

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title: Somalia-UNOSOM [United Nations Operations in Somalia] [5]				
Staff Office-Individual: Global Affairs-Rice, Susan				
Original OA/ID Number: 276				
Row: 35	Section: 4	Shelf: 11	Position: 3	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. agenda	Somalia IWG Meeting (1 page)	07/06/1994	P1/b(1)
002. paper	Outline for Somalia Assessment (1 page)	07/06/1994	P1/b(1)
003. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (2 pages)	06/27/1994	P1/b(1)
004. note	Handwritten notes from Somalia SVTS (2 pages)	07/06/1994	P1/b(1)
005. email	Richard Clarke to Global Affairs, re: DC Paper - For Comment (4 pages)	06/27/1994	P1/b(1)
006. cable	Re: [Somalia] (3 pages)	06/10/1994	P1/b(1)
007. cable	Re: Security Council Adopts Res 923 on Somalia, May 31 (7 pages)	06/01/1994	P1/b(1)
008a. cable	Re: Somalia: In Praise of US Policy (4 pages)	06/05/1994	P1/b(1)
008b. list	List of Cables (2 pages)	06/00/1994	P1/b(1)
009. cable	Re: Somalia in the Security Council May 31 (3 pages)	05/31/1994	P1/b(1)
010. cable	Re: Somalia in Security Council, May 26 (6 pages)	05/28/1994	P1/b(1)
011. email	Richard Clarke to Donald Steinberg, et al., re: For Sandy's Approval: Draft DC Summary (3 pages)	04/29/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F

ke4151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. letter	Translation of letter from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to President Clinton (2 pages)	01/18/1994	P1/b(1)
013. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	01/12/1994	P1/b(1)
014. cable	Re: Draft Resolution on Somalia (3 pages)	02/03/1994	P1/b(1)
015. memo	William Itoh to Leon Fuerth, re: Executive Committee Progress Report to the Deputies Committee on Somalia (2 pages)	02/00/1994	P1/b(1)

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

*Squalia*SOMALIA COORDINATION STAFF
Bureau of African Affairs

Telecopier Transmittal

DATE July 6, 1994

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): -3-

TO: Mr. Richard Clarke
National Security Council

TELECOPIER NUMBER: (202) 395-1199

FROM: Ted Andrews PHONE 647-7369

COMMENTS:

1. Agenda for Somalia IWG July 6 5pm SVTS
2. Outline for UNOSOM Assessment Paper

Telecopier Number: (202) 736-7342

Time Sent:

SEAFSCS #39

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006. cable	Re: [Somalia] (3 pages)	06/10/1994	P1/b(1)
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→ Smalia

Bio on New Samalia SRSG CURRICULUM VITAE
USUN says USG was "consulted" at least informally
by UN, which has obviously
had difficulty finding
a replacement
for Hove. HIS EXCELLENCY MR. JAMES VICTOR GBEHO - GHANA
His Excellency Mr. James Victor Gbeho was educated at Achimota
Secondary School and the University of Ghana.

This guy has
a good
reputation
as diplomat
abroad.
He joined the Ghana Foreign and Commonwealth Service in 1959
and has held various positions in that service both at home and
abroad.

and presumably
Kofi's
blessing).
He was said
to be at
one stage in
life Anti-American.
Until 1972, Ambassador Gbeho was posted at different times to
Ghana's Diplomatic Missions in Peking, New Delhi, Lagos and Bonn.
He also served as Counsellor in the Ghana Permanent Mission to the
United Nations between 1964 and 1967. In between postings, he
worked in various Bureaus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Recent
contacts w/
USG
would
indicate
That if
all true,
it seems
to be no
larger.
He was appointed Ghana's Deputy High Commissioner to the Court
of St. James in April, 1972 and served in London until September,
1976.

On his return to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1976, and
until October 1978, Ambassador Gbeho was appointed Director of the
International Organizations and Conferences Bureau. He was a member
of Ghana's delegations to the United Nations' General Assembly in
1976, 1977 and 1978.

From 1978 to 1980, Ambassador Gbeho was Ghana's Ambassador and
Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United
Nations in Geneva, with concurrent accreditation to UNIDO in
Vienna. During that tenure, Ambassador Gbeho was elected Chairman
of the Committee on Economic Co-operation Among Developing
Countries (ECDC) at UNCTAD V held in Manila, Philippines in 1979.

- 2 -

He was subsequently elected Chairman of one of the two Committees negotiating the Agreement for the Common Fund for Commodities under UNCTAD. After the signing of that Agreement, he was again elected Chairman of the Preparatory Committee charged with the task of bringing the Fund into operation.

Ambassador Gbeho was appointed Ghana's Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1980 to 1990. Within that period, he held various posts at the United Nations, including the Chairmanship of the First Committee (Political and Security) in 1982; Disarmament Commission in 1984, and the Fourth Committee (Decolonization) in 1986. Ambassador Gbeho was also Ghana's representative on the United Nations Security Council in 1986 and 1987 during which period he was twice the Council's President.

He was for 10 years a member of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid and Chairman of that body's Sub-Committee responsible for the implementation of U.N. Resolutions, especially the Cultural Boycott, against South Africa. He was later elected Chairman of the U.N. Commission Against Apartheid in Sports.

Ambassador Gbeho was recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1990, to head the newly created Non-Aligned Movement Secretariat charged specifically with the task of preparing the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled for Accra in 1991.

After that event, Mr. Gbeho was appointed Director of State Protocol in 1992 to 1993. He returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assume the office of career head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until now.

Mr. Gbeho's hobbies include Swimming, Tennis, Music and Reading.

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007. cable	Re: Security Council Adopts Res 923 on Somalia, May 31 (7 pages)	06/01/1994	P1/b(1)
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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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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]

Rice, Susan E.

From: Alan Kreczko
To: rices
Subject: RE: Your comments asap pls.
Date: Monday, June 06, 1994 8:10PM

Susan,

On elements to oppose, I could live with a report in advance on changes in UN peacekeeping mandates. But fine with me if you want to oppose.

On elements we can accept, I don't like the command and control section. Would be better if required report was after the fact, but can probably live with it if we have to, as you have it – but can not accept an requirement that President make a formal determination or make a certification prior to acting.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: LOE Date: 6/11/19

2012-0659-F

Smalia

1074 JUN 21

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FLASH

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

SECURE FAX # 229

ADMIN FAX #

PAGES 3

DTG 317252M 94

RELEASER

FROM/LOCATION

S. SELLERS

TO/LOCATION

S. PRICE - NSC

M. DESHAZER - NSC

TIME OF RECEIPT

317302M 94

[Signature]

INFO/LOCATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATA FAX

TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTSInitials: WDC Date: 05/31/84

2012-0639-F

MESSAGE NO. _____

URGENTCLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIALNUMBER OF PAGES: CT 3

HANDLING RESTRICTIONS:

NODIS: _____ EXDIS: _____ EYES ONLY: _____

HANDLING PRIORITY:

ROUTINE: _____ URGENT: ✓ IMMEDIATE: ✓FROM: STEE SELERS 10/UNP (202) 647-0044
(NAME) (OFFICE SYMBOL) (EXT.) (ROOM #)MESSAGE DESCRIPTION SOMAZIA- 5/31 SECURITY
COUNCIL INSTRUCTION

TO:	DELIVER TO:	EXT.:	ROOM NUMBER:
1. <u>JCS</u>	<u>AL PIOTTER</u>	<u>(703) 697-0255</u>	
2. <u>OSD</u>	<u>BARRY SCHULTZ</u>	<u>(703) 614-4051</u>	
3. <u>OSD</u>	<u>CHUCK EIKENS</u>	<u>(703) 695-3355</u>	<u>✓</u>
4. <u>NSC</u>	<u>SUSAN RICE</u>	<u>(202) 395-1207</u>	<u>✓</u>
5. <u>NSC</u>	<u>MAR DESHAZER</u>	<u>(202) 395-1206</u>	<u>✓</u>

REMARKS: Please provide clearance by
2:00 pm Tuesday, May 31.
Thank you.CHANGE: PLEASE NOTE ADDED
EXPLANATION OF VOTE (EOU).

