

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Somalia-UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Global Affairs-Rice, Susan

Original OA/ID Number:

276

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
35	4	11	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Sean Darragh to Samuel Berger, re: Briefing Paper for Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (4 pages)	09/07/1994	P1/b(1)
001b. agenda	NSC Deputies Committee Meeting (1 page)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)
001c. paper	Summary of Key Issues (2 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001d. paper	Somalia Discussions/Options Paper (10 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
002. paper	Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (2 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: [UNOSOM II] (3 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: Meeting with USYG Annan on Somali Police Equipment, Rwanda Refugee Camps, Haiti MNF (5 pages)	09/02/1994	P1/b(1)
005. cable	Re: [UNOSOM] (2 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)
006. cable	Re: UNOSOM II Troop Contributors' Meeting (4 pages)	09/02/1994	P1/b(1)
007. cable	Re: Renewing UNOSOM II's Mandate: Talking Points (3 pages)	09/14/1994	P1/b(1)
008. memo	Memorandum to the President, re: US Military Support of UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
009. paper	US Support to UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/19/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F

ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]

P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]

P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]

P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]

P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010a. memo	Sean Darragh to Anthony Lake, re: Use of U.S. Military Force to Assist in the Withdrawal of UNOSOM from Somalia (2 pages)	09/22/1994	P1/b(1)
010b. paper	U.S. Military Support of UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
010c. memo	[Duplicate of 008] (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
011. paper	[Duplicate of 001d] (10 pages)	08/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F

kc4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

TO: BERGER

Somalia

FROM: DARRAGH
CLARKE

DOC DATE: 07 SEP 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA

DC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MEMO FOR 8 SEP DC MTG ON SOMALIA

ACTION: NOTED BY BERGER

DUE DATE: 10 SEP 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF: 9421016

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BEERS
BERGER
CICIO
CLARKE
DARBY
DARRAGH
DESHAZER
JOSHI
NSC CHRON
RICE
SODERBERG
WOLIN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDC NARA Date 01/10/17
2012-0657-F

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

DATE

BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSASK

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 1 OF 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001a. memo	Sean Darragh to Samuel Berger, re: Briefing Paper for Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (4 pages)	09/07/1994	P1/b(1)
------------	--	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001b. agenda	NSC Deputies Committee Meeting (1 page)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)
--------------	---	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. paper	Summary of Key Issues (2 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001d. paper	Somalia Discussions/Options Paper (10 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)
-------------	--	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

TO: AGENCIES

→ *Final*

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 12 SEP 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA
SOC

DC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS OF DC MTG ON SOMALIA 8 SEP

ACTION: SENS SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DUE DATE: 12 SEP 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF: 9421016 9421044

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CICIO
CLARKE
DARBY
DARRAGH
JOSHI
KRECKO
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KOE NARA, Date 11/10/17
2012-0659-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSJEB

DOC 2 OF 2

~~SECRET~~

RECORD ID: 9421053

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

001 BERGER
001
002

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

Z 94090915 FOR DECISION
X 94091213 BERGER APPROVED RECOM
X 94091213 SENS SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 940912 FUERTH, L
002 940912 BRILL, K
002 940912 MCALEER, R
002 940912 INDERFURTH, K
002 940912 ADAMS, G
002 940912 GARTHOFF, D
002 940912 PATRICK, T
002 940912 WILLIAMS, A

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21053

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. KENNETH C. BRILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

AMB. RICK Inderfurth
Office of the Representative
of the United States
to the United Nations

DR. GORDON M. ADAMS
Associate Director for
National Security &
International Affairs
Office of Management and
Budget

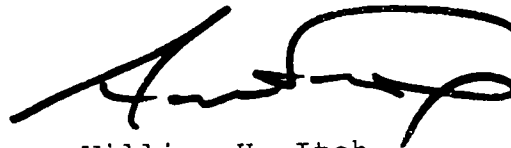
MR. DOUGLAS F. GARTHOFF
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

COL T. R. PATRICK
Secretary
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MR. AARON WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary
Agency for International
Development

SUBJECT: Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies Committee
Meeting on Somalia (S)

Attached at Tab A is the Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies
Committee meeting on Somalia, held Thursday, September 8, 1994
at 4:30 p.m. in the White House Situation Room. (S)



William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A Summary of Conclusions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By VDE NARA, Date 01/11/17
2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. paper	Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (2 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

~~SECRET~~

21053

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 8, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE ✓
FROM: SEAN DARRAGH SD
SUBJECT: Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia,
Summary of Conclusions, September 8, 1994

Attached at Tab A is the Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies Committee meeting on Somalia held on Thursday, September 8, 1994, at 4:30 p.m. in the White House Situation Room.

Concurrence by: Susan Rice, Mac DeShazer

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Summary of Conclusions at Tab A and authorize William Itoh to forward the transmittal memo to his counterparts at Tab I.

Approve sub/ Disapprove _____
w/ changes

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Counterparts
Tab A Summary of Conclusions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 01/11/17
0012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. cable	Re: [UNOSOM II]: (3 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
kc4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

004. cable	Re: Meeting with USYG Annan on Somali Police Equipment, Rwanda Refugee Camps, Haiti MNF (5 pages)	09/02/1994	P1/b(1)
------------	--	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-17
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. cable	Re: [UNOSOM] (2 pages)	09/08/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

006. cable	Re: UNOSOM II Troop Contributors' Meeting (4 pages)	09/02/1994	P1/b(1)
------------	---	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
kc4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Randy - OK checked 9/17
Jesaa

Sears clears on the
attach, but want me
to check with you.

