



UNSOA
United Nations Support Office for AMISOM

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FOREWORD FROM THE DIRECTOR

United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), now six years old, is the only field support operation of its kind in the world. We're hugely proud of our role as the logistical and life support engine for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and its vital work in peace enforcement and nation building.

This booklet tells the remarkable story of UNSOA and how it differs from traditional 'Blue Helmet Missions' – how and why we arrived in Somalia, and the evolving scope of our mission and operations in the Horn of Africa.

It highlights UNSOA's support to United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM); to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region (O/SESG-GLR); to the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG); and to national institutions such as the Somali National Army (SNA).

UNSOA was established by a UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution in January 2009 to provide logistical support to AMISOM. At the time, African Union forces had been in Somalia for about two years, fighting against a then formidable Al-Shabaab, in a bid to bring peace to the war-torn country.

This Resolution broke new ground, as it was the first time that the Council had authorized funding for a peace support operation led by a regional organization¹. That resolve has since demonstrated the immense success that can be achieved when nations put aside their differences to fight a common evil, in this case the menace of Al-Shabaab.

AMISOM has grown from an initial deployment of 1,500 Ugandan troops in 2007, to become the largest AU multidimensional peace support operation with over 22,000 troops and police from seven African countries, and a civilian component that includes political, gender, civil and humanitarian affairs units.

UNSOA has supported this transformation, providing essential logistical support such as food, water and fuel, vehicles and other equipment, facilities and engineering, health and sanitation, communications and IT, evacuation services and medical supplies. It has been an immensely challenging but rewarding collaborative effort, and the work continues.

As you read this, AMISOM and Somali security forces, after retaking Mogadishu in 2011, have expanded their control to other former Al-Shabaab strongholds such as Baidoa, Beletweyne, Kismayo and Baraawe. Over 80% of the territory of South Central Somalia is now back under Somali government jurisdiction. AMISOM continues to make substantial gains, with a high degree of support among many Somalis, as they envision a real chance for durable peace.

As we move forward to consolidate these gains, as Director of UNSOA I would like to acknowledge the support provided by UN Headquarters and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Somalia; as well as the African Union Headquarters and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Amadu Kamara



¹ While UNAMID preceded UN support to AMISOM through UNSOA, it should be noted that UNAMID was established as a joint AU-UN Mission.

LEADERSHIP



Amadu Kamara
Director of Mission Support, UNSOM
and Director of UNSOA

Mr Kamara is a United States citizen of Sierra Leonean descent. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Political Science and Economics from the State University of New York, and went on to undertake post graduate studies at the New School for Social Research.

Mr Kamara joined the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) as a Procurement Officer in October of 1993. During his tenure he served in a variety of capacities in the support component of peacekeeping operations, both at UNHQ, New York and a significant number of field missions.

His current assignment, which he assumed in April 2012, includes Directorship of the UN office that provides support to African Union troops in Somalia (UNSOA). UNSOA also provides support to the office of the Secretary General's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes (SESG) and to the Somalia Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG). In addition to this role he is serving as the Director of Mission Support for UNSOM.



Mr. Harjit Dhindsa
Deputy Director of United Nations
Support Office for AMISOM

Mr Dhindsa is an Indian citizen. He earned a Bachelor's degree in International Relations from Jawahar Lal University, New Delhi and a post graduate degree in Defence Studies from Madras University. Mr Dhindsa joined the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) as a Logistics Officer in March of 2001.

During his tenure he served in a variety of capacities in the support component of peacekeeping operations, both at United Nations Headquarters New York and a number of field missions. Prior to this he served with the Indian Army as Colonel in the Parachute Regiment.

He assumed his current assignment in November 2014, and as Deputy Director provides close support to Director Kamara across all UNSOA responsibilities.



Mr. Robert Kirkwood
Head of Somalia Support

Mr. Kirkwood is a citizen of the UK. He is an engineer and holds a Masters Degree in Human Resources Management.

He has 30 years of experience in logistics support – 21 of them in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations including Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, and Chad to name a few.

Mr. Kirkwood has also served in UNHQ heading planning teams for mission start up and expansion as well as at the UN Logistics base in Brindisi.

