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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS
AF/E, AF/RA, AF/EPS

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE:

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TO:

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SUBJECT:

Background info on Somalia,
including policy statement
on Operation Restore Hope
and succeeding phases related
to rehabilitation & political
reconciliation.

BACKGROUND INFO ON OPERATION RESTORE HOPE

WE HAVE ALL SEEN THE HORRIFIC IMAGES FROM SOMALIA. THE FIGURES ARE NUMBING. PERHAPS MORE THAN 300,000 HAVE STARVED TO DEATH. ANOTHER 30,000 MAY HAVE DIED IN THE FIGHTING. THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL ESTIMATES THAT SOME 3000 SOMALIS COULD BE DYING EVERY DAY. MORE THAN 25 PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE FIVE HAVE ALREADY DIED. 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE ARE AT RISK.

TO ADDRESS THIS CRISIS, THE U.S. IS LEADING A COALITION OF FORCES UNDER UN AUSPICES TO ESTABLISH A SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DELIVERY OF FOOD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN AID IN SOMALIA.

OUR MISSION IS CLEAR, IT IS DEFINED, AND IT IS DOABLE. BUT IT IS NOT WITHOUT RISK. ONCE SUFFICIENT ORDER IS ESTABLISHED, WE WILL HAND THE TASK BACK TO AN EXPANDED UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATION.

PRELUDE TO OPERATION RESTORE HOPE

WHY DID WE COME TO THIS DECISION? SIMPLY PUT, THE RELIEF SYSTEM WAS NOT WORKING. IT WAS BROKEN. SOMEONE HAD TO FIX IT, OR TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE WOULD DIE. ONLY WE COULD DO IT.

THE U.S. AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL DONORS HAD MADE MASSIVE QUANTITIES OF FOOD AVAILABLE TO END FAMINE IN SOMALIA. THE UNITED STATES ALONE HAS ALREADY COMMITTED MORE THAN \$240 MILLION IN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA OVER THE PAST 20 MONTHS. BUT WIDESPREAD LOOTING, FIGHTING, AND ANARCHY PREVENTED FOOD FROM REACHING AT LEAST HALF THE POPULATION.

IN AUGUST, AT THE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION, WE BEGAN A MAJOR FOOD AIRLIFT FROM KENYA WHICH HAS DELIVERED NEARLY 19,000 METRIC TONS TO THE NEEDIEST AREAS IN THE SOMALI INTERIOR. THIS WAS TO BE AN INTERIM MEASURE UNTIL A HIGH-VOLUME ROAD CONVOY SYSTEM COULD BE DEVELOPED.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE UN CONCEIVED A PLAN TO DEPLOY 3500 PEACEKEEPING TROOPS TO SOMALIA TO SERVE AS FOOD AND CONVOY GUARDS. WE AIRLIFTED THE FIRST 500 TROOPS FROM PAKISTAN IN SEPTEMBER, BUT THEY WERE QUICKLY PINNED DOWN BY LOCAL GROUPS AND WERE UNABLE TO CARRY OUT THEIR MISSION. AS THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY CONTINUED TO DETERIORATE, THE REMAINING 3000 TROOPS, WHICH WERE TO BE DRAWN FROM SEVERAL NATIONS, COULD NOT BE DEPLOYED.

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THE DECISION TO SEND U.S. FORCES

GIVEN THE WORSENING HUMANITARIAN CATASTROPHE, THE PRESIDENT DECIDED TO PROPOSE TO THE UN THE SENDING OF A MUCH LARGER MILITARY FORCE TO SOMALIA. HE REACHED HIS DECISION AT ALMOST THE SAME MOMENT AS UN SECRETARY GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI CAME TO THE SAME CONCLUSION. SINCE THE U.S. WAS CLEARLY THE ONLY NATION THAT COULD LAUNCH THE SORT OF EFFORT NEEDED, THE PRESIDENT OFFERED TO HAVE THE U.S. LEAD A MILITARY COALITION OF CONCERNED NATIONS UNDER UN AUSPICES TO PROVIDE DESPERATELY NEEDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. THE UN SUBSEQUENTLY ACCEPTED THE PROPOSAL OF A U.S.-LED COALITION.

THE DEPLOYMENT OF COALITION FORCES FOR OPERATION RESTORE HOPE IN SOMALIA IS PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY. WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, WE EXPECT TO HAVE APPROXIMATELY 17,000 U.S. SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN AND MARINES DEPLOYED FOR COALITION OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA (As of 12/18. Ck. with DOD regarding current figure.). WE INTEND TO SEND A TOTAL U.S. FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 28,000 TROOPS INTO SOMALIA. (DOD is currently re-thinking the actual level of troops to be deployed for Restore Hope.)

