

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

Staff Office-Individual:

Transnational Threats-Clarke, Richard

Original OA/ID Number:

3827

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
49	4	7	1	v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Re: [Haiti] (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. paper	UNOSOM (7 pages)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. list	Appendix A: Forces Reasonable Committed to UNOSOM II (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002c. list	Appendix B: Forces Considering Participation in UNOSOM II (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002d. table	UNOSOM II Force Matrix (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002e. paper	Equipping the Pakistanis (and others) (2 pages)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
002f. cable	Re: U.S. Support for the Pakistani Forces in UNITAF and UNOSOM II (2 pages)	02/21/1993	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: [Somalia] (4 pages)	01/26/1993	P1/b(1)
004. list	Checklist (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
005a. paper	Strategy for Somalia (4 pages)	10/16/1992	P1/b(1)
005b. timeline	Somali Strategy Timeline (1 page)	10/00/1992	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Richard Clarke to Anthony Lake and Samuel Berger, re: Report of Somalia Core Group of January 23, 1993 (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

RESTRICTION CODES

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	John Ordway to Sandy Berger, re: Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	01/23/1993	P1/b(1)

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Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
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FOLDER TITLE:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1993

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006By KDE NARA, Date 02/22/17
2012-0659-FINFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR DIRECTORS

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 

SUBJECT: Coordinating Among Presidential Review Directives

Among the PRDs currently underway are those which are country or regional-specific and those which are functional or global. Because both types of studies are proceeding simultaneously, we need to make a special effort to insure that the two types of reviews are consistent.

Specifically, please coordinate drafts with each other to insure that the country/regional reviews take into account functional issues such as:

- non-proliferation
- democratization
- environment
- population control
- refugees
- narcotics
- terrorism
- peacekeeping.

Similarly, the functional studies should be shared with all regional offices.

COORDINATING SUBGROUP COUNTERTERRORISM

COORDINATING SUBGROUP - COUNTERTERRORISM (CSG-CT)

- **STANDING SUBGROUP OF THE DC**
- **CHAired BY THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE PRESIDENT FOR GLOBAL ISSUES
AND MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS**
- **MEMBERSHIP AT THE ASSISTANT
SECRETARY LEVEL**

INTERAGENCY EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAM (EST)

- **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**
- **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**
- **CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**
- **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

EST MISSION: PROVIDE SENIOR EMBASSY OFFICIALS, HOST GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND INCIDENT MANAGERS WITH:

- **GUIDANCE ON U.S. CAPABILITIES**
- **SPECIALIZED INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION**
- **MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE**
- **FLEXIBLE COMMUNICATIONS**
- **CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR U.S. INVOLVEMENT OR INTERVENTION**

COUNTERTERRORISM JOINT TASK FORCE (CTJTF)

- **PLANS, TRAINS AND CONDUCTS TIME-SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST.**
- **COMMANDER, CTJTF CONDUCT MISSIONS UNILATERALLY OR IN SUPPORT OF A UNIFIED COMMANDER**

DECISION MAKING PROCESS

- **MOBILIZATION**
- **CSG authorizes mobilization of the EST**
- **Recommends to OSD/JCS mobilization of the CTJTF**
- **DEPLOYMENT**
- **CSG recommends deployment of the EST and CTJTF to the DC**
- **DC authorizes deployment of the EST, recommends CTJTF deployment to the SECDEF**

- **EMPLOYMENT**
- **NCA authorizes employment of U.S. Military Forces**
- **Authority transmitted by the NCA (President-SECDEF) through CJCS**
- **EMERGENCY ACTION AUTHORITY**
- **NCA may approve and authorize the U.S. Tactical Commander, with Chief-of-Mission and Host Government concurrence, to deal with a rapidly deteriorating situation where delays would lead to an unacceptable situation.**
-

- **INCIDENT SITE CONTROL**
- **Decided jointly by the Chief-of-Mission, Host Government and U.S. Tactical Commander**
- **NCA execution order received**
- **EMERGENCY ABORT**
- **Chief-of-Mission forwards Host Nation request with his recommendation to the U.S. Tactical Commander**
- **If time or communications preclude NCA concurrence, the U.S. Tactical Commander will evaluate and decide. Decision will be communicated to all concerned.**

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001, paper	Re: [Haiti] (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

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National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

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2012-0659-F
ke4218

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002b. list	Appendix A: Forces Reasonable Committed to UNOSOM II (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)
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National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

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002c. list	Appendix B: Forces Considering Participation in UNOSOM II (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)

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National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

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002d. table	UNOSOM II Force Matrix (1 page)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)

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002e. paper	Equipping the Pakistanis (and others) (2 pages)	03/04/1993	P1/b(1)

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Feb. 16, 1993

PAKISTAN/UNITAF

- Q: If Pakistan were made part of UNITAF, could the UN be billed for the furnishing of goods and services directly to Pakistan under the current US-UN 607 Agreement and the UN Fund?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What agreements must be negotiated in order to authorize the furnishing of the goods and services directly to Pakistan if we want to do so under the existing UN 607 Agreement?
- A: -- From a strictly legal standpoint, no agreement has to be negotiated at this time. DOD will be billing the UN for goods and services furnished to other countries since early December even in the absence of bilateral agreements.
- We are, however, negotiating bilateral agreements through military channels with the eligible UNITAF countries in order to obtain good procedures, appropriate end use assurances, etc. These are sound housekeeping agreements, but do not appear to be required by law.
- We should negotiate such an agreement with Pakistan also if we provide support to them under UNITAF, but it does not have to be negotiated in advance.
- Q: Is a 614 waiver required to furnish goods and services to Pakistan under the UN 607 Agreement?
- A: A waiver is not required if we furnish traditional services (e.g., logistics, transportation) and non-Munitions List items (e.g., food, water, petrol). A waiver would be needed if we wanted to provide Munitions List articles (guns, bullets) or technical data under the ITAR.
- Q: What has to be done to get things moving to authorize support to Pakistan as part of UNITAF and pursuant to the current 607 Agreement?
- A: A cable from Washington that has been properly cleared. If the cable directs USCINCCENT to furnish goods and services to Pakistan as part of UNITAF and if no Munitions List articles/technical data are involved, it could go out as soon as the policy clearances are obtained.
- Q: Are there any monetary limits on reimbursable support that can be provided under the 607 Agreement?
- A: The Agreement and accompanying guidelines preserve at least 85% of Fund proceeds for reimbursement to DOD (approximately \$86 million based on donations to date). We do not know how much of this limit has been exhausted by DOD's provision of support to date.

SELPM 3352

APPENDIX B

DRAFT

February 25, 1993

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOMALIA OPERATION
Peacekeeping/Peace Enforcement
(\$ in millions)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Remaining FY 1993 Req'mnt'</u>	<u>FY 1994 Req'mnt</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding Source/Availability</u>
<u>UN Operation in Somalia I</u> (UNOSOM I) (U.S. assessed payment)	\$ 11	\$0	Estimated U.S. 31 percent assessment of actual UN expenses for Somalia from 5/92 to 3/93. Decreased from original estimate of \$33 million because UNOSOM I was never fully deployed.	State/Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. Enacted in FY 1993 CIPA appropriation.
<u>UN Operation in Somalia</u> <u>II</u> (UNOSOM II) (U.S. assessed payment)	110	223 279	Estimated U.S. 31 percent assessment. <u>FY 1993</u> assumes 20,000 UN troops for six months (4/93- 9/93). Assumes any additional UN costs for non-military assistance/relief would be funded from humanitarian accounts. <u>FY 1994</u> estimate assumes 20,000 UN troops for first six months with a drawdown to 10,000 for the second six months. Assumes additional non-military assistance would be funded from humanitarian accounts.	State/Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. <u>FY 1993</u> - \$22 million enacted in CIPA appropriation. <u>FY 1994</u> - \$159 million included in the CIPA budget request for Somalia. Another \$175 million is budgeted for contingency requirements which could be used to cover additional need.

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<u>Activity</u>	<u>Remaining FY 1993 Req'ment¹</u>	<u>FY 1994 Req'ment</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding Source/Availability</u>
<u>U.S. Troop Contribution to UNOSOM II²</u>	86	106	<u>FY 1993</u> assumes 4,000 U.S. troops deployed for five months (May-Sept '93) at a cost of \$14 million per month and includes transport cost of \$15 million. <u>FY 1994</u> assumes 3,000 U.S. troops deployed for three months (Oct-Dec '93) at a cost of \$11.5 million per month with \$6 million in transport costs. Assumes troop strength is reduced to 1,400 by January 1994 at a cost of \$6 million per month for nine months (Jan-Sept '94) with \$12 million for transportation.	<u>FY 1993</u> use existing Defense authorities including the up to \$100 million authorized in Section 9150 of the FY 1993 Defense Authorization Bill for peacekeeping related activities. (See attachment for other Defense authorities.) <u>FY 1994</u> fund from newly proposed Defense budget account Peacekeeping, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Activities. Actual budget level unknown at this time but estimated at \$460 million with \$280 million designated for Somalia.
 TOTAL, Peacekeeping	 \$207	 \$307 ² 329		

¹ Remaining (March-September) FY 1993 requirement.

² Defense costs related to Operation Restore Hope and the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), currently estimated at \$583 million, are planned to be covered by internal DOD reprogrammings.