* Please return Brief |
to Bev for phone clearance

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

Initials: LODE Date: 9/10/01

2012-0659-9

B

S/S #

WHITE HOUSE
TREATY ROOM

1994 SEP 15 PM 5 45

SEP 15 PM

010386

MESSAGE NO. 010386 CLASSIFICATION Confidential No. Pages C 4

FROM: R. Loftis / B. Sinha DO/PHO 72701, 69936 5323
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION DRAFT INSTRUCTION CABLE ON UNOSOM MANDATE
PLEASE CLEAR TO BOB LOFTIS (647-2708) OR BALBIR SINHA (736-7936) BY COB
MONDAY 9/19 FIRM

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>Sean Darragh / Susan Rice</u>	<u>456-9351</u>	<u>303</u>
<u>JCS J-5/MEAF</u>	<u>LTC A. Potter</u>	<u>614-9413</u>	<u>26977</u>
<u>OSD/ISA/AER</u>	<u>C. Ikin / V. Kern</u>	<u>697-8824</u>	<u>43747</u>
<u>OSD/SRA/PK/PG</u>	<u>Michael Cronson</u>	<u>695-2310</u>	<u>1C661</u>

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS:

S/S Officer: AJT

Bev
OK B
By me
but
clear
with
Randy
Sean

Package Subject: ~~TO~~ UNOSOM mandate ext.

Item Title: cover memo

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ Appreciate clearance on the attached instruction cable to USUN, info security council collective and UNOSOM troop contributors, on USG position on renewing UNOSOM's mandate. A draft resolution will circulate separately, but we want to get our position on the table now. As the resolution expires September 30, we need to move quickly. Therefore, would like your final clearance by COB Monday, September 19, to Balbeer Sihra at 736-7936 or to Bob Loftis at 647-2708. Many thanks. Bob

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

Department of State Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 01/10/17

2012-0659-F

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

007. cable	Re: Renewing UNOSOM II's Mandate: Talking Points (3 pages)	09/14/1994	P1/b(1)
------------	--	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Somalia

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



IO/UNP

UNCLASSIFIED FAX

ROUTINE

IMMEDIATE

FLASH

TEL: 647-2392

FAX: 647-0039

COVER +

8/22/94

FROM: *Joseph C. Snyder, III*

TO: *NSC - Susan Rice*

_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-

SUBJECT: *Somalia Report*

OUTGOING FAX

** IF RECEIVED INCOMPLETE CALL (212) 415-4444

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Unclass

CLASSIFICATION

DATE:

8/22

FROM: TOM COUNTRYMAN, 212-415-4373

TO: 1) Joseph Snyder, IO/UNP

7 2392

7-0039

(NAME)

(OFFICE/TEL #)

(FAX # ONLY)

05:05 PM *US MISSION *FOLIO

2)

(NAME)

(OFFICE/TEL #)

(FAX # ONLY)

3)

(NAME)

(OFFICE/TEL #)

(FAX # ONLY)

4)

(NAME)

(OFFICE/TEL #)

(FAX # ONLY)

SUBJECT: SVG Report on Somalia

HANDLE AS:

____ ROUTINE

____ PRIORITY

X URGENT

REMARKS:

(COM/CENTER USE ONLY - DO NOT WRITE BELOW)

DACOM (CLASS)

DEX (UNCLAS)

NO.

PAGE NO.

OF

PAGES

TOR IN TEL/UNIT

EOT IN TEL/UNIT

TJD

(2)

UNITED
NATIONS

S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/977
17 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

ON SOMALIA

OF THE US MISSION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In my previous report to the Security Council (S/1994/839), I informed the Council that I had asked my Special Representative to prepare an in-depth assessment of the prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia. I also said that I had decided to undertake a comprehensive review of the current troop strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and would dispatch a special mission to discuss with the Special Representative and the Force Commander the extent of a reduction in the level of troops currently assigned to UNOSOM II, and to present specific recommendations to me.

2. The purpose of the present report is to apprise the Security Council of the outcome of these initiatives and to present to it recommendations on action to be taken during the period preceding the expiry of UNOSOM II's current mandate on 30 September 1994. Section II of the report contains an assessment of the prospects for national reconciliation. Section III discusses the feasibility of commencing a reduction in the level of troops while paying special attention to the views of the humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in Somalia and the essential tasks of ensuring the security of UNOSOM II personnel and humanitarian assistance programmes and personnel. The last section contains my observations and recommendations.

II. PROSPECTS FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

3. A durable political settlement remains the indispensable prerequisite for restoring peace and security, re-establishing central governmental structures and services, and commencing the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economic and social infrastructures of Somalia. I have repeatedly expressed concern that the national reconciliation process is advancing at too slow a pace and that progress achieved in the rebuilding of institutions, especially the police and the judicial system, cannot be consolidated until the many factions in Somalia, and especially their leaders, decide to work seriously together to reach a durable political settlement. In my previous report, I reiterated my call upon the Somali political leaders to redouble their efforts to reach agreement on the basis of pluralism and mutual tolerance so that the

(3)

8/2224/877

English

Page 2

international community could regain confidence that it would be able to complete its mission in Somalia by March 1995.

4. The Security Council is aware that since the beginning of 1993 two major conferences have been held with the assistance and support of the United Nations in an effort to advance the peace process and to facilitate national reconciliation and unity. In the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March 1993, the 18 Somali factions agreed on a cease-fire and disarmament and on transitional arrangements leading to the establishment of a Transitional National Council. While some progress has been registered at the local and regional levels in the implementation of this Agreement, repeated violations of the cease-fire and lack of progress in disarmament, as well as factional disputes, inter-clan rivalries and conflicts have made it impossible to proceed with the establishment of a central administrative mechanism.

5. In an attempt to reactivate the process, the 15 signatories to the Addis Ababa Agreement adopted on 24 March 1994 the Nairobi Declaration in which they agreed, among other things, on the convening of a national reconciliation conference, to be preceded by a preparatory meeting, with a view to establishing an interim government. Ongoing factional disputes and conflicts and disagreements concerning modalities have made it impossible thus far to reach agreement on the date and venue for the preparatory meeting, which was originally scheduled for 15 April 1994. Consequently, the national reconciliation conference that was scheduled to take place on 15 May 1994 has been indefinitely postponed.