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. cable	Re: Somalia in the Security Council May 31 (3 pages)	05/31/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

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]
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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)]

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Squabi

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES 2 DATE 5/31/94FROM IO/UNP: Steve Sellers TELEPHONE 647-0044TO OFFICE: NSC FAX TEL NUMBER 395-1199DISTRIBUTE TO: Susan RiceSUBJECT EOV ON UNDOSONI MANDATE RENEWAL RESOL.

REMARKS _____

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER 202-647-0039
TELEPHONE 202-647-4179

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

EOV ON UNOSOM MANDATE RENEWAL RESOLUTION

This resolution underscores the growing impatience of the international community with the pace of progress in Somalia toward national reconciliation. The adjustment in the length of the mandate's renewal and the provision for a review of progress is not an empty exercise. This is not a time for routinely conducting business as usual. We believe that the Somali parties are paying close attention to what this body does.

The resolution puts those most responsible for obstructing forward movement on notice: it is time for Somalis simply to get on with the job of moving toward political reconciliation. Our support for this measure is predicated on this understanding of its meaning.

The restoration of "normality" in Somalia is primarily a job for the Somalis themselves. Outsiders, including the United States, remain willing to help Somalia, but it is up to Somalis to make the difficult decisions needed to bring about political reconciliation. In supporting this resolution, the United States believes that the Somali factional leaders must understand that they hold the key to their country's future progress. We urge them to do so by implementing the agreement between them, the Nairobi communique of March 24.

As the Secretary General has made clear in his recent report on Somalia, continued delay in the reconciliation process and/or the outbreak of renewed violence will prompt the international community to draw the appropriate conclusions. The Secretary General noted in his report that, under such circumstances, he would not hesitate to recommend an end to this mission.

We strongly support the tough message that the Secretary General has attempted to deliver to the Somali factions. The international community has expended considerable resources and many lives to help Somalia. Absent unambiguous indications to the contrary, the international community is not prepared to help a people who seem unwilling to help themselves.

Susha

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IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES C13 DATE 5/30/94FROM IO/UNP: S. SELLERS TELEPHONE 647-0044TO OFFICE: NSC FAX TEL. NUMBER 395-1199DISTRIBUTE TO: SUSAN RICE

SUBJECT

LATEST
SOMALIA DRAFT (5/28)

REMARKS

Please look at USUN 2269 for
discussion of this text. Our offices will have
to confer Tuesday. Sean + Mack have this
text, too.Steve

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PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER 202-647-0039

TELEPHONE 202-647-0044

05-28-1994 09:04AM FROM

TO

76510 P.02

Revised

27 May 1994

after consultation on Friday

DRAFT RESOLUTION - SOMALIA

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolution 732 (1992) of 23 January 1994 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 May 1994 (S/1994/614),

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assisting the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Emphasizing in this context that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties working seriously to achieve peace and national reconciliation in their country and to their fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves,

Welcoming the Declaration of the Leaders of the Somali Political Organizations signed in Nairobi, Kenya, on 24 March 1994 (S/1994/614, annex I), which, inter alia, committed the Somali parties to restore peace throughout Somalia, to set up rules and procedures of voting and criteria of participation in the national reconciliation conference, to convene a national reconciliation conference to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and to appoint a Prime Minister, to complete and review the formation of local authorities, and to establish an independent judiciary,

Welcoming also the Lower Juba regional conference,

Concerned nonetheless at the delays in the reconciliation process, ~~and~~ at the deterioration in the security situation,

Condemning the continuing incidents of fighting and banditry and, in particular, violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Paying tribute to those troops and humanitarian personnel of several countries who have been killed or injured while serving in Somalia,

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Paying tribute to the humanitarian work being undertaken by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in difficult conditions to assist the people of Somalia,

Taking note that all Somali leaders have appealed to UNOSOM II to continue supporting their reconciliation and rehabilitation efforts,

Reaffirming the objective that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular the absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/614);

2. Decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 30 September 1994 (30 November 1994), subject to a review by the Council no later than 15 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General on the humanitarian mission carried out by UNOSOM and on the political and security situation in Somalia and progress made in achieving national reconciliation, in the light of which report and review the Security Council may request the Secretary General to prepare options regarding UNOSOM's mandate and future operations;

3. Commends the Secretary-General, his Acting Special Representative and the personnel of UNOSOM II for their efforts towards improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

4. Strongly urges all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II, to carry out the commitments and implement the agreements which they have signed including those relating to voluntary disarmament, and to pursue without further delay the negotiations aimed at achieving national reconciliation;

5. Demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in the country;

6. Reaffirms the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

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MAY-30-94 TUE 07:56

TO/UNP

FAX NO. 202 646 4179

05-28-1994 03:26AM FROM

TO

76510 P.04

7. Further welcomes the progress made by UNOSOM II in establishing the justice and police programmes and calls for their acceleration;

8. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have offered to do so, and underlines, in this context, the continuing importance of UNOSOM II having at its disposal the necessary troops, civilian personnel, equipment, and financial and logistic support to carry out its mandate effectively;

9. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have extended humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali justice and police programmes and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. cable	Re: Somalia in Security Council, May 26 (6 pages)	05/28/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Somalia

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IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES _____ DATE 5 MAY 94

FROM IO/UNP: SUSAN ZELLE TELEPHONE 647-0042

TO OFFICE: NSC FAX TEL NUMBER 395-1199

DISTRIBUTE TO: SEAN DARRAGH

cc: Lee
Clarke
Beers

NSC

phone - 395-1492

SUBJECT ~~SOMALIA~~ REPORT

REMARKS _____

UNCLASSIFIED

8/1994/614
English
Page 2

Mogadishu, for consultations with the Somali leaders connected with the conflict. The immediate objective was to induce them to stop the fighting. He was able to persuade them to meet at Nairobi on 15 March 1994 for consultations with the objectives of securing agreement on the indefinite cessation of hostilities and long-term solution to the problems of Lower Juba. Nairobi was chosen as the venue because many of the key personalities concerned with the Lower Juba region were present there.

4. The timing of the consultations on Kismayo coincided with the return to Nairobi of the Group of 12 leaders from Cairo, where, together with leaders of SNA, they had been invited by President Hosni Mubarak, the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). With all the Somali political faction leaders assembled in Nairobi, my Acting Special Representative embarked on an effort to stimulate the national reconciliation process. He succeeded in bringing together political leaders who had not spoken to each other for a long time. The reconciliation process gained momentum once the personal relationship between the political leaders had been re-established. Most importantly, he brought together General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Chairman of SNA, and Mr. Ali Mahdi, Spokesman of the Group of 12, which resulted in a constructive proposal to establish a national Government of Somalia.

5. The two sides finalized a declaration, in the form of a manifesto on national reconciliation, which was signed at Nairobi on 24 March 1994 by Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid, on behalf of the Group of 12 and SNA respectively (see annex I).

6. The Nairobi declaration stipulated that, in order to restore sovereignty of the Somali State, a national reconciliation conference should be convened on 15 May 1994 to elect a President and Vice-Presidents, and to appoint a Prime Minister. The Conference would also complete and review the formation of local authorities, where needed, and establish them, where necessary, as a basis for regional autonomy and respect for community rights.

