(e) active outreach by the parties to groups that remain outside the Djibouti process; (f) consent to the deployment by all the major parties; and (g) adequate pledges of troops and the required military capacities by UN member states.

**UN Support to AMISOM**

With the Secretary-General’s criteria for UN peacekeeping far from being met, the UN Security Council did not authorize a UN force for Somalia. Instead the Security Council followed the recommendations of the Secretary-General, opting for a phased approach to involvement in Somalia, beginning first with logistical support and with political to further consider a peacekeeping deployment as the situation develops.

In this vein, Security Council Resolution 1863 authorized and established an unprecedented logistical support package for AMISOM—the UN Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA)—to help it achieve its mandated tasks in preparation for a potential UN peacekeeping mission. The UNSOA logistics package consists of equipment and critical mission support services normally provided for a United Nations peacekeeping operation. UNSOA is funded from UN-assessed contributions and through the trust fund established during the Somalia donor conference in Brussels in April 2009. UNSOA is headquartered near the AMISOM headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, and logistics operations are facilitated through Mombasa and Entebbe, Uganda.

Although UNSOA did not become operational until mid-2009, it has already begun to deliver in some critical areas. However, UNSOA is still hampered by UN bureaucracy and by a lack of recognition of the need for speed in such a