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February 25, 1993

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOMALIA OPERATION
Humanitarian Assistance
(\$ in millions)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Remaining FY 1993 Req'mnt</u>	<u>FY 1994 Req'mnt</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding Source/Availability</u>
Food Aid	\$0	\$ 67	Direct food aid (i.e., agricultural commodities and ancillary costs of transport) and market intervention (e.g., monetization).	USDA/State/AID/P.L. 480 Title II of the Foreign Assistance Act and Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949. <u>FY 1993</u> U.S. has provided \$103 million in food aid (approx. 237 thousand metric tons of food) from these sources. <u>FY 1994</u> budget request assumes \$67 million in food aid for Somalia.
Disaster Relief	20	20	Disaster and relief assistance; assumes no resumption of airlifts. Includes a small number of rehabilitation projects.	AID/African Disaster Assistance, (ADA) International Disaster Assistance (IDA) or other, i.e., AID borrowing authorities. <u>FY 1993</u> U.S. has already provided \$30 million in disaster relief. The additional \$20 million will be funded from the Africa Disaster Assistance and International Disaster Assistance accounts. <u>FY 1994</u> \$20 million for Somalia included in ADA budget request.

Disaster assistance

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<u>Activity</u>	<u>Remaining FY 1993 Req'mnt¹</u>	<u>FY 1994 Req'mnt</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding Source/Availability</u>
Refugee Assistance	5	25	Provides the projected U.S. share of the budgets of international organizations (e.g., UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross) caring for Somali refugees and displaced persons. Assumes 85 percent repatriation of Kenya-based refugees back to Somalia.	State/Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and Emergency Refugee Migration Assistance (ERMA) accounts. FY 1993 have contributed \$21 million from the MRA account and plan to contribute another \$5 million. FY 1994 budget request assumes \$25 million in the MRA to support programs for Somali refugees. In addition, there is presently a balance of \$55 million and a projected FY 1994 request of \$49.2 million in the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) fund.
TOTAL, Humanitarian Relief	\$ 25	\$112		
Rehabilitation	12	25	Funds limited rehabilitation and recovery projects (e.g., road construction). Assumes rehabilitation projects will expand and other donor countries will make significant contributions to this effort.	AID/Development Fund for Africa has budgeted FY 1993 resources to cover this requirement, and includes additional funding in the FY 1994 budget request.

¹ Remaining (March-September) FY 1993 requirement.

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Attachment
February 25, 1992

Additional Potential Funding Sources for Humanitarian and Peacekeeping Assistance
(\$ in millions)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>DOD Sources of Humanitarian Assistance:</u>	<u>104.9</u>	(DOD estimates as of 12/3/92.)
<u>Disaster Assistance</u>	(21.5)	<u>Sources:</u> FY 92 DOD Appropriation Sec. 8105A allows DOD to use \$25 million for unanticipated costs of DOD disaster relief activities. \$3.5 million used to date was for Somalia.
<u>Disaster Assistance</u>	(50.0)	<u>Sources:</u> FY 93 DOD Appropriation makes funds available under the "Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies" heading for DOD global disaster relief activities. The full \$50 million remains available.
<u>Contingencies</u>	(18.4)	<u>Sources:</u> FY 93 DOD Appropriation allows DOD to support global contingencies/emergencies with \$25 million from the CINC initiatives account. Not known whether \$6.6 million used to date was for Somalia.

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>Humanitarian Assistance</u>	(15.0)	<u>Sources:</u> FY 93 DOD Appropriation and FY 93 National Defense Authorization Act, Sec. 304 make \$28 million available for DOD humanitarian assistance efforts. \$13 million has been used to date for global relief activities, including Somalia. DOD says remainder needed for other relief operations (e.g., Bosnia).
<u>Other State/AID Authorities Sources of Assistance:</u>	<u>140.0</u>	(There may be other claims on the resources listed below.)
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	(25.0)	<u>Sources:</u> Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) Sec. 451 allows the President to use up to \$25 million in already enacted appropriations under the FAA for "unanticipated contingencies." Full \$25 million available.
<u>Disaster Relief and Refugee Assistance</u>	(75.0)	<u>Sources:</u> FAA Sec. 506(a)(2) permits the President to draw down up to \$75 million worth of DOD goods and services for disaster relief and refugee assistance. Full \$75 million available.
<u>UN Peacekeeping</u>	(40.0)	<u>Sources:</u> FAA Sec. 552(c) allows transfer of \$15 million in cash from other FAA accounts and \$25 million in kind from any USG agency for peacekeeping. Full \$40 million available.
TOTAL, Potential Funding	244.9	

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. cable	Re: [Somalia] (4 pages)	01/26/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

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]
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004. list	Checklist (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

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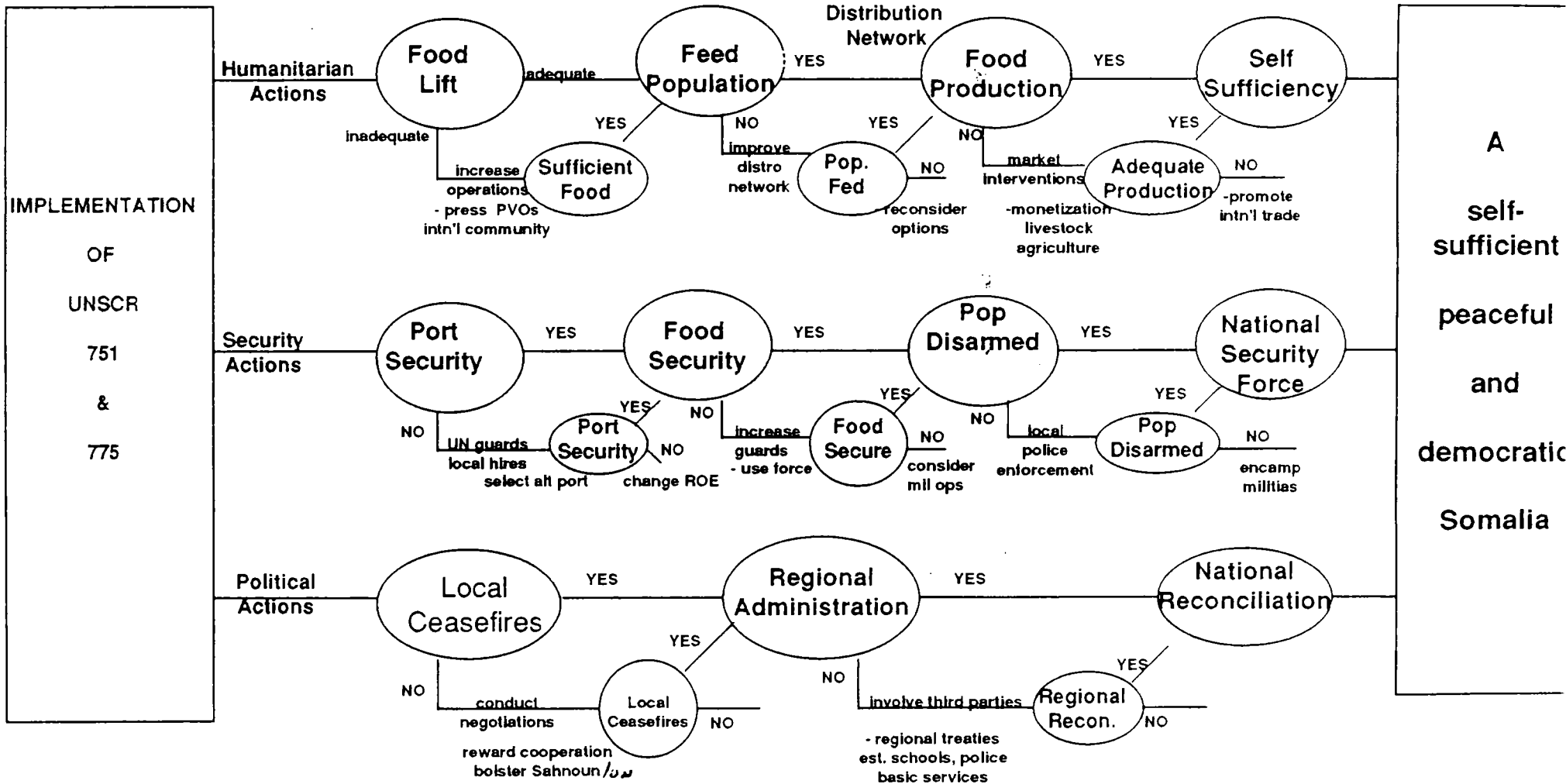
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Somali Strategy

Decision Points / Follow On Actions



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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. paper	Strategy for Somalia (4 pages)	10/16/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. timeline	Somali Strategy Timeline (1 page)	10/00/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

RESTRICTION CODES

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January 24, 1993

TO: PM - Mr. Gallucci/Mr. Beers
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AF/E - Mr. Cheshes
TF - Amb. Grove
T - Mr. Schmidt
P - Mr. Goldwyn
H - Mr. Bradtke
D/P&R - Ms. Richard
S/S-S - Mr. Jones
PM/ISO - Col. Piazza

FROM: L/PM - Ed Cummings *EL*

SUBJECT: Somalia Funding

Attached FYI is an informal paper prepared by this office and cleared by the DoD General Counsel's office and JCS Legal Adviser. It outlines the funding implications of some of the UN options under consideration, including the implications for Pakistan. Also attached is a one-page summary of this funding paper.