7. To prepare for the convening of the National Reconciliation Conference, the declaration made provisions for the holding of a meeting of the signatory factions to the 1993 Addis Ababa agreement and the Somali National Movement (SNM) of the north-west on 15 April 1994 at Mogadishu to set up rules and procedures for voting and criteria for participation in the Conference. The meeting would also discuss the ways and means of establishing the National Legislative Assembly, which would be constituted after the formation of the national Government.

8. Among the declaration's general principles, the political faction leaders reached an understanding on the inviolability of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Somali Republic; the repudiation of any form of violence as a means of solving conflict and implementation of a cease-fire and voluntary disarmament throughout Somalia; respect for, and preservation of, fundamental human rights and democratic principles; the creation of an atmosphere conducive to brotherly coexistence among all Somalis using traditional channels, cultural and political means; and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country after the devastation of civil war.

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English

Page 3

9. In an appeal, the Somali leaders expressed their gratitude to the international community, particularly the United Nations, aid donor countries and countries of the region for their valuable assistance, and requested the continuation of those efforts until Somalia could stand on its own feet.

10. It should be noted that the Somali political faction leaders are no longer talking about the formation of a transitional national council, as stipulated in the Addis Ababa accords in March 1993. Instead, they are aiming at the formation of a National Legislative Assembly.

11. In principle, the faction leaders have accepted the district and regional councils established to date. They would like however to review a number of them. Two more district councils have been established since my last report, bringing the total to 55, out of 81 districts, excluding the north-west. The total number of regional councils remains at 8, out of 13, excluding the north-west. The establishment of new councils should be accelerated after the successful conclusion of the National Reconciliation Conference.

12. The two meetings scheduled in the Nairobi declaration will be entirely Somali affairs, with a view to finding a Somali solution to the Somali problem. UNOSOM, as it has done in the past few months, will only play the role of facilitator.

13. Shortly before 15 April 1994, the date set for the preparatory meeting, the two signatories of the declaration decided to postpone it to 25 April 1994 to give the political factions more time to conclude the deliberations of the technical committees they had set up. After inter-clan fighting broke out at Marka on 8 April, the Group of 12 took the position that they would not participate in the meeting until the SNA forces withdrew from that town. They were persuaded to relent on this condition, but subsequent inter-clan fighting between two sub-clans of the Hawiye at Mogadishu and the consequent deterioration in the security situation there resulted in some of the faction leaders asking for, among other things, a change of venue. Discussions were held between the two signatories regarding a new date and a new venue. UNOSOM was initially informed of an agreement to postpone the date to 10 May 1994 and to change the venue to Nairobi, but this was not confirmed. In the meantime, General Aidid has returned to Mogadishu.

14. Meanwhile another development had prompted the signatories to choose an even later date. The leaders of SNM of the north-west had responded positively to the invitation issued by the political faction leaders in the Nairobi declaration. Mr. Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, who had been Chairman of SNM before the Borama Conference which elected a new administration, was in touch with General Aidid and Mr. Ali Mahdi. He declared that the Somali people in the north and south of the country must sit together and resolve the issue in a manner that satisfied the desire and the rights of the people of "Somaliland" to have a separate status, on the one hand, and on the other hand maintained the unity and brotherhood of the Somali people. He announced that the Somali National Movement (SNM) would attend all future Somali reconciliation conferences as it had in the past.

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 English
 Page 4

15. To allow sufficient time for SNA to undertake consultations, Mr. Ahmed Ali requested that the political factions' meeting be postponed to 30 May 1994. The response of the signatory factions to the Addis Ababa agreement was generally positive. However, Mr. Ahmed Ali's announcement was rejected by leaders in "Somaliland", including Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, its "President". Consultations among Somali political factions have since been under way to reach agreement on a new date and venue.

16. The signing of the Nairobi declaration provided an impetus for the signature on 27 March 1994 of an agreement on the process of resolving the situation in Lower Juba. The agreement was signed by members of a joint committee representing SNA and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), and called for a Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference at Kismayo on 8 April 1994. The agreement stated that the principle of reconciliation should be based on dialogue and that all differences and enmities should be settled through Somali ethics and traditions. A technical committee would decide on the number of participants who would come from all the clans of the region. The faction leaders were to ensure and observe a cease-fire as from 27 March 1994; pull out the militias and restrict them to agreed locations; and establish a mechanism to restore both movable and immovable property to its rightful owners and a joint committee to supervise the implementation of the agreement, with the assistance of UNOSOM.

17. The technical committee has been meeting at Kismayo since 10 April 1994 to finalize the criteria for participation in the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference. It was agreed that 160 representatives of all clans should be selected to participate in the Conference. With the list of clan representatives finalised, the Conference opened at Kismayo on 24 May 1994. Despite the real effort made by both SPM and SNA for the organization of the Conference, there is a threat from SPM/SNA to disturb the process since Colonel Ahmed Omar Jass, its Chairman, did not sign the agenda for the Conference in Nairobi. Meanwhile, fighting erupted at Kismayo on 21 April between two Darod sub-clans creating another obstacle to the general reconciliation process in the region.

18. There have been intra-clan and intra-factional reconciliation efforts in other regions. In February 1994, leaders of two Darod sub-clans and a Digil sub-clan, together with the Chairmen of SPM, the Somali National Front and the Somali Democratic Movement, concluded a reconciliation agreement at Bardara in the Gado region.

III. SECURITY ISSUES

19. Despite the political reconciliation efforts, national and regional, described above, the security situation in Somalia has been deteriorating. The various factions, in apparent anticipation of an eventual withdrawal of UNOSOM, are making efforts to rearm and have, in particular, resumed the construction of the combat vehicles known as "technical". In the Kismayo area, a number of factions are contending - without success so far - to gain control of the Lower Juba Valley. As indicated in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, however, the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference opened on 24 May 1994. On 10 April, the SNA

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militia successfully completed its campaign to seize Merka from an SNM faction. At about the same time, the Habr Odir sub-clan militia, which has close ties with SNA, launched an assault on the Hawadle sub-clan, gaining control of the airport area and its approaches in South Mogadishu. The same sub-clans have also been involved in a tense confrontation in the Balat Weyne area, which seems to be the next major objective of SNA. Other SNA advances have been reported at Baldoa. In short, there have been concerted attempts, especially by SNA, to improve positions on the ground before the forthcoming National Reconciliation Conference.

20. At several locations, personnel from UNOSOM, United Nations organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been threatened, attacked or sometimes kidnapped by uncontrolled armed individuals. The most recent of these very unfortunate and serious incidents occurred on 16 May 1994 in South Mogadishu. A UNOSOM vehicle was attacked and five Nepalese soldiers were killed and one wounded. The wounded soldier was subsequently kidnapped from a local hospital. UNOSOM is working hard with local leaders to secure the release of the kidnapped soldier.

21. While the number of incidents involving United Nations organisations and NGO personnel has decreased in the past few weeks, the level of insecurity is unpredictable as disturbances and inter-clan fighting occur without warning. Banditry, especially in urban centres, is another major cause of concern. The cooperation of local elders has been very helpful in resolving difficulties relating to attacks and threats against UNOSOM and associated personnel as well as matters pertaining to their general security.

IV. FORCE STRUCTURE AND CAPABILITIES

22. The contingents of the following countries have completed their withdrawal from UNOSOM: Germany, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United States of America. Since my last report, Pakistan has increased its contingent strength by approximately 2,000 all ranks. In its resolution 897 (1994), the Security Council revised the mandate of UNOSOM and authorized the gradual reduction of the UNOSOM force level to 22,000, including 2,500 logistics and necessary support elements.

23. The current UNOSOM force strength is 19,000 (as at 11 May 1994). In an effort to correct this shortfall, requests have been made to Member States to provide additional units, so far only Pakistan has agreed to deploy one helicopter unit.