OUR COALITION PARTNERS

WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR SATISFACTION WITH THE RESPONSE OF COUNTRIES FROM AROUND THE WORLD WHO ARE COMMITTED TO JOINING OR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE COALITION.

SO FAR, APPROXIMATELY 44 COUNTRIES HAVE PLEDGED OR EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN MAKING MILITARY, LOGISTICAL AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA. THIS INCLUDES 18 NATIONS WHICH HAVE OFFERED TO SEND FORCES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COALITION AND/OR IN THE FOLLOW-ON UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS INVOLVED MAY EXCEED 16,000. AT PRESENT, U.S. FORCES IN SOMALIA HAVE BEEN JOINED BY CONTINGENTS FROM FRANCE, SAUDI ARABIA, BELGIUM, ITALY, CANADA AND BOTSWANA.

OTHER COUNTRIES, SUCH AS TURKEY, HAVE ALREADY SENT LIAISON OFFICERS TO COORDINATE THE INTEGRATION OF THEIR FORCES INTO THE COALITION.

THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND

LET ME TURN NOW TO WHAT COALITION FORCES ARE ACTUALLY DOING IN SOMALIA. THE COALITION HAS BEEN LARGELY SUCCESSFUL IN RESTORING SECURITY IN THE CAPITAL OF MOGADISHU. THE CITY IS RELATIVELY QUIET AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO MAJOR ENCOUNTERS INVOLVING COALITION FORCES AND ARMED SOMALI FACTIONS OR LAWLESS ELEMENTS. THE MARINES HAVE SECURED THE AIRPORT AND PORT IN MOGADISHU, PERMITTING AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS TO COME IN AND UNLOAD VITAL SHIPMENTS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

THIS IS A SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENT. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS ESTIMATES THAT APPROXIMATELY 52,000 METRIC TONS OF FOOD ARE NEEDED EACH MONTH TO FEED THOSE AT RISK IN SOMALIA. THIS AMOUNT WAS NOT BEING PROVIDED BECAUSE FACTIONAL VIOLENCE AND THE LOOTING OF RELIEF SUPPLIES BY GANGS OF THUGS HAD MADE IT NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO MOVE LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD IN CONVOYS.

NOW THAT THE SECURITY SITUATION IS IMPROVING, THE FOOD IS MOVING AGAIN. CONVOYS HAVE ALREADY MOVED A SIZABLE QUANTITY OF THE 12,000 METRIC TONS OF FOOD THAT WAS STOCKPILED IN MOGADISHU. A CARGO VESSEL WITH 3000 METRIC TONS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM IS NOW BEING UNLOADED AT MOGADISHU'S PORT. THIS IS THE FIRST RELIEF VESSEL TO DOCK AT THE PORT IN TWO MONTHS. ANOTHER 32,000 METRIC TONS OF FOOD IS MOVING THROUGH THE PIPELINE FROM STORAGE SITES IN MOMBASA, KENYA. BETWEEN THIS MONTH AND NEXT, APPROXIMATELY 73,000 METRIC TONS OF FOOD AID FROM THE U.S. WILL ARRIVE IN SOMALIA. AN ADDITIONAL 20,000 METRIC TONS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IS ALSO ON THE WAY. FUTURE DELIVERIES FROM THE U.S. AND THE E.C. IN 1993 WILL TOTAL 350,000 METRIC TONS.

THE COMBINED TASK FORCE HAS EXPANDED OPERATIONS IN RECENT DAYS TO INCLUDE BELA DOGLE, BAIDOA, KISMAYO AND BARDERA (which will be secured by a joint U.S.-French task force of 1000 on 12/24. Merry Christmas!)

AS SOON AS THIS HAS BEEN DONE, OUR INTENTION IS TO TURN THE FUNCTION OF PROTECTING FOOD CONVOYS OVER TO THE REGULAR UN UNOSOM PEACEKEEPING FORCE. THIS TRANSITION FROM PEACEMAKING TO PEACEKEEPING FORCES IS CLEARLY FORESEEN IN UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 794.

ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT GIVE YOU ANY FIRM TIMETABLE, WE ARE CONFIDENT THIS TRANSITION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED FAIRLY RAPIDLY. CERTAINLY, SUCCESS IN BEGINNING THE LONGTERM RECONSTITUTION OF SOMALI SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT IS ABSOLUTELY DEPENDENT ON IT.

UNOSOM II

FOR THE PLAN TO WORK, HOWEVER, WE NEED TO PUT TOGETHER A FOLLOW-ON UNOSOM PEACEKEEPING FORCE OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID.