Attachments:

As stated

SELPM #3283
647-7838

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Summary: Somalia Funding

- o There are legal consequences if "UNOSOM II" is authorized by a new UNSC resolution to perform "Chapter VII" functions (e.g., peace-enforcement involving the use of armed force).
- o UNOSOM II as a Chapter VI function:
 - Traditional UN "peacekeeping" activities under Chapter VI qualify for support under the UN Participation Act (UNPA). The UNPA authorizes noncombatant "details" of not more than 1000 Armed Forces personnel. However, the USG may provide services (e.g., logistics, and airlift) by non-detailed personnel.
- o UNOSOM II as a Chapter VII function:
 - The UNPA may not be used to support Chapter VII activities, although segregated Chapter VI functions can still be supported. (UNITAF is a Chapter VII function and thus does not receive UNPA support.)
- o Pakistani involvement in a Chapter VI or Chapter VII UNOSOM II:
 - Under the UNPA's "notwithstanding" authority, we can clearly continue to provide support to Pakistani troops in a Chapter VI UN force notwithstanding the Pressler Amendment.
 - The US could also sell to the UN for Pakistan's use certain services (including transportation) and non-Munitions List articles under section 607 of the FAA without a Pressler waiver. (Pressler only bars USG assistance and USG transfers of military equipment.)
 - U.S. military aid could be provided to Pakistan's forces by invoking special FAA authorities which enable us to provide military aid in compelling circumstances "notwithstanding" applicable foreign aid restrictions.
 - Alternatively, military aid could be provided to the UN for a UN-controlled UNOSOM II force, even including Pakistani units, without violating the Pressler Amendment, on the theory that this would constitute assistance to the UN, not Pakistan. Congressional consultations are advisable.
- o Whether authorized under Chapter VI or Chapter VII, the new force would be funded by the UN through a peacekeeping assessment. The USG pays for its portion out of the CIPA account; we expect that a supplemental appropriation will be needed.

1/22/93 SELPM 3242 (Doc. 2)

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Jan. 15, 1993

Somalia: Chapters VI and VII
and Funding Implications

- o A new Security Council Resolution on Somalia is under consideration. In view of the consideration being given to authorizing or characterizing "UNOSOM II" as a "Chapter VII" force, certain important legal and funding implications should be taken into account.
- o Implications of making UNOSOM II a Chapter VI function:
 - "Chapter VI" generally describes traditional UN "peacekeeping" activities, such as the current UNOSOM contingent. These activities are directed towards the peaceful resolution of disputes between states and usually but not always are conducted with the consent of the states or parties concerned. Such activities qualify for support under the UN Participation Act (UNPA).
 - Our ability to "detail" Armed Forces personnel to PK operations under the authority of the UNPA is limited to 1000.
 - The limits on detailed personnel do not apply to the provision of services by the USG (e.g., logistics, airlift, and communications units) where DOD personnel are not detailed to the UN but are deployed under U.S. command in support of the UN mission.
 - For example, Joint Task Force (JTF) Provide Relief personnel conducting airlift operations in Somalia were not counted as detailed personnel for UNPA purposes. Similarly, the kinds of units we envision providing support to UNOSOM II operations could be placed under JTF Provide Relief.
 - Section 628 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) provides another option for detailing personnel to UNOSOM II in appropriate instances.

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- If the President determines it to be consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes of the FAA, the head of any USG agency is authorized to "detail, assign, or otherwise make available" personnel to any international organization to serve with or "to render any technical, scientific, or professional advice or service to" such organization.
 - Combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units would appear to fall within this rubric. This authority does not contain a numerical limit.
- o Implications of making UNOSOM II a Chapter VII function:
- "Chapter VII" means the use of armed force as may be necessary to enforce resolutions adopted under that Chapter to maintain or restore international peace and security. The UNPA may not be used to support Chapter VII activities. UNITAF is a Chapter VII function (and thus may not receive UNPA support).
 - For domestic purposes, U.S. troop contributions would continue to be authorized under the President's constitutional authorities as Commander in Chief, and funded under routine "O&M" and other related funding authorities.
 - Any UN activity which is deemed to be a "Chapter VII" activity could not be supported under the UNPA. It would be necessary to ensure that any non-Chapter VII activity is properly identified and distinguished so that it could be supported under the UNPA. For example, the UNHCR could be supported.
- o Implications for Pakistan of a Chapter VI UNOSOM II:
- If UNOSOM II is a Chapter VI activity, we can clearly continue to provide support to Pakistan under the UNPA notwithstanding the Pressler Amendment.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

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o Implications for Pakistan of a Chapter VII UNOSOM II:

- If the UN (or another government) pays for Pakistan's expenses, the USG could provide services (including transportation) and non-Munitions List articles under section 607 of the FAA without a Pressler waiver. (Pressler only covers USG assistance and USG transfers of military equipment.) Use of the UN Trust Fund, however, would require the consent of contributing countries or a new Security Council action.
- U.S. military equipment could be transferred, or other U.S. assistance provided, directly to Pakistan's forces, or indirectly through the UN, in three ways.
 - First, we could identify an appropriate foreign assistance authority (e.g., the section 506(a)(1) or section 552(c)(2) drawdown authorities of the FAA) and request that the President invoke section 614 to waive the Pressler Amendment.
 - Second, the President could invoke other authorities with "notwithstanding" clauses (e.g., Presidential drawdowns for international disaster relief under section 506(a)(2), or section 451 to support peacekeeping operations generally).
 - The disadvantage of using these authorities is that each of these authorities is subject to fiscal year limits, and their use here would limit our ability to use them for other purposes later.
 - Third, in the alternative, we could consider providing military equipment or assistance to the UN for a UN-controlled UNOSOM II force, even including Pakistani units, without violating the Pressler Amendment, on the theory that this would constitute assistance to the UN, not Pakistan. Congressional consultations are advisable, however, if this course of action is chosen in light of past Congressional hostility to broad interpretations of Pressler.

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-4-

- o Whether authorized under Chapter VI or Chapter VII, the new force will almost certainly be funded by the UN through a peacekeeping assessment. The USG meets its obligations for such assessments out of the CIPA account, which is woefully underfunded for present obligations, including our \$30 million for UNOSOM I. Consequently, to cover such expenses, we would typically have to obtain a supplemental appropriation (although we expect to obtain substantial credits towards the assessment for our in-kind contributions (support and services) to UNOSOM II). *
- o Implications for the UN Trust Fund:
 - It is possible that funds in the UN Trust Fund established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 794 could be used to offset or pay costs of eligible countries participating in UNOSOM II, although this would require the consent of the contributing countries or a new Security Council action.

* A new DOD \$300 million transfer authority is technically available to fund unexpected and urgent peacekeeping requirements which cannot be met with State's CIPA funds. To invoke the authority, State CIPA funds must be insufficient to cover the U.S. fair share of the peacekeeping costs, the funds must be required to meet unexpected and urgent requirements, and such funds can be used only to the extent the U.S. fair share of such peacekeeping costs exceeds the President's request, and subject to 30 day prior Congressional notification. The money would have to be transferred from other DOD accounts (O & M and working capital), which are subject to many important competing demands (e.g., for funding fixed costs) and restrictions, and could only be used if the peacekeeping need were considered by DOD to be a higher priority and the transfer were approved by OMB. Therefore, as a practical matter, this new authority may not provide a significant new source of financing.

Draft:L/PM:ECummings;CAAllen;CSchwab; L/UNA:BCRashkow
SELPM 3242, X77838

Clearance: L -- MMatheson
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Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance
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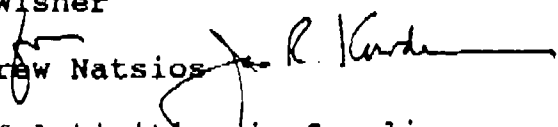
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NOTE: fyi

January 11, 1993

TO: STATE/T: Frank Wisner
FROM: AID/AA/FHA: Andrew Natsios 
SUBJECT: Update on Relief Activities in Somalia

UNITAF operations in Somalia, which began just over four weeks ago, have already had a significant impact on the international relief community's ability to reach the most vulnerable populations. While random violence continues in many parts of Somalia, there is no doubt that the UNITAF troops have dramatically improved the security climate for relief operations and that more relief supplies are getting to those in need.

Below is an update on relief activities by sector - food arrivals and distribution in Mogadishu; food convoys outside of Mogadishu; monetization programs; health and nutritional status of at-risk populations; water programs; and agricultural and livestock activities.

I should note at the outset that it is too early to give in-depth assessments of the impact of UNITAF forces on all these sectors. We expect a fuller picture to emerge over the course of the next few weeks.

Food arrivals and distribution in Mogadishu

Approximately 30,000 MT of relief supplies carried on a total of 9 ships have come into Somalia through the Mogadishu port since the arrival of UNITAF forces. This is a dramatic improvement over pre-UNITAF conditions, when only one or two ships a month might be allowed to dock. Port shipments have been complemented by the DOD airlift out of Mombasa, which flew 3,000 MT of food into the country during the month of December.

Most important, those relief supplies moved in by ship are being moved more rapidly out of the port for distribution in Mogadishu and the rural areas. Within Mogadishu a total of 30 relief convoys have been escorted carrying 3,729 MT of supplies (including 3,459 MT of food, 100 MT of medicines and 170 MT of miscellaneous items). Some food is also moving to the nearby town of Afgoi.

Because of the troop presence, CARE is no longer forced to organize its food distribution programs in the city through the warlords - who took a disproportionate share for themselves. CARE is now in the process of establishing a food distribution system that allows for a streamlined, targeted distribution to reach the truly needy. CARE anticipates the establishment of 35 food distribution centers established by various NGOs and run with the participation of local women's groups who will help to

set parameters for access to the center and actually distribute the food.