24. The deficiencies in capacity that resulted from the withdrawal of the United States forces have not been made up in full, especially with regard to air operations and night capabilities. However, the shortfalls in the areas of armoured protection, logistics and communications have been adequately addressed.

25. Troops deployed in Somalia are committed to the following tasks in UNOSOM's present area of operations:

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English
Page 6

- (a) Security of major airports and seaports;
- (b) Security/patrolling of the routes leading to the interior so as to keep them open for humanitarian aid convoys;
- (c) Patrolling within the major towns and cities to allow for safe movement of UNOSOM and NGO personnel;
- (d) Escorting of humanitarian aid convoys;
- (e) Security of logistics convoys and installations;
- (f) Security of personnel and installations of UNOSOM, United Nations organizations and NGOs;
- (g) Providing assistance in the training of the Somali police.

26. To meet these requirements, UNOSOM's deployment has been modified following the recent withdrawals and is now as follows:

(a) Baldoa-Kismayo: the Indian brigade with 4 battalions and the Botswana battalion, deployed in 10 different locations;

(b) Outside Mogadishu: three battalions provided by Bangladesh, Nigeria and Zimbabwe deployed respectively at Afgoye, Merka and Balad, three strategic positions along the main lines of communication;

(c) Mogadishu: three battalions, from Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan, are responsible for the security of UNOSOM personnel, installations and equipment. The three Egyptian battalions secure the port and the airport. The rest of the Pakistani brigade - four infantry battalions, one tank regiment and one helicopter squadron - provides the services of the UNOSOM Quick Reaction Force, secures the main route between the port, the airport, and UNOSOM compounds, holds nine company-size strong-points or checkpoints, and patrols the key areas of the city. The brigade also participates in escorting humanitarian convoys in the Mogadishu area;

(d) Belet Wayne: a company from Zimbabwe.

27. Despite the troop reduction, military contingents continue to participate in humanitarian activities. The military hospitals are treating hundreds of Somali patients daily at Mogadishu, Baldoa, Oddur, Wajid and Kismayo. Military units are committed heavily on a daily basis for water, food distribution and other humanitarian operations, averaging 25 such convoys per day. Military contingents also support the activities of the newly established Police Division in reconstituting the Somali National Police, by providing basic training to Somali police instructors and logistic support.

28. Although the UNOSOM force is not at present a direct target, increased inter-clan fighting at Mogadishu, Merka, Belet Wayne and in the Lower Juba Valley may eventually pose a potential threat to UNOSOM. Over the past few weeks, information coming from different sources has indicated that all factions

are rearming. SNA militia have been on the offensive in various parts of southern Somalia, are in full control of South Mogadishu and have launched repeated attacks to control Belet Weyne. At Kismayo, there has been hectic movement of SPM militia in anticipation of an attack by SNA. An outbreak of hostilities on a large scale cannot be ruled out and might cause the fragile humanitarian situation to deteriorate.

29. With its present strength of 19,000, the force is already stretched very thin. The size of the Quick Reaction Force has been reduced from a battalion to a mechanized company, a tank squadron and a helicopter squadron. Since January 1994, seven strong-points and checkpoints have been closed in Mogadishu because of the troop reduction and the requirement to release troops for higher priority tasks. Under the prevailing security conditions, the ability of the force to achieve its mandated tasks has become limited. The full deployment of the authorized level of 22,000 would enable UNOSOM to operate again in the middle Shabelle area, from Balad to Belet Weyne, and bring it back into the UNOSOM area of operation and also to meet fully its humanitarian convey escort role. Any expansion of UNOSOM areas of deployment to incorporate the central region of Galkayo and ultimately the north-east would require the deployment of at least two additional battalions with integral support and logistics elements. This force does not currently exist in theatre.

V. POLICE AND JUSTICE PROGRAMME

30. In its resolution 868 (1993), the Security Council expressed its conviction that the re-establishment of the Somali police, judicial and penal systems was critical for the restoration of security and stability in the country. The reduction of the UNOSOM force level and the instability in the security situation referred to in the relevant parts of the present report have increased the importance and urgency of achieving the objectives of the Somali Justice Programme. Successful implementation of the programme would contribute enormously to the achievement of the goal of Somali institutions being the main agents providing for the maintenance of law and order in Somalia. The United Nations and the international community have not relented in their efforts to achieve this objective. As at 22 May 1994, the total number of police recruits was 7,799.

31. Since my last report to the Security Council (8/1994/12, paras. 17-19), UNOSOM has made considerable efforts to build up its civilian police component for providing training, equipment and assistance in the establishment of a viable national Somali police force.

32. Of the 54 civilian police personnel authorized to staff the Police Division, 41 from the following countries had arrived in the mission area as at 15 May 1994:

/...

for training the police forces of the whole country.

33. An armourer's course was started on 30 April 1994 with an initial group of 20 police officers. A training programme for trainers for refresher development courses commenced on 2 May 1994. The middle management station administration courses commenced on 14 May 1994 at Mogadishu. These courses will be replicated throughout the country. UNOSOM plans to train over 3,000 personnel by December 1994 and another 3,000 will be trained by Somali police officers who would have themselves undergone training with UNOSOM II.

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36. Other training packages, including a refresher training programme, are being revised and updated to enhance the delivery mechanism. These are designed to ensure standardisation of training throughout Somalia. Essentially, the police training programme involves the reinduction of a disciplined orientation into the Somali police personnel, as well as the enhancement of their capacity for general crime prevention duties and such specialist duties as investigation, criminal intelligence gathering, riot control, community policing, and human rights in law enforcement. UNOSOM Police Division is at present formulating a Baxarishka (quick reaction force) training programme.

37. The UNOSOM police programme is in great part financed by voluntary contributions, in cash and in kind, from Governments. The following cash contributions have been received or pledged so far:

	(Millions of United States dollars)
Denmark	0.8
Japan	9
Netherlands	0.5
Norway	1
Sweden	1.6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.037
United States of America	8
Total	20.637

Contributions in kind have been received from the following Governments:

	(Millions of United States dollars)
Germany	1.5
Italy	4.5
United States of America	37
Total	43
Total cash and in-kind contributions	<u>63.637</u>

38. Complementary to the police programme, UNOSOM's Justice Division has developed five different work programmes: judicial, correctional, juvenile justice, crime prevention and human rights.

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Offenders, and the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

45. As part of UNOSOM's juvenile justice programme, steps have been taken to improve conditions for detained juveniles. The main priority has been to secure their separation from adult prisoners, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules). With the support of United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and NGOs, it is planned to establish a basic educational programme for juvenile prisoners.

46. A Street Children Redemption Educational and Recreation Pilot Project, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO and the World Food Programme (WFP), is being implemented in North Mogadishu. The first

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beneficiaries will be about 100 children, between the ages of 6 and 12 years. They will receive food and about four hours of basic education daily.

47. The United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration has agreed, in principle, to support a project formulated jointly by the Justice Division and the Save the Children Fund (UK) on the therapy of traumatized children in Somalia.

48. In its crime prevention programme, with the support of the European Forum for Urban Safety, in Paris, and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, at Montreal, the Division will formulate projects designed to develop institutional bonds of social control aimed at crime prevention and control. To this end, the Division is recruiting two crime prevention specialists (a social worker and a judge).

49. Through its human rights programme, the Division has investigated incidents of human rights abuses within the Somali Criminal Justice System. The results of the investigations have been discussed with the appropriate units, and mechanisms for avoiding such violations in the future have been jointly developed with such units. The Human Rights Section is currently identifying Somali human rights organizations with which it will cooperate in the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights. Training programmes in human rights education for Somalis are also being developed with the assistance of some subregional and national institutes with specialization in this area, particularly the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, at Syracuse, Italy. Finally, the Section is cooperating closely with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat in the development of its work programme.