THE UN IS CURRENTLY WORKING ON PUTTING TOGETHER THIS FOLLOW-ON FORCE. WE ARE WORKING ACTIVELY WITH THE UN TO ATTRACT PARTICIPANTS. AS I NOTED EARLIER, AT LEAST 18 NATIONS HAVE ALREADY OFFERED TO PARTICIPATE IN BOTH THE PEACEMAKING AND PEACEKEEPING PHASES OF UN OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA. THIS SUGGESTS THAT IT MAY NOT BE TOO DIFFICULT TO ORGANIZE THE FOLLOW-ON FORCE.

UN EFFORTS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

WE ALSO SUPPORT UN EFFORTS TO BROKER POLITICAL STABILITY. ALL OUR GOOD WORKS COULD GO FOR NAUGHT IF WE DO NOT FOLLOW THROUGH ON THE LONG AND DIFFICULT PROCESS ON RECONSTITUTING SOMALI CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT. WE STRONGLY ENDORSE THE WORK OF UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE KITTANI AND PRESIDENT BUSH HAS SENT AMBASSADOR BOB OAKLEY TO SOMALIA TO WORK WITH KITTANI TO GAIN THE COOPERATION OF SOMALI FACTIONS ON SECURITY, RELIEF OPERATIONS AND REHABILITATION.

THE UN WILL CONVENE A RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE IN ADDIS ABABA IN EARLY JANUARY WHICH WE HOPE WILL SET THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL RECONCILIATION FIRMLY IN MOTION.

COSTS AND FUNDING

LET ME TALK A BIT ABOUT MONEY. I KNOW THE CONGRESS IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE COSTS OF OPERATION RESTORE HOPE. IT IS FAIRLY CERTAIN THAT THIS WILL BE AN EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING. WE HAVE ALL AGREED TO MEET ALL THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR OWN FORCE CONTRIBUTION. ROUGH ESTIMATES ARE THAT U.S. COSTS COULD REACH \$500 MILLION FOR A TWO-MONTH PERIOD. THIS IS A LOT OF MONEY, BUT WE BELIEVE IT IS A SMALL PRICE TO PAY FOR SAVING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT WE WILL PAY FOR OUR OWN COSTS, WHILE OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TROOPS TO THE OPERATION WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY.

THE U.S. WILL NOT PAY FOR THE MANY POORER NATIONS WHO WOULD LIKE TO JOIN THE COALITION. THEIR INCREMENTAL COSTS -- THOSE NECESSARY TO TRANSPORT TROOPS TO SOMALIA AND MAINTAIN THEM THERE -- WILL BE MET BY A SPECIAL FUND THAT IS BEING ESTABLISHED AND MANAGED BY THE UN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, WE RECOGNIZE THAT THERE ARE NO EASY SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROBLEMS OF SOMALIA AND THAT OUR PRESENT EFFORTS THERE WILL NOT BE CHEAP. WE CANNOT SEE INTO THE FUTURE WITH CRYSTAL CLARITY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE CONFIDENT OF OUR COURSE. WE ACTED TO SAVE LIVES -- HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES -- AND NOTHING CAN BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT.

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
(OFDA)**

SITUATION REPORT NO. 16

December 3, 1992

SOMALIA - Civil Strife

NOTE: Information since last situation report, dated November 6, is underlined.

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

No. Dead: Estimates by Centers for Disease Control medical experts in the area indicate that up to 3,000 people are dying each day. The total death toll is unknown, but the United Nations (U.N.) estimates that 300,000 people have died as a result of famine and civil war. 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 304,000; in Djibouti - 20,000, (18,000 - 20,000 are in camps along the southern border); in Yemen - 44,000 (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:**

\$199,341,947



Overview

In recent weeks, security conditions have deteriorated in nearly every area of central/southern Somalia where the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGO) are working. Security incidents that have occurred include the shelling of a WFP ship as it approached the port of Mogadishu; continued looting of NGO warehouses; and numerous death threats to U.N. and NGO personnel. Ships that are able to dock at the Mogadishu port are often unable to offload cargo due to fighting at the port. Few truck convoys have been able to deliver food safely due to looting en route or upon arrival at their final destination. It has become clear to most involved in the relief effort that insecurity in Somalia has rendered current relief methods inadequate to meet the needs of the desperate population.

Conditions in the northeast and northwest, where local authorities still retain some control, and food shortages are much less severe, remain somewhat better than in the southern and central areas of Somalia.

There remains no functioning government in Somalia and the political future of the country is uncertain. There is still tremendous distrust and in-fighting between and even among clans, with each claiming hold over a particular region. In the Somali capital of Mogadishu, two rival Hawiye factions of the United Somali Congress, one loyal to Ali Mahdi and the other siding with General Aided, remain locked in a bitter power struggle. A tenuous U.N.-sponsored cease-fire has been in effect in Mogadishu since March 3, but the city remains unstable.