Food distributions outside of Mogadishu

The first corridor opened by UNITAF forces was the Mogadishu-Baidoa road. About 1,700 MT of food were escorted to Baidoa and surrounding villages during the month of December. These are the first successful road convoys to Baidoa since October. A convoy carrying about 300 MT of food departs Mogadishu port for Baidoa every 3 days now. Smaller quantities are beginning to flow from Baidoa to Bardera by road.

There are also reports of convoys from Mogadishu south to Merca and Qorioley and north from Mogadishu to Gialalassi (escorted by the Italians). Tonnages moved to date to these areas are in the 100-300 MT range. The Canadians have indicated that they will be prepared to escort food from Mogadishu to Belet Huen on January 14/15.

The PVO community is working hard, with UNITAF support, to move food from the inland hubs out to the surrounding villages. However, in some cases, poor roads and heavy rains are preventing onward movement of food. UNITAF helicopters were used on January 8 to assist CARE in distributing food to five villages outside of Baidoa which were in urgent need.

Near Bardera, food has also been moved by helicopter to villages that are cut off by land mines. CARE recently used helicopters to move 35 bags of wheat to Whelow, 15 kilometers south of Bardera. CARE found villagers there to be in precarious condition, with clearly malnourished children and the small stock of locally available food running out. Three additional villages have been targeted for helicopter drops because mines prevent road convoys to them.

On December 31, CARE moved 450 bags of wheat by road to two villages north of Bardera that had not received a distribution since October 12. UNITAF provided mine clearing and escort.

There are currently no dry ration distributions from Belet Huen into the surrounding villages. ICRC is managing 24 kitchens in the area. PVOs are currently looking at transitioning to a dry ration program. Save the Children/UK will most likely be the implementor.

Monetization

Food distributors are keen to better target dry ration distributions to the truly needy and to use cash-for-work, food-for-work and food monetization programs to reach the rest of the population.

The first ship carrying 350 MT of wheat flour for monetization arrived in Mogadishu on Jan 9. CARE has announced the sale of food in newspapers and on the local radio. The response has been good with 22 tenders received so far. Bidding will close on January 11 and the sale will be conducted on January 14. AID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff are working with UNITAF and CARE to establish the security procedures for handling the money generated from the sales. As relief supplies on the black market become less available, CARE plans to move away from selling such specialized commodities as wheat flour and sugar and concentrate on sale of bulk grains and oil.

CARE still plans to initiate labor-intensive projects through the PVO community once local currency is generated from the monetization programs. In the meantime, AID has already initiated funding for some labor-intensive programs. AID has just approved funding for labor intensive projects in Merca/Qorioley (17,000 workers to be hired through SCF/UK to help with the repair of irrigation canals), Mogadishu (1,000 sweepers and rubbish collectors to be hired through UNDP) and Baidoa (68 persons to work on reconstruction of a district health center and orphanage through the International Medical Corps). We expect more projects of this type to be submitted for funding.

Health and nutritional status

The most significant study on health in Somalia was conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Afgoi and Baidoa in November/December. The CDC study revealed that 70 percent of the under-five displaced population had died between April 1 and November 30, 1992. Death rates were found to be among the highest ever documented in a famine situation.

Anecdotal reports indicate that the death rate in Baidoa during the December period was about 60 persons/day. The rate was similar in Bardera.

Death rates appeared to level off in some areas late in the year for a number of reasons, including population shifts, the fact that many vulnerables had already died, and the fact that the U.S. airlift was providing a more constant source of food for some.

We do not expect to see immediate significant changes in the health and nutritional status of at-risk populations. We expect that the impact of a regular source of food supply, now possible because of UNITAF security, as well as the relief programs complementary to the food distributions, will take another 4-6 weeks to show results.

Water

Contaminated water has been a major killer in Somalia. Insecurity has often prevented the repair of wells as hand pumps were stolen as soon as they were in place. In Bardera, the AID DART team recently airlifted in a water pump to replace a stolen pump (that looters offered to sell back to the relief community at an exorbitant price). The presence of coalition forces should help assure the new pump is not stolen.

AID also recently flew in spare parts for the Mogadishu water system. UNICEF and UNDP are working together to help repair portions of that system, which is now providing water to an estimated 60 percent of the Mogadishu population.

PVOs are submitting additional water proposals now to A.I.D. to cover needs in the south/central areas.

Agriculture and Livestock Activities

Satellite images and field observations indicate that rains, although late in arriving, were abundant in November. (November rains are crucial in determining crop yields from the October-December growing season.)

Sorghum has been planted in the Bay (near Baldoa) and Gedo (near Bardera) regions and maize in the lower Shabelle area. Good rains should mean a fairly good harvest FOR FARMERS WHO WERE ABLE TO PLANT A CROP. Much of the fertile land in the south/central area remains fallow because of displacement of farmers and lack of seed. PVOs estimate that the yield will be somewhere around 15 percent of what is normally produced in the December harvest. A WFP/FAO crop/food assessment is scheduled for late January and should provide a clearer picture of overall agricultural activities in the country.

The relief community is working to distribute more seed for the March/April planting season. Seed replication activities are ongoing in northern Kenya. In addition, a good harvest now will yield additional seeds for the next planting season.

ICRC is still the lead agency in the livestock sector and is focusing on livestock vaccination. Its coverage is quite extensive. For example, in Belet Huen it has vaccinated 140,000 head of cattle of an estimated population of 200,000. Its program also extends into the northeast and northwest.

It is critical that the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) initiate its livestock certification program to allow for more expansive exports of livestock from Somalia. AID's DART team is reviewing FAO's draft proposal now.

Coordination

The UNOSOM Coordination Center in Mogadishu continues to be the primary coordinating body to bring the UN, the PVO community and the US military together. It is staffed primarily by representatives of the AID DART team and the US military. The UN presence at the center is still disappointingly thin.

The Coordination Center is replicated in the field. Inland towns targeted by UNITAF as well as Kismayo all have Coordination Centers staffed by the UN, the US military and the AID DART team. In most towns, the DART member substitutes for a UN staff person.

Representatives of the Coordination Centers meet regularly with local elders and other town leaders, including women's groups. All international relief agencies are being urged to join up with local Somali groups to implement their expanded relief and rehabilitation programs. PVO proposals under review by the DART indicate that the international agencies are in fact now organizing to work more through Somali community groups.

AID is also in the process of providing equipment for the UNOSOM Coordination Center in Mogadishu. We will provide an information system that will include an expanded HF network, six computers built into a Local Area Network (LAN), enhanced satellite communications and a generator. We will also provide staff to install the information system and salaries for local hire employees to provide technical support.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
(OFDA)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 18

January 18, 1993

SOMALIA - Civil Strife

NOTE: Information since last situation report, dated December 17, is underlined.

Area Affected: All of Somalia, neighboring areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

No. Dead: The total death toll is unknown, but the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies estimates that up to 500,000 people may have already died as a result of famine and civil strife. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) estimates that more than 25 percent of Somali children under age 5 have died.

No. Affected: ICRC estimates that 1.5 million people in Somalia face starvation due to the effects of civil strife; as many as three times that number will need some kind of assistance (the total population of Somalia is approx. 6.5 million). Current estimates of refugees are as follows: in Ethiopia - 375,000; in Kenya - over 330,000; in Djibouti - 20,000, (6,000-10,000 are in camps along the southern border); in Yemen - 70,000 (many of whom are ethnic Yemeni-Somalis); in Saudi Arabia - 150,000. There are also hundreds of thousands of people internally displaced within Somalia.

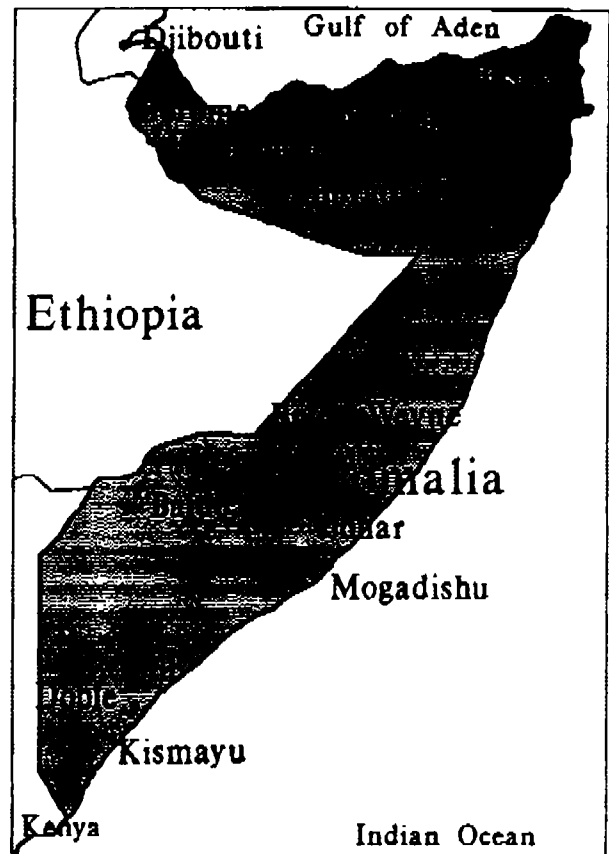
Total U.S. Government Assistance

FY 1991-1993: \$248,670,733

(this figure does not include funds expended to support Operation Restore Hope)

Overview

U.S. led coalition forces under Operation Restore Hope are working to establish a secure environment in eight humanitarian relief zones in southern and central Somalia that have been besieged by insecurity since the eruption of civil war in early 1991. The eight zones include Mogadishu (and nearby Merca), Baidoa, Bardera, Kismayo, Hoddur, Belet Weyne, Gialalassi and Baledoogle. This has allowed food and other relief commodities to flow into previously dangerous ports and relief convoys to travel via land to meet the needs of the vulnerable populations. Coalition forces will also prepare the way for the subsequent U.N. peacekeeping force. Operation Restore Hope is being conducted under U.N. auspices and is in response to sentiment expressed by the United Nations, non-



governmental organizations, U.S. Government representatives and others involved in the relief effort that insecurity in Somalia had rendered relief methods inadequate to meet the needs of the desperate population.