VI. DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAMME

50. In the Nairobi Declaration of 24 March 1994, the Somali political faction leaders explicitly expressed their support for the concept of voluntary disarmament. Regrettably, this commitment has not yet been honoured. Voluntary disarmament will be successful only if the Somali parties display the necessary determination to settle their disputes peacefully. In the past few weeks, on the contrary, there has, as reported above, been evidence that major factions are replenishing their weapons stockpiles. In Mogadishu, "technicals" have been spotted at different locations. Reports also indicate that clans are rebuilding defensive positions.

51. I appeal to the parties to implement the disarmament process agreed upon during the Addis Ababa meetings of 1993 and at the Nairobi meeting of March 1994. UNOSOM II is prepared to assist them in implementing their commitments. The UNOSOM force, which is already overstretched, would act as an honest broker in collecting surrendered weapons and safeguarding them for the Somali national Government. The selection of locations for the cantonment of weapons will have to be developed in concert with the Somali authorities.

52. In the north-west region, through the recently created National Demobilization Commission, an interim emergency programme for disarmament and

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demobilization was launched in February 1994. The programme, which was developed in conjunction with an advisory team established with the cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focuses on two broad areas: (a) support for immediate disarmament in Hargeisa and the anticipated spread of disarmament to other areas and (b) the commencement of an interim three-month support programme for demobilisation and reintegration.

VII. DEMINING PROGRAMME

83. UNOSOM demining policy is based on the principle of using Somali deminers only. Recent experience shows that expatriate demining firms are not necessarily acceptable to local political authorities and a disproportionate amount of the fees is used to cover the security risks faced by the expatriates. Owing to the employment of Somali deminers, many of whom know where the mines are located and who enjoy the support of the local councils or authorities, larger areas have become more accessible for demining. It is to be noted that, before any demining project is supported, the local demining NGO has to satisfy UNOSOM with documentary evidence that the local authorities have agreed that the project can be executed effectively and in reasonable safety within their community. UNOSOM also carries out the field survey of the project to ensure its viability. Periodic inspections are carried out during project implementation to ensure satisfactory completion. To increase the safety of Somali deminers, a mine clearance training facility is planned. This will be staffed by expatriate instructors, and located in North Mogadishu, with the ability to deploy instructor teams to any area in Somalia.

84. From January 1994 to date, UNOSOM has engaged six demining groups, of which three have completed their jobs, and 18 more are in the pipeline. In the last three months, the following ordnance has been destroyed:

Anti-tank mines	3 210
Anti-personnel mines	1 116
Unexploded ordnance	8 658

An additional 500 anti-tank mines have been removed. Seventy-one square kilometres of grazing/pastoral land and 318.8 kilometres of roadway have been cleared of mines.

85. With the restructuring and increased staffing of the Division, UNOSOM intends to accelerate the implementation of the demining programme. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNRSC have jointly implemented a mine awareness programme in the north-west and in the Galkayo area using posters, books and through group discussions in the communities.

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VIII. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

56. In spite of the significant progress made in 1993, the emergency situation continues and the welfare of large numbers of Somalis remains at risk. A major priority for 1994 is the provision of relief assistance to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The Division for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in UNOSOM has continued to coordinate the provision of assistance to meet relief needs, resettle refugees and internally displaced persons and to contain the prevailing cholera epidemic throughout the country. However, security problems still plague relief efforts in a number of areas, affecting both the safety of humanitarian personnel and the regularity and efficiency of delivery of assistance.

A. The continuing emergency

57. Given the volatile situation in the country, humanitarian agencies operating in Somalia have been focusing their attention on the various scenarios that affect humanitarian activities. One major concern has been the increase in inter-tribe conflicts and banditry and the resulting interruptions in the provision of relief assistance. Other contingency scenarios identified include food and water shortages, human and livestock epidemics and floods. The first step taken by the Division for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was to form the Contingency Operations Group comprising representatives of United Nations organisations, the NGO Consortium and the UNOSOM force command. The Group meets regularly to consider changing emergency scenarios and needs and to put into place concerted response mechanisms. Some of the specific issues with which the Group has been dealing include developing early warning arrangements; ensuring availability of contingency stocks; identification of key facilities, installations and routes; and evacuation planning.

58. Somalia is slowly recovering from an extended period of widespread famine and dramatic reductions in food production. While the overall food supply situation has improved, poor rains during the short agricultural season have resulted in food shortages in some areas. The development of forward indicators of vulnerability has been one of the most important steps taken within the emergency contingency planning mechanism. The Food Security and Crop Assessment Task Force, chaired by WFP, is currently providing data and information on crop situations and food balances. United Nations organisations, particularly FAO and WFP, and NGOs are collaborating in field monitoring and surveillance through field missions which are dispatched to assess the food supply and condition of crops produced locally. Concerted early action made it possible, for example, to detect the partial crop failure in the Bay region and to take prompt remedial action by providing special food-for-work programmes. There is a projected shortfall in domestic food production in 1994 and arrangements are being made to ensure an adequate food supply for the population.

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D. Impact of security problems

63. The humanitarian organizations have been working closely with the UNOSOM force command better to coordinate international humanitarian efforts, plans and strategies. The main objective for the remainder of 1994 is to ensure that whenever feasible the deployment of UNOSOM troops and the strengthening of the Somali police complement the implementation of humanitarian activities. The Humanitarian Division has been working with force command to establish standard operating procedures and to improve the support provided to humanitarian programmes and personnel.

64. In spite of concerted efforts by UNOSOM and humanitarian agencies working in Somalia to render assistance to needy sectors and vulnerable groups, humanitarian activities continue to face difficult security constraints. Increased banditry and inter-tribe and inter-factional fighting, together with attacks directed at humanitarian agencies and their staff, have forced a number of United Nations organizations and NGOs to suspend their assistance programmes and reduce or withdraw their staff. Following the recent killing of one of its staff, and because of the continued insecurity, UNHCR was forced to evacuate its staff from Afmadow and to reduce its presence in Kismayo. WFP closed its operations in Kismayo as a result of persistent intimidation of its personnel. WFP had withdrawn from Belet Weyne earlier. A number of international NGOs have been obliged to take similar steps.

E. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

65. As a follow-up to the Addis Ababa declaration, the first meetings of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body and its Standing Committee were held at Nairobi on 1 and 2 February 1994. One of the major steps taken was the adoption of a plan of action for the first semester of 1994 on assistance for rehabilitation activities. The key elements of the plan include safety and security criteria for donors to assist in reconstruction schemes; the need for the establishment of appropriate Somali institutions in the regions; and the desirability of involving Somalis in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation programmes. To date, multi-donor missions have visited Nugal and Bakool regions to hold discussions with local authorities responsible for development activities.

66. Bearing in mind the long-term nature of reconstruction and development activities, I have approved the transfer of the United Nations Development Office from UNOSOM to UNDP, with effect from 1 May 1994. While it will be operated as a project by UNDP, the Development Office will function as an integral component of United Nations activities in Somalia. In that context, it will cooperate closely with UNOSOM and United Nations organizations operating in Somalia. The Development Office will be expected to provide institutional support and policy analysis to a future administration as an integral part of its functions.

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IX. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

67. Since the withdrawal of United States Forces at the end of March 1994, logistic support for UNOSOM has been provided by a United States civilian contractor, Brown and Root Services Corporation, whose services were recommended and approved by the Headquarters Committee on Contracts as a sole source in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules until 1 October 1994, pending the effective bidding of the requirement. An Expression of Interest has been requested and several firms have responded positively. A Logistics Control Centre, staffed by 12 United States Government-loaned personnel, was established to monitor UNOSOM logistics operations and the support provided by the contractor.