He is responsible for all aspects of support in Somalia and does so through staff in Somalia, Mombasa and Nairobi.

The Evolution of UNSOA

On 5th March 2007, the first AMISOM troops arrived in Somalia on a peace support operation, deployed by the African Union on the approval of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

The troops arrived with a mandate to support the transitional government structures, implement a national security plan, train the Somali security forces, and assist in creating a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Two years later, in response to the growing logistical requirements of the mission, UNSC passed a resolution creating the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM, and UNSOA was born.

Resolution 1863¹ of January 2009 created UNSOA as a logistical field support operation to AMISOM and its force of a few thousand troops based in Mogadishu, led by the United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS). Over the course of the next five years, AMISOM would grow to become a force of over 22,126 troops and police from seven African states, and UNSOA's role and size would evolve alongside it, mirrored in a series of UNSC Resolutions.

At its beginnings, the UNSOA-authorized support package basically included vital life support such as food, water, health and sanitation, fuel, facilities and engineering, vehicles and other equipment, communications and IT, property management, capacity building, aviation and medical services. This was augmented by a Trust Fund through which member states could make voluntary contributions to AMISOM.

This move marked the first time the UNSC had ever funded a peace support operation led by a regional organization. It resulted in an unprecedented level of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

following years of discussions between the two organizations about greater collaboration, as outlined in the recommendations of the Prodi Report² issued in December 2008.

UNSOA hit the ground running, successfully establishing a supply chain to ship essential supplies directly from its Mombasa Logistics Support Base to AMISOM troops in Mogadishu.

The following year, in January 2010, UNSC authorized the inclusion of public information support as part of the logistical support package to AMISOM (Resolution 1910). This is what later saw the creation of the AU/UN Information Support Team, managed by UNSOA.

Later that same year, AMISOM increased its force strength from 8,000 to 12,000 troops (Resolution 1964) and by February 2012 it had grown yet again to over 17,000 uniformed personnel (Resolution 2036). AMISOM was also mandated to expand its area of operations outside Mogadishu, and establish a presence in four sectors across South-Central Somalia, in line with AMISOM's Strategic Concept³ of 5th January 2012 and CONOPS⁴ of 14th February 2012.

Resolution 2036 also decided "on an exceptional basis and owing to the unique character of the Mission" to expand the UN support package to cover reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment (COE), including force enablers and multipliers (up to 12 air assets), as well as support to 20 AMISOM civilian personnel.

Following the end of the Somali Transitional Federal Government in August 2012, the Security Council called for the establishment of a new UN Political Mission in Somalia (Resolution 2093), and in June 2013 United

1 **United Nations Security Council** - [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1863\(2009\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1863(2009))

2 **Partnership for Effective Peacekeeping (PEP)** - <http://www.effectivepeacekeeping.org/reports/prodi-report-joint-au-un-report-au-peacekeeping-operations>

3 **Peace and Security 306th Meeting, 5 Jan 2012** <http://amisom-au.org/2012/01/communique-of-the-306th-psc-meeting-on-the-situation-in-somalia/>

4 **Security Council 6718th Meeting** - <http://www.un.org/press/en/2012/sc10550.doc.htm>

WHO WE ARE

Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was replaced by UNSOM, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

Resolution 2093 stated that "...UNSOA shall be integrated within the framework of the new United Nations Mission, with the head of UNSOA continuing to report to the Department of Field Support on the delivery of the AMISOM logistical support package, and reporting to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on logistical support to the new United Nations Mission and on policy or political questions arising from the functions of UNSOA relevant to the mandate of the new United Nations Mission."

Six months later, in November 2013, AMISOM's troop strength was increased to 22,126 uniformed personnel (Resolution 2124), and UNSOA was tasked to provide logistical support for all of its requirements, as well as providing limited non-lethal logistics support to the Somali National Army during joint operations with AMISOM. UNSOA was further requested to provide administrative and logistical support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region (O/SESG-GLR) and the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG).

AMISOM has grown from an initial deployment of 1,500 Ugandan troops in 2007, to become the largest AU multidimensional peace support operation. UNSOA has grown alongside it, from a supply chain in support of that initial AMISOM force into an enormous and massively complex logistical operation – equipping, fuelling, feeding, housing and training a security, civilian and humanitarian force over 22,000 strong.

