

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 20 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 13 July 2009 from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and current Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Communiqué of the thirty-third extraordinary session (extraordinary No. 3) of the IGAD Council of Ministers on the security and political situation in the subregion, in particular Somalia (see annexes). It would be greatly appreciated if you could circulate the letter together with its annexes as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fesseha A. Tessema
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex I to the letter dated 20 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write in my capacity as the current Chairperson of the Council of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The IGAD Council of Ministers held its thirty-third extraordinary session on 10 July 2009 in Addis Ababa and considered the worsening security situation in Somalia and its implications for lasting peace in Somalia and the region. The Council of Ministers in particular discussed the role of foreign fighters engaged in attempts to topple the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. We were unanimous in our conclusion that the present crisis in Somalia is not the result of fighting among and between Somalis. What we see is a virtual aggression against the people of Somalia by foreign fighters who appear to have an agenda that goes beyond Somalia. The overall situation is very serious.

It is in the light of this that we in IGAD decided a few weeks ago to send an IGAD delegation led by the Foreign Minister of the Transitional Federal Government to New York for meetings with members of the Security Council. I wish to thank you for all the cooperation that our delegation received at that time. We have now felt again, following the Sirte African Union summit and the historic decision that it had adopted on Somalia, that an IGAD ministerial delegation should be sent again to the Security Council. The delegation is given a mandate from member States of IGAD to explain to Your Excellency and members of the Security Council how the situation in Somalia is precarious and how action on the part of the Council is so urgent. The delegation is slated to be in New York starting from 21 July. I am writing this to ask for your support and cooperation to ensure that the IGAD delegation's visit to the Security Council would be productive and would achieve its objectives.

(Signed) Tekeda **Alemu**
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

Annex II to the letter dated 20 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the thirty-third extraordinary session (extraordinary No. 3) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Council of Ministers on the security and political situation in the subregion, in particular Somalia

Addis Ababa, 10 July 2009

The thirty-third extraordinary meeting (extraordinary No. 3) of the IGAD Council of Ministers was convened at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 10 July 2009 to discuss the developments in Somalia since the thirty-third extraordinary session, No. 2, held on 29 June 2009 in Sirte, Libya, and to chart the way forward. The Council was chaired by H.E. Seyoum Mesfin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the current Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers. The Council received briefs from the Somali delegation and the IGAD Facilitator for the Somali Peace and Reconciliation Process. The meeting was attended by H.E. Mahamoud Ali Youssouf, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti; H.E. Mohamed A. Omaar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia; H.E. Richard Onyonka, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya; H.E. Isaac Musumba, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Cooperation) of the Republic of Uganda; H.E. Muheidin Salem, Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Ethiopia; and H.E. Mahboub M. Maalim, Executive Secretary of IGAD.

The meeting was also attended by H.E. Kipruto arap Kirwa, IGAD Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation, H.E. Ramtane Lamamra, representing the Chairperson of the African Union Commission; Mr. Walid Musa Abdelkarim, representing the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Somalia; and H.E. Raffaele de Lutio, Ambassador of the Republic of Italy and Chairperson of the IGAD Partners Forum.

After deliberating at length on the prevailing political and security situation in the subregion, especially Somalia, since its extraordinary session (extraordinary No. 2) of 29 June 2009, the Council:

1. *Affirms* that the Djibouti Peace Process constitutes the legal and legitimate framework on which the Somalia Parliament and Government have been established. The Djibouti Peace Process shall remain the only valid process for the implementation of peace and reconciliation in Somalia until August 2011. In this regard, the Council welcomes the signing on 21 June 2009 of the agreement of cooperation between the Transitional Federal Government and Ahalu-Al-Suna Wa-Aljmad;

2. *Recalls* the African Union Assembly decision of 3 July 2009 and that of the IGAD Heads of State and Government contained in their communiqué issued in Sirte, Libya, on 30 June 2009, *calls upon* the United Nations Security Council to take immediate measures to positively respond without further delay and upon the African Union Peace and Security Council to follow this matter with the utmost urgency;

3. *Condemns* the continuing military aggression against Somalia aimed at the forceful removal of the legitimate government of Somalia;

4. *Recognizes* that this military aggression is no longer a fight between and among the Somali people but one instigated by foreign elements that has resulted in many civilian deaths and massive internal displacement;

5. *Further calls upon* the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council to review the rules of engagement of the African Union Military Observer Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in light of current developments to enable the forces to enhance their response mechanism, so as to better protect their personnel, equipment and key installations and provide effective support to the Transitional Federal Government, but to also engage in active defence operations;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Security Council to review its resolution 1725 (2006) of 6 December 2006 (para. 4) to enable the frontline states to meaningfully support the Transitional Federal Government, as requested by the Somalia Transitional Federal Institutions;

7. *Reiterates* its earlier decisions and *calls upon* the Security Council to urgently review its contingency plans with regard to deploying a United Nations peacekeeping force to Somalia in light of the current situation;

8. *Expresses* appreciation to the troop-contributing countries to AMISOM, namely, Uganda and Burundi, for the sacrifices they continue to make to advance the cause of peace and stability in Somalia, *calls upon* the countries that have made pledges, including Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana and others, to immediately make available battalions of troops to AMISOM, and *urges* all the other countries that have pledged to contribute troops to AMISOM to deploy them without further delay for the sake of peace in the region;

9. *Affirms* the critical importance of the proposals contained in the Communiqué issued by the fourteenth extraordinary summit of IGAD, held on 30 June 2009 at Sirte, Libya, and the thirteenth African Union summit of 3 July 2009, particularly the request made to impose targeted sanctions on the State of Eritrea, which continues to provide assistance to the extremists, including foreign forces, who continue to cause indiscriminate deaths and humanitarian crisis to the people of Somalia;

10. *Further reiterates* its earlier decision (thirty-first extraordinary Council of Ministers of 21 December 2008), and *now takes* immediate action to impose sanctions upon certain individuals and entities, including travel bans, freezing of assets and other measures, in and outside Somalia, which have become obstacles to the achievement of peace in Somalia. In this regard IGAD member States will identify, draw up and share a list of individuals and organizations to be sanctioned. Each member State shall appoint a liaison officer to coordinate the information with the Office of the IGAD Facilitator;

11. *Calls upon* each IGAD member State, alongside those States bordering Somalia, to intensify border surveillance and establish a coordinating mechanism to monitor and identify the movement of negative elements to and from Somalia and take appropriate measures;

12. *Commits* the Governments of IGAD member States individually and collectively to support the cause of peace and security in Somalia and provide all necessary coordinated support for capacity-building of the Somalia Security Forces and public sector management;

13. *Expresses further appreciation* to all the countries and organizations that made financial and other pledges in support of the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM at the international pledging conference held in Brussels on 22 and 23 April 2009, *calls for* the immediate disbursement of pledges without preconditions, and further *calls on* the African Union and United Nations pledge-tracking teams to intensify their engagements with the pledging countries and institutions;

14. *Recalls* its earlier decision, as contained in the communiqué of 27 January 2009, the decision of the African Union Summits of July 2008 at Sharm-el-Shiekh, February 2009 at Addis Ababa and July 2007 at Sirte (para. 17), and United Nations Security Council resolution 1862 (2009), yet to be implemented, and *calls upon* the State of Eritrea to end its occupation of Djiboutian territories and desist from its destabilization agenda against Djibouti;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Done at Addis Ababa on 10 July 2009