68. While the overall staffing situation of UNOSOM has improved over the last six months (146 international Professional and 353 General and Field Service staff as at mid-April 1994), there still remains a large number of vacancies for which recruitment has proved to be difficult.

X. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

69. In the event the Security Council approves the extension of the mandate as recommended in paragraph 77 below, the related financial implications, based on my report to the General Assembly (A/48/850 and Corr.1), are estimated at \$464.7 million for a six-month period and are indicated in annex II to the present report. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that the cost relating thereto should be considered as an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

XI. OBSERVATIONS

70. The Nairobi declaration of 24 March 1994 has brought the United Nations Operation in Somalia to a defining moment in its complex and stormy history. The issue that now confronts the Security Council is the extension of the UNOSOM II mandate, taking into account the Council's objective, set out in resolution 897 (1994), that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995. Renewal would signify the Member States' determination to fulfil the United Nations vision of assisting Somalia towards political reconciliation, national reconstruction and peace. Deciding to phase out the Somalia operation would signify abandonment of that vision and the risk of the country sliding back into the abyss from which it was barely rescued less than two years ago. The choice depends on two main factors, namely, the readiness of the Somali political and community leaders to fulfil their commitments to extricate the country from its present ordeal; and the readiness of troop and financial contributors, in the face of at times wrenching difficulties, to stay the course charted by the Security Council.

71. The present situation, though difficult, is not entirely devoid of hope. On the one hand, there is the unanimous commitment of the Somali parties to pursue the path of reconciliation and to work together to achieve voluntary

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disarmament and a permanent cease-fire. On the other hand, some of the factions have used their military strength to increase the areas under their control in order to enhance their negotiating positions.

72. All the Somali leaders have appealed to UNOSOM to continue supporting their reconciliation and rehabilitation efforts, which in itself is a positive development compared to the past attitudes of certain parties toward UNOSOM. This has enabled my Acting Special Representative over the past few months to pursue a political initiative. The result, so far, has been a resumption of the dialogue, normalization of UNOSOM's relationship with SNA, and the very important declaration adopted by the parties at Nairobi.

73. Unfortunately, for reasons explained elsewhere in this report, there have been considerable delays in implementing that agreement and the preparatory meeting is now scheduled for 30 May 1994, with no date fixed for the National Reconciliation Conference itself. A major effort is now required from the faction leaders if they are to retain the confidence of the international community in the sincerity of the commitments they entered into at Nairobi.

74. Meanwhile, the situation on the ground is a matter of growing concern. The withdrawal of several major UNOSOM contingents in March did not lead to civil war, as had been feared, nor to a resurgence of organized attacks on UNOSOM and on humanitarian agency and NGO personnel. However, there has been a steady deterioration of the security situation. Militia groups are rearming and are again constructing "technical" combat vehicles in anticipation of renewed fighting, particularly since the substantial military advances scored by SNA in the Marka and the Mogadishu airport areas. Moreover, banditry is on the rise, partly as a result of the reduction in UNOSOM's strength.

75. Elsewhere in Somalia, UNOSOM's efforts to help foster reconciliation among various local clans have made some progress. This can be significant as the clans generally have much influence with the Somali political factions. Of considerable significance in this connection are the ongoing reconciliation efforts being mediated by the Imam of Mirab. If successful, these may result in reducing mistrust and hostility between General Aidid, Mr. Mohamed Ali Mahdi and Mr. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, the leaders of the major contending factions in the United Somali Congress.

76. Despite this somewhat negative assessment of the political and security situations, I believe that the Somali people deserve a last chance. But this must be firmly tied to evidence of serious and productive pursuit of the reconciliation process. It must also entail strict observance of the cease-fire and cooperation with UNOSOM in preventing the recurrence of clashes and in resolving local clan and factional conflicts.

77. I accordingly recommend that the Security Council reaffirm its objective, set out in resolution 897 (1994), that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995, and that, to this end, it now extend the UNOSOM II mandate for a period of six months. This extension would be at the present authorized strength of 22,000, and be subject to periodic reviews of the political and military situation and of progress towards reconciliation. The first such review would take place following my submission of a report on the outcome of

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the National Reconciliation Conference, or on 18 July 1994 if the Conference had not taken place by then. Subsequent reviews would be scheduled at the discretion of the Security Council. I have instructed my Acting Special Representative to continue assigning top priority to his efforts for promoting political reconciliation in Somalia.

78. During the six-month period UNOSOM II would also continue to give priority to the speedy build-up of the Somali national police and justice system. This could be synchronized with a corresponding reduction of the UNOSOM military component, preferably beginning in November 1994. Until the Somali police force is in a position to shoulder its responsibilities, it is the considered opinion of the UNOSOM force Commander that the mandated level of 22,000 all ranks needs to be maintained to provide the requisite security. I have instructed my staff to make a major effort to rebuild the force to this level as soon as possible. A premature reduction in troop level would be counter-productive, since it would lead to a curtailment of the area where UNOSOM II can fulfil its mandate. The troop reduction process must at all costs be militarily sound and its execution orderly.

79. These recommendations are based on the assumption that the Somali leaders will prove able and willing to pursue the path to political reconciliation. Should this assumption prove unfounded, I will not hesitate so to report to the Security Council. In that event, I would not rule out recommending that the Council consider the withdrawal of the United Nations force in part or in full. I have accordingly instructed UNOSOM to formulate a comprehensive contingency withdrawal plan which would be ready for implementation should the Security Council so decide. There would probably be no alternative to this course of action, since, in the event of a failure of the political reconciliation process and/or a large-scale resumption of fighting, the continued flow of military and financial support for UNOSOM from Member States would surely diminish or cease altogether.

80. In my last report, I referred to the substantial resources generously made available to save hundreds of thousands of Somali lives. In spite of scarce resources and the proliferation of emergencies in other parts of the world, the international community has demonstrated compassion and patience in continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Somalia. While relief requirements continue, and have recently increased because of the sudden outbreak of cholera, there is heightened concern that resources may not be available to meet those needs. The continuing security problems, in particular the threats and attacks directed at humanitarian agencies, are a growing cause for anxiety. When taken together with the prohibitive costs of delivering assistance for relief and rehabilitation, the circumstances under which humanitarian agencies are forced to operate can only be expected to lead to a reduced level of response. This in turn could leave those who are least able to help themselves in an even more precarious situation, and, worse still, result in a return to the tragic days of the worst phase of the emergency. The grave concern expressed by the donor community about the security situation should be another clear signal to the Somali political leaders to accelerate their efforts, in cooperation with UNOSOM, to achieve a political settlement and maintain peaceful conditions. If these efforts should bear fruit, there is still hope for collective international efforts to succeed in assisting Somalia

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to meet the continuing emergency needs and move towards the rebuilding of the economic and social fabric of their country.

81. In conclusion, I wish first of all to place on record again my deep appreciation for my former Special Representative, Admiral Jonathan Howe; his successor as Acting Special Representative, Ambassador Lansana Kouyate, and the two officers who have served as Force Commanders of UNOSOM II: General Osihi Sir and General Abou Samah Bin Abou Bakar. These officials have demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership in some of the most difficult circumstances. My appreciation further extends to all the soldiers and civilians of all ranks and from many countries, including Somalia, who have devoted themselves to the effort of the United Nations to help the Somali nation in its hour of need. I further wish to convey my appreciation to ICRC, to the NGOs and to the many Governments that have supported UNOSOM in its efforts to carry out the Security Council mandate. Above all, I pay a tribute to the soldiers of UNOSOM, United Nations staff members, Somalis working for UNOSOM, and relief workers who made the supreme sacrifice in furthering the effort of the international community, under United Nations auspices, to bring success to Somalia and restore peace in that country.