6. In addition to these efforts at the national level, inter-clan reconciliation meetings at the local, district and regional levels have also been sponsored by the United Nations to move forward the peace process. These include the Galkayo meeting (June 1993), the Jubaland peace conference (June-August 1993), the Lower Juba region Reconciliation Conference (Kismayo, June 1994) and the Absame Reconciliation Conference (Dobley, June-July 1994), as well as several other local and regional initiatives and conferences, including those by the Imam of Hirab with respect to the situation in Mogadishu. Taken together, these meetings have enhanced the prospects for national reconciliation.

7. It is now generally acknowledged that conflicts within the dominant Hawiye clan, to which both Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Mohammed Farah Aidid belong, constitute the major obstacle to national reconciliation. It is equally recognized that no meaningful progress can be made in the political process without first finding a solution to the conflict in Mogadishu, and in particular the conflict among the Hawiye sub-clans (Mabr Gedir, Abgal, Hawadle and Muroside). The root causes of disension and tension among the 15 factions are also by and large attributable to rivalries within the Hawiye clan. The recent hostilities in Merka, Mogadishu, Belet Wayne, Jalalaxi and the Lower Juba region are manifestations of this fact. If Hawiye reconciliation could be attained and the differences resolved between Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid, the prospects for national reconciliation and the establishment of a national government would be significantly improved. Both General Aidid and Mr. Ali Mahdi have expressed their willingness to participate in a Hawiye reconciliation conference with the cooperation of other concerned factions and political leaders.

④

8/1994/977
English
Page 3

8. It is the view of my Special Representative that with the cooperation of the parties concerned and the support of the international community, the reconciliation of the Hawiye should be achieved in good time to create a favourable climate for the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and the establishment of an interim government in the last quarter of 1994. This would leave three months for consolidating agreed transitional arrangements for the interim government before the completion of the mission of UNOSOM II at the end of March 1995. While the international community obviously supports the attainment of this objective, it is for the Somali people as a whole to make every effort to achieve a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and to establish and consolidate an interim government before UNOSOM II completes its mission.

9. I am inclined to agree with the assessment of my Special Representative that the successful conclusion of the Hawiye conference would greatly facilitate the political reconciliation process. It was the intra-Hawiye feud that started the crisis in Mogadishu and its environs in 1991 and has been the main cause of the resumption of fighting since June 1994.

10. There are, however, no clear signs that preparations for a Hawiye conference are under way. In addition, it has been learnt that it takes a long time in Somalia to convene such meetings and bring them to a successful conclusion. In this instance, in particular, the convening of a successful conference by the end of September 1994 would necessitate major changes of approach from the principal actors. I have nevertheless instructed my Special Representative to provide all possible support to the efforts deployed by the parties concerned to convene a Hawiye conference in the next few weeks.

III. POSSIBLE REDUCTION IN THE UNOSOM II FORCE

11. The Special Mission which I dispatched to Somalia to discuss with my Special Representative and the Force Commander the feasibility of a reduction in the Force's level arrived in Mogadishu on 28 July 1994 and remained in Somalia until 4 August 1994. It was headed by Major-General Timothy Dibuama and included Ms. Elisabeth Lindenmayer, Principal Officer, Department of Peace-Keeping Operations and Mr. Tays-Brook Serlhoun, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department of Political Affairs. The Mission had lengthy and detailed discussions with my Special Representative, Mr. James V. Obeho; the Force Commander, General Abouh Samah Bin Abu Bakar; and other senior civilian and military officials of UNOSOM II. The Special Mission also received extensive briefings by the Indian Brigade at Baldoia and Kismayo. At Mogadishu and Kismayo, the Mission met with representatives of United Nations agencies, humanitarian organizations and NGOs.

12. In the Special Mission's discussions with my Special Representative and the Force Commander, a consensus was reached to reduce the UNOSOM II Force to about 17,200 all ranks by the end of September 1994. The Force's current authorized strength is 22,000 all ranks and the actual strength on 2 August 1994 was 18,761. The proposed reduction thus represents some 8 per cent of the actual strength but would bring the Force to a level 21.8 per cent below its authorized strength. The Force would continue to perform the tasks assigned to it under

5

8/1994/977
English
Page 4

its current mandate as provided for in Security Council resolution 897 (1994). These tasks include protection of major seaports and airports, providing security for humanitarian assistance operations, for UNOSOM II and support personnel and for installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as assisting in the re-establishment of the Somali police and judicial system.

13. The discussions at Mogadishu between the Special Mission and UNOSOM II also focused on the vital need to sustain, to the extent possible, the progress achieved in promoting stability in the regions. In many areas, appreciable progress has been made in negotiating regional agreements, training police units and initiating judicial arrangements, particularly in the regions referred to in paragraph 6 above. The support provided by the presence of military personnel of UNOSOM II has been a central factor in this regard, and the Special Mission concluded that any reduction should be at a pace that does not lead to a deterioration in security conditions.

14. In discussions with the Special Mission, representatives of humanitarian organizations expressed concern about the possible precipitous withdrawal of UNOSOM II troops from key regions in which they were currently operating. In order to be able to continue their activities, the humanitarian organizations consider it essential that the troops continue to provide security at key installations such as the airports and seaports at Mogadishu and Kismayo and the airport at Baldoon; escort relief convoys to selected destinations in the interior on a regular basis; provide protection for premises used by United Nations agencies and NGOs; and maintain adequate capabilities for emergency response and evacuation by helicopter. The critical nature of the security role being played by UNOSOM II troops, particularly outside Mogadishu, was emphasized by the representatives of humanitarian organizations, who feared that a sudden reduction in troops could lead to the withdrawal of United Nations agencies and NGOs in anticipation, or as a result, of heightened insecurity.