The organization's task in this process continues, especially with AMISOM's continued expansion into the sectors in South Central Somalia and the extension of its mandate to 30th November 2015 (Resolution 2182).

"Being the only field support operation of its kind in the world, UNSOA has significantly enhanced AMISOM's operations in Somalia."

*~ Atul Khare,
UN Under Secretary General.*



The Troop / Police Contributing Countries (T/PCC)

The AMISOM Military component comprises troops drawn from Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. The other security arm of the mission is the AMISOM Police component, mandated to train and mentor the Somali Police Force (SPF). The majority of officers under this component are drawn from Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Ghana altogether totaling 515 officers.

The initial deployment of AMISOM saw Ugandan troops arrive in Somalia on 5th March 2007.

Uganda, which maintains the largest contingent in AMISOM at 6,070 troops, was later joined by Burundian forces in December 2007, and later by Djiboutian and Kenyan troops respectively. Ethiopian forces were the last to join AMISOM in January 2014, following UN Security Council Resolution 2124, which authorized a deployment of 4,000 additional troops from the country.

This brought the total number of uniformed personnel in Somalia to 21,219 as of today (both troops and police).

The breakdown of the force is as follows:



**80 FHQs
Staff
Officers**



**Uganda
6,070**



**Burundi
5,186**



**Ethiopia
4,395**



**Kenya
4,112**



**Djibouti
985**



WHO WE ARE



Police Contributing Countries

With relative security facilitated by the AMISOM military component, the need to restore law and order through state institutions led to the deployment of the AMISOM Police Component. This has the duty of mentoring the SPF into an institution that adheres to international standards.

The functions of the AMISOM Police Component are drawn from the National Security and Stabilization Plan adopted by the Federal Government of Somalia in 2013, which provides strategic direction on issues pertaining to security, rule of law and justice.

The unit has deployed two Formed Police Units, comprising 139 officers drawn from Uganda, 140 from Nigeria, 112 Individual Police Officers and a senior leadership team comprising five officers.

Training for the SPF has covered different areas including human rights observation, community policing, crime prevention and investigation, suspect handling as well as traffic management and control, among others. The police officers are deployed in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beletweyne and Kismayo.

In addition to the Military and Police Components, AMISOM's mandate includes humanitarian, Political, Gender, Civil Affairs as well as development dimensions. The primary role of the Mission's civilian component is to assist the Federal Government of Somalia to re-establish functioning state institutions and deliver services to the Somali people.

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UNSOA CLIENT FEEDBACK



“...we recognize the need for both quantitative and qualitative capacities expansion for UNSOA as well as the need to adapt UNSOA to the nature of AMISOM operations as well as its other clients.”

~ Amb. Maman Sidikou - AU Special Representative for Somalia



Lt. Gen Jonathan Rono, AMISOM Force Commander

“The important role played by UNSOA in delivering logistical support has enabled AMISOM to implement its mandate to support the Federal Government structures, implement a National Security Plan, train Somalia Security Forces and create a secure environment for delivery of humanitarian aid.”



Maj. Gen. Nakibus Lakara, AMISOM Deputy Force Commander (Logistical Support)

“AMISOM appreciates the contribution and support given by UNSOA and looks forward to concerted effort towards a peaceful Somalia based on justice, fairness and transparency— Aluta Continua.”



Maj Gen Mohammedesha Zeyinu, AMISOM Deputy Force Commander (Operations & Planning)

“UNSOA is the backbone of AMISOM. It is an organization that supports the mission at the right time and place. Without UNSOA, it would be difficult to conduct and sustain our operations.”



Brig. Sam Kavuma, AMISOM Sector I Commander - Ugandan contingent.

“The success of the mission so far is largely attributed to existing cooperation among the police and troop contributing countries and more importantly support received from the mandated authority; UNSOA, the donor community and other development partners.”



Brig. Daniel Bartonjo, AMISOM Sector II Commander - Kenyan contingent.

“I sincerely thank UNSOA for the support they provide to AMISOM in facilitating operations, such as the capture of Kuday, Al-Shabaab’s last seaport. We have received support from UNSOA including faster delivery of fresh ration supplies by air to combat team locations and casualty evacuation from Level II to Level III hospitals.”