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ANNEX I

DECLARATION BY THE LEADERS OF THE SOMALI POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

General principles

1. Following the informal consultations in Nairobi, from 11 to 23 March 1994, the political leaders of Somalia have reached an understanding based on the following principles:

- (a) Inviolability of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Somali Republic;
- (b) Repudiation of any form of violence as a means of resolving conflicts and implementation of cease-fire and voluntary disarmament throughout Somalia;
- (c) Respect for and preservation of fundamental human rights and democratic principles;
- (d) Creation of an atmosphere conducive to brotherly coexistence among all Somalis, using traditional channels, cultural and political means;
- (e) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country to recover from the devastation of the civil war.

2. In specific terms, the leaders have agreed to implement the following:

- (a) To restore peace throughout Somalia, giving priority wherever conflicts exist;
- (b) To hold a meeting of the signatory factions of the Addis Ababa peace agreement and the Somali National Movement (SNM) on 18 April 1994 in Mogadishu to set up rules and procedures of voting and criteria of participation in the National Reconciliation Conference. The meeting will also discuss the ways and the modalities to establish the National Legislative Assembly, which will be formed after the formation of the National Government;
- (c) In order to restore the sovereignty of the Somali State, a National Reconciliation Conference should be convened on 15 May 1994 to elect a President and Vice-Presidents (the number to be determined) and to appoint a Prime Minister;
- (d) To complete and review the formation of local authorities, where needed, and establish them, where necessary, as a basis for regional autonomy and respect for community rights;
- (e) To urge SNM to attend the above and all national reconciliation conferences, meetings and consultations;
- (f) To establish an independent judiciary.

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Appeal to the international community

The Somali leaders wish to express their gratitude to the international community, particularly the United Nations, aid donor countries and countries of the region, for their valuable assistance and to request the continuation of these efforts until Somalia stands on its own feet.

Signed this 24th day of March 1994 on behalf of the Group of 12 and the Somali National Alliance:

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED
Group of 12

(Signed) Mohamed Farah Hassan AIDID
(SMA)

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ANNEX II

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA II (UNOSOM)

Summary cost estimate for a six-month period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

1. Military personnel costs	198 940
2. Civilian personnel costs	61 680
3. Premises/accommodation	7 790
4. Infrastructure repairs	7 600
5. Transport operations	11 520
6. Air operations	79 620
7. Naval operations	-
8. Communications	5 200
9. Other equipment	7 460
10. Supplies and services	38 850
11. Elections-related supplies and services	-
12. Public information programmes	2 300
13. Training programmes	5 600
14. Mine-clearing programmes	4 950
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	15 400
16. Air and surface freight	5 320
17. Integrated Management Information System	250
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	4 560
19. Staff assessment	<u>4 660</u>
Total	<u>484 700</u>

B. Cholera outbreak

59. In early February, Somalia was faced with a health emergency resulting from an outbreak of cholera. A Cholera Task Force was formed, under the auspices of

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It would not be over before the end of June 1994. It should be noted that humanitarian agencies are experiencing shortfalls in resources as a consequence of having to divert funds from their other programmes to combat the cholera epidemic.

C. Resettlement

61. There are still hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries who are willing to return to Somalia with assistance. The facilitation of the safe return of Somali refugees is one of the priority concerns of the United Nations. During 1993 and the first three months of 1994, some 88,000 Somalis were voluntarily repatriated from Kenya to the Gedo region. During the course of 1994, it is anticipated that another 70,000 persons will require transport facilities for resettlement - mainly to the Lower Juba region and along the Somali coastline. However, security problems and shortfalls in resources have slowed the repatriation programme, forcing UNHCR to issue an urgent appeal for additional funds without which it would not be in a position to continue the programme.

62. To date, the Humanitarian Division in UNOSOM has assisted in resettling 30,770 internally displaced persons. It is estimated that there are still over 600,000 such persons throughout Somalia. Resettlement operations will continue to rely on the relatively limited resources and personnel of international NGOs and United Nations organizations that provide food and settlement kits and also basic social services in the communities receiving the displaced persons. UNOSOM provides transport and security. It should be noted that transport is the most costly aspect in resettlement operations. Assisting Somali families to return to their homes will remain a priority. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) will be fielding an assessment mission at the end of May, at the request of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, to make it possible to develop a comprehensive programme of assistance for resettling internally displaced persons.

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

**XAFISKA GUDDOOMIYAHA
(CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE)**



**SOMALI NATIONAL
ALLIANCE**

Ref: _____

Date FEB. 23, 1994

S. N. A.

**PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY
MOHAMED FARAH AIDID CHAIRMAN OF SNA
AT NAIROBI KENYA HOTEL**

GOOD MORNING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

In response to your repeated inquiries, we have decided to meet with you this morning and answer your questions. But let me first share with you our thoughts on a couple of issues.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE IN SOMALIA

We are surprised about the hysteria being drummed up in the media and in some other quarters that the withdrawal of the US troops will somehow trigger off sudden explosions of fighting among Somali factions. One wonders if these doom-sayers have ever stopped to think as what the US troops have been doing in Somalia since their arrival, or in what part of the country they have been deployed, or whether they have ever separated warring factions in Somalia. One also wonders whether these same people are aware that the city of Galkayo, in which UNSOM troops were never deployed, is very peaceful whereas Kismayo, in which UNSOM forces have been operating since January of last year, is in turmoil.

The peace and harmony now prevailing in Galkayo, which had been a zone of intense conflict by rival clans and factions, came as the direct result of agreements carefully worked out by the political leaders and clan elders concerned without the interference or the support of UNSOM.

Kismayo is on fire despite a "Peace Conference" last year orchestrated, choreographed, staged, conducted and starred by UNSOM, which prevented us then from applying the Galkayo Peace Process to the area.

2
4 0360

It is quite clear to us from these examples that the departure of the foreign troops will have salutary rather than adverse effects on the search for peace and negotiated political settlement in Somalia, and prospect for peace in Somalia is now much better than it was last year.

THE STATE OF THE INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

The press and others have been wondering aloud about the slow pace of the consultation process which kept me here longer than anticipated. We realize that the press prefers dramatic conclusion of disputes or open political meetings to secrecy and drawn out negotiations. But any serious observer of the Somali scene would readily agree that there is no substitute for building a solid foundation for peace and political settlement, which is precisely what we have been doing since last month. The time consuming consultations in which we have been engaged are designed in part to dispel the suspicions naturally stemming from the prolonged conflict and lack of opportunity for political leaders to have informal personal contacts for so many years.

But this investment in time and effort is paying off handsomely. As a result of the consultations, there is now better understanding among leaders with whom we discussed and general consensus for resolving the crisis peacefully is developing and will bear fruits in the very near future.

A MESSAGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Prior to and during the massive intervention in Somalia, we advised and warned the UN against using the foreign troops as an occupation force, against usurping the authority and functions of the Somali political leaders and against treating Somalia as if it were under UN Trusteeship. This counsel and warning was totally ignored with disastrous consequences for Somalia and the UN.

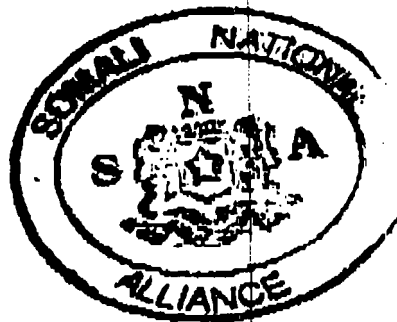
But because of the intervention of the Security Council, Aid Donor countries and others the disastrous policy which had been pursued by UNSOM has now been reversed and the Somali people, through their political leaders, can determine their own destiny without interference from UNSOM. We are grateful to all nations, organisations and individuals who contributed to the attainment of the reversal of the discredited policy.