15. The Special Mission recommends that any further reductions beyond that described on paragraph 12 above should be carefully decided and take into account evolving circumstances. My Special Representative and the Force Commander stressed that a troop level of approximately 15,000 represents the critical minimum below which the mandated tasks of UNOSOM II could not be achieved. The Special Mission is of the view that the Force should not be subjected to any hasty and large-scale reduction, which could destabilize security conditions in Somalia. In this connection, it argues that a clear distinction should be made between a planned, phased reduction and a sudden, substantial cut in the troop strength. The plan prepared by the Force Commander for the gradual reduction of the forces culminating in the scheduled completion of the mission by March 1995 indicates that the level of 15,000 could be achieved by the end of October or during November 1994.

16. However, if substantial progress is achieved in the political process of national reconciliation, resulting in a markedly improved security environment, accelerated reductions in the troop level could be considered. An important consideration would remain that such reductions not affect the security of substantive and support personnel, both civilian and military, and troop levels should be adequate for the tasks entrusted to UNOSOM II. Should the Council

/...

⑥

8/1994/979

English

Page 5

decide to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II beyond March 1995, the phases in the planned reduction of troop levels would be adjusted accordingly.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

17. The humanitarian and national reconciliation efforts of the United Nations in Somalia are being undertaken in conditions of exceptional complexity. Despite considerable difficulties, the United Nations response has had a significant effect in addressing emergency relief and humanitarian assistance requirements, which were the original and primary priorities for the involvement of the international community in Somalia. Unfortunately, progress in national reconciliation and in bringing about security and stability, particularly in Mogadishu, has not kept pace with the achievements in the humanitarian area. The inordinate delay in implementation of agreements that the Somali factions have negotiated and endorsed, particularly in Addis Ababa and Nairobi, has continued to raise grave misgivings about the seriousness of their commitment to peace and national reconciliation.

18. The response of the international community ought to have shifted long ago from emergency relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. However, such efforts have been hampered by the slow progress in achieving political reconciliation and by a progressive deterioration of the security situation. The prospects for post-emergency recovery and rehabilitation also appear limited as a result of the lack of donor interest in the absence of tangible progress towards a political solution.

19. It is, however, too early to conclude that UNOSOM II cannot achieve the objectives for which it was established, although the signs do not appear promising. UNOSOM II continues to provide essential support and assistance to the humanitarian effort as well as to the police, judicial and penal programmes in Somalia. The Force also secures key ports, airports and installations and provides protection for United Nations and NGO personnel, as well as their material assets.

20. If, as a result of a rapprochement between the Hawiye sub-clans, national reconciliation can be achieved and an interim government established by the end of 1994, there would be just enough time to complete UNOSOM II's mandate by 31 March 1995. In such welcome circumstances, there might even be a case for extending the Mission, including the Force, for some months, though not necessarily at its present strength.

21. If, on the other hand, no significant progress has been made by the end of September 1994, particularly with respect to the Hawiye conference, the Security Council will have to decide how much longer it wishes to maintain a 15,000-strong Force just to provide some degree of protection to humanitarian operations and to United Nations and other international personnel. There would also be a need to take account of the readiness of troop-contributing countries to maintain their contingents in those circumstances.

22. It is apparent that the end of September 1994 will be a crucial period for both the national reconciliation process and the continued involvement of the

/...

(7)

8/1994/977

English

Page 6

United Nations in Somalia. In addition to the prospects of Hawiye reconciliation, the ongoing contest for the leadership of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), the dominant faction in the north-east region, is expected to be resolved. There should also be a clearer indication about the extent to which the recently concluded Lower Juba and Aboome conferences are facilitating national reconciliation and the degree to which the political alliances made during these conferences will endure. In addition, the outcome of the various attempts that have been made to bring the Somali National Movement (SNM) of the north-west into the reconciliation process will also be known.

23. However, there are also disturbing developments which seem to militate against national reconciliation. The two antagonistic groups, the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and the Somali-Salvation Alliance (SSA), are continuing to encourage and facilitate the creation of new partisan factions, which are not parties to the agreements reached in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. This multiplication of factions will complicate further the prospects for the preparatory meeting and the subsequent national reconciliation conference and must be overcome without further delay.

24. It was thought at one time that the other segments of society, particularly the elders, could play a central role in the formation of a Somali Government. Given the fact that the factions were not effectively disarmed by the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) or by UNOSOM II, it has proved extremely difficult to marginalize them and they now often operate with the blessing of the elders. Despite these difficulties, it would seem that the prudent approach would be the one that is under way, i.e., the reconciliation of factions in the framework of the traditional structures, including in particular the initiative undertaken by the Imam of Hirab to reconcile the Hawiye.

25. Certain members of the Security Council, as well as many troop contributing countries, have conveyed to me in clear terms that they are not prepared to continue indefinitely their costly commitments, particularly when there are no encouraging signs of the Somali leader's readiness to assume responsibility for the proper governance of their own country on the basis of a durable national reconciliation. Similar views have been expressed by Member States with regard to the civilian police (CIVPOL) programme. Some of them have informed me of their intention to withdraw their personnel from that programme. It is my hope that the Somali leaders concerned will realize that the nature and duration of international support to Somalia depend very much on their own resolve to achieve political compromise. The Security Council may wish to address a direct message to the principal Somali leaders to remind them that the future of their country lies in their hands.

26. In the light of the foregoing and after a careful review of the reports submitted to me by my Special Representative and the Special Mission, I have come to the conclusion that the United Nations should continue for a little longer to give the Somali leaders the opportunity to demonstrate that they are ready to cooperate with the United Nations and with each other in order to bring their country back from the abyss. I accordingly recommend that:

/...