Col. Yamane Gabremichael, AMISOM Sector III Commander - Ethiopian contingent.

“I thank UNSOA for their invaluable support. It would be difficult to execute our mandate without the support of UNSOA. Logistics is at the heart of any military operation and we are grateful for all the support provided to us.”

UNSOA CLIENT FEEDBACK



Col. Abdourahman Abdi Dhembil, AMISOM Sector IV Commander -

Djiboutian contingent.

“UNSOA is the backbone of AMISOM. Sector IV appreciates UNSOA’s support to both the mission and SNA.”



Lt. Colonel Kipyia, AMISOM Sector Kismayo Commander -

Kenyan contingent.

“UNSOA support includes timely supply of fuel, food and fencing which improves security of the troops. However, mission could achieve more with more air support.”



Col. Reverien Ndayambaje, AMISOM Sector V Commander -

Burundian contingent.

“I would like to express my gratitude to UNSOA for the continued support to BDNF Contingent in various areas. As AMISOM Burundian contingent, we have received a lot of support from UNSOA including food supplies, maintenance of our equipment, CASEVAC, MEDEVAC as well as training to BDNF personnel.”

JSOC

The Joint Support Operations Centre (JSOC) is an AMISOM/UNSOA mission support coordination mechanism designed to enhance the planning, prioritisation, coordination and provision of mission support to enable AMISOM achieve its mandate effectively and efficiently.

The work of JSOC is tailored to recognise the multidimensional nature of AMISOM by providing the requisite logistics support to the military, police and civilian components on a priority basis.

It is appropriately configured and staffed to effectively and efficiently coordinate, plan and provide logistics support in all sectors. Each sector has representation in the JSOC with an AMISOM Military Desk Officer (MDO) and an UNSOA Desk Officer (DO) who are the sector focal points on logistics support. Also JSOC staff conduct regular forward visits to sectors to get first-hand information on logistics support with a view to promoting efficiency in service delivery.

All AMISOM logistics support requests are processed through JSOC and it is essential that AMISOM and UNSOA share information transparently so that there are agreed priorities for future work activities and requirements. The work of JSOC has streamlined the procedures of providing support to AMISOM, with requests being logged in a matrix and tracked to completion.

RATIONS

UNSOA has been providing full rations of nutritionally balanced food (fresh food and ration packs), with a total calorific intake of 4,500 calories per person per day, since August 2009. The delivery of this support ensures the good health and well-being of AMISOM troops throughout the mission area. Currently, an average of 1,300 Metric Tons (MT) of rations are distributed to AMISOM troops every month in 54 locations

throughout the mission area. This is done from two strategically located warehouses (Mogadishu and Mombasa). Additionally, 250 MT of rations supplements are delivered to various SNA logistics positions.

AMISOM personnel are being trained in healthy nutrition and food-handling procedures, thus ensuring the number of sick due to food related issues remains at minimum level.

FUEL

UNSOA Fuel Unit provides fuel support to all AMISOM/UNSOA fuel consuming equipment throughout Somalia. Current monthly consumption is 2.5 million litres of diesel fuel. The unit also maintains 1 million litres of Strategic Fuel Reserves (SFR) in Mogadishu. Fuel support is also being provided to the SNA and UN Agencies under Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreements.

UNSOA currently has a long-term ground fuel turn-key contract in place which provides vehicle refueling services and bulk fuel at four fuel distribution points within Mogadishu and one in Baidoa. Mobilization notice has been given for Kismayo and Beletweyne and is expected to be operational in 2015. The contractor also provides generator refueling services which are limited to the Sector Hubs. The TCCs are responsible for forward fuel distribution to all Sub-sector locations.

Two long-term aviation fuel contracts are in place in Kenya and Somalia for provision of Aviation Into-Plane fuel services. In Kenya, the contractor is providing Into-Plane refueling services at Wajir, Mombasa and Nairobi (JKIA and Wilson) Airports; current monthly consumption is 225,000 litres. In Somalia the contractor is providing Into-Plane refueling in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beledogle, Garoowe and Hargeisa Airports. Mobilization is currently in progress in Beletweyne and Kismayo and expected to be operational in 2015; current monthly consumption in Somalia is also 225,000 litres.

