

The success of the US-Africa Summit and the sidebar HSM High-Stakes Meeting

BY LAILA MOHAMED, 5 Magazine

The first United States of America Africa Summit was a momentous occasion that took place in Washington, District of Columbia, on August 4th and 5th, 2014. This summit brought together more than 50 African heads of state and government officials, as well as corporate executives and representatives from numerous organizations, with the purpose of discussing topics of common interest and strengthening the relations between the United States and Africa.

The summit was put on hold during the Trump administration, but it is now happening again after President Joe Biden welcomed nearly fifty African leaders for what he termed as intended to reset Washington's commitment to a region where China and Russia are also working to expand their influence.

At the end of the meeting, the White House made a number of commitments to Africa. These included funding in the amount of \$55 billion over the next three years for the continent's economy, health, and security;

collaboration on energy transition and space exploration; a "US-Africa Partnership on health cooperation;" and a promise from the United States that it will support the inclusion of an African nation among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Johnnie Carson, a seasoned US diplomat, is going to be named by President Joe Biden as the person who would be working full time with African states to achieve the objectives that are decided upon at the summit. "The spirit of this summit is not what we will do for African countries and people, but what we will do with African nations and people," he added. "The spirit of this summit is what we will do with African nations and people."

It was generally agreed upon that the United States Africa Summit represented a constructive and salutary advance in the state of ties between the United States and Africa. The summit gave a chance for leaders from both areas to meet and discuss the difficulties and possibilities that are now confronting the continent, as well as to find ways in which the United States might help the growth and stability of Africa.

It was success for Somalia to be part of the summit, as President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, was one of the African leaders that took part in the conference between African and American leaders that took place in Washington.

According to a statement released by Villa

Somalia, the meeting was significant for the country of Somalia because it provided an opportunity to discuss the significance of the relationship that exists between Africa and the United States and how it can be strengthened through increased cooperation in the following areas: the economy, security, aid, health, good governance, human rights, and climate change.

During his time at the summit, the President met with a number of officials from the United States of America, attended an event that was hosted at the White House, and spoke with his American counterpart, Mr. Joe Biden. During the course of their conversation, President Hassan provided American officials with an update on the continuing struggle against Al-Shabaab, highlighting the successful accomplishments of the Somali Forces in assisting the people located in the regions where Al-Shabaab militants are hiding.

During his time in the United States, the President had also a meeting with the Secretaries of Defense and Foreign Affairs of the United States to discuss issues related to the

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stability of the region and the coordination of humanitarian aid. Also present at the meeting were the Presidents of Niger and Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh and Mohamed Bazoum, respectively. Middle, as well as Hiran

During the meeting, the President presented the serious issue that the drought has caused to the lives of the Somali people and how climate change is a big part of it. He complimented the plans that are based on cooperation in this area, with the Somali government paying particular emphasis to the care of the environment and adaptation to climate change.

Together, President Hassan and President Ismail strengthened the plans to explore the African-American Cooperation Forum, especially to support the governments of Somalia in their development vision and the forward steps they are taking based on cooperation, economic integration, security, and good neighborliness.

Alongside these events, the President of the United States met with the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs. Linda Greenfield. During this meeting, the President updated Mrs. Greenfield and others on the progress that has been made in the fight against terrorists al-Shabaab. He also discussed the effects that the arms embargo

has had on Somalia, noting that Somali forces have selflessly liberated the Middle Shabelle and Hiraaan regions while under embargo.

During the meeting, the President brought up the subject of the bravery and sacrifices made by members of the armed forces to Mrs. Linda. He said that Somali soldiers had courageously freed the Middle Shabelle and Hiraaan areas without regard for their own safety.

While the President was speaking with Mrs. Linda, Mr. Hassan pointed out the impact the arms embargo has had on Somalia and urged that in order for Somalia to defeat the terrorist group, they need the arms embargo

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He demanded that the diplomats of the United States vote in favor of strengthening the plans for rebuilding the Somali army, lifting the arms embargo, preventing climate change, and rebuilding the areas that had been liberated from Al-Shabaab in the United Nations Security Council and in the United Nations General Assembly.

During his time in the United States, Mr. Hassan met with his counterpart in Uganda, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, as well as with Mr. William Ruto of Kenya.

The President of the United States of America briefed his counterparts in Uganda and Kenya on the current state of affairs in the country as well as the ongoing fight against terrorism. He highlighted the positive contributions made by the Somali Army to the communities located in the regions in which Al-Shabaab terrorists are hiding.

The presidents of Uganda and Kenya complimented the operations to free the Middle Shabelle and Hiraaan areas, which demonstrated the capacity and strength of the government and the Somali people to exterminate terrorism, and reiterated their continuous support for the Somali government. For their part, the Somali government is grateful to Uganda and Kenya for their assistance.

Also, Presidents Yoweri Museveni and William Ruto have reinforced the historical links of their countries with Somalia and its role in the peace of the area. They have also underlined the significance of the execution of the plans provided at the African-American Cooperation Forum, while the Somali government has delivered its plans on climate change, good administration, stability on the African continent, emergency response, and the fight against terrorism.

Towards the end of his trip, the President attended a gathering by Somali community that resides in North America in the form of a large rally in support of the struggle for the liberation of the country and the elimination of the Al-Shabaab. During his speech, he indicated that the Al-Shabaab have been defeated in terms of power and finances, noting that we are now in the culmination of the strategy devised to cope with their wicked ideas directed against our righteous faith.