(8)

S/1994/977
English
Page 7

(a) UNOSOM II should make every effort to facilitate the convening of a Hawiye conference by the end of September 1994;

(b) The Force Commander should take immediate steps to reduce the Force level by 1,800, as recommended by the Special Mission, and thereafter bring it down to 18,000 all ranks as soon as possible;

(c) In the light of the progress made towards national reconciliation up to the end of September 1994, I should report to the Security Council, by 15 October 1994 at the latest, on the future of UNOSOM II;

(d) The Security Council consider approving, now or later, a one-month extension of the UNOSOM II mandate until 31 October 1994, to allow time for study of, and action on, the report I will submit to it by 15 October;

(e) In the interim, contingency plans for the full range of options referred to in subparagraph (c) above should be elaborated and refined.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. memo	Memorandum to the President, re: US Military Support of UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: VDE Date: 01/01/17
0012-0689-F

Sanaly

SECRET

**WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

PRECEDENCE:

FLASH

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

SECURE FAX # 120

ADMIN FAX # _____

PAGES 3

DTG 191508Z

RELEASER fw

FROM/LOCATION

COL WALL

TO/LOCATION

SIXAN RICE NSC

TIME OF RECEIPT

191508Z

INFO/LOCATION

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS

SECRET

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. paper	US Support to UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/19/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F

kc4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Sep 20, 94 13:47

F.02
*Smaller***UNITED
NATIONS****S****Security Council**Distr.
GENERALS/1994/1068
17 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46), the Security Council took note of my report of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) and requested me to submit to it, well before 30 September 1994, a substantive report on prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia and on possible options for the future of the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II).

2. However, in the light of current developments in Somalia, the report called for by the Security Council will be submitted in two parts. The present part gives a factual account of recent developments in Somalia in the political, security and humanitarian fields. My assessment of progress concerning national reconciliation and my recommendations will be contained in the second part of the report, which I plan to submit by mid-October. The second part will draw upon the results of the visit to Somalia being currently undertaken by Mr. Kofi A. Annan, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

3. In its presidential statement of 25 August, the Security Council expressed concern that the national reconciliation conference, which the 15 signatories to the Addis Ababa agreement (see S/26317) had agreed to convene on 15 May 1994 in their Nairobi Declaration of 24 March 1994 (see S/1994/614, annex I) had not taken place. The Council commended the efforts of my Special Representative to reinvigorate the process of national reconciliation, including through the encouragement of local and regional initiatives and conferences. It also stated that it attached great importance to accelerated inter-clan reconciliation, in particular among the Hawiye subclans, with the involvement of all concerned. In this connection, the Council will recall that, in my previous report (S/1994/977), I expressed agreement with the assessment of my Special Representative that conflicts within the Hawiye clan constituted the major obstacle to national reconciliation and that the successful conclusion of a Hawiye peace conference would greatly facilitate the national reconciliation process.

Sep 20, 94 18:48

P.03

S/1994/1068

English

Page 2

4. Since my last report, my Special Representative has been engaged in intensive consultations with Mr. Ali Mahdi, General Aidid and the Imam of Hirab, Imam Mahamoud Imam Omar, concerning arrangements for convening the Hawiye peace conference and the national reconciliation conference. During their discussions, the Imam of Hirab confirmed to my Special Representative the willingness of both Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid to participate in the conferences. In separate discussions with my Special Representative, both General Aidid and Mr. Ali Mahdi assured him of their support for the initiative of the Imam to resolve differences among the Hawiye subclans (Abgal, Habr Gedir, Hawadle and Murusade) as a prelude to the national reconciliation conference.

5. The Imam of Hirab advised my Special Representative that it would be necessary to arrange separate meetings between the Habr Gedir and the other subclans before proceeding to a plenary session of the Hawiye peace conference. He was confident that this process would succeed and result in the establishment of district and regional councils in Banadir (Mogadishu) as well as the appointment of a governor for Banadir.

6. Over the past few weeks, the Imam has held meetings with various subclan leaders. His efforts culminated in the convening on 20 August 1994 of a meeting attended by 36 representatives from the Mudulood clan family (including Abgals) and the Habr Gedir. The participants unanimously agreed that, in order to facilitate the restoration of peace in Mogadishu, their respective "technicals" must withdraw to their original areas of control. A committee was accordingly established to monitor and oversee the removal of the "technicals".

7. Subsequently, a political subcommittee of the Hirab Reconciliation Committee, set up by the Imam in January 1994, was reconvened from 28 to 30 August 1994 at a hotel in north Mogadishu. During the meeting, the Hirab subclans (Abgal and Habr Gedir) agreed that all militia men should be withdrawn from contested areas with immediate effect. Agreement was also reached that all checkpoints and roadblocks set up by the various clan militias in the city should be removed by 3 September 1994. Furthermore, a joint committee was established to resolve the issue of the roadblocks and the positioning of militia at the entrance to Mogadishu seaport and airport.

8. On 3 September 1994, the Imam of Hirab also led a 13-man peace mission of the Mudulood clan family to Medina district, where he secured the agreement of feuding clans in the district to disarm their militias and to appoint a committee of elders to settle their disputes in accordance with Somali tradition.

9. Similar agreements have been reached by the Habr Gedir and Murusade in Mogadishu with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace agreement between the two subclans. A follow-up mechanism for the implementation of agreements reached, including a cease-fire monitoring committee and a committee of elders, has been established.

10. On the whole, the initiatives of the Imam and other concerned Hawiye clan leaders appear to have had a salutary effect on the security situation in Mogadishu, although continued sightings of "technicals" remain a cause for concern.

Sep 20, 94 18:49

P.04

8/1994/1068
English
Page 3

11. Members of the Council will recall that the Somali factions had indefinitely postponed the preparatory meeting for the national reconciliation conference, called for under the Nairobi Declaration. The postponement was intended to allow sufficient time for consultations on the participation of the Somali National Movement (SNM) in the national reconciliation process; for the convening of the Congress of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), which was to elect a new leadership of the faction; and for the conclusion of the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference.