WHAT WE DO



MEDICAL

UNSOA Medical is mandated to support AMISOM broadly in four different areas.

1. Planning, establishment and maintenance of AMISOM Medical facilities.

All the infrastructure pertaining to AMISOM medical facilities is provided by UNSOA, including equipment (maintained periodically by UNSOA through a local contract).

2. Medical supply chain management

UNSOA provides medical drugs and consumables to support all the 32 Level I clinics and 6 Level II hospitals throughout South Central Somalia.

3. MEDEVAC/CASEVAC

UNSOA Medical services has contracted Aeromedical Evacuation to AMREF, which performs MEDEVACs from Somalia to Nairobi/Johannesburg. A total of 540 CASEVACs, both internal and external, have been conducted since October 2009 to March 2015.

The personnel evacuated are admitted and monitored in four UNSOA contracted hospitals in Nairobi; Aga Khan University Hospital (AKUH), Nairobi Hospital, Mater and Karen hospitals) two in Mombasa (Mombasa Hospital and AKUH Hospitals) and one in South Africa (Milpark Network Hospital). 115 patients were treated in the contracted hospitals from September to November 2014.

4. Capacity building

UNSOA Medical services is mandated to focus on capacity building of AMISOM Medical personnel.

All AMISOM Medical personnel participate in continuous medical education on a monthly basis, and are continuously trained in pre-hospital trauma life support, basic life support and advanced cardiac life support. Specialist training has also been provided to tackle diseases such as Dengue Fever and Ebola Fever, in order to build the capacity of AMISOM personnel to decrease morbidity and mortality in the mission area.



WATER

The supply of water, both portable and non-portable, is provided from boreholes.

The water is processed through water purification units and distributed to the contingents. Processes for the enhancement of the production, storage, and distribution of water underwent review in August 2014 and have been significantly enhanced.

Plans for further enhancement and distribution are in place and will be implemented in the coming months.

FACILITIES AND ENGINEERING

UNSOA contractors have constructed offices and living accommodation in Mogadishu for approximately 6,800 personnel, together with associated sanitation, kitchen and dining facilities.

The construction of the AMISOM headquarters in Mogadishu was completed in 2012.



UNSOA has also provided significant quantities of security barriers for camp perimeters and facilities protection in Mogadishu and the sectors of South Central Somalia, together with a significant supply of defense stores, including sandbags and razor wire to help AMISOM improve its protection measures.

Civilian accommodation and offices built by UNSOA are available to support AMISOM civilian staff in Mogadishu and Sector locations. AMISOM civilian co-location in Mogadishu allows for increased support to AMISOM troops.

WHAT WE DO

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Since 2009, a secure strategic communications network has been established, linking AMISOM Force Headquarters in Mogadishu with AMISOM Mission Headquarters and UNSOA offices in Nairobi.

The TETRA secure tactical radio system was deployed in-theater in 2010 to support AMISOM operations in Mogadishu with 2,300 handheld and mobile radios, which has now grown to the current provision of 3,200 radios down to the platoon level.

The TETRA radio system installations have since expanded to follow AMISOM deployments outside Mogadishu to six Sector locations and various strategic sites, through the Trust Funds in support of AMISOM. To provide a more extensive secured communications coverage between the AMISOM FHQ in Mogadishu and the Sector HQ's and strategic locations, 184 Codan HF base stations, man-packs and mobile radios were provided, which are also capable of secured data transmission.

Other ICT facilities and services are provided by Communication Information Technology Services (CITS) covering; voice, data and video, like telephony, internet, email, videoconferencing and access to enterprise systems. These services are carried over extensive ICT infrastructure through VSAT, microwave, fiber wired and wireless networks. The same ICT facilities and services provided for AMISOM, UNSOM, UNSOA and other agencies in Mogadishu are being deployed out to the Sectors and strategic locations.

As part of the capacity building mandate of UNSOA in support of the TCC's participating in AMISOM operations, continuous pre-deployment training and advanced technical training are being conducted by CITS to provide AMISOM Signals officers with the capability to sustain their ICT requirements wherever they deploy in Somalia, and also to

augment the resources of CITS to effectively provide communications and IT support throughout the mission area.

