will contribute together with IGAD and other International Partners (such as UN, EU and LAS) in the implementation of other components of the stabilisation programme including:

  - Provision of support to the cantonment of heavy weapons and DDR initiatives;

  - Provision of support to the training programme of the new Somali security forces.

iii. List of Tasks (time line to be determined)

Activity	Sector	Lead Implementing Partner
Missions to Somalia	Awareness and security	TFG
Establishment of verifiable commitment to stabilisation	Security	TFG – TFP
Development of comprehensive stabilisation programme	Security, DDR, Police	TFG – International Community
Meeting of AU PSC	Security	AU
Planning & preparations for AU Mission	Security	AU lead, IGAD, UN, EU, LAS
Establishment of command structures	Security	TFG
Cantonment of heavy weapons	Security	TFG – International Community
Development of militia demobilisation plans	Security	TFG – International Community
Creation of new Somali security forces	Security	TFG
Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo	Security	UN (with cooperation of AU, IGAD, LAS, Inter. Comm.)
Measures on Spoilers	Security	AU, IGAD, LAS, UN
Deployment of AU Mission	Security	AU
Implementation of stabilisation programmes	Security	AU, International Community

III. TRAINING FOR THE ARMY AND POLICE

8. The TFG has requested support for the training of an all-inclusive Somalia National Army and Police Forces, in order to enable its speedy relocation to Somalia. The two Forces will be expected to undertake the task of securing and creating appropriate environment for the functioning of the new Somali institutions.

9. It is recognized that the process of creating a functioning and effective security sector will be a long-term endeavor, to be implemented over a number of phases, and which would depend on availability of funding. In this connection, the comprehensive development of the security sector will be informed by the carrying out of a security sector assessment and the formulation of a mission statement by the TFG spelling out the role,

structures, and force levels. The AU and Somalia Demilitarisation Planning Unit (SDPU) will provide technical assistance to fulfil this objective.

10. Armed militia should also be demobilized and disarmed in parallel to the formation of the security sector in order to create the conducive security situation to the TFG and emerging institutions. Equipment and weaponry should be transferred in the course of the process to the national army and national police from the militias.

11. The future training requirements of the Somali security forces (army and police) and the contribution of the international community to the funding shall be determined based on comprehensive security sector programme for Somalia, in collaboration with the International Community.

i. Training of the Army

12. The following training priorities are identified (for details on timeframes see para below):

a. Training of Trainers;
b. Training of Leadership;
c. Training of Initial Force.

ii. Training of the Trainers

a) An initial need to train a group of 100 all-ranks trainers was identified. This team should be under an officer of the rank of a colonel selected from the former Somalia National Army (SNA) and screened for fitness and suitability.

b) The training of trainers should be done outside Somalia, in an IGAD Member country identified and acceptable to the TFG. The training to be for six weeks.

c) Initially, a group of AU-IGAD experts will develop a standard training curriculum and programme.

d) A workshop for developing the standard training curriculum will be convened by AU, in early January 2005, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

e) AU will request IGAD member countries to designate two trainers each, to be part of the AU-IGAD training team to train-the-trainers for the Somali Army.

iii. Training of Military Leaders

13. The TFG must start an immediate re-training programme, starting with former SNA officers. In this respect, it is planned to re- train 500 military officers to form the basis of the future Somali military leadership. This core group should be trained alongside the training of troops.

iv. Training of an Initial Military Force

a. Along with the need for a peace support force to protect the Somali Leadership and institutions, there is need to quickly put together a Somali force. Our recommendation is that a force of a minimum 6,000 troops basically composed of the SNA who are still healthy and physically fit be identified and assembled to be trained by the trainers;

b. This force be trained inside Somalia in locations to be identified by the TFG and rehabilitated with funding from the international community;

c. AU will attach a training team from IGAD Member States to the Somali training facilities for an initial period of six months.

v. Training for the Police

14. The training process should be undertaken within the following priority scheme: trainers, leadership across ranks, and initial force of 4-5000 police officers. It should be recalled that the UNDP has trained several thousand police officers in Somalia over recent years. The following training will apply:

a. UNDP, in collaboration with the TFG and AU, plans to train up to 50 senior police trainers in the countries of the region.

b. UNDP will support 15-20 international advisors to assist in the training process. IGAD may contribute expertise within the framework of the UNDP programme.

c. UNDP will rehabilitate training facilities in Somali and further support the training of 4-5000 police officers in the first year of the programme.

d. UNDP will also provide equipment, logistics and core support to meet personnel costs over the first year of the programme.

vi. Funding

a. Italy and other interested donors will fund the aforementioned training of the army. The AU shall seek funding from its partners and AU Member States.

b. UNDP will seek support from donors to programme the aforementioned assistance to the police sector.

c. The TFG should start to secure appropriate levels of funding, including establishing internal revenue streams, to meet the requirements and recurring costs needed in the security sector.

vii. Expected Time Frame

Activity	Sector	Time	Lead TFG Implementing Partner
Security sector assessment and strategy development	All	January-February 2005	AU and SDPU
Curriculum development and adoption	Military and Police	January 2005	Military-AU/IGAD Police-UNDP
Train the Trainers Course	Military and Police	February- March 2005	Military-AU/IGAD Police- UNDP
Leadership training	Military and Police	January-December 2005	Military-AU/IGAD Police- UNDP
Training of troops of the new Somali army	Military	April- June 2005	AU/IGAD, Italy, other donors to be identified
Training of police cadets, rehabilitation of facilities, equipping and supporting force.	Police	April-June 2005	UNDP, with support of donor countries to be identified

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