12. The Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference was successfully concluded on 18 June 1994. There have been no major violations of the Lower Juba peace agreement and the cease-fire is holding. The implementation committee has been meeting in Kismayo with a view to formulating a plan of action for the implementation of the agreement. The leaders of the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference and the Absame Reconciliation Conference have continued to meet in an effort to merge the two peace processes in order to consolidate peace in both the Lower and the Middle Juba regions. The Chairman of the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference, General Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed "Liqliqato", held successful meetings from 7 to 9 September 1994 with Imam Sayed Hussein, Chairman of the Absame Reconciliation Conference, and General Mohamed Said Hersi "Morgan". Agreement was reached at these meetings to set priorities for the Juba regions and to expedite the implementation of the Lower Juba and Absame peace agreements.

13. The Fifth Congress of SSDF, following two months of intensive consultations, elected Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf as its new Chairman on 22 August 1994. The election of Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf has been accepted and Mr. Abdirazak Haji Hussein, the nominee of the supreme committee of the Sultans of the north-east to the chairmanship of SSDF, has recognized the election of Abdullahi Yusuf. The Congress was concluded on 26 August 1994 and consultations are continuing to consolidate its outcome. Following his election as SSDF Chairman, Colonel Yusuf has affirmed his commitment to assist in bringing together the southern factions in Mogadishu in order to facilitate national reconciliation, on the basis of the Addis Ababa agreement and the Nairobi Declaration.

14. With respect to developments concerning the participation of SNM in the national reconciliation process as called for under the Nairobi Declaration, the SNM Chairman, Mr. Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, met with the chairmen of the other three north-west-based political factions (Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), United Somali Party (USP) and United Somali Front (USF)) in Djibouti, from 13 to 17 August 1994, to consider the situation in the north-west. At the end of their meeting, they issued a joint statement declaring, *inter alia*, that secession of the north was neither feasible nor desirable and that the national reconciliation conference envisaged under the Nairobi Declaration was long overdue and should be convened not later than September 1994. The statement also proposed the adoption of a federal system of government for Somalia and conveyed an offer by the four factions to use their good offices to mediate between the factions in the south.

15. A joint delegation of three of the north-west-based factions (SNM, USP and SDA) arrived in Mogadishu on 30 August 1994 to mediate between the factions of

/...

Sep 20, 94 18:50

P.05

S/1994/1068

English

Page 4

the south. The joint delegation informed my Special Representative that the purpose of their mission was to promote and facilitate national reconciliation. The north-west-based factions believed that they had a responsibility at that stage to play a special role in breaking the impasse among the factions of the south in order to advance national reconciliation. They outlined their plan, which included, first, securing the broad agreement of the southern factions to the concept of a federal system of government for the whole of Somalia. That would be followed by further efforts to find a basis for reconciling SNA and the Group of 12 in order to expedite the national reconciliation process and the formation of an interim Government. The joint delegation was confident that, through its mediation, the preparatory meeting for the national reconciliation conference would be convened by the end of September 1994, and that all signatories to the Addis Ababa agreement would participate in the meeting.

16. Since its arrival, the joint Delegation of SNM, USF and SDA has also held consultations with General Aidid, and the Somali National Alliance (SNA), Mr. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Chairman of the United Somali Congress (USC), and Mr. Ali Mahdi. The north-west-based factions also intend to meet with the Imam of Hirab to discuss national reconciliation after their consultations with Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid.

III. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

17. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council expressed its belief that the Secretary-General's recommendations for a reduction of the UNOSOM II Force contained in his report of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) were appropriate in the circumstances prevailing in Somalia. The Council stressed that priority should be given to ensuring the safety and security of UNOSOM II and other international personnel, including that of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and underlined the responsibility of the Somali parties in that connection.

18. Accordingly, the Force Commander took immediate steps to reduce the Force level by 1,500 by the end of September 1994 and thereafter to bring it down to 15,000 all ranks by the end of October. These reductions will bring the Force to a level 31 per cent below the strength of 22,000 authorized by Security Council resolution 897 (1994).

19. It is planned to carry out the reduction process in two phases. Phase I is being achieved by repatriating four units: one Pakistani infantry battalion of 879 all ranks and the Romanian field hospital of 234 all ranks, both located in Mogadishu; the Botswanan contingent of 423 all ranks, located in Bardera; and the Irish transport unit of 90 all ranks, located in Baidoa.

20. Phase II of the reduction, in October 1994, will be achieved by repatriating two additional infantry units from Nepal located in Mogadishu and one Nigerian infantry unit in Merka and reducing by 4.5 per cent all other national contingents and the Force headquarters.

21. The reduction plan has been adopted to make maximum use of forthcoming scheduled rotations and to repatriate soldiers who have completed their tour of

Sep 20, 94 18:51

P.06

S/1994/1068
English
Page 5

duty. Furthermore, the plan retains the multinational structure of UNOSOM II and allows contingent commanders the flexibility of deciding which personnel will be repatriated from their contingents in order to maintain the operational capabilities of the Force. The plan involves withdrawing forces from those areas where the situation is relatively stable at present. The maximum possible time is thereby provided for humanitarian activities to continue under the protection of UNOSOM forces where protection is most needed.