To date, more than 700 Signals officers have been trained in the various ICT equipment and systems used in-theater.



VEHICLES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

UNSOA has delivered B6 armored vehicles, RG-32 Scouts, Caspir APCs, fire trucks and other such equipment to AMISOM in Mogadishu.

UNSOA has also acquired two hard-hulled patrol boats, allowing AMISOM's surveillance and protective operations in the immediate vicinity of the seaport. In the longer term, UNSOA plans to acquire more boats better suited for increased patrols in rough sea conditions off Mogadishu.

AVIATION SERVICES

UNSOA Aviation services are based on a hub-and-spoke support concept, with a centralized operations base in Mogadishu, and decentralized execution at a number of logistic/tactical hubs, feeding the six mission mandated sectors.

The current UNSOA fleet consists of a total of twelve aircraft. Three fixed wing aircraft operate passenger and cargo regular flight routes from Nairobi with connections to Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Beletweyne, and nine helicopters service the six sector hubs and over 73 Forward Operating bases.

The mission has two dedicated aeromedical evacuation helicopters within its fleet and additionally operates a stand-by MEDEVAC/CASEVAC service arrangement with a fleet of over 10 air assets contracted to execute aeromedical evacuation from the main hubs to destinations out of Somalia.

As of September 2014 UNSOA had evacuated close to 1,200 patients since its inception.



WHAT WE DO

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

UNSOA has established basic property management reporting lines with AMISOM. Property Control and Inventory Unit (PCIU) provide a briefing to AMISOM staff on their duties and responsibilities with regards to the safekeeping of UN Owned Equipment (UNOE).

Additional training is provided as required for AMISOM staff to fully execute their responsibilities for UN Owned Equipment (UNOE) and Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the AU.

MOVCON AND TROOP ROTATIONS

MOVCON is responsible for the movement of all personnel within the theater and out of the theater.

Between 2011 and 2014, UNSOA had successfully deployed and rotated out a total of 72,869 AMISOM troops from Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti, Ugandan Force Police Unit (FPU) and Nigeria FPU.

In addition to being responsible for deployment and rotation of troops, MoVCon also has the following units:

UNSOA Movement Control Section (MCS) responsible for coordinating the movement of cargo and personnel as well as all administrative, policies, budgetary and operational elements in theatre are coordinated, from its headquarters based in Nairobi.

The Mombasa Support Base and Regional Support Centre Entebbe (RSCE) which offers logistical support to the mission's supply chain.

The Mogadishu headquarters focuses mainly on executive direction and management as well as actual operations control within Somalia.

More so MovCon is also mandated to perform different functions in different locations:

- Passenger Booking Office (PBO)
- The Shipping Unit
- Quality Assurance and Technical Compliance Unit
- MovCon Mombasa Support Base team
- MovCon Somalia Operations



UNSOA - TRANSPORT OPERATION

The UNSOA Transport Office is dispersed in three geographical locations (Nairobi, Mombasa and Mogadishu). Transport assets are deployed in the operational areas but with a focus on Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) and Sector 1 (Mogadishu).

The UNSOA Transport fleet of approximately 750 vehicles includes: light passenger vehicles, armored vehicles, material handling equipment, engineering equipment, trucks, Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs) and fire trucks. UNSOA Transport also provides marine boats to enhance AMISOM's surveillance and protective operations in the immediate vicinity of the seaport.

The transport section currently supports UNSOM, UNSOA, AMISOM and SEMG including providing repair and maintenance support through its contractor. It plays a significant role in the provision and maintenance of heavy vehicles and equipment to Heavy Transport Unit (HTU), and also provides critical training to AMISOM troops on special vehicles and equipment.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

UNSOA provides training to all three categories of AMISOM personnel (military, police and civilians) in a wide range of areas including: Station and Ground Handling Management, Airside Safety, Dangerous Goods, Aviation Security, Health and Sanitation, Forklift Handling, Communications and IT, Boat Operations and Maintenance, Logistics and Forward Planning, Performance Management and Development.

As of November 2014, UNSOA had trained a total of 10,093 AMISOM personnel since April 2009.