Relief Efforts

On August 13, the U.S. Government announced several new initiatives to assist in delivery of humanitarian relief to Somalia, including plans to use Department of Defense (DOD) aircraft to deliver food to locations in northern Kenya and Somalia. On August 16, President Bush appointed A.I.D. Assistant Administrator Andrew Natsios Special Coordinator for Somali Relief. On August 21, A.I.D.'s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) dispatched a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to Kenya to assist the DOD team in facilitating the emergency food airlifts, and to coordinate the U.S. Government's relief effort from Nairobi.

Since the U.S. Government airlift started on August 21, the Department of Defense (DOD) has transported over 16,500 metric tons (MT) of relief goods into Belet Weyae, Baidoa, Bardera, Gialalassi, Hoddur, and Wajid in Somalia and into Garissa and Wajir in northern Kenya. About 2,600 MT of the total amount airlifted was provided to Somalia refugees and Kenyan drought affected in northern Kenya. On November 15, the emergency airlift began its transition from a U.S. military operation to a civilian operation funded by OFDA. The plan is for the number of OFDA-funded civilian aircraft to increase while the number of U.S. military aircraft decreases, allowing the U.S. Government to maintain the same level of assistance during and after the transition. However, relief planners agree that the airlift is only an emergency measure, and that massive quantities of relief food will have to enter Somalia via the roads and the ports, including through commercial channels, to prevent thousands from dying of starvation. Once it becomes possible to safely dock and offload ships in the port and transport food over land, the airlift operation will likely be scaled back or terminated.

Most international relief organizations and foreign embassies evacuated Somalia in early 1991 due to the precarious security situation. In August, ICRC and WFP announced that together, they would deliver 52,000 MT per month to Somalia. Both organizations have been utilizing U.S. military and OFDA-funded civilian aircraft, as well as attempting to utilize major ports in Somalia to meet this goal. The German and Canadian Air Forces also contributed aircraft to WFP's relief airlift operation and WFP has begun airdropping food to reach people in areas that would otherwise—for security or technical reasons—be inaccessible.

ICRC has been the primary organization to distribute relief food and supplies throughout the country. The

ICRC estimates that it currently serves about a million people two meals a day in 646 community kitchens, and that it provides another million with dry rations. Last week, however, ICRC was reportedly forced to cut its rations in Mogadishu down to one meal a day due to lack of food and the inability of ships in the port to offload. ICRC also provides medical supplies for ten hospitals, administers 50 dispensaries run by local staff, distributes seed to farmers, and vaccinates and provides veterinary care to sheep, goats, and camels. The ICRC employs 1,500 local staff and 70 expatriates to carry out its programs.

Several attempts at the international level have been made this year to bring about a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Mogadishu. Fifty unarmed U.N. ceasefire monitors have been stationed in Mogadishu, and a unit composed of 500 Pakistani U.N. security guards has been sent to Mogadishu. The Pakistani troops were recently able to gain a tenuous control of Mogadishu International Airport but frequent attacks by armed militia continue to cause diversions of relief aircraft. The U.N. guards have been unable to gain control of the port and other areas due to opposition from General Aideed, who controls the southern half of Mogadishu city, including the port area. The U.N. has been working to secure approval for the deployment of additional guards in other key regional centers such as Kismayu. Once deployed, these guards will protect humanitarian relief personnel and food distribution activities.

On October 12-13, the U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs convened a meeting of the international community to discuss the relief effort and to develop better coordination mechanisms. The U.N. presented its new 100 day action plan, which details relief priorities for the U.N. agencies and appealed for \$83 million in new contributions. Of the total requested in new contributions, \$53 million has been received or pledged and food requirements for the 100-day program have been fully resourced. The U.N. appointed Philip Johnston, President and CEO of CARE USA, to manage the 100 day plan which includes delivery of massive amounts of food aid, pursuing aggressive expansion of supplementary feeding, provision of basic health services and immunization against measles, provision of clean water and sanitation, and building institutions and restoring civil society. A follow-up U.N. conference, scheduled December 3-5, is currently being held in Addis Ababa. This conference will include representation from leaders in Somalia and will review current activities and problems as establish priorities for relief operations in upcoming months.

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On October 29, Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun, the U.N. Secretary General's representative to Somalia, resigned and was replaced by Ismat Kitanni, an Iraqi who is an experienced diplomat.

Situation by Region

Mogadishu Area

The population in Mogadishu is very much in flux; the arrival of relief food has brought thousands of people into the city. According to one estimate, Mogadishu now holds about one million needy people, with a displaced population of 350,000 - 400,000. The condition of these displaced people, who settle in small, makeshift, "displaced camps" in and around Mogadishu is very poor. There are an estimated 150 to 175 of these camps in and around Mogadishu. The populations of these settlements are doubly disadvantaged: first, they come with no resources, and therefore can not buy the food that is available in markets in the city and second, they are not served by the WFP/CARE general food distribution which is distributed by local residents to Mogadishu residents. They are completely dependent on the ICRC kitchens.