We are not adverse to the UNSOM troops protecting humanitarian aid as prescribed by the Security Council Resolution 897. But there must be humanitarian aid to protect. Last year there were over 30,000 troops in the country and yet the greater part of Somalia has not seen any aid whatsoever including areas where serious drought has affected and people are dying to this day of starvation. In the same period that thousands of Somali citizens have been suffering from lack of food, water and medical care, UNSOM has spent billions of dollars on military operations in Somalia.

We expect that this malpractice has gone with the discredited policy of the past and that from now on the number of UN troops and the manner of their deployment will be commensurate with the amount of the type of aid available for distribution in the country. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Somali political leaders and the representatives of the international community to establish mechanisms by which to verify and supervise the flow of aid and activities of the troops.

We are aware of the concern by the donor countries about the security situation in the country and the level of the cost of the aid programs. We wish to assure the donor countries, aid workers and all concerned that we will do everything possible to improve the situation. We hope that the donor nations would continue to assist Somalia overcome its current difficulties.

Now your questions, please.



TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: BHUTTO, BENAZIR

DOC DATE: 18 JAN 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PAKISTAN
PEACEKEEPING

SOMALIA
HS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM PM BHUTTO OF PAKISTAN RE TROOPS IN SOMALIA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE

DUE DATE: 10 MAR 94 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: LAIPSON

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

LAIPSON

FOR CONCURRENCE

BEERS
CLARKE
DESHAZER
RICE

FOR INFO

BAKER JANE
GRAY
INDYK
ITOH
KENNEY
SATTERFIELD
SODERBERG
STATE
VAN ERON

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

By VDE NARA, Date 01/11/17
2012-06-593

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJEB

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 15, 1994

1762

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. William Itoh
Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

SUBJECT:

Alerting NSCS on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to President Clinton
from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto
which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Resources
Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on February 15, 1994
A copy has been assigned to the appropriate bureau for action.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. H. H. for".

Chief, S/S-IRM/RMD
Information Resources Management Section
Records Management Division
Executive Secretariat
647-2991

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



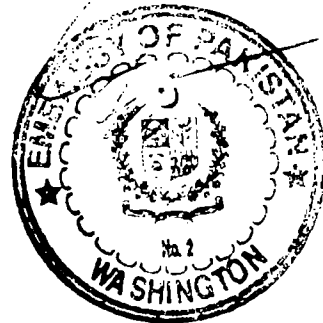
EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
2315 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

No.Po1.1/12/94

February 9, 1994.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honour to enclose herewith an envelope carrying the reply from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the President Clinton's letter dated 19 December 1993 addressed to her (photocopy of the letter also attached) with the request that it may be forwarded to its highest destination.

The Embassy of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.



The Department of State
of the United States,
Room No.5247, Main building,
22nd & C Streets.
Washington D.C.20520.-

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. letter	Translation of letter from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to President Clinton (2 pages)	01/18/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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~~SECRET~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9420052
RECEIVED: 12 JAN 94 18

TO: AGENCIES

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 15 JAN 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA
SOC

DC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR 12 JAN DC MTG ON SOMALIA

ACTION: SODERBERG SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DUE DATE: 15 JAN 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: DARRAGH

LOGREF:

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BEERS
CICIO
CLARKE
DARBY
DARRAGH
KRECZKO
NSC CHRON
RICE
SODERBERG
WARD
WRIGHT

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

By VDE NARA, Date 2/1/17

2012-0659-F

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

KA

DATE

1/17

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 2 OF 2

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

Initials: KDE Date: 01/11/94

2012-0659-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9420052
DATE 15 JAN 94

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR 12 JAN DC MTG ON SOMALIA
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:	DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE
MR. LEON FUERTH OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT VIA LARRY BRANSCUM ROOM 290, OEOb WASHINGTON, DC 20506	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>1</u>
MR. MARC GROSSMAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE ROOM 7224, MAIN STATE 2201 C STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20520	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>1</u>
COL ROBERT P. MCALEER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ROOM 3E880 PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
MR. JOHN A. LAUDER CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ROOM 7E12, HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, DC 20505	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
COL. T. R. PATRICK JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ROOM 2E865 PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20318-0001	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
MR. AARON WILLIAMS AGENCY FOR INTL DEVELOPMENT ROOM 5945, NEW STATE 2201 C STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20523	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>1</u>

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT, ROOM 379 OEOb

PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTSInitials: LOE Date: 2/11/172012-0689-FWHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOMPRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~ PAGES 4FROM WILLIAM H. TROTTER 456-6534 West Wing
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)MESSAGE DESCRIPTION SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS OFDC MTG ON SOYALIA NSC LOG # 20052

TO (AGENCY) _____ DELIVER TO _____ DEPT/ROOM NO. _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

STATE _____ EXECUTIVE SECRETARY _____

DOD _____ EXECUTIVE SECRETARY _____

JCS _____ SECRETARY _____

CIA _____ EXECUTIVE SECRETARY _____

AID MR AARON WILLIAMS

REMARKS:

~~SECRET~~

20052

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

January 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR

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

MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

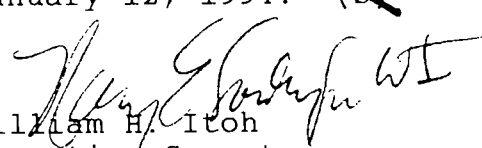
MR. JOHN A. LAUDER
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

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, January 12, 1994. ~~(S)~~


William H. Iton
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A Summary of Conclusions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006
By KDE NARA, Date 01/12/19
200-000-5

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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013, paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	01/12/1994	P1/b(1)
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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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

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]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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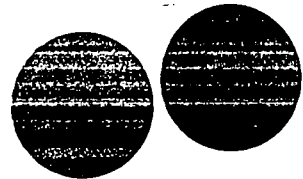
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20052

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

January 12, 1994



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RA*
FROM: SEAN J. DARRAGH *SD*
SUBJECT: Summary of Conclusions from Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia

Attached at Tab A is the Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies Committee meeting on Somalia, January 12, 1994, at 2:30 p.m.

Concurrences by: R. Rand Beers, Susan Rice, Jennifer Ward

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to forward the transmittal memo at Tab I to his counterparts.

Approve *SK* Disapprove _____

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*

2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

URGENT - EYES ONLY



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

International Org. Affairs

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 2/3 Time: 3:50 Pages Transmitted: 3 plus cover

TRANSMITTED TO:

Fax Number: 395-6313

Name:

NSC Dick Clark

Organization:

NSC

Telephone:

395-7310

Description:

Telegram

TRANSMITTED FROM:

Fax Number: (202) 647-6510

Name:

Susan Zelle

Telephone:

(202) 647-9600

COMMENTS:

URGENT -
EYES ONLY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
014. cable	Re: Draft Resolution on Somalia (3 pages)	02/03/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

20183

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 10, 1994

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

By KOE NARA, Date 01/11/10
261-0081-F

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE

FROM: SEAN J. DARRAGH *SD*

SUBJECT: Executive Committee Progress Report to the
Deputies Committee on Somalia

Attached at Tab I is a progress report on Somalia.

Concurrences by: R. Rand Beers, Susan *EB* Rice,
MacArthur DeShazer

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Will Itoh to transmit the attached report to
his agency counterparts.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab I Progress Report on Somalia

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
015. memo	William Itoh to Leon Fuerth, re: Executive Committee Progress Report to the Deputies Committee on Somalia (2 pages)	02/00/1994	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] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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