As of Jan. 7, the U.S. had deployed approximately 21,000 military personnel in support of Operation Restore Hope. Coalition forces are made up of troops from Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. (Australia, India, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia and Zimbabwe have deployed advance parties which are currently in country.) Since the deployment of coalition forces, over 3,400 MT of relief food has been transported by

guarded truck convoy from the Mogadishu port to other areas in Mogadishu and over 2,200 MT has been transported by guarded convoy from Mogadishu to Baidoa, Gialalassi, Belet Weyne and Merca/Oorioley. Food is also beginning to flow from Mogadishu through Baidoa to Bardera due to successful demining operations conducted by coalition forces. Additional demining and road repairs that will take place in January and February will allow for the opening of other major southern routes. The opening of the route from Kismayo to Bardera is a high priority as it will allow for food movement from the Kismayo port to inland areas. At the Kismayo port, U.S. Naval officers have undertaken the clearance of sunken ships and underwater debris in the port area. WFP expects the arrival of a relief ship in Kismayo in January.

With the increased security provided through Operation Restore Hope, relief organizations will soon be able to expand their programs into previously inaccessible areas. Current surveys are being conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the lower Shabelle region between Merca and Brava. This is significant as there have been no relief operations in Brava for the past 30 days due to insecurity. Utilizing U.S. military air capacity, relief organizations are also attempting to assess needs in the area between Bardera and Kismayo. Their efforts will be greatly facilitated by the opening of the main road by coalition forces.

There are signs of reconciliation between two of Somalia's reigning warlords, General Aideed and interim president Ali-Mahdi, both representatives of rival Hawiye faction of the United Somali Congress. On Dec. 11, U.S. Special Envoy to Somalia Robert Oakley along with U.N. special representative to Somalia Ismat Kittani played an integral role in negotiating peace talks between the two warlords. The United Nations also sponsored a conference of Somali leaders in Addis Ababa to discuss Somalia reconciliation the first week of January and brokered an agreement for a follow-on national reconciliation conference in March. The factions represented at the January meeting agreed on a ceasefire and agreed to turn over heavy weapons to the multinational forces.

Relief Efforts

On August 28, the U.S. began a military airlift of emergency food supplies into Somalia from Mombasa, Kenya. This airlift was facilitated by Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) dispatched by A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

(OFDA) to coordinate the military airlift with relief organizations in Somalia and to fund relief programs targeted at vulnerable populations in Somalia and Kenya. Since the U.S. Government airlift started on August 21, the Department of Defense (DOD) has transported over 20,000 metric tons (MT) of relief goods into Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Bardera, Gialalassi, Hoddur, Wajit and Mogadishu in Somalia and into Garissa and Wajir in northern Kenya. The establishment of security by coalition forces in these areas has reduced the threat of insecurity that, in the past, plagued the airlift operation and hampered distribution of airlifted supplies. The German, Canadian, Belgian and United Kingdom Air Forces have also contributed aircraft and personnel towards the relief airlift effort. German and U.K. relief aircraft are currently being managed by the U.S. Joint Task Force Provide Relief in Mombasa. OFDA is also funding four civilian aircraft transporting relief commodities for WFP and ICRC. OFDA-funded civilian aircraft have transported over 14,000 MT of relief supplies into Somalia. Utilizing German, Canadian and civilian aircraft, WFP has airdropped an additional 600 MT into otherwise inaccessible areas. Once transport routes through Somalia are secured, the airlift operation will be scaled back; however, it is likely that an OFDA-funded civilian airlift operation will be required until at least March 1993.

ICRC remains the primary organization distributing relief food and supplies throughout the country. The ICRC estimates that it currently serves an estimated one million people two meals each day through its community kitchens, and that it provides another one million people with dry rations. ICRC also provides medical supplies for 10 hospitals, administers 50 dispensaries run by local staff, distributes seed to farmers and vaccinates and provides veterinary care to livestock. The ICRC employs 1,500 local staff and 80 expatriates to carry out its programs.

Along with providing support to NGO relief efforts, the United Nations has attempted to broker a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Mogadishu and to secure the transportation of relief convoys. Fifty unarmed U.N. ceasefire monitors were stationed in Mogadishu, and were joined by a unit composed of 500 Pakistani U.N. security guards. Although the Pakistani troops were able to gain a tenuous control of the Mogadishu International Airport, frequent attacks by armed militia continued to cause diversions of relief aircraft. The U.N. was unable to secure approval from reigning warlords in Somalia for the deployment of additional U.N. troops in central and southern Somalia.

In recognition that further military intervention was required to secure the receipt and transport of humanitarian convoys, on Dec. 3 the U.N. Security Council voted unanimously in favor of President Bush's offer of a U.S.-led multinational force that would be deployed under U.N. auspices to achieve a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief. The U.S. Government and the U.N. encouraged other nations to participate by providing troops and/or money towards Operation Restore Hope.

The U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs has also convened two international conferences, one held in October in Geneva and the other held in December in Addis Ababa to discuss the relief effort in Somalia and to develop better coordination mechanisms. The conferences were attended by U.S. delegations and representatives from the international community. The United Nations is also currently revising its Somalia humanitarian relief action plan and plans to present it to donors in February.

A. U.N. Somalia (UNOSOM) Coordination Center called the Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC) has been established in Mogadishu and includes representation from the United Nations, OFDA's DART team, the U.S. military, the ICRC and the NGO community. The HOC is tasked with coordinating U.S. military activities with the relief community. U.N. appointee Philip Johnston, President and CEO of CARE USA, serves as HOC chairperson.

Situation by Region

Mogadishu Area

Coalition forces arrived in Mogadishu on Dec. 9 and secured the international airport and the Mogadishu port, enabling the arrival and offloading of relief ships. The troops have also escorted food convoys to north Mogadishu and to inland areas; as of Jan. 5, WFP reports that 3,420 MT have moved from the Mogadishu port within the city and 2,200 MT have moved from the Mogadishu port to Baidoa, Gialalassi, Belet Weyne and Merca/Qorioley. Security in Mogadishu, although vastly improved from before troop arrival, appears to have deteriorated in the past few weeks as local thugs grow accustomed to the presence of foreign troops and consistently test their boundaries. The humanitarian situation in Mogadishu, where an estimated one million people require relief assistance and 350,000 - 400,000 displaced people are completely reliant on ICRC feeding kitchens, remains grim. The Mogadishu water system was recently revived with the help of the U.S. military and the provision of spare parts through OFDA.

NGO monetization efforts in Mogadishu are taking off with the arrival of 350 MT of wheat flour from Mombasa. CARE and WFP, with close coordination through DART, have secured bids from Somali merchants and the monetized food will be sold soon. Security will be provided for the Somali shillings generated and the profits will be used to fund labor-intensive cash-for-work projects implemented by the relief community. As relief supplies on the black market become less available, CARE plans to move away from selling such specialized commodities as wheat flour and sugar and concentrate on sales of bulk grains and oil.

Southern and Central Regions

Coalition forces arrived in Kismayo on Dec. 20 and have provided security for relief activities targeted at the population of 160,000, of whom 60,000 are displaced. A relief ship carrying 3,000 MT of WFP sorghum is scheduled to arrive this month. Relief ships have been unable to berth in the Kismayo port since early October and the added security provided by coalition forces along with military activity to clear debris in the port area will facilitate the arrival of the relief ship. The opening of the main roads from Mogadishu to Baidoa to Bardera to Kismayo will also facilitate relief activity. Food needs in Kismayo continue to be addressed by the relief airlift operation.

Despite troop arrival, security in Kismayo remains tenuous. Two days prior to the arrival of coalition forces, relief workers report that an estimated 150 Somalis were murdered by forces loyal to Colonel Jess. The head of UNICEF operations in Kismayo, a British citizen, was killed on Jan. 2. As a result of the shooting, the U.N. temporarily ceased operations in Kismayo and Medecins sans Frontieres, Belgium (MSF) reduced the number of expatriate staff. WFP representatives returned on Jan. 6. Through the turmoil, ICRC feeding kitchens continued to operate.

Coalition forces arrived in Belet Weyne on Dec. 28. Canadian forces will remain in Belet Weyne to provide security for relief operations. An OFDA DART representative will be deployed to Belet Weyne to work with coalition forces and the relief community. Coalition forces also secured nearby Gialalassi (population 10,000) on Dec. 27.

Belet Weyne has a population of 110,000, of which 50,000 are displaced. ICRC continues to receive relief airlifts and is operating 24 kitchens in Belet Weyne and the surrounding villages. There is, however, no dry distribution program from Belet Weyne to the surrounding villages and relief organizations are

planning to transition from feeding kitchens to a dry ration program. Along with running two health posts and distributing seeds in the area, ICRC is also conducting a livestock rehabilitation program in Belet Weyne and has vaccinated 140,000 of the total cattle population of about 200,000.

Baidoa, the first inland area secured by coalition forces, has received over 1,770 MT of food via truck convoy from Mogadishu since the beginning of Operation Restore Hope. Prior to troop arrival on Dec. 16, attempts to deliver food by land to Baidoa and the surrounding areas were largely thwarted by looting. The Baidoa community includes an estimated 110,000 of which about 50,000 are displaced. In December, a Center for Disease Control (CDC) rapid assessment team reported that an estimated 39.3% of the displaced population living in camps in Baidoa had died since the beginning of April 1992. CDC also reported that an estimated 70% of the under-five population in Baidoa had perished between April and November of 1992. Recent reports by World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) indicate that the numbers of deaths per day has fallen from 250 per day in September to 40 per day in December. Irish CONCERN reports that for the week ending Dec. 12, an average of 60 people in Baidoa were dying each day.

The inadequate and polluted water supply in Baidoa has been stretched by the huge influx of people into the area since the commencement of civil strife in Somalia. Measles vaccination coverage for the population is reportedly inadequate. The high mortality rate in Baidoa has been largely due to preventable and treatable illnesses such as measles and dysentery, which are complicated by malnutrition. With improved security allowing for the transport of urgently needed medicines, a massive inoculation program is being planned. A DART representative is in place in Baidoa and will assist in coordinating military activity with the relief community as well as identify areas for expanded humanitarian intervention in Baidoa and Bardera.

Coalition forces arrived in Bardera on Dec. 23 to provide security for agencies providing relief to an indigenous population of approximately 4,000 and an additional 20,000 displaced persons residing at the displaced camp ("Italian camp"). Since troop arrival, CARE has deployed a convoy carrying 35 MT of wheat to six villages west of Bardera for the first time. Their success was due to mine clearing activities by coalition forces that preceded the convoy. CARE also utilized U.S. military helicopters to deliver 30 bags of

wheat to Whelow, 15 km south of Bardera, and has targeted additional villages for delivery of relief food via helicopter. The crude mortality rate in Bardera has also decreased since the high numbers recorded shortly after General Morgan's takeover of Bardera on Oct. 13. At that time, an estimated 250 to 300 people were dying daily among the displaced populations. Relief workers now estimate that, in the month of December, the number of deaths each day had reduced to 64.

Relief agencies continue to address the critical water problems in Bardera. Most residents of Bardera draw their drinking and washing water from the Juba river which is severely contaminated as well as poisoned by decomposing bodies buried in shallow graves on the river's banks. Water available in the few wells in town is too saline to be potable. A water pump installed by Oxfam in the Italian camp in November was looted in mid-December, leaving thousands of displaced without drinking water for several weeks. DART's purchase of a replacement pump that was installed in Bardera on Jan. 7 has allowed for the provision of clean water to the camp population.

On Jan. 14, a Swiss ICRC delegate in Bardera was shot and killed, reportedly as a result of a wage dispute.

On Dec. 25, coalition forces arrived in Hoddur, a town which hosts 20,000 - 25,000 residents with an unknown number of displaced temporarily settled in the region. Irish Concern, Medecins sans Frontieres, France, ICRC and UNICEF are currently operational in Hoddur and receive food and other supplies via the international airlift from Mombasa. Updated reports from MSF/France indicate that in December an estimated 124 of the participants in the supplementary feeding centers were dying each day. A Centers for Disease Control (CDC) rapid assessment team visited Hoddur in late October and reported that the high mortality rate in Hoddur was attributable to measles, diarrhea and malnutrition. The CDC doctors reported that most deaths were occurring in people from outside Hoddur, suggesting that relief efforts should concentrate on more rural areas. Food distributions in Hoddur have not yet expanded. CONCERN will require double the food currently available through airlift operations before expansion is possible. Rations should also be diversified as currently the food needs are being met solely with wheat. WFP is planning the first overland convoy to Hoddur in the near future. An expanded medical program through MSF/France or additional NGOs is required in the surrounding villages. Water availability remains a problem in

Hoddur, both for the population and for the French troops who will remain in Hoddur.

Coalition forces arrived in the coastal town of Merca, located in the lower Shabelle region, on December 31 and have facilitated the landing of food barges and the deployment of convoys to outlying areas. Despite the continued looting of some food before the barges land and while the food is leaving the port, relief workers report that the security situation has vastly improved since troop arrival. At least 300 MT of food was successfully delivered to nearby Oorioley from Mogadishu via guarded truck convoy after insecurity had prevented the village from receiving food for weeks prior to troop arrival. Brava remains inaccessible due to continued looting problems but current surveys are being conducted by NGOs in the area between Merca and Brava.

The lower Shabelle region is an important agricultural area and efforts focused there will help improve crop production this year in Somalia. OFDA has funded a Save the Children, U.S. (SCF) project which will utilize up to 17,000 local workers to rehabilitate the irrigation system in Oorioley. In some other areas of southern and central Somalia, relief workers are hopeful that earlier crops planted for the October-December growing season will yield good harvests. Sorghum was planted in the Bay and Gedo regions and maize in the lower Shabelle area, and the good rains received in November should mean a fairly good harvest for farmers who were able to plant a crop. In Hoddur, however, harvest prospects are not very good although they appear to be better in nearby Wajit. Relief workers are planning seed distribution for the larger March/April planting season but crop yields will be reliant on continued security and the return of Somali refugees to their home lands in time for the planting season. CONCERN plans to distribute rehabilitation packages to 9,000 families in or near Hoddur who plan to return home to plant.

There are approximately 330,000 Somali refugees currently in Kenya. The refugees in Kenya have brought Somalia's factional fighting with them, complicating relief efforts both in northern Kenya--where the combination of a severe drought and hundreds of thousands of refugees has produced a desperate situation--and in southern Somalia. Despite efforts by relief workers to address the needs of these refugees, insecurity in the camps has made the refugees anxious to return home. UNHCR and DART members are concerned that as security improves in Somalia, there will be a rapid influx of refugees attempting to return to their home villages. To date,

UNHCR reports that an estimated 3,200 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia. Relief methods to address the needs of these returnees are currently being discussed. UNHCR is planning to open offices in Mogadishu and Bardera.

Northwestern Region

In the midst of the chaos consuming southern Somalia, northwestern Somalia offers hope for a return to normal life. The local economy in the northwest is still relatively vibrant, livestock production appears to be in good shape, and progress has been made in repairing some of the severe infrastructural damage sustained during the last years of Siad Barre's regime. In addition, northwestern Somalia has benefitted from relief food leaking over the border from Somali refugee camps in Ethiopia. However, Somalis from the region complain that the government is unable to provide basic services or maintain law and order. Reports by a team of U.N. Development Program (UNDP) sponsored mine consultants indicate that there may be 1-1.2 million mines in the northwest. The British company Rimfire has been working in Hargeisa to clear mines in the city and the surrounding area. As of Dec. 1, Rimfire had destroyed over 15,000 mines and unexploded ordnance. In Hargeisa, relief workers report that looting and banditry remain a serious obstacle to relief efforts. Hostilities among the clans and sub-clans of the Issak group have also repeatedly disrupted commerce and prevented development activities in the northwest, but there are signs that the clans may be settling their differences.

Northeastern Region

Conditions are generally better in the northeast than in the southern and central regions, although tensions between Islamic fundamentalists and the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) continue. The principal port in the region, Bosaso, is functioning, and is one of the few Somali cities where electricity is regularly provided to the residents. UNICEF is planning to start a vaccination campaign in the northeast soon.

Requests from leaders in the northern regions for coalition forces to move into the area to stabilize the security situation have been made. At this time, however, there are no plans for UNITAF troops to move into the north.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government (USG)

The U.S. Em

USAID Mission were forced

to evacuate their personnel from Somalia in early January 1991. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Herman J. Cohen has declared civil strife disasters in Somalia on March 25, 1991 for FY 1991, on Nov. 19, 1991 for FY 1992, and in light of the ongoing crisis in Somalia, on Oct. 2, 1992 for FY 1993.

OFDA's DART arrived in Nairobi on August 21 and meets regularly with DOD, representatives of other governments, NGOs and U.N. agencies to coordinate the airlift and to expedite funding for relief operations in northern Kenya and Somalia. A DART team in Mombasa works closely with DOD, Somalia based international organizations and NGOs to coordinate the relief airlift. On December 6, OFDA deployed additional personnel to Mogadishu as part of the newly formed UNOSOM Operations Center. The Operations Center is coordinating U.S. military activities with the U.N., ICRC and NGOs in Somalia.

In addition to the contributions listed below, the U.S. government is currently expending significant funds on the DOD airlift into northern Kenya and Somalia, which is estimated to have cost approximately \$10 million as of September 11. Funds listed below do not include funds expended by DOD to support Operation Restore Hope.

OFDA Assistance

FY 1991

Total OFDA FY 1991 - \$4,383,427

FY 1992

In FY 1992, OFDA funded food distribution, medical, emergency water, agricultural, monetization and airlift activities conducted by the following relief agencies: United Nations, ICRC, International Medical Corps (IMC), SCF/U.K., Medecins sans Frontieres, France and Belgium (MSF/France, MSF/Belgium), World Concern, Action Internationale contre la Faim (AICF), WVRD, Lutheran World Relief, Irish Concern, CARE, GOAL and the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

Total OFDA FY 1992 - \$34,811,614

FY 1993

Funding for DART members \$95,491

Funding for Southern Air Transport to provide emergency airlift services and reimbursement to WFP for fuel for airlift \$7,732,892

Procurement of spare parts for Mogadishu water system \$260,135

Funds for monetization programs to be implemented by NGOs \$150,000

Procurement of SATCOMM for DART \$29,328

Grant to CISP (Italian NGO) to provide health facilities and assistance in Adale, El-Dor, and Mogadishu \$332,250

Grant to Food for the Hungry International (FHI) to provide food assistance in Marsebit District, Northern Kenya \$91,020

Funding to IMC for air transport supporting NGO emergency medical and surgical program \$307,731

Grant to IRC for cross-border food monetization \$250,000

Grant to MSF/Holland for mine clearing program in Somalia \$154,976

Grant to MSF/Spain for health care activities in Aden Yabal and Jowhar \$200,000

Grant to SCF/US for an agricultural revitalization program in the Lower Shabelle Region \$990,000

Grant to SCF/US for health initiatives in the Lower Shabelle Region \$132,831

Funds to W. Giertsen to purchase six Rubb Hall tents \$129,000

Purchase of water pump for Bardera ... \$1,338

FY 1993 OFDA contributions to date - \$10,856,992

To date, OFDA has contributed a total of \$50,052,033 towards the Somalia relief effort in FY 1991 - FY 1993.

U.S. Government food donations

FY 1991

In FY 1991, a total of 12,210 MT of PL 480 Title II food, valued at \$5,743,700 was programmed for Somalia and channelled through WFP and CARE.

Total food donations FY 1991 - 12,210 MT valued at \$5,743,700

FY 1992

In FY 1992, FFP and USDA programmed 79,900 MT of grains (corn, rice, wheat and sorghum), beans, vegetable oil and high-protein supplementary food for Somalia. The estimated value of this contribution is \$42,373,700.

Total food donations FY 1992 - 79,900 MT valued at \$42,373,700

FY 1993

125,000 MT of Section 416(b) corn
to WFP \$31,130,000

44,521 MT of PL 480 Title II rice, lentils,
bulgur wheat and vegetable
oil to ICRC \$31,803,400

50,010 MT of PL 480 Title II sorghum and
beans to CRS \$34,610,800

1,296 MT of PL 480 Title II wheat soy blend
to WFP \$780,200

14,000 MT of PL 480 Title II food
to WFP and CARE \$5,616,000

2,584 MT of PL 480 Title II food to
WVRD \$960,900

**FY 1993 food donations to date - 237,411 MT
valued at \$104,901,300**

**To date, FFP and USDA have contributed a total of
329,521 MT valued at \$153,018,700 towards the
Somalia relief effort in FY 1991-1993.**

**Department of State Bureau for Refugee
Programs (RP)**

Total RP FY 1991 - \$19,500,000

Total RP FY 1992 - \$23,300,000

FY 1993

RP's FY 1993 contribution includes \$1.3 million contributed to MSF/Belgium and France in Kenya for medical programs for Somali refugees. RP also contributed \$40 million to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Africa-wide program, a portion of which will be applied towards programs for Somali refugees. This figure is not

included in the total RP contribution listed below.

RP FY 1993 contribution to date - \$2,800,000

**To date, RP has provided a total of \$45,600,000
towards the Somalia relief effort in FY 1991-1993.**

Total USG Assistance

for FY 1991-1993 \$248,670,733

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations (see text for more information)

**EC - Has provided \$160,880,000 in relief assistance,
including pledges for a total of 206,386 MT of food.
For FY 1993 the EC has pledged an additional 80,000
MT of rice to ICRC. Further contributions are
anticipated. (EC contribution may overlap with some
country donations listed below)**

**ICRC - ICRC has been involved in the following relief
activities: conducting airlift; delivering food by boat;
running feeding kitchens; providing emergency medical
assistance; distributing seeds, tools and veterinary
drugs throughout the country; and providing logistical
assistance to NGOs. ICRC is also conducting tracing
activities and exchange of Red Cross messages.**

**OPEC - has granted \$120,000 to Somalia to purchase
food, clothing and medical supplies for displaced
persons to be distributed through UNICEF.**

**UNICEF - supporting airlifts to Mogadishu; supplying
health kits to MCH centers in the northwest,
Mogadishu and Kismayo; working with displaced in
southern Somalia.**

WFP - conducting airlift; delivering food by boat.

**WHO - provided \$1.2 million worth of surgical
equipment, drug kits, UNIMIX and tuberculosis and
anti-malarial drugs to NGOs in the first half of 1992.**

U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations

*(For more information on U.S. NGO activity, consult
Interaction, 202-667-8227):*

**Africare - provided International Medical Corps
(IMC) in Baidoa with nutrition recuperation program
supplies for the IMC hospital; provided 2,000 bowls**

and cups to Somali refugees on Ethiopian border.

Air Serv - conducting relief flights for the U.N. and NGOs in north eastern Kenya for Somali refugee programs.

American Friends of Action Internationale Contre la Faim - providing support for therapeutic and supplemental feeding centers, primary health care, well rehabilitation and latrine building in Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle and Bardera.

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)- in Mogadishu, AFSC channels food aid to a communal kitchen for approximately 3,500 Ethiopian refugees; In Afgoi, AFSC provides food, bedding, medical care, mosquito nets, fuel and other relief supplies to two orphanages. In Lower Shabelle region, AFSC provides food aid, development assistance, seeds, tools, livestock and training to local agricultural cooperative.

American Red Cross - contributed \$326,000 cash and medical supplies valued at \$208,550 to ICRC program.

AmeriCares - sent medicine and medical supplies to hospitals in Mogadishu and Baidoa.

Baptist World Alliance - provided \$30,000 for food distribution in Somalia refugee camps in northeast Kenya and gave \$10,000 to CARE for ongoing feeding programs in Somalia.

CARE - food distribution programs and supplemental feeding in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Bardera; seed distribution in Baidoa, Hoddur and Bardera; health centers in Baidoa and Bardera; monetization program in northern region and in Mogadishu.

Catholic Relief Services - cross-border operation from Mandera and El Wak to Somalia; contributed \$3,000 towards relief effort; airlift operation utilizing U.S. military and Lutheran World Federation aircraft; feeding center and food distribution in outlying villages of Baidoa; nutrition and health assessments, agricultural rehabilitation program and water rehabilitation project in the Bay region.

Church World Service - donated \$30,000 to assist with airlift of food and medicine to children's feeding centers in Somalia.

Direct Relief International - provided medicine and medical supplies valued at \$70,000 to IMC.

Food for the Hungry (FHI) - provided food aid and

medical supplies to World Concern, ICRC and other programs. Seconded medical staff to World Concern and other organizations. Value of commodities and personnel services provided to date is approximately \$460,000.

INMED - provided medical supplies for relief organizations in Somalia.

IMC - operates one hospital and one surgical team in Mogadishu; one hospital and surgical team in Baidoa; one hospital and medical outreach program in Belet Weyne.

International Rescue Committee - cross border operations from Mandera and El Wak into Somalia; public health and sanitation programs in El Wak refugee camp; health and sanitation program in Bardera; monetization project in Somalia.

Map International - provided medical supplies valued at \$200,000 to FHI.

Operation USA - sent shipments to ICRC and IMC.

SCF/U.S. - agricultural rehabilitation and community health training in Qorioley.

World Concern - feeding programs and medical care for approximately 20 villages near Kismayo; eight supplemental feeding centers in Mogadishu.

World Relief - provided \$10,000 to SIM International to provide clean water in villages along Kenya/Somalia border.

World Vision - provided \$150,000 to World Concern; provided medicine and medical supplies to health care workers in Mogadishu; supplementary feeding programs and distribution of agricultural packs in Baidoa.

Non-Governmental Organizations

AICF - runs supplementary feeding centers, therapeutic feeding centers and water activities in Mogadishu; therapeutic feeding centers in Bardera

CISP (Italian NGO) - runs six maternal child health (MCH) clinics and supplementary feeding centers in north Mogadishu.

Irish Concern - one supplementary feeding center, one school and an ORS center in Mogadishu; supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding centers in Baidoa; feeding kitchens and general food

distribution in Baidoa; supplementary feeding centers in Afgoi, supplementary feeding centers in Uanle Uen, dry food distribution in Wajit and sanitation projects in northern Kenya.

GOAL - support to an orphanage; supplementary feeding and seed distribution in Baidoa; supplemental feeding centers and medical program in Merca.

MSF/Belgium - one hospital and supplemental feeding centers in Kismayo; feeding centers in Gelib; supplementary feeding centers in northern Kenya.

MSF/France - provides medical supplies to hospitals and clinics in Mogadishu; supplementary feeding centers, water/sanitation projects and ORS centers in Merca; supplemental feeding centers and water/sanitation projects in Brava; supplemental feeding centers, measles vaccination program and water projects in Hoddur, outpatient clinic/dispensary and feeding centers in Qorioley, feeding centers measles vaccination and water project in Wajit.

MSF/Holland - supplemental feeding centers and medical program in Baidoa; funding Rimfire for mine-clearing operation in Hargeisa.

MSF/Spain - health, water and medical projects in Middle Shabelle.

Oxfam/U.K. - water projects in Baidoa; supplemental feeding and agricultural projects in Kismayo; seed program in Merca; seed/tools program in Brava; agricultural rehabilitation in Qorioley.