Mogadishu continues to be chaotic. Despite prior negotiations with Ali-Mahdi, the Interim President of Somalia who controls North Mogadishu as well as entry into the Mogadishu port, a WFP ship was shelled as it attempted to enter the port and was forced to retreat and dock in Mombasa. Trucks carrying relief food have had difficulty moving from the port - in south Mogadishu - to north Mogadishu. Forty seven trucks carrying ICRC supplies were reportedly looted at the border between north and south Mogadishu in late October.

Other security incidents involving the U.N. and NGOs have also occurred in Mogadishu. The head of the Medecins sans Frontieres/France (MSF/F) delegation in Somalia's life was threatened by the Somalia Health Committee if he did not leave Mogadishu. OEDA Somalia advisor and EC staff intervened with General Aidood who rescinded the persona non grata order, but threats continued, forcing the MSF/F director to depart permanently. Also, a staff member from Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF) was shot and wounded when an NGO convoy was ambushed on the Gezira-Mogadishu road. Other expatriates were shot at as they ran for cover and some of the NGO vehicles were looted.

Despite security problems, a number of NGOs continue to provide emergency food and medical assistance to the

city, including the following:

AICF: runs 4 supplementary feeding centers, 2 therapeutic feeding centers.

CISP (Italian NGO): runs 6 maternal child health (MCH) clinics in north Mogadishu, and supplementary feeding centers.

International Medical Corps (IMC)/US: has a small surgical team operating in south Mogadishu

Irish Concern: runs a supplementary feeding center

ICRC: runs a surgical hospital and a first aid center in north Mogadishu. ICRC has established 15 health posts each in Mogadishu north and south. ICRC is also runs 200 general feeding kitchens run by local women's committees and the Somali Red Crescent.

Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF)/France: runs one hospital and maintains a surgical team in Mogadishu south; provides medical supplies to hospitals and clinics.

Save the Children/UK (SCF/UK): maintains 12 MCH/supplementary feeding centers and 10 therapeutic feeding centers.

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

SAS (local NGO): works on garbage collection with UNDP

World Concern: runs 9 supplementary feeding centers, and 3 MCH clinics.

UNICEF: operates eight maternal-child health (MCH) centers; provides medical supplies and equipment to 17 other MCH centers, three hospitals, and several displaced persons camps. Runs 9 supplementary feeding centers.

In addition, WFP, in cooperation with CARE, has been flying and shipping food to Mogadishu for distribution in the city and other areas. ICRC has also been delivering food to Mogadishu and areas north and south of the city.

Southern and Central Regions
Relief workers continue to report extremely high

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levels of acute malnutrition in the south. The areas between the Juba and Shebelle Rivers appear to have among the highest mortality and malnutrition rates in the country; rural areas are particularly worrisome. There are reports that there are large numbers of people on the banks of the Shebelle River between Belet Weyne and Gialalassi who need urgent assistance.

Relief workers estimate that there are 160,000 people in Kismayu, of whom 60,000 are displaced. In the past month, only one WFP ship has been able to berth at the port at Kismayu due to insecurity, looting, and large-scale diversion of relief supplies. A number of NGOs are active in Kismayu: MSF/Belgium operates one supplementary feeding center and World Concern operates nine, as well as three MCH centers. MSF/Belgium also staffs a hospital. Canada, Germany, Italy, Belgium, ICRC, and WFP have sent relief planes to Kismayu. UNICEF has started sanitation and well improvement activities in the displaced camps in Kismayu, and operates two MCH centers. OXFAM/UK has a feeding and a seed distribution program. World Concern, MSF/Belgium and ICRC have expanded their feeding programs to towns along the Juba river valley.

There are reportedly 50,000 displaced in Belet Weyne, adding to the normal population of 60,000. ICRC, Belgium, Canada, and the U.S. have airlifted supplies to Belet Weyne. ICRC staff estimate they are feeding about 33,000 people in about 21 kitchens; ICRC is also running two health posts and has distributed seeds in the area. In addition to the ICRC, SCF/UK operates a therapeutic feeding program and four supplementary feeding centers for displaced people and the 10,000 - 15,000 Ethiopian refugees settled in the area. IMC operates a pediatrics hospital and runs a medical outreach program.

Baidoa's population has nearly doubled, from 60,000 to 110,000 due to the influx over the last several months. A CDC rapid assessment team reported that an estimated 39.3% of the displaced population living in camps in Baidoa has died since the beginning of April 1992. The crude mortality rate among displaced persons has not declined in the past 30 days as compared to the previous seven months despite the amount of food being airlifted into Baidoa and the increased number of organizations providing relief.