INFORMATION SUPPORT

UNSOA information support operations commenced in November 2009 with the contracting of an international consortium of public information professionals.

The AU-UN Information Support Team of approximately 60 delivers strategic communications support to AMISOM and UNSOM, engages a wider range of stakeholders in support of the AU / UN mission, and works to create a positive narrative about the peace and state building process in Somalia.

Its work is divided into four functional areas:

- A 24/7 Newsroom operation
- TV and Radio Production
- Community and Diaspora Outreach
- Media Monitoring, Research and Evaluation

Recent data indicated a greater awareness of AMISOM's mandate and its outreach activities including provision of free medical treatment through the AMISOM Field Hospital. This has created a positive attitude towards the Federal Government of Somalia, the international community, peace process, and AMISOM's presence in Somalia.

WHAT WE DO



UNSOA SUPPORT TO SOMALI NATIONAL ARMY (SNA)

In November 2013, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) mandated UNSOA through Resolution 2124, to provide targeted logistics support to SNA units in joint operation with AMISOM. The current AMISOM Concept of Operation places a limit of 10,900 on the number of SNA troops to receive this support.

Several conditions must be met before SNA troops become eligible to receive UNSOA support, like completion of UN mandatory training in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law and registration and vetting by SNA headquarters. Up to 28th November 2014, 7,995 SNA troops had met these

preconditions and UNSOA provides them with food, water and fuel (in some locations), tents, transportation and medical support.

UNSOA support is financed through voluntary contribution to the SNA Trust Fund which so far has received total contributions of \$13.55 million from the U.K, U.S, Italy and New Zealand.

WHAT WE DO SUPPORT FINANCED THROUGH THE AMISOM TRUST FUND



MEDICAL CARE

From 2009 to 2011 the AMISOM Trust Fund was utilized to cover AMISOM's outstanding medical expenses in Nairobi hospitals following medical evacuations from Somalia.

UNSOA through the Trust Fund has equally supported AMISOM's efforts to provide limited medical services as part of its humanitarian mandate to the local population in Mogadishu through the AMISOM Field Hospital.

This medical support has been funded to the tune of \$1.1 million, and resulted in a significant increase in public support of AMISOM's ground presence in Mogadishu.

CONTINGENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT REIMBURSEMENT

Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) is reimbursed to AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries' (TCCs) for the use of their nationally owned equipment in theatre. This provision was initiated in January 2009, through United Nations Security Council Resolution 1863.

UNSOA, AMISOM and the TCCs review the status of COE in theatre on a quarterly basis with the aim of determining the eligibility for reimbursement in accordance with standard UN practices. Lethal and non-lethal COE totaling \$21.5 million was reimbursed for the period January 2009 to 21st February 2012, with funds made available through the Trust Fund.

In February 2012 the Security Council incorporated COE reimbursement through the UN assessed contributions to TCCs in the UNSOA mandate (Resolution 2036). This had the effect of moving funding related to the reimbursement of COE to the assessed contributions and no further payments were made from the AMISOM Trust Fund.

SAFETY AND SECURITY EQUIPMENT

A total of \$6.9 million was utilized to procure safety and security equipment including: 24 armoured personnel carriers, personal protection gear and other specialized equipment and supplies for information analysis purposes to enable AMISOM civilian and police components to operate in Mogadishu.

WHAT WE DO

SUPPORT FINANCED THROUGH THE AMISOM TRUST FUND

TETRA PROJECT

The combined UNSOA and AMISOM effort to enhance the security of operations in theatre through deployment of the Terrestrial Trunked Radio System (TETRA) started in 2010 and continued in 2011.

The project replaced the conventional unsecured radios used by AMISOM forces and improved the security of strategic and tactical communications in Mogadishu in support of AMISOM operations.

Presently there are six repeater sites with approximately 1,900 radios (including base stations, mobiles and hand-held radios) in use by AMISOM troops, police and civilian staff in Mogadishu.

The number of repeater sites is dynamically changing as a reflection of AMISOM operational requirements. The system has been upgraded to accommodate an increased number of users and provide redundancy to the Mogadishu TETRA switch.