22. Although the Force would continue to perform the main tasks assigned to it under its current mandate, security considerations have already begun to affect the performance of UNOSOM. The Force Commander has therefore decided to concentrate the troops. The purpose of the concentration, by deploying contingents strong enough to react successfully to an attack, is to avoid the repetition of the kind of incident that occurred in Bolet Weyne on 29 July when a small UNOSOM contingent was overrun by a strong militia force. As a result of the concentration of forces and the reduction process, troops have already been withdrawn from several locations: Bardera, Hoddur, Wajid, Balad. Before the end of October, troops will have been withdrawn from several other locations. On account of the withdrawal of forces from the above areas, gaps will be created in the deployment of the Force, which could be exploited by hostile forces, thereby increasing the security task. Therefore, the Force, while continuing to protect major seaports and airports and escorting humanitarian convoys, will no longer be in a position to provide permanent protection to United Nations agencies and NGOs at the locations that have been vacated. UNOSOM will however have the capability to react promptly to any anticipated emergency and to carry out humanitarian projects within a radius of 150 kms. By the end of October 1994, UNOSOM II will be concentrated mainly in three locations: Mogadishu area, Baldoa and Kismayo.

23. UNOSOM II continues to support the re-establishment of a Somali police force by providing instruction in basic training to Somali police instructors. However, the Force has been directed to discontinue further issue of police equipment provided by the United States of America and move such equipment to safer locations. Relocation has been completed. The withdrawal of civilian police personnel, already decided by some troop-contributing States, is another factor that increasingly slows down the police programme.

24. In spite of the agreements among Somali factions mentioned above regarding the removal of "technicals" and of checkpoints or roadblocks, such "technicals" are being observed in Mogadishu on a daily basis, particularly around the seaport and the airport. The "technicals" are mounted with machine-guns and recoilless weapons and manned by armed militia. Sporadic small-arms fire can be heard on a continuous basis in Mogadishu.

25. Outside Mogadishu, the threat posed by "technicals" and armed militia is permanent. A total of 17 "technicals" carrying machine-guns and manned by armed militia have been observed recently near Afgooye. Inter-clan fighting has erupted in the vicinity of Baledogle, between Mogadishu and Baldoa. On 7 September a UNOSOM logistics convoy of 18 trucks was ambushed near Wanlaweyn. Only one vehicle reached Baledogle.

/...

. Sep 20, 94 18:52

P.07

S/1994/1068
English
Page 6

26. The most serious of the recent incidents happened in Belet Weyne and in the Indian area of responsibility. On 29 July, in Belet Weyne, troops of the Zimbabwean contingent were completely overrun by a strong militia force. One UNOSOM soldier was killed and the UNOSOM troops had to abandon all their equipment to the militia. The Indian contingent had to face two serious incidents during the same week. On 22 August, an Indian unit escorting a supply convoy was ambushed by armed militia near Burigee, on the Saledogle-Baidoa road. Seven Indian soldiers were killed during this incident. On 31 August, three Indian doctors were killed in Baidoa when a rifle grenade exploded as they were leaving the officers' mess.

27. The most recent significant incident happened in Balad on 9 September. During a ceremony to hand over some United Nations equipment to the local authorities, the latter demanded that all United Nations equipment be handed over to them. In the afternoon of the same day, approximately 100 militia, supported by "technicals", attacked a UNOSOM position protected by troops of the Zimbabwean contingent, with a view to seizing all the equipment before the troops withdrew. UNOSOM troops reacted immediately in self-defence. Four militia members were killed and 39 captured during this incident. No casualties were incurred by the UNOSOM troops. The Zimbabwean contingent finally left Balad with all equipment and stores intact. Immediately upon their departure, some 300 men, women and children rushed into the camp to pick up leftovers. These serious incidents again illustrate the very volatile and virtually uncontrollable situation in Somalia. Similar incidents can happen anywhere, at any time.

IV. THE HUMANITARIAN MISSION

28. United Nations agencies and NGOs have continued to provide humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable segments of the population and rehabilitation assistance wherever conditions of access and security allowed these interventions.

29. The humanitarian situation in Somalia over the past few months has been characterized by relative stability of the major indicators of the health and nutritional status of the majority of the population. Despite sporadic problems, particularly in the Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Bay regions, the country as a whole is expecting a good harvest during this rainy season. Under normal conditions of internal stability, security and governance, international assistance should now be shifted to a post-emergency recovery and development phase. Unfortunately, this is not possible in most regions owing to continued banditry, fighting and unrealistic demands for the provision of security or the settlement of petty disputes.

30. In this context, several organizations have either withdrawn their international staff from certain locations or have simply ceased operation. In parallel, the services of coordination, information, logistic support and security that could be provided by UNOSOM have been reduced considerably through a combination of troop reductions, Somali political or military actions and budgetary restrictions. Indeed, following the departure or suspension of activities of UNOSOM in Bossaso, Belet Weyne, Hargeisa, Hoddur, Balad, Wajid

/...

Sep 20, 94 18:53

P.08

8/1994/1068

English

Page 7

and Bardera in recent weeks and the planned closure of Merka by the end of October, the geographical area where UNOSOM can effectively support humanitarian operations is now reduced to some 50 per cent of what it was in mid-1994.

31. Operations of the United Nations organizations have also decreased, but mainly in the southern part of the country where prevailing security conditions or the impending troop withdrawals have resulted in a temporary suspension of activities in certain locations.

32. The World Food Programme (WFP) is currently active in six regions: Baidoa, Wajid, Hoddur, Galkayo, Bossasso and Hargeisa. Luug was closed because of insecurity. Baidoa remains the logistical hub of the south and requires a strong UNOSOM military presence. Recent problems encountered by WFP in the delivery of commodities through Mogadishu seaport eased during the month of August. WFP, however, estimates that its humanitarian operations in south-central Somalia would be at greater risk without the UNOSOM military presence. However, in northern Somalia, operations continue without the presence of UNOSOM troops.

33. Rain-fed and irrigated areas were surveyed and examined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Hiran, Juba Valley, Middle Shabelle, Bay and Bakool to determine crop performance. A plant protection campaign and crop demonstration programmes are being implemented. Somalia is one of the nations identified for inclusion in a land-cover mapping project that covers the East African nations and will address development planning, sustainable management, food security, early warning systems and environmental monitoring.