Despite ICRC's program to feed over 50,000 people in Baidoa (most of whom come from other towns) along with other relief programs, the CDC team also reported that general rations may be inadequate for the displaced population in Baidoa.

The huge influx of people has put enormous stress on an already inadequate and polluted water supply. Measles vaccination coverage for the population is reportedly inadequate. The high mortality rate in Baidoa is largely due to preventable and treatable illnesses such as measles and dysentery which are complicated by malnutrition. The CDC team also reported an ongoing outbreak of Shigella which may lead to more deaths and which may spread to other populations in Somalia.

An extremely unstable security situation has further complicated relief efforts in Baidoa. Incidents that occurred in November include the diversion of 10 CARE relief trucks to the Baidoa market and the threatening of a CARE employee at gunpoint when she attempted to send one of the CARE contracted drivers back to Mogadishu. In mid-November, an attempt to receive a truck convoy from Mogadishu resulted in a massive fire fight between the trucking contractor, reportedly in cahoots with the local governor to loot the food, and airport security forces who attempted to prevent the food from being looted. Along with these incidents, the regular looting of NGO warehouses and demands for increased payment by contractors continued to make relief operations difficult.

The following relief agencies are providing assistance in Baidoa:

CARE: operates 5 supplementary feeding centers, a seed distribution program, and general food distributions

Catholic Relief Services (CRS): has a general distribution program in outlying villages

GOAL: runs an orphanage, does supplementary feeding and seed distribution

IMC: staffs the local hospital

Irish Concern: runs 5 supplementary feeding

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centers, one therapeutic feeding center, and has distributed seeds

ICRC: distributed seeds in the area

MSF/Holland: operates a supplementary feeding programs

Oxfam/U.K.: rehabilitating the water system

Save the Children/U.K.: rehabilitating the water system

UNICEF: runs supplementary feeding programs and an MCH center

In addition, CARE and Irish Concern are cooperating on a clean-up program for Baidoa and the surrounding area. WFP airlifts food into Baidoa, and the U.S. Government and other donors fly into Baidoa regularly. Some food has managed to reach Baidoa by truck convoys from Mogadishu but this route has not been completely reliable due to security problems.

Bardera has an indigenous population of approximately 4,000 people and approximately 11,000 in a displaced camp three kilometers from the town. Most of the population fled before the takeover by General Morgan on October 13 but many have since returned. The disruption in relief activities caused by Morgan's attack combined with the already poor condition of the population resulted in a rise in death rates from 250 to 300 daily among displaced people in Bardera (according to WFP). A CARE representative visiting Bardera on October 30 reported that while relief needs in Bardera were manageable, conditions in the displaced camp were desperate.

Airlifts into Bardera resumed in early November but planes are often unable to land due to security problems at the airstrip. There continues to be an inadequate supply of food in Bardera but relief agencies agree that poor water quality is the most critical problem. The only source of water in Bardera is the Juba river which is severely contaminated. Adding to the contamination is the local practice of burying bodies in shallow graves on the banks of the river, which results in the flow of residue into the river. Relief workers in Bardera have suffered from

water-borne health problems from simply utilizing the river water to wash their dishes. Oxfam has initiated an emergency water program to chlorinate water and their program, once fully implemented, will result in the provision of an estimated three to six liters of water per person per day.

ICRC, CARE, UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Oxfam U.K. and AICF are running food, medical, and water programs in Bardera. Despite the momentary cessation of rumors that General Aideed will attempt to re-take Bardera, security remains tenuous at best. Death threats have been made to NGOs in Bardera and their warehouses have been looted. An OFDA-funded Southern Air Transport aircraft also returned from completing a relief flight to Bardera on November 23 to find the aircraft had taken a direct hit from a bullet.

Hoddur is a town of 20,000 - 25,000 residents with an unknown number of displaced temporarily settled in the region. There are four relief agencies serving Hoddur: the ICRC runs four feeding centers each of which feed about 2,000 people per day. Irish Concern runs supplementary feeding and food and seed distribution programs. MSF/F operates five supplementary feeding centers, and UNICEF has an MCH clinic and does supplementary feeding. Hoddur also receives food and other supplies via the international airlift from Mombasa. 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 the most deaths were occurring in people from outside Hoddur, suggesting that relief efforts should concentrate on more rural areas.

Hoddur, considered a "secure" areas as compared to other sites in southern Somalia, has proven itself subject to the same security problems as its neighboring towns. In mid-November an OFDA-funded SAT aircraft was off-loading in Hoddur when it was approached by gunmen claiming they would shoot at the next plane that attempted to land. Relief workers quickly resolved the problem which was a result of local militia demanding more food from relief personnel, and civilian aircraft resumed flights the following day. There was also a civil disturbance associated with an attempt to remove the Regional Governor of Hoddur that resulted in gunfire but no reported injuries.