The AMISOM TETRA control room is continually operated around the clock by AMISOM signals personnel. Training on all aspects of the system, including the modular containers solution and its systems, continues to be provided for AMISOM nominated signal personnel.

The total amount spent through the Trust Fund amounts to US\$3.3 million and represents the provision of 10 additional Rugged Mobile Workstations, 1 Modular Integrated Support Center (MISC), 400 hundred radios of various types and spare parts.

FREIGHT & TRAVEL

AMISOM requires funding support for travel and freight capacity to bring civilian personnel and cargo in and out of theatre and provide Daily Subsistence Allowance to Military and Police Liaison Officers from the TCCs embedded in UNSOA.

This requirement is not directly covered by the logistics support package and it has been funded from the trust fund to the tune of \$1.4 million.



RADIO BAR KULAN



Public information support for AMISOM included the creation of a radio station in Somalia, aimed at gaining a foothold in the Somali information environment.

The Somali language broadcaster Radio Bar Kulan was established in 2010 as part of the core UNSOA logistical support package, and its operations continue to be supported through the Trust Fund.

Radio Bar Kulan's mission is to provide balanced, objective and inclusive news, and expand its broadcasting services across Somalia to counter the misinformation of violent obstructionist groups and political spoilers, while creating awareness about AMISOM, UN and peace building initiatives.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND OUTREACH PROJECTS

AMISOM has an urgent need for capacity building and training support in areas not covered by the assessed funding – such as financial management and accountability, executive direction and management, information analysis, security

and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR).

The Trust Fund has supported a wide range of capacity building activities. These include the procurement of a safe-haven production studio for the Mogadishu-based Independent Media House; the rehabilitation of 3 Mogadishu Districts; mine action activity involving emergency survey, awareness, identification, removal and disposal of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Mogadishu; and the supply of fuel for Radio Mogadishu and to run generators in three civilian hospitals in Mogadishu.

UNSOA has provided technical and substantive assistance through qualified consultants, and strengthened the capacity of AMISOM staff through financial, management, security and negotiation courses.

Quick Impact outreach projects also included the construction of classrooms for 600 children at Saabir Primary/Intermediate School in Wardigley District in Mogadishu and the repair of Warmaham Bridge in Wanlewein District, carried out by implementing partners under the supervision of UNSOA, AMISOM and the Federal Government of Somalia.

A total of \$3.5 million has been utilized to implement capacity building activities.

WHAT WE DO

SUPPORT FINANCED THROUGH THE AMISOM TRUST FUND

TROOP WELFARE

The Security Council, through its Resolution 1863 (2009) and subsequent resolutions mandated UNSOA to raise AMISOM to United Nations peacekeeping standards.

The welfare project was developed in 2011 and aims to address shortfalls in the support provided to AMISOM, mainly in the functional areas of supply, medical services and CITS.



AMISOM TCCs have limited capacity to self-sustain, as most of their resources have been provided by bilateral donors, and military contingents have limited technical expertise to carry out complex logistic operations.

Therefore UNSOA, through the Trust Fund, has provided logistical support amounting to \$6.4 million for the acquisition of engineering and communication equipment, accommodation vehicles, furniture and fixtures.

CONSOLIDATING SUCCESSES/KEY PRIORITIES

UNSOA's logistical support to AMISOM and the SNA has played a critical role in the overall peace enforcement and nation building effort in Somalia. This has been particularly felt in recent military operations such as Operation Indian Ocean and Operation Eagle, which included the liberation of Barawe, a strategic port city and former Al-Shabaab stronghold in October 2014, and the recapture and subsequent provisioning of other key towns and cities.

UN Security Council Resolution 2182 of 24th October 2014 extended the mandate of AMISOM and its 21,219 troops to 30th November 2015. UNSOA will continue to provide logistical support to AMISOM, troop/police contingents and sectors, as they in turn work closely with the Federal Government of Somalia to deliver governance and services to the people of Somalia and the major political milestones of the constitutional referendum and electoral process.

In line with the recommendations of the 2013 benchmarking, UNSOA continues to emphasize and increase measures to assist the African Union in bringing AMISOM in line with UN peacekeeping standards and towards the future transition of AU troops into a UN peacekeeping mission.





UNSOA

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