SCF/UK - supplementary feeding centers, therapeutic feeding centers, primary health care training and water projects in Mogadishu; water projects in Baidoa; therapeutic feeding centers, supplementary feeding centers and water projects in Belet Weyne; therapeutic feeding and water projects in Gialalassi.

SOS International (Austrian NGO) - maintains a pediatric hospital and runs an orphanage in Mogadishu.

SAS (local NGO) - works on garbage collection with UNDP in Mogadishu.

SWEDERELIEF - supplementary feeding centers in Mogadishu; latrine construction in Bardera.

TROCAIRE - seeds distribution, water project, supplementary feeding and schools in northern Kenya

Governments

(cash and food donations towards relief operations only)

Australia - contributed \$6.1 million, including 4,000 MT of wheat.

Austria - donated \$1.2 million

Belgium - donated \$10.22 million, including 1,460 MT of wheat

Botswana - donated \$272,000

Canada -- donated \$14.9 million, including 2,600 MT of food

Denmark - \$7.9 million

Finland - donated \$6 million, including 3,133 MT of food

France - donated \$3 million and 6,105 MT of food assistance

Germany - contributed \$79.4 million

Greece- donated \$80,000 and 16 MT of food

Ireland - donated \$1.2 million

Italy - contributed \$1 million

Japan - contributed \$27.14 million

Libya - donated 7,662 MT of wheat flour

Liechtenstein - contributed \$14,500

Luxembourg - donated \$2 million

Malaysia - contributed \$94,250

Netherlands - donated \$17.6 million

New Zealand - donated \$270,000

Norway - donated \$2 million

Oman - donated \$3.8 million, including 3,417

Qatar - donated \$279,000

Saudi Arabia - contributed \$10 million and 2,500 MT of food

10

Sudan - donated 10 MT of food

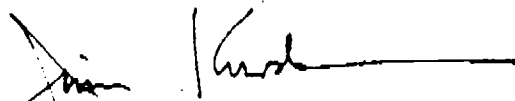
Sweden - donated \$22 million

Switzerland - donated \$3.6 million

Turkey - provided 162 MT of food

United Arab Emirates - donated 1,342 MT of food

United Kingdom - donated over \$41.5 million including over 34,000 MT of food. In addition the U.K. has contributed over \$3,125,000 towards the cost of U.N. guards to protect relief supplies; \$3,125,000 towards the UNHCR appeal for refugees in Kenya and Ethiopia; and \$78,125 to assist Somali refugees in Yemen.



Jim Kunder
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Richard Clarke to Anthony Lake and Samuel Berger, re: Report of Somalia Core Group of January 23, 1993 (1 page)	01/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [13]

2012-0659-F
ke4218

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]
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- 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)]

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UN SECURITY COUNCIL COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE
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TFSO01: DRAFT TEXT OF NEW UNSC SOMALIA
RESOLUTION

<TEXT>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 007788

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y (ADDED TEXT)

E.O. 12356: DECL:OADR

TAGS: PREL, MOPS, EAID, UNSC, SO

SUBJECT: TFSO01: DRAFT TEXT OF NEW UNSC SOMALIA
RESOLUTION

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.
2. DRAFT TEXT OF FOLLOW-ON SOMALIA RESOLUTION PROVIDED BELOW SHOULD BE VIEWED AND DISCUSSED IN CONJUNCTION WITH TALKING POINTS PROVIDED SEPTEL.
3. ACTION REQUEST: USUN SHOULD CIRCULATE THIS DRAFT TEXT, PARALLEL TO INSTRUCTIONS SEPTEL, INITIALLY TO PERM-5 MEMBERS AND JAPAN. FOLLOWING THESE INITIAL CONSULTATIONS, PERMREP MAY CONSULT MORE BROADLY IN THE COUNCIL ONCE A CONSENSUS APPEARS LIKELY BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE PERM-5 PLUS JAPAN. EMBASSIES IN PERM-5 COUNTRIES, TOKYO, AND ALL UNITAF COUNTRIES ON THE COUNCIL SHOULD INFORM HOST GOVERNMENTS AT APPROPRIATELY HIGH LEVELS OF THE CONSULTATIONS NOW UNDERWAY IN NEW YORK.

4. BEGIN DRAFT TEXT:

--DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EXPANSION OF UNOSOM
THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTIONS 794 (1992) OF 3 DECEMBER 1992
775 (1992) OF 28 AUGUST 1992, 767 (1992) OF 27 JULY 1992,
751 (1992) OF 24 APRIL 1992, 746 (1992) OF 17 MARCH 1992,
AND 733 (1992) OF 23 JANUARY 1992,
COMMENDING THE EFFORTS OF MEMBER STATES ACTING PURSUANT TO
RESOLUTION 794 (1992) TO ESTABLISH A SECURE ENVIRONMENT
FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA,
ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED FOR A PROMPT TRANSITION FROM THE
UNIFIED TASK FORCE TO UNOSOM,
NOTING WITH DEEP REGRET AND CONCERN THE CONTINUING REPORTS
OF WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
AND THE GENERAL ABSENCE OF THE RULE OF LAW IN SOMALIA,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By VDE NARA, Date 02/22/17
2012-0659-F

DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA CONTINUES TO CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, RECOGNIZING THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA BEAR ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY, CONSIDERING THE RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER IN SOMALIA WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS, RECONCILIATION AND POLITICAL SETTLEMENT, AND THE REHABILITATION OF SOMALIA'S POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMY, STRESSING THE DESIRE TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA TO PARTICIPATE IN FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS WHEN CONDITIONS PERMIT, ENCOURAGING THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY THEIR WORK AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS TO PROMOTE THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL SETTLEMENT AND NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA IN REHABILITATING THEIR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMY, WELCOMING THE PROGRESS MADE AT THE UN-SPONSORED PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON SOMALI POLITICAL RECONCILIATION HELD IN ADDIS ABABA JANUARY 4-5, 1993. NOTING THE REPORT OF STATES CONCERNED OF 17 DECEMBER 1992 (S/24976) AND OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF 19 DECEMBER 1992 (S/24992) ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 794 AND THE ATTAINMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECURE ENVIRONMENT SO AS TO ENABLE THE COUNCIL TO MAKE THE NECESSARY DECISION FOR A PROMPT TRANSITION FROM THE UNIFIED TASK FORCE UNOSOM,

1. WELCOMES THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL (S/24992);
 2. URGES THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO WORK TOWARD THE DISBANDING OF ALL PARAMILITARY AND IRREGULAR FORCES IN SOMALIA;
 3. DECIDES TO EXPAND THE SIZE OF UNOSOM AND ITS MANDATE TO ENSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF A SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS TAKING ALL APPROPRIATE ACTIONS AGAINST ELEMENTS THREATENING THAT SECURE ENVIRONMENT, AND TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION AND A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN SOMALIA;
 4. CALLS UPON THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND, THROUGH HIM, THE UNOSOM COMMANDER, TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THIS MANDATE;
 5. CALLS UPON THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO DIRECT THE COMMANDER UNOSOM, UPON A DETERMINATION BY THE COMMANDER OF UNITAF SUBMITTED BY THE MEMBER STATE CONCERNED THAT A SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN A PART OF SOMALIA, TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SECURED SECTORS AS PART OF A PHASED TRANSITION FROM UNITAF TO UNOSOM;
 6. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE SOMALI PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE A POLITICAL RECONCILIATION;
 7. CALLS UPON THE SECRETARY GENERAL, THROUGH HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOMALIA AND WITH ASSISTANCE, AS APPROPRIATE FROM UNOSOM AND ALL APPROPRIATE UN OFFICES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES;
- A) TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIGENOUS POLICE FOR

TO ASSIST IN THE RESTORATION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND LAW AND ORDER IN SOMALIA;
B) TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS WITHIN SOMALIA;
C) TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA IN THE REESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE REHABILITATION OF THEIR ECONOMY;
D) TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS; AND
E) TO RECEIVE, COLLECT AND PRESERVE INFORMATION RELATING TO SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN SOMALIA;
8. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO SUBMIT A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL WITHIN 15 DAYS CONTAINING HIS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF UNOSOM AND FURTHER REPORTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THEREAFTER FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RESOLUTION;
9. REQUESTS UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, MEMBER STATES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO EXTEND, IN COORDINATION WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL, FINANCIAL, MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA;
10. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER.

KANTER

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**Planning Assumptions for US Military Presence
in Somalia**

JANUARY 25	US informs UN SYG of desire to proceed soonest with new resolution and UNITAF/UNOSOM handoff, offers US troops for UNOSOM.
FEBRUARY 8	UNSC passes new resolution on UNOSOM.
FEBRUARY	New UNOSOM commander appointed, arrives Mogadishu.
MARCH	UNITAF hands off first sectors to UNOSOM. US forces continue drawdown, UNOSOM builds up.
APRIL	UN sponsored National Reconciliation Talks resume. UNOSOM assumes command of final sectors.
MAY	US forces drawdown to about 6000, under UNOSOM.
SUMMER	Contract services begin to replace some US units assigned to UNOSOM.
FALL	US withdraws land-based Quick Reaction Force and shifts function to Marine Amphibious Ready Group (MARG).
DECEMBER	On first anniversary of US deployment, US forces in country total 3000 person contingent in UNOSOM.
DECEMBER 1994	Following successful creation of a Government of National Unity, UNOSOM withdraws.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By LOE NARA, Date 02/22/17

2012-0659-F

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Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	John Ordway to Sandy Berger, re: Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	01/23/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

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