There are approximately 304,000 Somali refugees

More Coming

The sitrep was
produced front-to-
back. We did
not notice until
transmission
had begun.

currently in Kenya, and relief workers estimate that hundreds of Somalis per day are leaving the country. 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. On September 26, IRC signed a partnership agreement with UNHCR to manage cross border operations from Kenya into Somalia including food distribution, immunization, sanitation and water programs, veterinary and agricultural rehabilitation, and food monetization. CRS and ICRC have been exploring cross-border routes into southern Somalia as well.

Northwestern Region

In the midst of the chaos consuming southern Somalia, northwestern Somalia offers hopes 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. The British company Rimfire has been working in Hargeisa for the past 18 months, and has cleared most of the mines in the city and the surrounding area. There are still unexploded mines in other areas. In Hargeisa, relief workers report that looting and banditry remain a serious obstacle to relief efforts. Hostilities among the clans and sub-class 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.

After being disrupted last year, CARE's monetization program has recommenced. CARE recently sold 500 MT of wheat to a trader in Berbera for distribution in the region. A Somali NGO, SORRA, has been working on sanitation projects in Berbera and Hargeisa, removing garbage and installing public toilets. Relief workers have noted that the northwest needs rehabilitation assistance rather than large amounts of emergency aid.

Northeastern Region

Conditions are generally better in the northeast than in the south 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.

CARE plans to begin a monetization program in the northeast soon. The ICRC veterinary program is now underway in the northeast, and Medecins du Monde (MDM) has begun medical programs in the hospitals in Burtinle, Gardo, and Bosaso. Lutheran World Relief will begin a borehole rehabilitation program later this month.

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

The U.S. Embassy and 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) arrived in Nairobi on August 21, and has been meeting with the DOD team, 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. The DART is currently led by Kate Farnsworth, OFDA Regional Advisor for Africa, and includes health officers from the Centers for Disease Control, an admin. officer, a DOD liaison, a Food for Peace officer, an information officer, OFDA's Somalia advisor and a project officer for northern Kenya. The team has been joined by technical consultants who are working with CARE to implement monetization programs for both northern and southern Somalia. A DART team in Mombasa includes two logisticians and an administrative officer and works closely with DOD, and Somalia based international organizations and NGOs to coordinate the relief airlift.

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.

OFDA Assistance

Total OFDA FY 1991 \$4,383,427

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FY 1992

Nairobi-based Somalia relief coordinator . . . \$157,957

Grant to IMC for 6-month emergency medical program in Mogadishu \$607,627

Additional grant to IMC for 32 charter flights and 11 MT of medical supplies \$161,132

Additional grant to SCF/UK for 15 C-130 flights of food and medicine to Mogadishu \$221,088

Grant to MSF/France for emergency medical program in Mogadishu \$383,500

Purchase of spare parts for rehabilitation of Mogadishu water system \$59,986

Grant to World Concern for 6-month health program in Kismayu and Lower Juba region \$245,630

Grant to ICRC to support emergency airlift to Belet Weyne \$2,240,000

Grant to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for air support of emergency operations \$1,392,552

Grant to IMC for emergency medical care in Belet Weyne, Mogadishu and other areas \$1,276,966

Grant to MSF/France for a supplemental feeding program in Merca \$396,650

Grant to SCF/UK to continue a supplemental feeding program in Mogadishu for 6 months \$277,800

Grant to SCF/UK to initiate a supplemental feeding program in Belet Weyne \$312,300

Grant to AICF for food and water projects in Mogadishu \$640,700

Funds for OFDA Consultant Fred Cuny to travel to Somalia and refugee camps in northern Kenya \$22,942

Pledge to ICRC for emergency food airlifts and veterinary programs and the purchase of agricultural implements and blankets \$3,000,000

Grant to CARE for monetization programs in northern Somalia and free food distributions in the south \$1,457,049

In-kind contribution to ICRC of a commercial C-130 cargo plane for one month \$900,000

In-kind contribution to WFP of a commercial C-130 cargo plane for one month \$900,000

Grant to WFP/Avior for coordination center for airlift \$909,000

Grant to MSF/France in support of water, sanitation and feeding centers in Merca, Brava, Hoddur and Wajid; and, surgical and water activities in Mogadishu \$1,252,300

Grant to IMC to provide medical assistance in Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, and Baidoa, and to purchase medicine and medical supplies \$3,206,203

Grant to IMC for purchase and distribution of supplementary foods \$550,840

Grant to World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) for supplementary feeding, medicines, agricultural packages, and shelters in Baidoa and Bardera \$1,044,000

Grant to MSF/Belgium for wet feeding centers and food distribution in Kismayu and Gelib \$419,076