34. The World Health Organization (WHO) continues its operations in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Hargeisa and Bossasso. In its communicable diseases control programme, WHO continues to provide technical support and supplies to local authorities and NGOs involved in the control of endemic diseases. Its basic minimum needs and primary health-care programme and training and manpower development programme continue operations and will remain to do so, security conditions permitting.

35. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was planning to support a number of small-scale activities in the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions and Baidoa, but the absence of UNOSOM's security support in these areas could affect consideration to do so.

36. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) programmes in Somalia have continued to provide vital assistance to children, women and other vulnerable groups, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation and basic education, in all major areas of the country. UNICEF has received important support from UNOSOM, particularly logistics and security. UNOSOM's provision of security at airports and seaports, and protection of convoys in central and southern Somalia, were and remain essential to UNICEF's programme.

37. UNESCO conducted several workshops and refresher courses for headmasters and teachers during the annual closure of schools in August in Somalia. A mine-awareness campaign in Somali refugee camps in Kenya will be completed in

/...

S/1994/1065
English
Page 8

the coming weeks, covering 30,000 refugees. The production of textbooks and teacher guides in Somali progressed according to predetermined schedules. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)-Somalia now comes under the UNESCO programme of emergency education and rehabilitation (PEER) and, as such, contributes to activities outside Somalia.

38. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), under an agreement with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, has now assigned a team to reinforce the efforts of UNOSOM's Division for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in assisting internally displaced persons in their return home. Despite numerous difficulties and lack of resources, return convoys continue to be organized regularly with essential support from UNOSOM troops.

39. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has resettlement operations in Kismayo, Bardera, Middle Juba and Hargeisa. Thirty thousand displaced people from Kenya are currently awaiting resettlement to Kismayo as soon as the security situation allows.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

40. Subject to the cooperation of all concerned, the present efforts of the Somali parties, with the assistance of UNOSOM II, could lead to the convening of a Hawiye peace conference and the preparatory meeting for the National Reconciliation Conference by the end of September 1994. My Special Representative will continue his efforts towards that end. However, we should not overlook the daunting difficulties that have, time and again, delayed and frustrated past efforts to implement the Addis Ababa and Nairobi agreements.

41. In my report of 17 August (S/1994/977), I indicated that the end of September would be a crucial period for both the national reconciliation process and the continued involvement of the United Nations in Somalia. In view of the current developments, as well as the assessment of the situation on the ground that is being undertaken by the Secretariat, I expect to be in a position by mid-October to submit to the Security Council, in the second part of my report, my assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia. The Council may therefore wish to consider extending the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of one month.

TALKING POINTS ON SOMALIA
September 28, 1994

Somalia

- The United States Government believes that UNOSOM has accomplished a great deal in Somalia, saving hundreds of thousands of lives from starvation and providing an opportunity for Somalis to reconstitute their country. But, lack of Somali progress on political reconciliation tells us that UNOSOM's continued presence in Somalia is no longer justifiable.
- The date of March 1995 was mentioned in prior resolutions only as a target date for the termination of UNOSOM because the Addis Ababa Accords called for holding elections in March 1995. Since there will be no such elections, the March date is completely artificial.
- Despite the efforts of the Imam of Herab to arrange an all-Hawiye conference by the end of September, it has not occurred. Not would any conference in the foreseeable future produce any real progress towards national reconciliation.
- The latest report of the SYG describes in stark terms the deteriorating security situation, with daily shootings in Mogadishu and a -permanent- threat from technicals and armed militia outside of Mogadishu. As a result, the force commander now plans to concentrate all troops in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo by the end of October.
- The SYS's report also details the impact on the humanitarian mission of recent events. Several organizations have withdrawn or ceased operations. The geographic area where UNOSOM can effectively support humanitarian operations is now reduced to 50 percent of what it was in mid-1994.
- Without national reconciliation and a secure environment, UNOSOM's effectiveness will continue to be marginal and its continuation unjustifiable given its costs and the risks posed to the lives of the UNOSOM forces and civilians working in Somalia.
- The International Community should be proud of what it has accomplished in Somalia but it is now time for Somalis to assume responsibility for their country.

If Appropriate:

-- We could eventually agree to a short rollover, but only on condition that the Secretary-General's report next month include a detailed withdrawal plan, with a target date for full withdrawal of UNOSOM by December 31, 1994, or as soon as an orderly and secure withdrawal can be accomplished.

-- We would expect that Council action in October therefore, which would then approve that report, and set the evacuation plan in motion. (This is consistent with DPKO estimates that a three-month period if needed for an orderly withdrawal.)

If asked about U.S. support for UNOSOM's withdrawal:

This issue is currently being reviewed at the highest levels of the USG. We expect a decision soon and will contact our friends and allies as soon as possible.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010a. memo	Sean Darragh to Anthony Lake, re: Use of U.S. Military Force to Assist in the Withdrawal of UNOSOM from Somalia (2 pages)	09/22/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010b. paper	U.S. Military Support of UNOSOM Withdrawal (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010c. memo	[Duplicate of 008] (3 pages)	09/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: VOE Date: 2/11/07

2012-0659-F

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

Somalia

009662

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION **~~SECRET~~** No. Pages C+10

FROM: ROBERT LOFTIS 10/AHO 647-2708 5323
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION ADVANCES COPY OF SOMALIA OPTIONS PAPER: HAS BEEN CLEARED BY
USUN, OSD, JCS - NOW GOING OUR SYSTEM FOR FINAL APPROVAL

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>SUSAN RICE</u>	<u>395-7310</u>	<u>303</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☒ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: URGENT

S/S Officer: BJJ

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. paper	[Duplicate of 001d] (10 pages)	08/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Global Issues and Multilateral Affairs (Rice, Susan)
OA/Box Number: 276

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4149

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]