Grant to Lutheran World Relief/Medic for rehabilitation of wells in the northeast \$318,772

Grant to Irish Concern for supplementary feeding in Mogadishu and Baidoa \$448,307

Grant to CARE for seed distribution and emergency feeding for Baidoa and Bardera \$1,376,204

Grant to SCF/UK for health care programs in northern Somalia \$167,390

Grant to GOAL for relief activities in the Baidoa area and food and seed distribution \$340,500

Grant to International Rescue Committee (IRC) for

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monetization and cross-border
programs \$686,468

Grant to CARE for monetization
programs in the south \$1,000,000

Total OFDA FY 1992 \$26,372,939

FY 1993

Funding for DART members \$90,658

Funding for Southern Air Transport to provide
emergency airlift services \$5,251,770

Procurement of spare parts for water
system \$221,601

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

Funds provided to DART team to fund contracts and
grants yet to be confirmed \$2,617,895

Funding for extensions to grants funded in
FY 1992 \$1,033,336

Administrative support of DART 275,000

Total OFDA FY 1993 \$9,640,260

U.S. Government food donations

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 \$5,743,700

FY 1992

In FY 1992, FFP and USDA programmed 69,600 MT
of cere, vegetable oil, non-fat dried milk, and high-
protein supplementary food for Somalia. The estimated
value of this contribution is \$50,893,700.

Total food donations FY 1992 ... \$50,893,700

FY 1993

83,000 MT of Section 416 (b) corn to WFP for
Somalia. Total cost of commodities
and transport \$22,610,000

44,521 MT of rice, lentils, vegoil, and bulghur from
PL 480 Title II emergency assistance for ICRC

valued at \$26,238,300

3,750 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency assistance for
CRS \$2,167,500

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

39,352 MT of additional PL 480 Title II emergency
assistance authorized but not allocated,
valued at \$11,846,300

Ocean freight for FAO rice \$5,565,100

Total USG food donations

FY 1993 \$69,207,400

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

Total RP FY 1991 \$10,000,000

FY 1992

Thus far in 1992, RP has pledged:

\$42 million to UNHCR and \$28 million to ICRC for
Africa-wide programs. A substantial portion of the
ICRC contribution is likely to be applied to operations
in Somalia. An additional \$2,260,552 to UNHCR for
new Mozambican refugees and new Somali refugees in
Kenya. (These figures are not included in the totals
below.)

An earmarked contribution of \$8.5 million in response
to UNHCR's appeal for refugees in Kenya, most of
whom are Somalis.

\$564,521 to CARE/Kenya for its work with
refugees.

\$500,000 to the International Federation of the Red
Cross to be channelled through the Kenya Red Cross for
assistance to Somali refugees.

\$336,000 to WFP for internal transport of food to
refugees

\$10,000,000 to ICRC for their work on the Somalia
crisis

\$3,200,000 in response to the U.N. Special
Emergency Program for the Horn of Africa appeal

Total RP FY 1992 \$23,100,521

**Total USG Assistance
for FY 1991-1993 \$199,341,947**

**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
(EC contribution may overlap with some country
donations listed below; details of EC contribution may
be obtained from OFDA)**

**ICRC - conducting airlift; delivering food by boat;
running over 500 kitchens in southern and central
Somalia; 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 Kismayu working with displaced in southern
Somalia. UNICEF currently has 35 staff working in
Somalia.**

**WFP - has delivered 80,000 MT of food via airlift and
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.**

**Governments (cash and food donations only;
more information may be obtained from OFDA)
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 \$11.8 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**

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 \$59.8 million including
45,000 MT of food**

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Non-Governmental Organizations

The following indicates where NGOs are operational.
For more information on U.S. NGO activity, consult
Interaction, 202-667-8227:

Mogadishu**U.S. NGOs:****CARE**

International Medical Corps

World Concern

International NGOs:

Action Internationale Contre La Faim

CISP

Irish Concern

Medecins Sans Frontieres/France

Save the Children/United Kingdom

SOS Village

Swedish Church Relief

Southern and Central Somalia**U.S. NGOs:****CARE**

Catholic Relief Services

International Medical Corps

SCF/US

World Concern

World Vision Relief and Development

International NGOs:**ACCORD**

Action Internationale Contre La Faim

GOAL

Irish Concern

Medecins Sans Frontieres/Belgium

Medecins Sans Frontieres/France

Medecins Sans Frontieres/Holland

Northern Somalia**U.S. NGOs:****CARE**

Lutheran World Relief

International NGOs:

ActionAid

Cooperazione Internazionale

Handicap International

HANDS

Lutheran World Federation

Medecins Sans Frontieres/Holland

Oxfam

Partner Aid International

Medecins du Monde

Save the Children/U.K.

VetAid


Dayton Maxwell

Acting Director

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance