

THIS FILE IS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE DECLASSIFICATION EFFORTS AND RESEARCH OF:

THE BLACK VAULT

THE BLACK VAULT IS THE LARGEST ONLINE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT / GOVERNMENT RECORD CLEARING HOUSE IN THE WORLD. THE RESEARCH EFFORTS HERE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS THROUGHOUT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND ALL CAN BE DOWNLOADED BY VISITING:

[HTTP://WWW.BLACKVAULT.COM](http://www.blackvault.com)

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD THIS DOCUMENT TO YOUR FRIENDS, BUT PLEASE KEEP THIS IDENTIFYING IMAGE AT THE TOP OF THE .PDF SO OTHERS CAN DOWNLOAD MORE!

UNCLASSIFIED

DTG

161107Z APR 09

FROM

FM OSC RESTON VA

TO

TO RUZDADA/AFIAA AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUZFMXI/AMC INTEL CEN SCOTT AFB IL//INO//
RHMCSXX/ATTORNEY GENERAL D BRANCH
RUZDADA/BUREAU OF ALCOHOL TOBACCO FIREARMS WASHI
RUEPPOG/CDR PSYOPGP FT BRAGG NC//ASOF-POG-SB//
RUZEHAA/CDR USEUCOM INTEL VAIHINGEN GE
RHMCSUU/CDR USPACOM HONOLULU HI
RUZFMXI/CDR USTRANSCOM INTEL CELL SCOTT AFB IL
RHMCSXX/CDRNGIC CHARLOTTESVILLE VA
RUEPVAI/CDRUSASOIC WASHINGTON DC//DIS//
RHMFISS/COGARD IDB WASHINGTON DC
RHFJFYW/CTF 125
RUEPWDC/DA AMHS WASHINGTON DC
RHMCSXX/DEPT OF ENERGY WASHINGTON DC//TN-1//
RUEATRS/DEPT OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC
RHEFDIA/DIA WASHINGTON DC
RHMCSXX/DIO CANBERRA
RHEFMSC/DIRMSIC REDSTONE ARSENAL AL
RHMFISS/FITC SAN DIEGO CA
RUEPMAX/GISA FT BRAGG NC
RHMFISS/HQ AFSPC INTEL PETERSON AFB CO
RHMCSXX/HQJOC WASP
RUZDQAN/MARCORINTACT QUANTICO VA
RULSDMK/MARITIME ADMIN WASHINGTON DC
RUZDNAI/NASIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH
RUGIAAA/NGA NAVY YARD WASHINGTON DC
RUETIAA/NSACSS FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RHMCSXX/ONA CANBERRA
RUCXONI/ONI WASHINGTON DC//2140//
RHHJPI/PACOM IDHS HONOLULU HI
RHMCSXX/SACINCUNC SEOUL KOR
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//INR//
RHMCSXX/USAFCENT SHAW AFB SC//A2//
RUCQSAB/USSOCOM INTEL MACDILL AFB FL
CONTROLS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: 31-Aug-2009

UNCLASSIFIED

page 35

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLAS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SECTION 1 OF 27

QQQQ

CITE OSC RESTON VA 702165

WARNING: TOPIC: FOUO, INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, MILITARY

SERIAL: AFP20090416636020

/***** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *****/

BODY

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

SUBJ: DJIBOUTI CJTFHOA DAILY PRESS SUMMARY 16 APRIL 09 (U//FOUO)

SOURCE: DJIBOUTI COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE HORN OF AFRICA IN

ENGLISH 16 APR 09 (U//FOUO)

TEXT:

?(-SHIFT-IN-)"??F"Daily Media Wrap-Up;" This daily press review is compiled by the Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa, Djibouti. Inclusion of media reports in this summary in no way constitutes an endorsement by the US Government. CJTHOA cannot vouch for the veracity or accuracy of reports contained in this summary (U//FOUO)

Publications

OSC Hosted Product

This product may contain copyrighted material; authorized use is for national security purposes of the United States Government only. Any reproduction, dissemination, or use is subject to the OSC usage policy and the original copyright. (U)

(Attachment not included: AFP20090416636020001.gif)

Prepared for CJTFHOA by the Cubic Virtual Analysis Center on 16 April, 2009, (808)534-7601/7607

Top Headlines

Kenyan President, PM Mending Public Fences

Analysis/Road Ahead: Kibaki and Odinga are back-pedaling on recent heated statements that elicited foreign donors and partners' concern over the coalition government's survival. Despite reassurances that the coalition would remain intact, subsequent down-playing of civil society leaders' demands for progress on election promises will expand divisions among the polity and politicians. The citizenry appears to lack confidence in the government and local administrators and will continue to exhibit greater reliance on local and national civic organizations to advocate, raising the probability of a third-party candidate rising to challenge Kibaki and Odinga. Both leaders will highlight food and water shortages to draw attention from

UNCLASSIFIED

page 36

UNCLASSIFIED

political short-falls and will open global campaigns aimed at sustaining the Kenyan populace. Security forces will be on high alert for protests or riots related to politics or food security, and the government may recall the most effective units to Nairobi while dispatching doubtful units to less critical areas.

For related articles, go to: Pg 20 - 29 Kenya Related Articles

Sources: Afrique en ligne, AlertNet, 15 Apr 09

Somali PM Says Somalis Must Solve Piracy

Analysis/Road Ahead: As EU, NATO and other navies in the Gulf of Aden/Indian Ocean experience rising demands to produce results, pressure will fall on the Sheikh Ahmed government. PM Sharmaarke laid out initial steps that anticipate and respond to international expectations. Concurrently, he offered Somalis a critical role in national stabilization. Clan leaders and clerics will determine how large an audience he reaches, and he will suggest that initial funds should be funneled to recruit and train President Sheikh Ahmed's Hawiye clan, dominant along the central coast. If Hawiye succeed, Sharmaarke may prevail on his own Darood clan in much of the north including Puntland to share in Somali security. Recruiting among disparate clans in southern areas under Islamist control will prove difficult, and pirate gang leaders from other areas will move south and forge closer ties with Islamists for protection and an escape route if government and foreign forces succeed.

For related articles, go to: Pg 33 - 51 Piracy Related Articles

Sources: LA Times, AFP, Politiken.dk, Reuters, 15 Apr 09 - C-VAC

Horn of Africa Piracy Primer; Somali Factions Primer

Sudanese Court Sentences Darfur Rebels To Death

Analysis/Road Ahead: Reaching two divisive decisions in as many days, Sudanese courts established precedents for dealing with "rebels," and Khartoum will applaud their judicial acumen and bravery. Understanding that courts will uphold domestic policies, the government will begin "trying" more Darfur rebels who will meet highly publicized ends, demonstrating Khartoum's continued rejection of responsibility for the Darfur conflict. The timing of these demonstrations of power coincide, not coincidentally, with Senator Kerry's visit and are intended to reiterate Sudan's independence and authority within its own territory. Khartoum officials will discourage any negative statements from Kerry by intimating that the Obama administration's recently "positive" positions could be undermined by harsh comments. Finally, Darfur rebels will react to the death sentences with raids or attacks

UNCLASSIFIED

page 37

UNCLASSIFIED

against government personnel or targets while Darfuris register protests with remaining humanitarian staff and peacekeepers.

Janjaweed and government troops will be active in halting protests and arresting "rebel" leaders.

For related articles, go to: Pg 15 - 20 Sudan Related Articles

Sources: BBC, AP, AFP, Reuters, 15 Apr 09

Table of Contents

Top Headlines 1

Kenyan President, PM Mending Public Fences 1

Somali PM Says Somalis Must Solve Piracy 1

Sudanese Court Sentences Darfur Rebels To Death 2

Other Highlights 6

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 2 *****

CITE OSC RESTON VA 702165

Middle East 6

Yemen 6

Three Dead In Army Clash With Yemeni Villagers 6

Security Forces And Citizens Go On Clashes In Lahj's Habilayn District 6

Saboteurs Open Fire Indiscriminately, Killing 2 Persons, Wound 22 In Lahj 7

Influx Of Somali Refugees To Yemen Continues 8

Government: Security Forces Still Surrounding Kidnapers 8

Horn of Africa 9

Ethiopia 9

New USAID-Ethiopia Head Appointed - Capital 9

Ethiopia Completes Destruction Of Mines 9

3,000 Somali Refugees Entered Ethiopia This Year 10

Somalia 10

Somali MP Assaulted In Mogadishu 10

Somali Clan Accuses Al Shabab Of Threatening To Kill Elders 11

Islamists Order Women To Take Veil 11

Islamists Order Somali Women To Wear Full Veils 12

UN: Naval Escorts Are Getting Food Aid To Somalia 13

Somalia Says: Let Us Handle The Pirates 13

Sudan 15

Sudanese Court Sentences Darfur Rebels To Death 15

Senator John Kerry Will Visit Sudan 16

Sudan Sees "Stable" Humanitarian Situation In Darfur 16

Sudan Rebels Sentenced To Death 17

Oxfam GB Appeals Against Expulsion From Sudan 17

UNCLASSIFIED

page 38

UNCLASSIFIED

Sudanese Police Break Up Rally Against Executions 18
 US Senator Kerry Arrives In Sudan For Three Day Visit 19
 Relative Calm Continues In Darfur As UN-African Force Begins
 Rotations 19
 East Africa 20
 Kenya 20
 Kenyan President, PM Mending Public Fences 20
 US Direct Flights Delayed Over Airport Security Kit 21
 Kibaki Offers To Mend Cabinet Rift, Push Reform Agenda In Kenya
 22
 Somalia: Puntland Leader Reaches Kenya 23
 Kenya To Construct New Port In 2010 23
 Youths Uproot Railway Over Misingo Row 24
 Joint Briefing On Misingo 25
 Kenya Mistreating Refugees, Human Rights Watch Claims 26
 Coalition Rows Hurting Economy, Kibaki Told 27
 Poor Rains Could Trigger 'Severe' Humanitarian Crisis In Kenya 27
 Mozambique 29
 Government Pledges To Solve Problems Of Demobilised Soldiers 29
 Seychelles 30
 France To Help Seychelles Combat Piracy 30
 Tanzania 31
 Tanzanian Troops Ready For Darfur Mission: Minister 31
 Tanzania Won't Back Down On Land In Bloc Deal 31
 Uganda 32
 LRA Commander Held As Prisoner Of War 32
 Arur Want Their Kingship Recognised 33
 Piracy 33
 Somali PM Says Somalis Must Solve Piracy 33
 Somalia Says: Let Us Handle The Pirates 34
 French Detain 11 Somali Pirates, Another Ship Freed 36
 Our Z-9 Helicopters Are Even Better at Dealing with Somali Pirates
 than K-28s 37
 Pirating Season Has Returned To The Gulf Of Aden 38
 /***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 3 *****/
 Puntland Tribunal Sentences 37 Pirates To 3 Years 39
 US Food Aid Ship Escapes Somali Pirate Attack 40
 Pirates Stage Rocket Attack On US Freighter 41
 Pirates Attack U.S.-Flagged Ship But Fail To Board 42
 Experts: How To Stop Piracy 43
 Ending Somali Piracy: Few Options For US Forces 44
 Clinton Unveils Initiative To Combat 'Scourge Of Piracy' 46

UNCLASSIFIED

page 39

UNCLASSIFIED

Pirate's Youth May Complicate Prosecution Decision 47
 UN Envoy Calls For Boost In International Efforts To Fight Piracy
 48
 Pirates, Gangs Fuel Gulf Of Guinea Woes 49
 French Forces Detain 11 Pirates Off Kenya 50
 Areas of Interest 51
 Madagascar 51
 Interview - Ex-Madagascar Leader Willing To Share Power 51
 Other Highlights Middle East Yemen Three Dead In Army Clash With
 Yemeni Villagers

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Villagers were protesting a planned military post.

At least three people were killed in clashes on Wednesday between Yemeni soldiers and villagers protesting against a planned military post in a remote region of south Yemen, witnesses said.

The witnesses said by telephone that two civilians and a soldier were killed near the town of Habilain in Lahej province.

Al-Ayyam, an independent daily based in Aden, said on Wednesday that armed men clashed with the army overnight in the mountainous region, but there was no word on casualties. Yemen's government has had trouble imposing authority in the country of 19 million where al Qaeda militants have staged a series of deadly attacks over the past year.

Violence in Yemen has affected Western and other foreign firms developing its oil and gas sector. Attacks on foreigners, including kidnappings by tribesmen, have hit tourism. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, and other Gulf Arab countries fear instability in Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the world outside Africa. Adherents of a Shi'ite sect in the north of the country have been locked in conflict with central government since 2004.

Security Forces And Citizens Go On Clashes In Lahj's Habilayn District

Source: Yemen Post, 15 Apr 09 (Yemen Post is an English-language newspaper, located in Yemen. It has a strong degree of

UNCLASSIFIED

page 40

UNCLASSIFIED

credibility and shows a political bias towards Islamic policy, Muslim religious affiliation, and no bias against the USG or US military. The typical audience demography consists of: middle, middle upper & upper class, government allies, businessmen and investors. Most reporting focuses on: news, opinion and business. The Yemen Post reaches audiences throughout the Middle East.) Local sources from Lahj's Habilayn district revealed that Clashes between Security Forces and citizens from Al-Habilayn has been on going since Tuesday morning after army forces have tried to infiltrate the village of Salag.

However, concerned citizens fend off those troops. The same sources added that the clashes which continued for two-day in row left two citizens dead and other 22 were reportedly injured in the recent confrontations that broke out earlier on Wednesday. Local sources revealed that Al- Habilayn city has seen angry street demonstrators carried banners expressing dis approval of military existence in military points overlooking their houses. Moreover, the sources added that protesters have managed to penetrate Al- Habilayn Martyrs' Square. "Immediately upon entering the Martyrs' square, protesters burned mattress and blankets belong to security personals," the source said. From its part, Radfan district local council has held special meeting over the renewed incidents in the district. It also asked the troops unconditionally withdraw from the new established spots deciding to freeze its activities if troops won't meet its demands.

Meanwhile, the National Authority for the Future of the Unified Yemen spokesman Abdul Rageeb Mohsen said that some groups escalates clashes because it gets support from foreign agencies that are against Yemen's security and stability.

The foolishness of the group, its sabotage and rebellions will lead to their destruction Mohsen said, adding that they will take full responsibility for their actions if they fail to respond to the state's efforts of achieving peace and stability in the country. In related news, a violent clash between security staff and armed tribal elements took place on Tuesday in Al-Houdiada city over a land dispute, leaving five injured, three of them suffered serous injuries to their chests and the two others were slightly wounded. Eye witnesscs in Haradh group drivers in the area north of the city of Houdaida said that heaved security presence clashed with armed tribal elements over a land dispute between Haradh group drivers and Sheikh Ahmed Saleh Al-Isa took place earlier on Tuesday morning. Traffic stopped at some major

UNCLASSIFIED

page 41

UNCLASSIFIED

time while residents in the neighborhoods near the disputed area lived with fear and panic by the renewed fighting and the presence of the militants entrenched there. It is worth mentioning that Haradh group drivers staged a sit-in in front of the City Hall mid-last week protesting the seizure of their land
/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 4 *****/

by a big trader.

Saboteurs Open Fire Indiscriminately, Killing 2 Persons, Wound 22 In Lahj

Source: Almotamar.net, 15 Apr 09 (Almotamar.net is an Arabic and English language Yemeni news aggregator and e-newspaper, located in Sana'a, Yemen. Owned by Yemen ruling party's General People Congress GPC, it shows a political bias towards the GPC political platform. Most reporting focuses on: local, regional and international news and sports. Almotamar.net's estimated online circulation/audience reach is 117 per 1 million reaching audiences in Yemen 26(-PERCENT-), Saudi Arabia 17(-PERCENT-), Egypt 9(-PERCENT-), the United Arab Emirates 6(-PERCENT-), and Kuwait 6(-PERCENT-).)

Outlaw saboteur elements in Al-Habileen area, Lahj governorate have on Wednesday opened fire indiscriminately toward citizens gatherings, killing two people and wounding 22 others.

Lahj security chief general Ahmed Saleh Umeir told alnotamar.net that shots of fire from several directions were shot at a gathering of citizens in front of the College of Education and that resulted in the killing of 2 persons and wounding 22 others, some of them are seriously wounded and among them two of the college guards. As the wounded were rushed to hospital for treatment general Umeir affirmed return of calmness after security forces controlled the situation, indicating that security authorities were chasing the criminals in preparation for referring them to court. In the same context local sources told almotamar.net that some outlaw armed groups led by the Yemen Socialist Party YSP MP Nasser al-Khabji, Qassim Askare Jubran and Qassim Uthman al-Dacri on Wednesday morning instigated acts of riot and attacks on public and private property in Habileen area before their indiscriminate firing at gatherings of citizens in downtown and caused the killing of two persons and wounding of 22 others. The sources added that those elements sought help from persons from outside the area for provoking chaos and aggression on citizens in an attempt for disturbing public peace in the area.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 42

UNCLASSIFIED

Influx Of Somali Refugees To Yemen Continues

Source: SABA, 15 Apr 09 (SABA (AKA Yemen News Agency) is an Arabic and English language news agency, run by the government. Most reporting focuses on: local, regional, and Middle East News. SABA's estimated circulation/audience reach is unknown reaching audiences in Yemen.)

Around 63 Somali refugees have reached Thubab coast, Taiz province, with unknown boat, Ministry of Interior's media center has reported.

Security forces in collaboration with Yemeni Red Crescent Organization gathered them to send them later to Kharaz camp for refugees in Lahj. Thubab still the only coast receives Somali refugees with daily rate of 40-70, said local security forces. Worth noting that other coast Yemeni governorates have not witnessed any influx of refugees during the past few days. The number of African refugees, mostly Somalis in Yemen, is exceeding 800.000. They put more burdens on the country's fragile economy.

Government: Security Forces Still Surrounding Kidnappers

Source: SABA, 15 Apr 09 (SABA (AKA Yemen News Agency) is an Arabic and English language news agency, run by the government. Most reporting focuses on: local, regional, and Middle East News. SABA's estimated circulation/audience reach is unknown reaching audiences in Yemen.)

Security forces are still encircling kidnappers of Dutch couple to arrest them, government's spokesman Hasan al-Lawzi has said. In a press conference held in Sana'a yesterday, al-Lawzi affirmed that the Dutch couple, kidnapped two weeks ago by Yemeni tribesmen in Bani Dhabyan district, Sana'a province, had been released without paying a ransom. Al-Lawzi thanked citizens of Bani Dhabyan district who helped the security authorities to release the Dutch water expert and his wife. He also thanked the security forces as well as the local authority in the district for their effort in releasing the couple. Over increasing of piracy acts in the Gulf of Aden, al-Lawzi said that the piracy is an international problem does not only concern Yemen but also all regional countries. He made it clear that fighting piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Arab Sea requires more local, regional and international efforts. "There is security vision and Yemeni, regional and international agreement to fight piracy," the spokesman indicated.

Horn of Africa Ethiopia New USAID-Ethiopia Head Appointed - Capital

UNCLASSIFIED

page 43

UNCLASSIFIED

Source: EthioPlanet, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the top aid donor that funds various projects in Ethiopia, gets a new chief, Capital learnt.

Tom Staal, a veteran career US diplomat, is appointed as the new USAID/Ethiopia Mission Director and is expected to arrive in Addis Ababa late June to assume his position. Stall's appointment replaces Glenn Anders, a former mission director who left Ethiopia early this month after nearly three years in the position. While Anders will retire in just six months times, Stall will assume the role of managing US aids and cooperation projects in Ethiopia which has recently reached one billion dollars.

Anders is one of the US diplomats who strongly voiced concerns to the latest CSOs bill during various stakeholders' meetings. "We don't know yet how the implementation of the law will work out," he had commented to Capital after the passage of the controversial legislation, also showing optimism that the implementation would not affect ongoing USAID projects much. Anders had called on the federal government to look at NGOs more positively. "Instead of seeing them as a sign of dependency and threat, the Federal Government and the party's leadership could see NGOs as valuable partners. We have many NGOs in the US which help us with our city problems, and in remote areas where the government is not able to reach. That was a debate I have had almost since I have arrived here," Anders was quoted in one of his last interviews before departing on April 4.

Ethiopia Completes Destruction Of Mines

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 5 *****/

Source: Afrol News, 15 Apr 09 (Afrol News is an English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese language news agency, located in Oslo, Norway. Independently owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news, reports, analysis, and information that "exclusively" covers the African continent. Afrol News reaches audiences internationally.)

Ethiopia signed the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines.

The Addis Ababa Ministry for Foreign Affairs has announced that Ethiopia has completed its destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, two months before the 1 June global deadline and despite its ongoing conflict with Eritrea. Ethiopia

UNCLASSIFIED

page 44

UNCLASSIFIED

has signed the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines. Production, use, deployment and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines is prohibited according to the convention. Director General Desalegn Alemu from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at an Addis Ababa conference now has revealed that Ethiopia had completed the destruction of its stockpiled landmines. Altogether, Ethiopia had stored 55,569 anti-personnel-mines. A number of 1,114 mines would however be kept for training-purposes, such as detection and landmine destruction. According to the NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the announcement was made at a conference held at Ghion Hotel on the International Mine-Action Day. NPA had assisted the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) in detecting and neutralising mines deployed during the Ethiopian-Eritrean war and earlier wars with Somalia, using mine detecting dogs.

The Ethiopian government earlier announced it did not need anti-personnel mines - which mostly victimise civilians - to protect itself, but still makes use of other mines allowed by the Ottawa Convention. These mines, which need the weight of a vehicle to be triggered, are mostly deployed on the troubled border with Eritrea. Eritrea, on the other hand, claims never to have stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The Asmara government says its troops are only in possession of 214 mines retained by the Eritrean Demining Authority National Training Centre "for training and development." Both Ethiopia and Eritrea have been heavily affected by anti-personnel mines deployed in earlier wars, including the Eritrean independence war. According to anti-landmine organisations, Ethiopia is one of the most heavily-mined countries on the African continent. More than 70 people were killed or injured by mines in 2007 alone, according to the same sources. Numbers in Eritrea are somewhat lower. In both countries, extensive areas are contaminated by landmines, preventing farmers and herders from using the land. An Eritrean government survey found 481 of 4,176 communities affected by mines. In Ethiopia, and NPA survey found that 1.9 million people were at risk and identified 1,492 landmine-impacted communities.

3,000 Somali Refugees Entered Ethiopia This Year

Source: UN News Center, 15 Apr 09 (UN News Service is an English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish language website for the UN. Owned by the UN, it has a general degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: UN related press releases, press briefings,

UNCLASSIFIED

page 45

UNCLASSIFIED

and activities. UN News Service reaches audiences throughout the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Americas, and Asia Pacific.)

Over 24,000 Somali refugees have fled to Kenya since January, some 3,000 entered Ethiopia and another 10,000 people left their homes during the same period because of an acute drought ravaging many parts of the Horn of Africa country.

UNHCR assists more than 460,000 Somali refugees in nearby countries - 277,000 in Kenya, 126,000 in Yemen, 36,000 in Ethiopia, 8,000 in Djibouti, and 7,000 in Uganda - in addition to coordinating protection and shelter activities for the 1.3 million IDPs in Somalia.

Somalia Somali MP Assaulted In Mogadishu

Source: AFP, in French, 15 Apr 09 - Translated by Cubic Translation Services (Agence France-Presse is an English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic language news agency. AFP has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards, the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis. AFP reaches audiences in thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets.)

This is the first such assault since the Sheikh Ahmed government took power.

A Somali Parliament member was assaulted by armed men in Mogadishu, the capital of this country, torn by civil war since 1991, a police officer reported. The victim, Abdullahi Issa Adow, is the first MP from the new Sheikh Ahmed government to suffer such an assault. "He has reported that his attackers numbered 3. We are seeking these criminals and will arrest them," the officer said, asking to remain anonymous.

Somali Clan Accuses Al Shabab Of Threatening To Kill Elders
Source: APA, 15 Apr 09 (African Press Agency is an English and French language news website, located in Dakar, Senegal. Reporting focuses on African news and culture.)

Elders have been threatened for working with the new govt. Traditional leaders of Somalia's largest Hawiye clan on Wednesday accused the extremist group Al Shabab of plotting against them because of the peace efforts they have been engaged in the past. Spokesman for the Hawiye clan elders' council Ahmed Diriye Mohamed told reporters in Mogadishu that Al Shabab commander in Mogadishu Sheik Yusuf Sheik Isse threatened to kill top elders in the council because of their continued peace efforts in and outside the capital "He called me and informed me that his men

UNCLASSIFIED

page 46

UNCLASSIFIED

will kill me, our chairman Mohamed Hassan Haad and other prominent members of our council," he said.

"He told me that we and the Ugandan and Burundian forces in Mogadishu are the same to Al Shabab and they have to kill us. But we are pledging to continue our peace and reconciliation efforts despite their cowardly death threats". Mohamed accused Al Shabab of killing many important people including businessmen, civil /***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 6 *****/

society activists, government officials, religious men, intellectuals and other prominent people. He said they will one day be brought to justice for their brutal killings. "We are committed to support the Somali government and we will continue to urge people to side with peace makers and the reconciliation efforts by the national unity government, because Somalis are war-weary and want peace now," he added.

Islamists Order Women To Take Veil

Source: Shabelle, 15 Apr 09 (Shabelle Media Network is a Somali and English language network comprising of an internet site, a radio station and a television channel, located in Mogadishu, Somalia. Independently owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. The typical audience demography targeted consists of: Somalis in Somalia and Diaspora, non-Somalia Somalis in Kenya, Ethiopia and the Diaspora, regional communities, policy makers working with international organizations and the NU system and stake holders in the International humanitarian and security systems. Most reporting focuses on: news, features, analysis and investigative reporting from Somalia on various natures in particular on political, economic and social, as well as humanitarian issues. Shabelle Media Network's estimated circulation/audience reach is more than 1.8 million reaching audiences across Somalia and the surrounding regions.)

Islamists in Baidoa also ordered the closure of businesses at prayers.

The Islamist administrators of al-Shabab in Baidoa town 250 kilometers south of the Somali capital Mogadishu has ordered the women to take veil and ordered all business people to close their business centers at the time of the prayers, officials said on Wednesday. Sheik Abdi Asis, member of Al-shabab officials in Bay and Bakol regions told the reporters in Baidoa town that they issued many edicts including all the women in Baidoa town to halt

UNCLASSIFIED

page 47

UNCLASSIFIED

taking the transparent clothes and take a veil and to close the business centers by the time of the prayer.

"All the women in Baidoa town should take the veil and stop dressing transparent clothes. Women wearing transparent clothes can not be seen in the town and also walk through the streets in the town. We are also telling all the merchants to close the doors of their business centers in the town at the times of prayers. If any business centre is seen being opened in Baidoa town it will be closed for 5 days," Sheik Abdi Asis said. If also unveil woman is seen through the streets of the town, she will be detained for at least 12 hours. He added. It is unclear how these declarations will be contemplated in Baidoa town thought there had been several edicts that Al-shabab administration imposed earlier which failed to be considered in the town.

Islamists Order Somali Women To Wear Full Veils

Source: AFP, 15 Apr 09 (African Press Agency is an English and French language news website, located in Dakar, Senegal. Reporting focuses on African news and culture.)

Violators will be sentenced to 12 hours in jail.

Hardline Islamists in the southern Somali town of Baidoa have ordered women to wear full body veils and businesses to close for prayers, a spokesman said Wednesday. "We are giving a three-day deadline to all women living in the region to cover their body with thick veils," Sheikh Abdiasis, a local spokesman for the Shebab group, said at a press conference. "If they fail to comply with that order, they will be sentenced to 12 hours of imprisonment," he said, complaining that many women in Baidoa were still seen without a "jalabib", the local head-to-toe Islamic garment. Baidoa, 250 kilometres (155 miles) south of Mogadishu, is officially the seat of Somalia's transitional federal parliament but was conquered by Islamist insurgents in late January.

The Shebab official also said that businesses should close five times a day for prayers and that owners ignoring the order would face five days in jail. Similar measures have already been enforced in Merka and Kismayo, the two other major southern cities controlled by the Shebab and their hardline allies. Some parts of the population in Baidoa, one of the country's traditionally more cosmopolitan towns, had been reluctant to comply with the strict interpretation of Sharia, or Islamic law, advocated by the Shebab.

UN: Naval Escorts Are Getting Food Aid To Somalia

UNCLASSIFIED

page 48

UNCLASSIFIED

Source: AP, 15 Apr 09 (The Associated Press is an English language news organization. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis delivered to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the world. The AP reaches audiences world-wide.)

Escorts have allowed a steady stream of aid for 18 months. Pirate attacks off the Horn of Africa have disrupted some food aid bound for Somalia, but Western naval escorts have enabled the United Nations to provide a steady stream of relief to Somalia over the last 18 months. The World Food Program, which last year shipped 260,000 tons of food to millions of Somalis suffering from drought and violence, has been using naval escorts since November 2007, said spokeswoman Emilia Casella. "The ship escort system has worked quite well," Casella told The Associated Press. "When we've had escorts, we have had not any incidents of piracy on WFP-contracted ships." Some 90 percent of WFP food aid to Somalia is shipped by sea. Flying food aid in is too expensive and too many bandits plague Somalia's roads. WFP plans to feed 3.5 million Somalis this year, which requires shipping 43,000 tons of food every month, Casella said. Before the escorts started in 2007, six ships with WFP food were hijacked over three years. Then different Western navies stepped in.

For six weeks last summer, WFP had to temporarily suspend food shipments to Somalia because it had no escorts, said Casella. Canada then took over escorting the food aid and subsequently the EU. The food usually arrives in the Kenyan port of Mombasa where
/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 7 *****/

it is offloaded onto smaller vessels that bring it to Somalia. The agency is worried about a cargo ship hijacked Tuesday, the Lebanese-owned MV Sea Horse, which was heading to Mumbai, India, to pick up 7,327 tons of WFP food for Somalia. The Sea Horse was not a WFP-contracted ship when it was hijacked, but would have flown under WFP flag once the food was loaded, she said. "We're very concerned that people in Somalia would go hungry unless the Sea Horse is released," she said. The American ship Maersk Alabama, which escaped a pirate attack last week, was bringing food aid to the region as a donation for WFP and was not contracted by the agency, she said.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 49

UNCLASSIFIED

Somalia Says: Let Us Handle The Pirates

Source: Los Angeles Times, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

Somalia government leaders say they could deal more effectively and cheaply with the piracy problem off their shores if the international community would provide funding.

With foreign warships looming off its shores and a worldwide debate raging over how to defeat piracy, leaders in this seaside Somali capital say there's a solution that could be fast, simple and relatively cheap: the Somalis themselves. With the exception of the pirates, who showed they were undeterred by seizing two more ships Tuesday and attacking others, including an American vessel they did not manage to board, Somalis have been largely bystanders in the unfolding drama playing out hundreds of miles from Mogadishu's coastline. The crisis has again exposed the impotency of Somalia's transitional government, but its leaders hope to turn the negative publicity into international momentum to end their nation's 18-year stint as a failed state. "We are not being utilized as much as we could be," Somali Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke said in an interview at the government's well-guarded compound in Mogadishu. "We need to fight pirates on land. We have information about how they function and who they are. "I understand the short-term need to use warships in a crisis," he added, "but the long-term objective should be to build institutions that will deal with pirates from inside the country." So far, that has not been a big part of the global strategy. Somali officials say they were barely informed, much less consulted, about U.S. Navy efforts to rescue American ship captain Richard Phillips. He was freed Sunday when U.S. snipers killed three pirates holding him. There have been calls among military experts for U.S. troops to pursue pirates on land or strike at their hide-outs in northern Somalia.

President Obama spoke Monday about coordinating with international partners and boosting U.S. efforts in the waters off East Africa, where three U.S. warships are already patrolling. But the anti-piracy coalition includes nations such as China, India, France and Kenya, not Somalia. That's largely because the Somali government, which has no coast guard and no money to pay its disintegrating 3,500-person army, is barely holding its own against insurgents in Mogadishu. But Somali leaders and some U.S. experts are beginning to question whether warships equipped with heavy weapons, commandos and sophisticated technology are the best tools to fight criminal gangs of young people carrying

UNCLASSIFIED

page 50

UNCLASSIFIED

AK-47s and satellite phones. The U.S. and other nations initially hoped a strong show of force might scare off the pirates, but the attacks have persisted. Tuesday, pirates grabbed the Greek-owned bulk carrier Irene with a crew of 22 in the Gulf of Aden. Hours later, others attacked the Lebanese-owned cargo ship Sea Horse less than 100 miles off Somalia, seizing a crew that was believed to number about a dozen. Officials said pirates also fired automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades at the Liberian-flagged Safmarine Asia, which managed to escape. The U.S.-flagged cargo ship Liberty Sun, owned by New York-based Liberty Maritime Corp., was attacked by pirates firing grenades and automatic weapons. The pirates did not board the Liberty Sun, which was carrying food aid and heading to Mombasa, Kenya, when it requested and received U.S. Navy assistance.

Newly installed Somali President Sheik Sharif Sheik Ahmed said his government had a plan to bring piracy under control, similar to one he used to reduce the problem for a short time when he was in charge of the country in 2006. At the time, Ahmed led the Islamic Courts Union, a religious alliance that briefly unified southern Somalia until it was routed by Ethiopian troops. "We had a small force on land, a small force in the water," he said. The courts backed them up with a pledge to execute pirates. The six-month period marked the only time in the last five years that piracy subsided. Somali officials want to dispatch 1,000 soldiers dedicated to chasing pirates into a handful of port cities. They also want to create a 3,000-person coast guard as part of a 10,000-member security force. But lack of money is preventing the new government from equipping and training the force. United Nations and international support for the government has slowed to a trickle, they said, leaving it to operate on the \$2 million a month it gets in port revenue. During a visit to Mogadishu this week, Rep. Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.) said providing direct assistance to allow Somalis to crack down on pirates might cost the international community less, especially after accounting for rising insurance premiums and the cost of using warships. "It's a lot cheaper to deal with this on the land before these guys get into the water," Payne said. He said he planned to seek funding in Congress. Payne called the hesitation by the international community understandable. Since 1991, numerous transitional governments have risen and fallen in Somalia amid infighting, corruption and human rights abuses. Donors want to see whether the current government does any better, he said.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 51

UNCLASSIFIED

Somalis say their hometown advantage makes them more effective at fighting piracy as well. "We are all Somalis," said Abdi Wali Alitaar, an entrepreneur based in the autonomous northern Puntland region who sells protection services to commercial shippers. "These guys wouldn't dare kill us. At most, they'd probably run away. But when they are facing the Americans, it's a different story." Pirates have learned from experience that foreign naval ships won't follow them into Somali waters. "But as Somalis, we don't hesitate to track them down on land," said M.A. Jama, chief executive at Dalkom, a telecommunications provider that has been combating pirate attacks as it tries to lay underwater cables. One of his European shipping contractors wants to arrange for a French naval escort to guard its boats, but Jama is trying to convince it that Somali security guards would be a better deterrent. "If pirates see Somalis, they know when they get ashore, those guys will be waiting for them," Jama said. Of course, U.S., French or other foreign naval powers could also

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 8 *****

take the fight against pirates to Somali soil themselves, but such moves risk heightening anti-Western sentiment and creating a backlash against "foreign occupiers," experts said. Already many Somalis are angry about illegal foreign dumping and fishing off their coast. The U.S. has launched airstrikes against suspected terrorists in Somalia over the last two years that witnesses said killed some civilians. In the meantime, Somali government officials say the international community should move quickly. Last year, pirates and their business partners netted at least \$50 million in ransom. They're reinvesting the money in better weapons and entrenching themselves in coastal communities by hiring young people and bribing elders. In short, Somalis say, pirates are becoming richer and more powerful than the government. Said Prime Minister Sharmarke: "It's getting to the point where they are in a position to overthrow the government."

Sudan Sudanese Court Sentences Darfur Rebels To Death
Synopsis: A Sudanese court has sentenced to death 10 rebels from the Darfur region over an unprecedented attack on the capital, Khartoum, in May last year. The members of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) were found guilty of treason, violence against the state and illegal possession of weapons. The court said three other rebels were acquitted over the offensive. Some 50 members of the rebel group have already been sentenced to death for the attack, which left 200 people dead. The JEM fighters

UNCLASSIFIED

page 52

UNCLASSIFIED

drove across hundreds of miles of desert to reach Khartoum and were only fought off at a bridge a few kilometers from the presidential palace. "I condemn you to death by hanging," said Judge Mutasim Tajisir at the court in Khartoum. After the verdict was handed down, the men raised their shackled hands and shouted: "God is great," and "Revolution until victory." The sentencing comes after civilians clashed with police in the capital at the funerals of nine Darfuri men executed a day earlier. The men had been found guilty of murdering newspaper editor Mohammed Taha three years ago.

Analysis/Road Ahead: Reaching two divisive decisions in as many days, Sudanese courts established precedents for dealing with "rebels," and Khartoum will applaud their judicial acumen and bravery. Understanding that courts will uphold domestic policies, the government will begin "trying" more Darfur rebels who will meet highly publicized ends, demonstrating Khartoum's continued rejection of responsibility for the Darfur conflict. The timing of these demonstrations of power coincide, not coincidentally, with Senator Kerry's visit and are intended to reiterate Sudan's independence and authority within its own territory. Khartoum officials will discourage any negative statements from Kerry by intimating that the Obama administration's recently "positive" positions could be undermined by harsh comments. Finally, Darfur rebels will react to the death sentences with raids or attacks against government personnel or targets while Darfuris register protests with remaining humanitarian staff and peacekeepers. Janjaweed and government troops will be active in halting protests and arresting "rebel" leaders.

Sources: BBC, AP, AFP, Reuters, 15 Apr 09

Senator John Kerry Will Visit Sudan

Source: Agency Focus Daily, in Bulgarian, 14 Apr 09 - Translated by Cubic Translation Service (TBD)

The Chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee John Kerry will arrive on a visit to Sudan on April 15. Senator Kerry will meet senior Sudanese officials and visit Darfur.

Nasser Eddin Wali, Head of the Two Americas Department with the Foreign Ministry of Sudan, announced that during his visit, Kerry would meet with Vice President Ali Osman Mohammed Taha and other officials. He did not mention whether Kerry would meet with President Omar al-Bashir. Kerry will be the second senior American official to visit Sudan since the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for al-Bashir on March 4, accusing

UNCLASSIFIED

page 53

UNCLASSIFIED

him of allegedly orchestrating atrocities against ethnic African tribes in Darfur. The special envoy to Sudan J. Scott Gration visited the country in the beginning of April.

Sudan Sees "Stable" Humanitarian Situation In Darfur

Source: AFP, 15 Apr 09 (Agence France-Presse is an English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic language news agency. AFP has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards, the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis. AFP reaches audiences in thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets.)

Govt. officials defended the expulsion of 13 aid agencies.

-The humanitarian situation in Sudan's conflict-torn Darfur region is "totally stable" despite the expulsion of international aid agencies, a senior Sudanese official insisted Wednesday. "The situation in Darfur is totally stable as regards humanitarian affairs," Sudan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Al-Samani al-Wasila, told AFP on the sidelines of an African Union meeting in the Libyan capital. Khartoum expelled 13 aid agencies working in Darfur on March 4 after the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant against Sudanese President Omar al-Beshir for alleged war crimes in Darfur. "To say that the situation has been affected by the departure of these organizations is totally false and irresponsible," Wasila said, charging that the expelled groups had worked against the sovereignty and security of Sudan. "National, Arab, Islamic and African NGOs have started to come back" to Darfur, he said. "On the healthcare front, the gap left by the departure of the NGOs has been almost totally filled thanks to Sudanese medical personnel," said the minister of state.

U.N. chief Ban Ki-moon has urged Sudan to reverse the expulsions.

"Despite the efforts of Sudanese line ministries, U.N. agencies and the remaining NGOs, the gaps cannot be filled with existing capacities," he said in late March. The U.N. says the Darfur conflict has cost 300,000 lives, whereas Sudan puts the toll far lower.

Sudan Rebels Sentenced To Death

Source: BBC, 15 Apr 09 (British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is an English language state-owned public broadcaster, located in the United Kingdom. Owned by the State, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 9 *****/

UNCLASSIFIED

page 54

UNCLASSIFIED

affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news, opinion, analysis. BBC's estimated circulation/audience reach is unknown reaching audiences world-wide.)

The JEM rebels attacked Khartoum last year.

A Sudanese court has sentenced to death 10 rebels from the Darfur region over an unprecedented attack on the capital, Khartoum, in May last year. The members of the Justice and Equality Movement (Jem) were found guilty of treason, violence against the state and illegal possession of weapons. The court said three other rebels were acquitted over the offensive. Some 50 members of the rebel group have already been sentenced to death for the attack, which left 200 people dead. The Jem fighters drove across hundreds of miles of desert to reach Khartoum and were only fought off at a bridge a few kilometres from the presidential palace.

"I condemn you to death by hanging," said Judge Mutasim Tajisir at the court in Khartoum on Wednesday, reported AFP news agency. After the verdict was handed down, the men raised their shackled hands and shouted: "God is great" and "Revolution until victory". The sentencing comes after civilians clashed on Tuesday with police in the capital at the funerals of nine Darfuri men executed a day earlier. The men had been found guilty of murdering newspaper editor Mohammed Taha three years ago. Amnesty International condemned the executions.

Oxfam GB Appeals Against Expulsion From Sudan

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Oxfam denied passing information to the ICC.

Aid group Oxfam GB submitted a formal appeal to the Sudanese government on Wednesday over its expulsion from the country, denying allegations it passed information to the International Criminal Court. The British arm of Oxfam International said the humanitarian situation in Darfur has deteriorated since the expulsion of 13 international aid groups in March. The groups were expelled hours after the ICC issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir on charges of war crimes

UNCLASSIFIED

page 55

UNCLASSIFIED

in the western region. Sudan, which does not recognize the ICC, rejects the charges. "We have already been told that water pumps in some Darfur camps have stopped pumping, and there are growing fears about the potential for outbreaks of disease in the coming rainy season," said Penny Lawrence, Oxfam GB's International Programmes Director.

Oxfam submitted its appeal to the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) within the one month window allowed by Sudanese law. HAC was not immediately available to comment. A joint UN-Sudanese assessment of the situation in Darfur reported last month that shortages could appear within months. It said four of the expelled groups served some 1.1 million people. Some 4.7 million people rely on humanitarian aid in Darfur, where the United Nations runs its largest aid operation in the world with the help of NGOs.

Sudanese Police Break Up Rally Against Executions

Source: AP, 15 Apr 09 (The Associated Press is an English language news organization. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis delivered to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the world. The AP reaches audiences world-wide.)

SLM leaders said all those executed were from Darfur.

Police used tear gas on Tuesday to disperse dozens of Sudanese protesters marching over the execution of nine people from the Darfur region convicted in the killing of a newspaper editor. The protesters hurled stones at vehicles and forced shops to close as they gathered at the burial place of the executed in south Khartoum. Police backed by special units closed off all the streets leading to the cemetery in Sahafa burial area until the burial was complete. The rebel Sudan Liberation Movement says those executed were all from the Darfur region, where government forces have been battling rebels for six years. They were convicted for the 2006 killing of a newspaper editor who became a target of anger over an article deemed blasphemous. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, masked men abducted Mohammed Taha Mohammed Ahmed, editor of the pro-Islamist Al-Wifaq newspaper, from his home in Khartoum. His body was later found decapitated in the street.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 56

UNCLASSIFIED

Ahmed was a controversial figure in Sudan's Muslim community, having angered Islamists in 2005 when his newspaper republished an article from the Internet that questioned the lineage of the Prophet Mohammed. The article upset Muslims of different sects, and some gathered in protest demanding Ahmed's execution. The editor eventually apologized in a letter to the press, saying he did not intend to insult the prophet. Ahmed was also critical of armed groups in Darfur and questioned the stories of rape and sexual violence against women. Nine men were eventually convicted of the killing and sentenced to execution. They were hanged on Monday at a prison in Khartoum. The men's defense attorney, Kamal Omar, said the ruling was weak as it relied on confessions extracted under torture. More than 300,000 people have died since ethnic African rebels in Darfur took up arms against the Arab-dominated Sudanese government in 2003, accusing it of decades of discrimination and neglect.

US Senator Kerry Arrives In Sudan For Three Day Visit

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 10 *****

Kerry will lead a congressional delegation to Darfur.

U.S. senator and former presidential candidate John Kerry arrived in Sudan Wednesday for a three-day visit as the diplomatic detente between Washington and Khartoum shows further signs of a thaw. Kerry, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will lead a congressional delegation to Sudan's Darfur region and hold talks with senior members of the Sudanese government. "Now it is my opportunity representing the U.S. Congress and U.S. Senate to be here to engage on humanitarian issues and obviously issues pertaining to the conflict," Kerry told reporters after landing. "We're all very hopeful that we can make progress on these issues."

Kerry is not expected to meet with President Omar Hassan al-Bashir, who was last month indicted by the International Criminal Court on charges of war crimes. Bashir Monday welcomed "positive signs" sent by U.S. President Barack Obama to the

UNCLASSIFIED

page 57

UNCLASSIFIED

Islamic world. Washington has had tense relations with the Islamist government of Bashir, who came to power in Africa's largest country in a 1989 coup. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Sudan in 1997 and labeled it a "state sponsor of terrorism." Ties were strained further by the conflict in Darfur, which both Obama and his predecessor George W. Bush have called genocide, a description Sudan's government rejects.

Relative Calm Continues In Darfur As UN-African Force Begins Rotations

Source: Xinhua, 15 Apr 09 (Xinhua is a Chinese, English, Spanish, French, Russian, and Arabic language news agency, located in Beijing, China. Controlled by the Communist party of China's Propaganda Department, it has a limited degree of credibility and shows a political affiliation/bias towards the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Most reporting focuses on: local and international news, politics, business, culture, and education. Xinhua reaches audiences world-wide.)

The joint United Nations-African Union (AU) peacekeeping mission in Sudan's war-ravaged Darfur region on Wednesday reported that the security situation remains calm as scheduled troop rotations begin among some units, UN officials said here.

The hybrid operation, which is known as UNAMID and is tasked with quelling violence and protecting civilians, had reported over the past month a rise in attacks on peacekeeping staff, armed banditry, the burning of shelters in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and harassment of civilians. There has also been concern over the safety of humanitarian workers, many of whom have been ordered to leave the region following the March 4 indictment of Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the region. The rotation of troops in Darfur began on Tuesday with the Nigerian Battalion stationed in South Darfur, with a total of 200 personnel arriving while another 200 left the Mission for their home country. South African troops will also be rotated in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, in the past 24 hours, UNAMID military and police forces conducted nearly 150 patrols covering in and around villages and camps for internally displaced persons, the Mission said. The hybrid force was set up by the UN Security Council to protect civilians in Darfur, where an estimated 300,000 people have been killed and another 2.7 million have been forced from their homes since fighting erupted in 2003, pitting rebels against

UNCLASSIFIED

page 58

UNCLASSIFIED

government forces and allied Janjaweed militiamen. More than one year on from transferring the task of suppressing the violence to UNAMID from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS), well over 12,000 of the 19,555 military personnel authorized by the Security Council are now in place across the region.

East Africa Kenya Kenyan President, PM Mending Public Fences
Synopsis: Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki broke his silence on the war bedeviling his ruling Grand Coalition Government and took a swipe at religious leaders who have continually piled pressure on him to call for fresh elections. Kibaki, speaking publicly for the first time after a series of disagreements with Prime Minister Raila Odinga, said a solution was in sight for the coalition war. "I am sure we shall succeed. We shall not be set aside by anybody," Kibaki said in a rare assurance of the unity of purpose that exists between him and the Prime Minister. Kenyans expected the political situation in the country to further deteriorate soon after the Prime Minister publicly complained that Kibaki had ordered senior civil servants and ministers allied to his Party of National Unity (PNU) to disrespect him. Odinga's complaints have dominated discussions especially in some of the country's numerous radio stations, which have been discussing whether the premier had a right to publicly complain of disrespect and lack of protocol arrangements for his visits. Odinga, speaking over the long Easter holidays, changed his tune and assured Kenyans that the two of them would mend their differences. He said his Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) would not quit the coalition until 2010. "I am sure we have a solution," Odinga said. Kenyan religious leaders have recently stepped pressure on Kibaki to dissolve parliament and call for fresh elections, saying the coalition that was formed on 13 April, 2008, had failed to bring the kind of institutional change that Kenyans desired. However, Kibaki warned the religious leaders against their talk of fresh elections, saying the church leaders had a moral obligation to pray for the success of the coalition. "As leaders, we must be cautious of our actions and speeches. There is nothing that will stop us from delivering on our pledges," Kibaki told a gathering of religious leaders during the swearing in of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) moderator.

Analysis/Road Ahead: Kibaki and Odinga are back-pedaling on recent heated statements that elicited foreign donors and partners' concern over the coalition government's survival. Despite

UNCLASSIFIED

page 59

UNCLASSIFIED

reassurances that the coalition would remain intact, subsequent down-playing of civil society leaders' demands for progress on election promises will expand divisions among the polity and politicians. The citizenry appears to lack confidence in the government and local administrators and will continue to exhibit greater reliance on local and national civic organizations to advocate, raising the probability of a third-party candidate

/****** BEGINNING OF SECTION 11 *****/

rising to challenge Kibaki and Odinga. Both leaders will highlight food and water shortages to draw attention from political short-falls and will open global campaigns aimed at sustaining the Kenyan populace. Security forces will be on high alert for protests or riots related to politics or food security, and the government may recall the most effective units to Nairobi while dispatching doubtful units to less critical areas.

Sources: Afrique en ligne, AlertNet, 15 Apr 09

US Direct Flights Delayed Over Airport Security Kit

Source: Daily Nation, 15 Apr 09 (The Daily Nation is an English language daily newspaper, located in Nairobi, Kenya. Owned by the Nation Media Group Limited NMG, it has a general degree of credibility but shows a political bias towards the Kibaki government, no religious affiliation, and a bias towards the USG or US military. The typical audience demography consists of: middle, middle upper & upper class, job seekers, government allies, businessmen and investors. Most reporting focuses on: news, opinion, analysis, and entertainment. The Daily Nation's estimated circulation/audience reach is 190,000 reaching audiences in Kenya and the surrounding regions.)

Discussions are going on between Kenya and the US so that the Open Skies Agreement signed last year is not cancelled over failure to install security screening equipment at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Under the agreement, there will be direct flights from the US to Kenya. Transport minister Chirau Ali Mwakwere said on Wednesday he had met US ambassador Michael Ranneberger in a bid to ensure the pact was not cancelled. He said the direct flights, initially meant to start early June, would be delayed. Flower exporters had hoped to sell their produce directly to the US instead of the exports passing through Europe. "People should be understanding since all countries have specific requirements and we must fulfil the requirements of America's aviation authorities," said Mr Mwakwere. He was speaking after launching a project to develop an

UNCLASSIFIED

page 60

UNCLASSIFIED

improved railway passenger transport system for Nairobi at the Norfolk Hotel. He said his ministry had initiated the idea of direct flights from major countries in the world and wanted them to start this month. Delta Airlines was supposed to make an inaugural flight from Atlanta, Georgia, to Nairobi, via Dakar, Senegal, on June 2. However, the Kenya Airports Authority and Kenya Civil Aviation Authority are yet to fulfil security enhancements demanded by US authorities at the JKIA before the airline launches its services. The US government on Wednesday pledged to boost security at the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini. This comes at a time piracy is on the rise in the Gulf of Aden. It will install special equipment at the port of Mombasa that will scan all containers of any radioactive materials being smuggled into the country. Such materials can be used to manufacture a nuclear weapon or bomb. Mr Ranneberger said: "Experts are scheduled to visit the country next week to conduct a detailed site survey of the port. We will work with the government to ensure the success of the programme at both port." He was speaking during the signing of the agreement with Treasury in the city.

Kibaki Offers To Mend Cabinet Rift, Push Reform Agenda In Kenya
Source: AfriQueligne, 15 Apr 09 (AfriQueligne is a French language daily newspaper and website, located in France. Owned by Afrique-Actualit(-VERTICAL-BAR-), it has a general degree of credibility and shows no religious affiliation and no bias towards the USG or US military. The typical audience demography consists of: middle, middle upper & upper class, businessmen and investors. Most reporting focuses on: news, business, and entertainment pertaining to 56 African countries. AfriQueligne reaches audiences in Rwanda, France, the United States, Burkina Faso and Algeria.)

Kibaki said a solution was in sight for the coalition war. Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki Tuesday broke his silence on the war bedeviling his ruling Grand Coalition Government and took a swipe at religious leaders who have continually piled pressure on him to call for fresh elections. Kibaki, speaking publicly for the first time after a series of disagreements with Prime Minister Raila Odinga - who declared recently that the President's governing style was archaic - said a solution was in sight for the coalition war. "I am sure we shall succeed. We shall not be set aside by anybody," Kibaki said in a rare assurance of the unity of purpose that exists between him and the Prime Minister.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 61

UNCLASSIFIED

Kenyans expected the political situation in the country to further deteriorate soon after the Prime Minister publicly complained that Kibaki had ordered senior civil servants and ministers allied to his Party of National Unity (PNU) to disrespect him. The Prime Minister also complained that he read only in newspapers that the President had been opening new administrative regions and districts without informing him.

At one time, Odinga complained that a provincial commissioner left his base for Nairobi while he visited the province as part of calculated efforts within government to disrespect him. Odinga's complaints have dominated discussions especially in some of the country's numerous radio stations, which have been discussing whether the premier had a right to publicly complain of disrespect and lack of protocol arrangements for his visits. Justice Minister Martha Karua's resignation on Monday, 6 April, citing her inability to effectively carry out her duties of reforming the institutions of governance, including the judiciary, the anti-graft commission and the attorney general's chambers, further exposed Kibaki's waning grip on the coalition. The complaints by Odinga, seen as the more astute politician in the ruling coalition, further exposed the East African nation's fragile coalition.

Odinga, speaking over the long Easter holidays, changed his tune and assured Kenyans that the two of them would mend their differences. He said his Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) would not quit the coalition until 2010. "I am sure we have a solution," Odinga said. Kenyan religious leaders have recently stepped pressure on Kibaki to dissolve parliament and call for fresh elections, saying the coalition that was formed on 13 April, 2008, had failed to bring the kind of institutional change that Kenyans desired. However, Kibaki warned the religious leaders against their talk of fresh elections, saying the church leaders had a moral obligation to pray for the success of the

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 12 *****/

coalition. "As leaders, we must be cautious of our actions and speeches. There is nothing that will stop us from delivering on our pledges," Kibaki told a gathering of religious leaders during the swearing in of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) moderator. Kibaki told the leaders he was very depressed to hear their talk of despair. "I am very depressed when I hear people express words of despair. It is not your role to discourage us. It is your role to encourage us and pray for us," he said.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 62

UNCLASSIFIED

Somalia: Puntland Leader Reaches Kenya

Source: Garowe Online, 15 Apr 09 (Garowe Online is an English and Somali language online publication of Radio Garowe, a community FM radio station located in Garowe, Puntland. Most reporting focuses on: Somalia relevant news. Garowe Online reaches audiences in Somalia.)

The president of Somalia's Puntland regional autonomy arrived in the Kenyan capital Nairobi Wednesday ahead of talks the United Nations, Western embassies and the African Union, Radio Garowe reports.

Dr. Abdirahman Mohamed "Farole," the president of Puntland, led a government delegation that included Planning and International Relations Minister Farah Adan Dhala and State Minister for Democratization and Dr. Abdi Hassan Jim'ale. The Puntland delegation was welcomed in Nairobi by Somali Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Mohamed Ali "America," and former Puntland Local Government Minister, Mr. Ali Abdi Aware. The delegation is expected to hold talks with Western ambassadors, including the U.S. ambassador in Nairobi, to discuss many issues including the surge in piracy off the Somali coast. President Farole will spend five days in Nairobi, after which point he is expected to return to Puntland where the parliament is waiting to debate over the 2009 budget and formally ratify the Council of Ministers. The administration of Dr. Abdirahman Farole came to power in Puntland following a peaceful election on Jan. 8, 2009. The new Puntland leader, who has vowed to improve security, has pledged to fight against **Somali pirates** who use the Puntland coast to launch attacks on vessels.

Kenya To Construct New Port In 2010

Source: Afrol News, 15 Apr 09 (Afrol News is an English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese language news agency, located in Oslo, Norway. Independently owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news, reports, analysis, and information that "exclusively" covers the African continent. Afrol News reaches audiences internationally.)

Kenya government will resume the construction of the second port at Lamu in February next year, Transport Minister Chirau Ali Mwakere has said.

The project will be part of the US\$22 billion development plan that includes railway lines, a pipeline, roads and airports to

UNCLASSIFIED

page 63

UNCLASSIFIED

open up the northern part of the country and link the East Africa's biggest economy with Sudan and Ethiopia. Minister Mwakere said the port of Lamu which will be bigger than Mombasa, will be partly financed by \$45 million, the funding collected from the controversial sale of the Grand Regency, a luxury Nairobi hotel. "Everything is under control, we should have the first ships calling at the Port of Lamu in Manda Bay by the end of 2011, when we shall have two or three berths ready to pick up or deliver cargo," he said. Minister Mwakere also said there will be a highway and rail link joining Lamu with Lokichoggio, close to the border with Sudan in the northwest, and another to link it with Moyale in the north, close to the Ethiopian border.

Local newspaper, Daily Nation quoted minister saying : "Ethiopia has already constructed their railway line to Moyale and ours is under construction," he said. There will also be major airports in Lamu, Isiolo, Lokichoggio and Moyale, the minister said, and an oil pipeline linking Sudan to the port. Southern Sudan, which is due to vote in a referendum in 2011 on whether it wants to separate from the north, hopes to export some of its oil, while Kenya on the other side wants to import the oil. Earlier this month, the World Bank approved an additional financing of US\$253 million for the Kenyan government to complete the remaining contracts on the Northern Corridor project which will link Kenya's capital with neighbouring Uganda and much of central African countries. The approval adds up to \$460 million of the Bank's support for the Northern Corridor Transport Improvement Project (NCTIP).

Youths Uproot Railway Over Migingo Row

Source: East African Standard, 15 Apr 09 (One of Kenya's leading daily newspapers with a circulation of 54,000. The Standard is owned by the Standard Group, who also runs the Kenya Television Network (KTN). Though the paper is somewhat critical of Kenyan President Kibaki's government, the reporting is largely factual and accurate.)

The dispute over Migingo Island threatened to balloon into a regional security issue as youths in Nairobi's Kibera slums uprooted a railway line linking the two countries to protest at continued occupation of the island by Ugandan soldiers.

Government Spokesman Alfred Mutua announced yesterday Kenya and Uganda would hold a joint Press conference today to explain "what is really happening at Migingo Island". However, the Ugandan authorities jumped the gun by declaring Migingo their territory,

UNCLASSIFIED

page 64

UNCLASSIFIED

according to a statement posted on the Uganda government website. "The Government of Uganda has proposed that to resolve this matter, a comprehensive survey be undertaken by the two countries," said the statement from spokesman Fred Opolot. Mr Opolot added: "Until such survey findings are published, the status quo shall be maintained and Uganda shall continue to administer Migingo Island." Opolot said the survey should use as a guideline the boundaries set by Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926. In Nairobi, seven MPs petitioned President Kibaki to declare Uganda "a hostile neighbour" and forcefully take control of Migingo Island. Led by Mr Nicholas Gumbo (Rarieda), the MPs demanded that the Navy and Army be sent to the island. "Uganda is no longer a friend. It has invaded our land and it is time we acted to protect our sovereignty," said Gumbo. The MPs insisted it was unacceptable for the Government to continue treating Uganda in with kid gloves

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 13 *****

CITE OSC RESTON VA 702165

under the guise of the East African Co-operation spirit.

Addressing a Press conference at Parliament Buildings in Nairobi yesterday, the MPs accused President Kibaki of "taking the Migingo invasion lightly". The MPs, from Nyanza and Western provinces, warned that the Government's indecisiveness could eventually see Uganda claim more Kenyan land.

But the anarchy in Kibera had echoes of post-election violence last year when youths protesting against the election outcome uprooted the railway line to disrupt business between Kenya and Uganda. At that stage, the Ugandan leader had congratulated President Kibaki over his re-election. The sabotage of commuter and goods train services was widely seen as an attempt to undermine the Ugandan economy that heavily relies on the Mombasa port. More than 200 youths engaged the police in running battles and later uprooted several metres of the railway line in Katwekera. The youths, armed with stones and all manner of weapons, broke into a jubilant dance when they tore the line. This disabled the rail service and was only restored last year at a cost of Sh20 million. Yesterday, the youths were emphatic. One shouted: "Because the Government has failed to help our brothers in Migingo, we will do it in the manner Ugandans understand best." Police said they watched from a distance after learning some youths were armed. Further, they had been ordered not to use live bullets on the protestors. The railway line is crucial in

UNCLASSIFIED

page 65

UNCLASSIFIED

transportation of goods from Mombasa to Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, Burundi and DRC Congo. Yesterday's chaos at Kibera erupted when police and Kenya Power Company attempted to disconnect illegal electricity connections.

The power disconnection exercise sparked chaos when the youths opposed to the move clashed with police. They then turned their anger on the railway line as they sang in protest: "No Migingo, No Railway line! Museveni must go!" Earlier, the rowdy youths had chased away policemen and journalists from the scene. They said they feared journalists would take their pictures and publish them, which could be used by the police to arrest them. "Ugandans need to know we feed them. They should not try to intimidate the hand that feeds them," a youth said. By last evening, police were yet to access the area and those on patrol called for reinforcement. Local administrators were stoned and chased from the site. One person was seriously injured in the melee and taken to hospital. Public transport was paralysed as protestors lit bonfires and barricaded roads.

Joint Briefing On Migingo

Source: Daily Nation, 15 Apr 09 (The Daily Nation is an English language daily newspaper, located in Nairobi, Kenya. Owned by the Nation Media Group Limited NMG, it has a general degree of credibility but shows a political bias towards the Kibaki government, no religious affiliation, and a bias towards the USG or US military. The typical audience demography consists of: middle, middle upper & upper class, job seekers, government allies, businessmen and investors. Most reporting focuses on: news, opinion, analysis, and entertainment. The Daily Nation's estimated circulation/audience reach is 190,000 reaching audiences in Kenya and the surrounding regions.)

Ugandan government officials are expected in Kenya on Thursday afternoon for a joint press conference over the Migingo Island dispute.

The officials will join government spokesman Alfred Mutua during his weekly press briefing at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre at 1.30pm. "The Government of Kenya and the Government of Uganda will hold a joint press conference to address the issue of Migingo Island. The briefing will allow the media to ask relevant queries and receive actual information of what is really happening at Migingo Island," a statement from Dr Mutua's office said Wednesday evening. The joint briefing comes at a time when a group of MPs are accusing President Kibaki of

UNCLASSIFIED

page 66

UNCLASSIFIED

absconding his constitutional responsibility of protecting the country's borders. MPS from Nyanza and Western provinces are also accusing the Ugandan government of failing to honour an agreement reached last week in Kampala. Since late last year, Kenya and Uganda have been claiming ownership of the one-acre island on Lake Victoria.

Kenya Mistreating Refugees, Human Rights Watch Claims

Source: East African Standard, 15 Apr 09 (One of Kenya's leading daily newspapers with a circulation of 54,000. The Standard is owned by the Standard Group, who also runs the Kenya Television Network (KTN). Though the paper is somewhat critical of Kenyan President Kibaki's government, the reporting is largely factual and accurate.)

An international human rights watchdog has urged Kenya to protect refugees and asylum seekers following reports of harassment. A Human Rights Watch report released last week revealed extortion, detention and deportation of Somali refugees by police as their numbers soar due to growing instability in their country. The organisation's Refugee Policy Director Bill Frelick has consequently called on police and the Internal Security minister to educate security forces along the border with Somalia about Kenya's obligation to protect refugees. "Officials talk about Government commitment to protect refugees, but actions speak louder than words. Closing the border and abusing asylum seekers, including forcing Somalis to return because they can't pay police bribes, is unacceptable and mars Kenya's reputation as a haven for the persecuted," he said. But police have denied the allegations, saying the force treats refugees with "due care and dignity". Mr Frelick said Kenya is obligated under international law to protect refugees and security officers must be made aware that they would be held accountable for failing to protect refugees. The report quotes refugees narrating their ordeal in the hands of the police. "The Government should give clear instructions to security forces to treat Somali refugees and asylum seekers well and warn members of the force that they will be prosecuted if they fail to do so," said Frelick. Citing security concerns, Kenya closed its 682-km border with Somalia two years ago and made no exception for refugees. According to the law, however, asylum seekers are entitled to stay in refugee camps or Nairobi as they seek asylum from the Government or UN refugee agency. International law forbids forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be

UNCLASSIFIED

page 67

UNCLASSIFIED

threatened.

Coalition Rows Hurting Economy, Kibaki Told

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 14 *****/

Source: East African Standard, 15 Apr 09 (One of Kenya's leading daily newspapers with a circulation of 54,000. The Standard is owned by the Standard Group, who also runs the Kenya Television Network (KTN). Though the paper is somewhat critical of Kenyan President Kibaki's government, the reporting is largely factual and accurate.)

Political uncertainty has slowed down economic growth, the business community has told President Kibaki.

At a meeting with the President Wednesday at his Harambee House office, Nairobi, members of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (Kepsa) said endless wrangling within the Coalition Government was not good for business. Kepsa is understood to have told the President during the one hour 45-minute meeting that a disjointed Government could not revive the economy that bore the brunt of post-election violence, and deliver essential reforms. The looming effects of the global financial crisis, unemployment, and cash flow problems facing businesses, the Mau Forest and famine also topped the agenda. "The concern is that we are not making progress at the rate in which we are supposed to," Kepsa Chairman Steve Smith told a news conference after the meeting. President Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga, Smith said, will meet the team in a week for talks on the issues that call for "robust decisions to be made" to save the country from fresh chaos. Kepsa sounded the alarm on a day the President and the Premier were locked in a flurry of meetings to patch the rifts in the Grand Coalition Government. Mr Smith said the meeting discussed wide-ranging issues. It was emphasised the country was not only dealing "with matters of reality, but perception too," in reference to intensified public discontent with the Government's performance. "The President was very engaging and he was critical when he needed to be," said Smith. Kepsa was emphatic the Mau Forest issue must be resolved to safeguard the environment. "There are nice statements that have been said about the youth and women. We need to put teeth to these programmes," said Smith.

Poor Rains Could Trigger 'Severe' Humanitarian Crisis In Kenya

Source: AlertNet, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

9.8 million Kenyans are food insecure.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 68

UNCLASSIFIED

Fears are being expressed that another poor rainy season could lead to a 'severe' humanitarian crisis in Kenya. The Kenya meteorological department is already predicting the long rains will be poorly distributed and too little. It follows an appeal from the government for food aid for up to ten million people. Yves Horent is the head of the Kenya office at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) and is following the food crisis in Kenya.

Question: Is ten million a realistic figure?

Yves Horent: Findings from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group show that 9.8 million Kenyans are food insecure, meaning they cannot afford enough food to meet their daily needs. There are a host of reasons for this including the current high prices of commodities and weaker purchasing power. According to our partner agencies, of the 9.8 million people, around 3.5 million need food aid to survive.

Q: The weather forecast is looking bad; what effect is this likely to have on the already fragile food security in Kenya?

YH: There are two possibilities - the rains could be sufficient or poor. If the country receives ample rains, the food scarcity will subside, although it will still take a considerable time for the country to fully recover. However, if the rains are poor, we could have a severe humanitarian crisis of a magnitude similar to what was experienced in 2001 when over 4 million people needed food aid. With poor rains, parts of the country could face extreme acute malnutrition especially amongst children.

Q: What is the ECHO doing to lessen the effects of the worsening food crisis?

YH: The European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) has allocated 5 million euro (\$US6.75m) for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. In Kenya, this fund covers the arid and semi-arid lands in Eastern, North Eastern, Rift Valley, and Coast provinces.

ECHO is also monitoring the rains and the nutrition levels of the communities at risk while mobilizing resources to allow a quick response, should the situation deteriorate further. At the same time, ECHO is continually helping pastoralists to cope with the effects of the erratic rains through a drought preparedness programme. Humanitarian workers are also getting the opportunity to reach some of the remotest places in Kenya through the ECHO Flight air service.

Q: The Kenyan government and some humanitarian agencies are

UNCLASSIFIED

page 69

UNCLASSIFIED

appealing for money, much of it for food aid. Is this the way to tackle the problem?

YH: Each humanitarian emergency elicits a distinct response, because circumstances are always different. ECHO's response to any humanitarian emergency is based on a keen evaluation of the situation. Over time, we have learnt that food aid is important, but other interventions too must be given prominence for the response to be effective.

The current crisis in Kenya requires not only food aid, but also the treatment of malnourished populations, provision of water through emergency operations such as trucking, and making best use of existing water sources. Likewise, food security ought to receive more attention with support to the agricultural sector and livestock programmes taking the front row. ECHO is providing this support.

Q: What is the root cause of the food shortage in Kenya and who is most affected?

YH: The food crisis has largely hit the arid and semi-arid areas, which make up over 80(-PERCENT-) of the country's land surface so a very wide geographical area is affected.

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 15 *****/

One of the factors causing the food crisis in Kenya is the performance of the last four consecutive rains, which has been poor. Consequently, the country has not recovered from the devastating 2006 drought and the communities, especially in the dry lands are still very vulnerable. Any further stress could tip the scale over to a humanitarian crisis.

At the same time, the price of food commodities remains very high. The trade environment means that prices are unlikely to come down significantly.

Q: How can Kenya improve its food security?

YH: The country could engage in development programmes to cushion the people from food insecurity. In linking relief to development, ECHO is involved in a number of such interventions. For instance, the Humanitarian Aid department is backing drought preparedness programmes that involve keeping suitable livestock, providing clean water, protecting the environment and increasing food production. ECHO is also giving farmers access to affordable farm and livestock inputs.

Mozambique Government Pledges To Solve Problems Of Demobilised Soldiers

UNCLASSIFIED

page 70

UNCLASSIFIED

Source: All Africa, 15 Apr 09 (All Africa.com is an English language online new aggregator, located in Washington D.C. It has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: African news and information through a diversity of opinions from more than 130 international media organizations. All Africa.com reaches audiences world-wide.)

The Mozambican government announced in Maputo on Tuesday that it is working to satisfy the concerns of the tens of thousands of people who were demobilized after the 1992 peace accord signed between the government and the rebel movement Renamo.

Groups claiming to represent the former soldiers have presented a list of 18 demands, which the government is trying to resolve. Some of these concern pensions claimed by the demobilized troops. According to the Permanent Secretary in the Defence Ministry, Tcofilo Joao, there are 5,018 pension requests pending, and a further 532 have been sent for approval by the Administrative Tribunal, the body that oversees the legality of public expenditure. 2,186 of these cases are pending because they lack a "service order" from the military, proving that the people concerned were soldiers entitled to pensions. Joao said that 272 of these service orders have now been issued. A further 1,691 are more delicate in that they are applications from people who should never have been in the army in the first place. They were illegally recruited to the old government army, the FAM/FPLM, during the war when they were under 16 years of age. They were, in sort, child soldiers. Another 1,163 cases have been ruled out. They are requests from people who do not meet the requirements for any form of military pension. On top of these cases, there were 3,579 requests which were returned because the former soldiers concerned did not include copies of documents such as their identity card or birth certificate. Ironically, the complaints about pensions only come from men who were once fighting for the government. Under the demobilization arrangements of 1994, the government agreed to pay pensions to the Renamo demobilized and this has been going smoothly.

"The Renamo demobilized have not been presenting concerns because their pensions are being paid normally", said Joao. The Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare, Joao Kandiane, who heads the Interministerial Commission set up by the government to deal with the problems of the demobilized, told

UNCLASSIFIED

page 71

UNCLASSIFIED

reporters that the government is drawing up a survey to establish the exact number of people who were demobilized under the peace agreement. He suggested that there might be over 100,000 of them, but this number needed confirmation. "Last year the government approved a strategy for the social reinsertion of the demobilized soldiers", he said. "But to implement this strategy we are carrying out a survey to find how many demobilized there are". This is a truly extraordinary statement, and the figure of over 100,000 is a gross exaggeration. For the demobilization did not take place in an ad-hoc manner, but was supervised by the Ceasefire Commission (CCF), one of several commissions set up under the peace agreement. The government and Renamo were both represented on the commission which was chaired by the United Nations. On 5 December 1994, the CCF Chairperson, Col Giorgio Segala, presented its final report. This gave the number of demobilised under the peace accord as exactly 78,660. It is alarming that a man heading a government commission does not possess the basic documentation about the 1994 demobilisation, and is suggesting a figure that is 27 per cent too high. In the past 15 years, of course, a number of demobilized soldiers will have died of natural causes, and so the current figure will be considerably less than 78,660.

Seychelles France To Help Seychelles Combat Piracy

Source: APA, 15 Apr 09 (African Press Agency is an English and French language news website, located in Dakar, Senegal. Reporting focuses on African news and culture.)

France has agreed to help the of Seychelles combat piracy following the hijacking of two Seychellois fishing vessels and is deploying a military patrol ship to participate in the surveillance of the sea routes near Seychelles.

Official sources in the capital Mah(-VERTICAL-BAR-) said on Wednesday that France is also exploring the possibility of training Seychellois coast guards and extending its military assistance to the islands. France has also put a military plane, the Falcon 50 at the disposal of Seychelles for surveillance. The sources said President James Michel has met with French embassy first adviser Gilles Pommeret and military attach(-VERTICAL-BAR-) Christophe Levivier who has come from Reunion Island to explain the actions that France intends to take to combat piracy.

Levivier gave a description of the mission of the naval force "Atalante" which has been set up by the European Union to patrol the Indian Ocean. He told Michel that regular patrols will cover

UNCLASSIFIED

page 72

UNCLASSIFIED

the Seychelles and its exclusive economic zone.

Tanzania Tanzanian Troops Ready For Darfur Mission: Minister
/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 16 *****/

Source: APA, 15 Apr 09 (African Press Agency is an English and French language news website, located in Dakar, Senegal. Reporting focuses on African news and culture.)

A battalion of over 800 Tanzanian soldiers is ready to serve in the troubled region of Darfur in Sudan to boost international efforts in restoring peace there following the completion of a United Nations verification exercise, a senior government official said here on Wednesday.

Tanzania Minister for Defence and National Service, Hussein Mwinyi, told APA in Dar es Salaam that the battalion is expected to leave for Darfur in early June 2009. "In fact, all the arrangements have been carried out by the UN and we are waiting for their directives on the exact date of departure for the troops to leave for Darfur," he said. Mwinyi added that it was also upon the UN to inform the country it needed additional troops from Tanzania. "I cannot say the exact number of soldiers that we expect to send as it will also depend on the UN's demands. But at the moment we have prepared a battalion of 800 soldiers," he said. President Kikwete was quoted as saying that Tanzania would like to participate in finding a lasting solution to the Darfur crisis, where more than 200,000 people have died in the last three years. Kikwete, however, said Tanzania would only send troops once the African Union (AU) and the United Nations fulfilled the required logistics arrangements. Apart from deaths, more than 2.5 million people have been displaced since ethnic rebels took up arms against the Arab-dominated Sudanese government in February 2003. There are currently 80 Tanzanian soldiers serving with UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) made up of 13,000 troops from 30 countries.

Tanzania Won't Back Down On Land In Bloc Deal

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Tanzania remains opposed to proposals relating to land ownership

UNCLASSIFIED

page 73

UNCLASSIFIED

in a common market protocol for the East African Community (EAC), a minister said on Wednesday, signalling an impasse likely to delay any deal.

The EAC which comprises Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi has set itself a Jan. 1, 2010 target to have an operational common market that would allow the free movement of goods, services, people and capital within the bloc. Kenya says the EAC could sign the common markets deal, designed to boost trade within the bloc, by the end of April, but for Tanzania's reservations over issues concerning travel documents, land ownership and the right of permanent residence. Tanzania's EAC Affairs Minister Diodorus Kamala said his country still opposed proposals that citizens from other EAC states could own land in Tanzania through a proposed EAC land ownership law that would override the country's own legislation. "What we don't want to have in the protocol is to have it saying 'All East Africans are guaranteed to access land in Tanzania.' Because it is not our obligation. So that is non-negotiable," Kamala told Reuters in an interview. Under Tanzanian law, the government holds all land in trust. Investors, including foreigners, can lease it for fixed periods. In rural areas, Tanzanians request land to settle on from village authorities. The system is a relic of Tanzania's socialist past when the government took possession of all land and herded large numbers into villages and had them working on communal land.

Tanzania wants clarity about who would qualify for permanent residency, but says anyone who has gainful employment would be granted residence during the duration of their employment. "What we agreed is that if you go to Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda or Burundi then get a job, you should be allowed to stay there in order to do that job," Kamala said. "But if you want to come to Tanzania with no job, no legitimate economic activity, it doesn't make sense." Tanzania also wants national passports, the East African passport and temporary passes to be the only valid travel documents, not national ID cards, which it currently lacks. Kamala rebuffed any suggestion Tanzania was holding back the protocol: "Every partner is a sovereign state. Saying that because Tanzania has a different view, so that is holding back, that is nonsense." The EAC launched a customs union for three of its largest economies -- Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya -- in 2005. Rwanda and Burundi are expected to join it in July. The union sets common tariffs for goods entering the region. After the common

UNCLASSIFIED

page 74

UNCLASSIFIED

market, the bloc plans a monetary union by 2012 and eventually a political federation. The EAC has a population of more than 121 million people and a combined gross domestic product of more than \$57 billion. It covers 1.8 million square kms (695,000 square miles). The original bloc collapsed in 1977 due to mistrust, differences in political and economic ideology and the dictatorship of the late Idi Amin in Uganda. "We don't want one member of the EAC to be complaining because if that happens, then people will go to the streets, will boycott, they will say no to everything," Kamala said.

Uganda LRA Commander Held As Prisoner Of War

Source: New Vision, 15 Apr 09 (New Vision is an English and Swahili language daily newspaper. Owned by the State, it has a general degree of credibility but shows a political bias towards the government of President Museveni. New Vision's estimated circulation/audience reach is 35,000 reaching audiences throughout Uganda.)

The LRA rebel's fourth in command, Thomas Kwoyelo, has been taken as a prisoner of war, the army said on Tuesday.

"He is a prisoner of war. He was captured in action," said army spokesperson Maj. Felix Kulayigye. He declined to say where Kwoyelo was being held, but sources say he could be at an undisclosed army detention centre. "Kwoyelo is still receiving medical care, but he will be taken as a prisoner of war as soon as he gets well," Kulayigye said. Only the Red Cross Society and human rights organisations have access to prisoners of war.

Kwoyelo was captured in a battle at Ukwa in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo in February. He is the most

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 17 *****

senior commander captured by the UPDF during Operation Lightning Thunder launched on December 14, 2008, after LRA leader Joseph Kony failed to sign the final peace deal in Juba. Uganda has no record of prisoners of war and Kwoyelo would be the first. The former government of the late president Milton Obote took those captured during the Luweero bush war to places called lodges at Luzira. This was criticised by the public and the international community and the practice was abandoned.

Arur Want Their Kingship Recognised

Source: UG Pulse, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

People from the Arur tribe in northern Uganda have written to President Museveni asking him to give them assistance in their efforts to have their kingship established and duly recognized.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 75

UNCLASSIFIED

The Arur people say they want to have a king to reign over them like their counterparts in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Teso among other areas. In their letter dated April 10th, 2009, the Arur elders headed by Patrick Ngomu wants President Museveni to come on board and champion their interests to have a king. Ngomu also says they have already identified the clan leader they want to name as King and they have sent delegations to Buganda, Bunyoro and Swaziland to study how kingdoms are established and sustained. Ongomu, who is acting as chairperson of an Arur group, championing the cause to have an Arur king said they want the king to preside over their rich Arur culture and be the fountain of honour in Arur communities.

Piracy Somali PM Says Somalis Must Solve Piracy

Synopsis: With foreign warships looming off its shores and a worldwide debate raging over how to defeat piracy, leaders in Mogadishu say there's a solution that could be fast, simple and relatively cheap: the Somalis themselves. The crisis has again exposed the impotency of Somalia's transitional government, but its leaders hope to turn the negative publicity into international momentum to end their nation's 18-year stint as a failed state. "We are not being utilized as much as we could be," Somali Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke said in an interview. "We need to fight pirates on land. We have information about how they function and who they are. I understand the short-term need to use warships in a crisis, but the long-term objective should be to build institutions that will deal with pirates from inside the country." The anti-piracy coalition includes nations such as China, India, France and Kenya, not Somalia. That's largely because the Somali government, which has no coast guard and no money to pay its disintegrating 3,500-person army, is barely holding its own against insurgents in Mogadishu. President Sheik Sharif Sheik Ahmed said his government had a plan to bring piracy under control, similar to one he used to reduce the problem when he was in charge of the country in 2006. The six-month period marked the only time in the last five years that piracy subsided. Somali officials want to dispatch 1,000 soldiers dedicated to chasing pirates into a handful of port cities. They also want to create a 3,000-person coast guard as part of a 10,000-member security force. But lack of money is preventing the new government from equipping and training the force. United Nations and international support for the government has slowed to a trickle, they said, leaving it to

UNCLASSIFIED

page 76

UNCLASSIFIED

operate on the \$2 million a month it gets in port revenue. Analysis/Road Ahead: As EU, NATO and other navies in the Gulf of Aden/Indian Ocean experience rising demands to produce results, pressure will fall on the Sheikh Ahmed government. PM Sharmaarke laid out initial steps that anticipate and respond to international expectations. Concurrently, he offered Somalis a critical role in national stabilization. Clan leaders and clerics will determine how large an audience he reaches, and he will suggest that initial funds should be funneled to recruit and train President Sheikh Ahmed's Hawiye clan, dominant along the central coast. If Hawiye succeed, Sharmaarke may prevail on his own Darood clan in much of the north including Puntland to share in Somali security. Recruiting among disparate clans in southern areas under Islamist control will prove difficult, and pirate gang leaders from other areas will move south and forge closer ties with Islamists for protection and an escape route if government and foreign forces succeed.

Sources: LA Times, AFP, Politiken.dk, Reuters, 15 Apr 09 - C-VAC

Horn of Africa Piracy Primer; Somali Factions Primer

Somalia Says: Let Us Handle The Pirates

Source: Los Angeles Times, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

Somalia government leaders say they could deal more effectively and cheaply with the piracy problem off their shores if the international community would provide funding.

With foreign warships looming off its shores and a worldwide debate raging over how to defeat piracy, leaders in this seaside Somali capital say there's a solution that could be fast, simple and relatively cheap: the Somalis themselves. With the exception of the pirates, who showed they were undeterred by seizing two more ships Tuesday and attacking others, including an American vessel they did not manage to board, Somalis have been largely bystanders in the unfolding drama playing out hundreds of miles from Mogadishu's coastline. The crisis has again exposed the impotency of Somalia's transitional government, but its leaders hope to turn the negative publicity into international momentum to end their nation's 18-year stint as a failed state. "We are not being utilized as much as we could be," Somali Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke said in an interview at the government's well-guarded compound in Mogadishu. "We need to fight pirates on land. We have information about how they function and who they are. "I understand the short-term need to use warships in a crisis," he added, "but the long-term objective

UNCLASSIFIED

page 77

UNCLASSIFIED

should be to build institutions that will deal with pirates from inside the country." So far, that has not been a big part of the global strategy. Somali officials say they were barely informed, much less consulted, about U.S. Navy efforts to rescue American ship captain Richard Phillips. He was freed Sunday when U.S. snipers killed three pirates holding him. There have been calls among military experts for U.S. troops to pursue pirates on land or strike at their hide-outs in northern Somalia.

President Obama spoke Monday about coordinating with international partners and boosting U.S. efforts in the waters off East Africa, where three U.S. warships are already patrolling. But the

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 18 *****/

anti-piracy coalition includes nations such as China, India, France and Kenya, not Somalia. That's largely because the Somali government, which has no coast guard and no money to pay its disintegrating 3,500-person army, is barely holding its own against insurgents in Mogadishu. But Somali leaders and some U.S. experts are beginning to question whether warships equipped with heavy weapons, commandos and sophisticated technology are the best tools to fight criminal gangs of young people carrying AK-47s and satellite phones. The U.S. and other nations initially hoped a strong show of force might scare off the pirates, but the attacks have persisted. Tuesday, pirates grabbed the Greek-owned bulk carrier Irene with a crew of 22 in the Gulf of Aden. Hours later, others attacked the Lebanese-owned cargo ship Sea Horse less than 100 miles off Somalia, seizing a crew that was believed to number about a dozen. Officials said pirates also fired automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades at the Liberian-flagged Safmarine Asia, which managed to escape. The U.S.-flagged cargo ship Liberty Sun, owned by New York-based Liberty Maritime Corp., was attacked by pirates firing grenades and automatic weapons. The pirates did not board the Liberty Sun, which was carrying food aid and heading to Mombasa, Kenya, when it requested and received U.S. Navy assistance.

Newly installed Somali President Sheik Sharif Sheik Ahmed said his government had a plan to bring piracy under control, similar to one he used to reduce the problem for a short time when he was in charge of the country in 2006. At the time, Ahmed led the Islamic Courts Union, a religious alliance that briefly unified southern Somalia until it was routed by Ethiopian troops. "We had a small force on land, a small force in the water," he said. The courts backed them up with a pledge to execute pirates. The six-month

UNCLASSIFIED

page 78

UNCLASSIFIED

period marked the only time in the last five years that piracy subsided. Somali officials want to dispatch 1,000 soldiers dedicated to chasing pirates into a handful of port cities. They also want to create a 3,000-person coast guard as part of a 10,000-member security force. But lack of money is preventing the new government from equipping and training the force. United Nations and international support for the government has slowed to a trickle, they said, leaving it to operate on the \$2 million a month it gets in port revenue. During a visit to Mogadishu this week, Rep. Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.) said providing direct assistance to allow Somalis to crack down on pirates might cost the international community less, especially after accounting for rising insurance premiums and the cost of using warships. "It's a lot cheaper to deal with this on the land before these guys get into the water," Payne said. He said he planned to seek funding in Congress. Payne called the hesitation by the international community understandable. Since 1991, numerous transitional governments have risen and fallen in Somalia amid infighting, corruption and human rights abuses. Donors want to see whether the current government does any better, he said.

Somalis say their hometown advantage makes them more effective at fighting piracy as well. "We are all Somalis," said Abdi Wali Alitaar, an entrepreneur based in the autonomous northern Puntland region who sells protection services to commercial shippers. "These guys wouldn't dare kill us. At most, they'd probably run away. But when they are facing the Americans, it's a different story." Pirates have learned from experience that foreign naval ships won't follow them into Somali waters. "But as Somalis, we don't hesitate to track them down on land," said M.A. Jama, chief executive at Dalkom, a telecommunications provider that has been combating pirate attacks as it tries to lay underwater cables. One of his European shipping contractors wants to arrange for a French naval escort to guard its boats, but Jama is trying to convince it that Somali security guards would be a better deterrent. "If pirates see Somalis, they know when they get ashore, those guys will be waiting for them," Jama said. Of course, U.S., French or other foreign naval powers could also take the fight against pirates to Somali soil themselves, but such moves risk heightening anti-Western sentiment and creating a backlash against "foreign occupiers," experts said. Already many Somalis are angry about illegal foreign dumping and fishing off their coast. The U.S. has launched airstrikes against suspected

UNCLASSIFIED

page 79

UNCLASSIFIED

terrorists in Somalia over the last two years that witnesses said killed some civilians. In the meantime, Somali government officials say the international community should move quickly. Last year, pirates and their business partners netted at least \$50 million in ransom. They're reinvesting the money in better weapons and entrenching themselves in coastal communities by hiring young people and bribing elders. In short, **Somalis** say, **pirates** are becoming richer and more powerful than the government. Said Prime Minister Sharmarke: "It's getting to the point where they are in a position to overthrow the government." **French Detain 11 Somali Pirates, Another Ship Freed**
Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Center of gravity for pirate attacks has shifted.

The French navy detained 11 **Somali pirates** on Wednesday who tried to seize a Liberian-flagged merchant ship, and other pirates released a Greek-owned vessel captured in March, officials said. Heavily armed pirates from lawless Somalia have been increasingly striking the busy Indian Ocean shipping lanes and strategic Gulf of Aden, capturing dozens of vessels, hundreds of hostages and making off with millions of dollars in ransoms. The French frigate *Nivose* captured the pirates' mothership, which was carrying two small assault boats, some 900 kilometers east of the Kenyan port of Mombasa on Tuesday, the French Defense Ministry said. "The center of gravity for the pirates used to be the Gulf of Aden," said ministry spokesman Christophe Prazuck, adding that there had been a rise in attacks further away from Somalia. The *Nivose*, deployed to prevent attacks in the gangs' widening hunting grounds off the coast of Somalia and neighboring Kenya, tracked the pirates after its helicopter thwarted an attack on the Liberian-flagged *Safmarine Asia*. Supported by a surveillance plane, France's frigate is in the region as part of "Operation Atalanta," the European Union's anti-piracy mission that also involves German, Spanish, French and Italian forces.

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 19 *****/

In Athens, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said the

UNCLASSIFIED

page 80

UNCLASSIFIED

Saint-Vincent-flagged cargo ship Titan and its 24 crew were freed by their Somali captors on Wednesday. "We were informed today by the company that the ship and its crew have been freed," said a ministry official who declined to be named. "There were three Greeks among the crew." The vessel was seized in March on its way from the Black Sea to Korea. Albamar Shipping, the firm based in the Greek port of Piraeus which manages the vessel, was not immediately available for comment. The official said the ministry had no information whether a ransom had been paid. There has been no let up in the seizure of ships by pirates since U.S. snipers killed three Somali pirates on Sunday and freed an American ship captain who had been held hostage for five days. Last week, French forces attacked pirates holding a yacht with five hostages in a rescue mission, during which one of the hostages was killed. The pirates have vowed to take revenge on U.S. and French citizens after the military operations.

Our Z-9 Helicopters Are Even Better at Dealing with Somali Pirates than K-28s

Source: East Day, in Chinese, 13 Apr 09 - Translated by Cubic Translation Service (TBD)

At around the 11:20 in the morning of the 12th, the polar exploration ship "Xue Long" (Snow Dragon) pulled up to the Gaoqiao docks in Shanghai, and about a minute after take-off its helicopter crashed into the water, dumping 4 personnel along with it.

As our East Day reporter arrived to investigate, 3 of the crewmen had been rescued and 1 was unaccounted for. The fuselage of the helicopter had been recovered and a search was underway for the missing man. On 10 April, the "Xue Long" returned from Shanghai after our 25th exploration mission to the South Pole. Prior to that, the "Xue Long" had made a stop in the Taiwanese port of Kaoshiung for exchange activities. However, following the crash of the helicopter, much attention has been given the all aspects of the "Xue Long" and also about our outstanding domestic helicopters. There are several questions that came up:

First, Are there any similarities between the helicopter that crashed and the ones on board our ships off the Somali coast? According to media reports, the helicopter that crashed was a domestically-made Z-9 helicopter, tail number B7109, rented by the National Maritime Institute for use in polar exploration. The helicopter was built in 1990, and the Harbin Aviation Company based it off of the French "Dauphin" technology. The parts for

UNCLASSIFIED

page 81

UNCLASSIFIED

the first batch of 50 helicopters were supplied by the French, and China assembled 47, and it used in both military and civilian roles. China's 2nd Convoy protection fleet has Z-9C helicopters. The Harbin Aviation Company modified the Z-9 design to manufacture the Z-9C variant. This helicopter has a fast cruising speed, is large and flexible enough to perform a variety of roles and missions, including personnel transport, coastal support, maritime patrols, maritime rescue, and aerial reconnaissance. Following a remodel, the helicopter can also perform anti-submarine missions.

Second, Which ship-based helicopter is superior? The Z-9 or the K-series?

That is a worthy question. Initial report from the "Xue Long" erroneously reported that the crash helicopter was a K-32 model rented from South Korea. Although this was proven to be false, quite a few military commentators remarked that our first fleet to Somalia was equipped with K-28 anti-submarine helicopters and not Z-9s, which called into question the capabilities of the Z-9s. From an objective point of view, the Z-9 scores better marks for flexibility. As far as anti-submarine capabilities go, the K-28 and Z-9 are not far apart. However, the Z-9 possesses some inherent advantages over the K-28 when it come to dealing with the Somali piracy issue, as it can respond more quickly to protect all sorts of shipping. In addition, the Z-9 can carry 4-6 fully armed personnel and land them on other ships, which is simply something the anti-submarine oriented K-28 cannot do. Most importantly, the Z-9 is a domestically manufactured helicopter, so the maintenance and logistics behind the helicopter are far superior to those of the K-28.

Third, what are the potential applications for the Z-9? Although both the Z-9 and K-28 helicopters can satisfy the anti-submarine needs of the Chinese Navy, from a long-range viewpoint, both of these two helicopters are already lagging behind technologically, (the Z-9 is based on French technology from the 1980s, while the K-28 originates from Soviet-era designs of the 1960s). Britain's Jane's Defense revealed last year that China has already been developing the Z-9D, which is capable of being equipped with new aerial missile. This would be the first ship-borne helicopter to possess this capability and a new leap in the combat capabilities of the Z-9 model. Jane's has dubbed the Tian Long 10B (TL-10B) a new, light-weight anti-ship missile system. It has a 30kg high-explosive warhead and can travel at

UNCLASSIFIED

page 82

UNCLASSIFIED

speeds up to Mach .85, with a range of up to 18km. This is sufficient to deal a fatal blow to surface ships. As we understand from the accidents of the vaunted F-22 "Raptor", no system is immune from mishaps, and the crash of the "Xue Long's" Z-9 illustrates that we must continue research, improve and advance our weapons systems.

C-VAC Note: This story blends the recent crash of a research model Z-9 in Shanghai with the military models that will be serving with the 2nd Convoy fleet off the coast of Somalia. The Chinese consider the Z-9C a must more flexible option for dealing with the various missions and roles required for the anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.

Pirating Season Has Returned To The Gulf Of Aden

Source: Le Figaro, in French, 15 Apr 09 - Translated by Cubic Translation Services (Le Figaro is France's oldest newspaper. It started in 1826 as a weekly and became a daily in 1863 and is housed in Paris. Le Figaro has remained center-right throughout its publishing history, often satirizing politics and appealing to the elite and literary French readers despite several decades of censure depending upon the administration at the time. The paper is currently owned by a subsidiary of Dassault and has a daily circulation of over 300,000 with a further 70,000 per day

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 20 *****

distributed free to academic and business institutions.)

Three new vessels were attacked on 14 April despite international patrols.

Just days after the tragic ending of the Tanit hostage release by French naval commandos, three more ships were attacked on 14 April off the Horn of Africa. After having seized a Greek cargo ship, Somali pirates seized a 5,000 ton Lebanese vessel. They also opened fire with rocket launchers against a Liberian ship. Thanks to their new seizures, the pirates' war-chest now includes 18 ships and nearly 300 sailors, some of whom have been held for 8 and one-half months. In February, Paris was crowing over the success of Atalanta, the first EU naval operation that was deployed to 'decrease forcefully' the number of vessels taken in the region. The mini-epidemic of attacks in the Indian Ocean that has grown over several days has just dampened this pride. If pirates have proven less obvious since winter, it is, specialists think, due to weather that now allows ease of transport to waters further from shore. The same as the Taliban in Afghanistan who await spring to renew their offensives, the Indian Ocean also has

UNCLASSIFIED

page 83

UNCLASSIFIED

its pirating season. It appears to have come around again. In the face of this new scourge that interrupts a strategic sea-lane whereby 30(-PERCENT-) of the world's oil and 12(-PERCENT-) of maritime traffic flows, the EU believed it has found a way to at least force down the criminal activity since no miracle drug has been found. The Atalanta patrols are supposed to deter piracy which has become a risky but profitable business in Somalia. Atalanta was even presented as a European Defense success for the French EU Presidency. On 15 April, the French frigate, Nivose, operating as part of the EU mission, intercepted 11 pirates off Kenya. But the rise in attacks indicates that Europe's noble response is still insufficient. To patrol this 2 million square km zone, to escort WFP cargos and other vulnerable ships, to surveil territorial waters, Atalanta has only modest means: 8 ships and 2 reconnaissance aircraft.

Against these forces, pirates have adapted their operations into ever more sophisticated missions and are acquiring ever more powerful arms. They are operating further off-shore - up to 800km from the coast - and have become a real paramilitary, using 'mother-ships' from which they launch their lightning fast raids with speed-boats. Little by little, as Atalanta war-ships expanded their operations in the Indian Ocean, the **Somali pirates** expanded their activities to the East and South. "Pirates have multiplied numerically and in import," said the head of French Forces in Djibouti in February. Experts have said from the beginning that the real solution to piracy in the Gulf of Aden is on land, in Somalia, that country ruined by 2 decades of civil war, in which clans impose their own laws since no State exists. Thus, without resolving Somalia's political and economic problems, international naval patrols are condemned to an endless battle.

Puntland Tribunal Sentences 37 Pirates To 3 Years

Source: AFP, in French, 15 Apr 09 - Translated by Cubic Translation Services (Agence France-Presse is an English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic language news agency. AFP has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards, the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis. AFP reaches audiences in thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets.)

In recent months, dozens of suspected pirates have been arrested by foreign naval contingents.

The supreme court of the self-proclaimed autonomous republic of

UNCLASSIFIED

page 84

UNCLASSIFIED

Puntland has condemned 37 pirates to 3 years in prison; they were arrested by French and American naval units and handed over to local officials. "After having heard the charges against the defendants, accused of attacking ships as an organized gang, the court finds them guilty and sentences them to three years in prison each," declared Justice Mohamed Abdi Aware following the trial, held in the Puntland capital, Bosasso. Last week, the same court condemned 15 pirates to a similar sentence for the same crimes. Nineteen of the pirates from today's trial were handed over to regional authorities by French personnel while 18 were handed over by American personnel after their arrests off the Somali coast, judicial sources indicated. The pirates pled not guilty, saying they were 'fishermen arrested illegally' by foreign navies. Dozens of suspected pirates have been arrested in recent months by naval forces deployed to Somali waters. Many have been handed over to Puntland authorities since national judicial structures are mission in this war-torn country. At least 18 ships and nearly 300 crew members are currently being held by several **Somali pirate** gangs.

US Food Aid Ship Escapes **Somali Pirate** Attack

Source: AP, 15 Apr 09 (The Associated Press is an English language news organization. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis delivered to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the world. The AP reaches audiences world-wide.)

The USS Bainbridge responded to the Liberty Sun's call for help. **Somali pirates** fired grenades and automatic weapons at an American freighter loaded with food aid but the ship managed to escape the attack and was heading Wednesday to Kenya under U.S. Navy guard, officials said. Despite President Barack Obama's vow to halt their banditry and the deaths of five pirates in recent French and U.S. hostage rescue missions, brigands seized four vessels and more than 75 hostages off the Horn of Africa since Sunday's dramatic rescue of an American freighter captain. That brought the total number of sailors being held by **Somali pirates** to over 300 on 17 different ships -- a distinct surge in the number of captives over the last few days. Pirates can extort \$1 million or more for each ship and crew -- and Kenya estimates they raked in

UNCLASSIFIED

page 85

UNCLASSIFIED

\$150 million last year. The Liberty Sun's American crew was not injured in the latest attack but the vessel sustained some damage, owner Liberty Maritime Corp. said.

Still, the attack foiled the reunion between the American sea

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 21. *****/

captain rescued by Navy snipers and the 19-man crew of the Maersk Alabama who he had saved with his heroism. Capt. Richard Phillips was planning to meet his crew in the Kenyan port of Mombasa and fly home with them Wednesday. But Phillips was on the USS Bainbridge when it was diverted to help the Liberty Sun, and the crew left Mombasa without him Wednesday on a chartered plane. "We are very happy to be going home," crewman William Rios of New York City said before departing. "(But) we are disappointed to not be reuniting with the captain in Mombasa. He is a very brave man." Maersk spokesman Gordan van Hook said crew members would arrive late Wednesday at Andrews Air Force base in Maryland. Their reunion with Phillips will now take place in the United States, he said, without elaborating.

Liberty Sun sailors used one of the same tactics Phillips employed to foil the pirates -- blockading themselves inside the engine room. "We are under attack by pirates, we are being hit by rockets. Also bullets," crewman Thomas Urbik, 26, wrote his mother in an e-mail Tuesday. "We are barricaded in the engine room and so far no one is hurt. (A) rocket penetrated the bulkhead but the hole is small. Small fire, too, but put out." The Liberty Sun "conducted evasive maneuvers" to ward off the pirates, said U.S. Navy Lt. Nathan Christensen, spokesman for the Bahrain-based 5th Fleet. "That could be anything from zigzagging to speeding up to all kinds of things," he said. "We've seen in the past that that can be very effective in deterring a pirate attack." The USS Bainbridge responded to the Liberty Sun's call for help but the pirates had left by the time it arrived five hours later, Navy Capt. Jack Hanzlik said. A small detachment of armed U.S. sailors are now on the Liberty Sun as it continued its journey to Mombasa. The ship, with 20 American mariners, had left Houston with a load of humanitarian food aid for the U.N. World Food Program. Some of that aid was destined for Somalia, where nearly half the country's 7 million people depend on food aid.

This year, **Somali pirates** have attacked 79 ships and hijacked 19 of them. One pirate declared they are grabbing more ships and hostages now to prove they are not intimidated by Obama's pledge. "Our latest hijackings are meant to show that no one can deter us

UNCLASSIFIED

page 86

UNCLASSIFIED

from protecting our waters from the enemy because we believe in dying for our land," Omar Dahir Idle told The Associated Press by telephone from the Somali port of Harardhere. U.N. spokesman Peter Smerdon said more food aid was to have been delivered by another cargo ship hijacked by pirates on Tuesday, the Lebanese-owned MV Sea Horse. It was headed to Mumbai, India, to pick up 7,327 tons of WFP food for Somalia. "WFP is also extremely concerned that people in Somalia will go hungry unless the Sea Horse is quickly released or a replacement ship can be found," Smerdon said. Pirates say they are fighting illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste in Somali waters but now operate hundreds of miles from there in a sprawling 1.1 million square-mile danger zone. A flotilla of warships from nearly a dozen countries has patrolled the Gulf of Aden and nearby Indian Ocean waters for months. They have halted many attacks but say the area is so vast they can't stop all hijackings. The Gulf of Aden, which links the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, is the shortest route from Asia to Europe and one of the world's busiest shipping lanes. In an unusual nighttime raid, pirates seized the Greek-managed bulk carrier MV Irene E.M. before dawn Tuesday, with at least 21 crew. Hours later, they commandeered the MV Sea Horse carrying 19 crew. They also captured two Egyptian fishing trawlers carrying 36 fishermen. Yemen's coast guard rescued 13 Yemeni hostages and their fishing trawler in a shootout Monday with pirates. No casualties were reported. Meanwhile, three Somali pirates have been brought to the French city of Rennes to face an investigation, a French judicial official said Wednesday. They were arrested Friday in an operation to free the Tanit, a French ship seized in the Gulf of Aden. Four French hostages were freed and one was killed, along with two pirates, in that raid.

Pirates Stage Rocket Attack On US Freighter

Source: AFP, 15 Apr 09 (Agence France-Presse is an English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic language news agency. AFP has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards, the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis. AFP reaches audiences in thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets.)

Pirates intended to destroy the American flagged vessel.

Somali pirates attacked an American freighter with rockets to "destroy" the ship in revenge for an operation that freed a US captain last weekend, one of their commanders said Wednesday. The

UNCLASSIFIED

page 87

UNCLASSIFIED

freighter escaped the attack late Tuesday, but more vessels have fallen into the hands of marauding Somali bandits. "This attack was the first against our prime target," pirate commander Abdi Garad told AFP of the attack on the Liberty Sun late Tuesday. "We intended to destroy this American-flagged ship and the crew on board but unfortunately they narrowly escaped us. "The aim of this attack was totally different. We were not after a ransom. We also assigned a team with special equipment to chase and destroy any ship flying the American flag in retaliation for the brutal killing of our friends." Pirates have taken four ships since losing two battles with US and French forces at the weekend. Their latest target was the Liberty Sun which was heading for the Kenyan port of Mombasa with international food aid, the owners said. The USS Bainbridge, which mounted the operation to rescue the captain of US cargo Maersk Alabama, came to the rescue of the Liberty Sun, officials said. Crew members gave a dramatic account of the attack. "We are under attack by pirates, we are being hit by rockets. Also bullets," crewman Thomas Urbik told his mother in email messages, CNN television reported. "We are barricaded in the engine room and so far no one is hurt. (A) rocket penetrated the bulkhead but the hole is small. Small fire, too, but put out." Urbik said the US Navy escorted the ship to safety. "The navy has showed up we are now under military escort," he wrote. Garad said the attack was revenge for the weekend operation that freed Maersk Alabama captain Richard Phillips and killed three pirates. Phillips was taken hostage on a lifeboat after his crew managed to overpower pirates who had hijacked the ship. He was freed in a spectacular Navy Seals operation Sunday which prompted US President Barack Obama to pledge tough action in the fight against piracy.

But pirates were swift to brush off their weekend losses and have
/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 22 *****/

attacked four more ships since. The MV Irene, a 35,000-tonne Greek-operated ship, was hijacked in the Gulf of Aden. Its 22 Filipino crew are believed to be safe. The NATO naval mission in the area said another ship was seized but its identity remained unclear. At least 18 ships and close to 300 crew are being held by **Somali pirates**. Ten of the ships have been taken this month. Experts predicted that pirate attacks and hijackings in the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean would continue at a similar rate for at least another two weeks on the back of calm sea conditions. "The pirates have really upped the ante lately and we haven't reached

UNCLASSIFIED

page 88

UNCLASSIFIED

the peak of the calm season yet," said Nick Davis, a maritime security expert who runs a UK-based private company. According to sources close to the pirates, French ships were also prime targets following the weekend rescue of the Tanit yacht in which a hostage and two pirates were killed. Three **Somali pirates** arrested during the French military rescue operation were taken to France on Tuesday and put in custody.

French commandos had already launched rescue operations in two previous cases over the past year, killing and capturing pirates. In a statement, top UN envoy to Somalia, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, backed the operations saying they "are sending a strong message to the pirates and, more importantly, to their backers who are exploiting the poverty and desperation of their young, unemployed compatriots." UN International Maritime Bureau (IMB) head Noel Choong said: "We support the robust response against the pirates." But he added that there are risks involved. So far **Somali pirates** have sought to release ships for ransoms and have not killed any hostages. But their attacks have prompted naval powers to deploy ships to patrol pirate-infested waters. Somalia has gone through close to two decades of war and lawless chaos which have made piracy one of the few viable businesses.

Pirates Attack U.S.-Flagged Ship But Fail To Board

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

No injuries were reported but the vessel was damaged.

Pirates attacked a U.S.-flagged cargo ship off the coast of Somalia with rockets and automatic weapons on Tuesday but failed to board the craft, the ship's owner and the U.S. military said.

The crew of the Liberty Sun was unharmed, but the vessel suffered damage, according to a statement from Liberty Maritime Corp of Lake Success, New York. The ship immediately requested help from the U.S. Navy, which sent forces, the statement said. "We are grateful and pleased that no one was injured and the crew and the ship are safe," it said. It was the second attack in a week on a U.S.-flagged ship in the region. On Sunday, U.S. snipers killed three **Somali pirates** and freed the American ship captain they had

UNCLASSIFIED

page 89

UNCLASSIFIED

been holding hostage for five days. Liberty Maritime said the pirates fired rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons at the vessel, which was carrying U.S. food aid for African nations to Mombasa, Kenya, from Houston, it said.

A U.S. military official said the Liberty Sun was attacked at about 11:30 a.m. EDT (1530 GMT) on Tuesday. "The USS Bainbridge was directed to turn around and assist and went to help," the official said. The pirates had already gone when the vessel arrived three hours later, the official said on condition of anonymity. The Bainbridge was the same ship that helped rescue cargo ship captain Richard Phillips on Sunday. Heavily armed pirates from lawless Somalia have been increasingly striking the busy Indian Ocean shipping lanes and strategic Gulf of Aden, capturing dozens of vessels, hundreds of hostages and making off with millions of dollars in ransoms. Earlier on Tuesday, Somali pirates hijacked two more cargo vessels and opened fire on a third in attacks that were a clear sign pirate gangs have not been deterred by two raids in recent days in which U.S. and French special forces killed five pirates.

Experts: How To Stop Piracy

Source: Politiken.dk, 15 Apr 09 (TBD)

A new Danish report provides a recipe on how to stop piracy off Somalia. The method has worked in Southeast Asia.

The Danish Institute for Military Studies (DIMS) concludes in a new report that the way to stop piracy off the coast of Somalia is to introduce a regional coastguard from Egypt in the north to Tanzania in the south. The report, which is to be presented at an international conference in London on April 27, suggests that the countries around the Horn of Africa cooperate in a regional coastguard. "This coastguard service should address piracy, rescue operations, fishing inspection and environmental protection," DIMS Researcher Lars Bangert Struwe tells politiken.dk. "We find that by giving a coastguard more and important tasks, involved nations are more motivated to take part," Struwe says. "Local participation should not be confined to Somalia, but to the entire region defined as the 'Greater Horn of Africa'. This will mean that the coastguard is not just associated with Africa or the Arab world but to both sides of the Gulf of Aden," the report says. The report proposes that Kenya, Tanzania, Eritrea, Djibouti, Egypt, Yemen and Saudi-Arabia take part in the project. Although these states may have diverging interests, they all have a direct interest in keeping the sailing routes around the Horn

UNCLASSIFIED

page 90

UNCLASSIFIED

of Africa free of pirates. They all have major economic and security interests in stemming the tide of piracy, the report says.

The Danish researchers also believe, however, that Somalia - or some provinces of Somalia - should as far as possible be included in the coastguard operations. At the same time it is vital for Egypt and Saudi Arabia to take part as they are the only countries with frigates. Struwe says that the current anti-piracy operations in the region simply address the symptoms, and it will be necessary to introduce other measures in the long-term. "Part of the problem is that the many naval vessels off Somalia are not a unified international unit coordinating operations. There are two task forces, but, for example, Russia, China and India are not part of the coordinated operation," he says. Struwe says that East Africa states are not particularly interested in anti-piracy

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 23 *****
and are reluctant to become involved in the Somali wasp's nest - despite the fact that it would be in their interests to do so. "A country like Egypt is highly dependent on anti-piracy measures and that the traffic through the Suez Canal becomes normalized. In March alone, Egypt lost 25 percent of its regular income from canal passages," Struwe says. In its report, DIMS says that anti-piracy measures are effective if several countries cooperate. While piracy is on the upsurge in East and West Africa, it has fallen dramatically in Southeast Asia, including the Malacca and Singapore Straits where the number of piracy attacks have been halved from 170 in 2003 to 54 in 2008. "This dramatic drop is a result of a transnational effort," the report says.

Ending Somali Piracy: Few Options For US Forces

Source: AP, 15 Apr 09 (The Associated Press is an English language news organization. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis delivered to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the world. The AP reaches audiences world-wide.)

The real problem is the failed state of Somalia.

Stamping out Somalia's piracy scourge using U.S. warships or military force will be virtually impossible, according to

UNCLASSIFIED

page 91

UNCLASSIFIED

maritime experts who said Tuesday the real problems lie ashore in the ashes of Somalia's failed state. Fixing those problems could take decades, and the U.S. already tried intervening -- 17 years ago in a failed humanitarian mission that ended with helicopters shot down and dead US soldiers dragged through Mogadishu's sand-swept streets. "It's understandable to find people yelling at their televisions, saying 'shoot them all or stop them,'" Graeme Gibbon-Brooks, managing director of Dryad Maritime Intelligence Service in Britain, said of the pirates. "You have the might of international navies, and you can't end this?" But sending in more warships is like "sticking a Band-Aid on a gunshot wound," he said. "The fact is, what you see at sea is a manifestation of the problems ashore in Somalia."

The Islamic country of 8 million people disintegrated in 1991 when warlords toppled the president. Since then, it's been ruled by heavily armed rival clans, hit by famine, and suffered relentless outbreaks of street-fighting that turned it into a no-go zone for most foreigners. The U.S. dispatched troops in 1992 as part of a U.N. relief operation to feed hordes of hungry civilians, but the Americans became entangled in local clan warfare. Months later, militias shot down two helicopters and killed 18 American soldiers in a battle recounted in the book and movie "Black Hawk Down." Images of gunmen dragging the bodies of U.S. soldiers through Mogadishu became an icon for those opposed to U.S. involvement overseas. Then-President Bill Clinton ordered a U.S. withdrawal and promised no troops would be deployed there again unless there was a clear U.S. national interest. Somalia's anarchy, though, has come back to haunt.

U.S. officials believe al-Qaida has operatives there, and hit at least one suspected terror base in 2007. Defense Secretary Robert Gates said Tuesday he saw no immediate need to bulk up the military response to piracy on the high seas. On Monday, the day after U.S. Navy snipers shot dead three Somali pirates holding American freighter Capt. Richard Phillips hostage, President Barack Obama vowed that Washington was newly committed to halting "the rise of piracy," though he didn't say how. It's a battle America is already involved in. In December, the U.S. pushed a resolution through the U.N. Security Council, clearing the way for international forces to conduct operations on shore in Somalia against pirate havens. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice had said Washington wanted to be sure forces could conduct "hot pursuit" of pirates on land if necessary. That hasn't happened.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 92

UNCLASSIFIED

Pirates operate openly in several towns along the coast, but attacking those sanctuaries would be problematic because intelligence is thin and there are almost no easy targets. Gunmen and guns are rampant in **Somalia**, and pirates like all insurgents easily meld into the civilian population. "You have to be able to tell the difference between good guys and bad guys, and they all look very similar," Gibbon-Brooks said. The same holds true on the high seas. Pirates have begun to capture larger vessels for use as "mother ships," enabling their tiny skiffs to operate hundreds of miles offshore. But while U.S. Defense officials say privately they would like to focus on disabling such ships, it's difficult to distinguish pirates masquerading as fishermen from the real thing. The international community is desperate to free the dozen or so hijacked ships moored along Somali's coast, waiting for ransoms to be paid. But attacking them would endanger the hundreds of innocents aboard, who are essentially the pirates' human shields. Gibbon-Brooks said each ship had an average of 25 kidnapped crew aboard and perhaps 30 pirates. Most nations and ship owners have been reticent to use military options because they fear civilian casualties and damage to precious cargo. Beyond that, pirates have rarely harmed hostages. While America's own rescue turned out well Sunday, a similar French-led rescue Friday left one French citizen dead. And in November, the Indian navy sunk a Thai-owned fishing trawler after coming under fire, killing 15 of the 16 sailors aboard. Perhaps the biggest obstacle facing the U.S. and its allies is the sheer size of the seas around the Gulf of Aden and Somalia's 1,900-mile coastline, the longest in Africa. It's impossible for ships to be everywhere at once, and they can only guard a tiny fraction of the tens of thousands of vessels that transit the region annually. In October, NATO sent a seven-ship naval force to the Gulf of Aden, and the European Union sent its own flotilla. The coalition has had some success: two military helicopters drove off pirates who had boarded a Chinese cargo ship as the crew hid behind locked doors. Indian sailors captured 23 pirates who had been threatening a merchant vessel and handed them over to Yemen for prosecution.

But pirates countered by increasing operations outside the Gulf of Aden. "They're expanding," said Noel Choong, who heads the International Maritime Bureau's piracy reporting center in Kuala Lumpur. They're "getting bolder and more desperate to get ships." On Tuesday, pirates nabbed a Greek-managed ship with 22 Filipino

UNCLASSIFIED

page 93

UNCLASSIFIED

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 24 *****/

seamen aboard in the Gulf of Aden, with another group of pirates in speedboats taking a Lebanese-owned cargo ship off Somalia's eastern coast. The incidents brought the total number of reported attacks this year alone to least 78. Pirates now hold at least 17 ships and 300 crew. While there have been calls for companies to place armed guards on vessels, most experts believe that would only escalate conflict and spark firefights. Gibbon-Brooks said pirates typically fired across bows to stop vessels and so far have not intentionally targeted crew. "For many people it's a mystery why we let pirates get away with it. But everyone usually comes home unharmed," Gibbon-Brooks said. "The point is, life is precious, it makes no sense to hazard it." Analysts say sailors best options may be those already have: evasive maneuvers, swamping pirate skiffs with wake, forcing them back with fire hoses. Some have suggested traveling in sea convoys.

Clinton Unveils Initiative To Combat 'Scourge Of Piracy'

Source: CNN, 15 Apr 09 (CNN is a major U.S. broadcaster with an international audience, owned by Time Warner.)

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Wednesday unveiled a diplomatic initiative to thwart attacks on ships off Somalia's coast and combat what she called the "scourge of piracy."

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has called for measures to help combat pirate attacks off Somalia. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has called for measures to help combat pirate attacks off Somalia. Clinton said the State Department will "explore ways to track and freeze pirate assets," similar to measures used against drug traffickers and terrorists. Noting that the pirates have been buying more sophisticated vessels with the ransom money they have been collecting, Clinton said it could be possible to stop boat-building companies from doing business with pirates.

"These pirates are criminals. They are armed gangs on the sea. And those plotting attacks must be stopped, and those who have carried them out must be brought to justice," she told reporters after a meeting with Haitian Prime Minister Michele Duvivier Pierre-Louis. The United States also will work with shippers and insurers to strengthen their defenses against pirates and will call for immediate meetings of an international counterpiracy task force to expand naval cooperation, Clinton said. Clinton said the United States also will seek to beef up the capacity of Somali's fragile Transitional Federal Government by participating in a donor's conference on Somalia next week in Brussels, Belgium. The

UNCLASSIFIED

page 94

UNCLASSIFIED

State Department also will urge Somali officials and tribal leaders to take action against pirates operating from bases within their territory.

"We have a pretty good idea where the land bases are and we want to know what the Somali government, what tribal leaders who perhaps would not like to have the international community bearing down on them, would be willing to do to rid their territory of these pirate bases," she said. The steps announced by Clinton are part of a U.S. government-wide effort to grapple with the growing threat posed by pirates, exemplified by last week's capture of the *Macrsk Alabama* and this week's failed attack on another U.S.-flagged ship off the Somali coast. Clinton said there is a need for a more muscular approach to ending the threat posed by pirates, rather than continuing to tolerate it. "The modus operandi for a lot of countries and shipping companies up until now has been, 'OK, they hijacked the ship. They get it into port. Nobody's harmed. We pay a ransom. We've done a business calculation. so that's the way it is,'" she said. But, she added, "The United States does not make concessions or ransom payments to pirates."

Pirate's Youth May Complicate Prosecution Decision

Source: Washington Post, 15 Apr 09 (The Washington Post is an English language daily newspaper, located in Arlington, Virginia. Owned by the Washington Post Company, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. The typical audience demography consists of: residents of the District of Columbia, as well as of the suburbs of Maryland and Northern Virginia. Most reporting focuses on: the workings of the White House, Congress, and other aspects of the U.S. government. The Washington Post's estimated circulation/audience reach as of October 2006 was 656,297 with a Sunday circulation of 930,619, along with an online circulation of 2170 per 1 million reaching audiences in United States 71(-PERCENT-), Canada 4(-PERCENT-), China 3(-PERCENT-), the United Kingdom 3(-PERCENT-) and India 1(-PERCENT-).)

Authorities investigating the seizure of a U.S. ship continued to sift through fingerprint and DNA evidence yesterday as they deliberated whether to bring to this country a young **Somali pirate** who surrendered last weekend before three of his associates were killed by American snipers.

The youth, whose age is one of many inconsistencies facing

UNCLASSIFIED

page 95

UNCLASSIFIED

investigators, could be charged with piracy or kidnapping offenses for his role in the capture of Vermont sea captain Richard Phillips off the Horn of Africa last week, according to two sources familiar with the deliberations. International law allows for piracy suspects to be charged with a crime anywhere across the globe, maritime scholars said, but one likely scenario would send the boy to a federal court in New York City. More than a dozen FBI agents from that city's field office traveled to Somalia last weekend to interview crew members on the Maersk Alabama and gather evidence from the vessel. Phillips, who was unharmed, was rescued Sunday in a dramatic evening surge by Navy SEALs who took only three shots to kill his captors. The sole surviving piracy suspect initially gave his age as 19 when he boarded a U.S. ship early Sunday, seeking medical attention for a stab wound on his hand incurred during the initial attack on the Maersk, according to accounts from government officials. But the youth later said he was 16, which would make him a juvenile in the eyes of the U.S. court system. Law enforcement officials would need to make a determination to try him as an adult, something that is not uncommon in other kinds of cases, including violent drug gangs, for example, lawyers said. Birth records in his home country, Somalia, are difficult to obtain, posing another challenge for federal investigators.

Authorities are deliberating whether to send the youth to Kenya for trial or into the American court system. The Kenyan government has agreed to accept piracy suspects and try them in

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 25 *****/

courts there under the terms of an international agreement. But such trials involve costly security measures that could burden the East African nation. If the youth were indicted by a U.S. grand jury and brought to this country, it would offer the first major test in years of American anti-piracy laws, which date to the 19th century, according to law professors who follow the issue. Immigration law could also come into play. If the suspect were convicted in an American court and served prison time here, it would be difficult to send him back to Somalia upon his release, posing a question for immigration officials at the Department of Homeland Security. "Trying pirates in the U.S. for an attack on an American vessel makes more sense than any other scenario I can think of," said piracy law expert Samuel P. Menefee, who has written nearly four dozen articles on maritime issues. "If there are any problems with American law, certainly

UNCLASSIFIED

page 96

UNCLASSIFIED

now is the time to find out so that we can bring our law on the subject into the 21st century." A decision on where and how to prosecute could be days away, officials said. "The Justice Department continues to review all evidence and other issues related to this matter and is committed to bringing a prosecution if the evidence so warrants," department spokesman Dean Boyd said yesterday.

UN Envoy Calls For Boost In International Efforts To Fight Piracy
Source: UN News Centre, 15 Apr 09 (UN News Service is an English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish language website for the UN. Owned by the UN, it has a general degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: UN related press releases, press briefings, and activities. UN News Service reaches audiences throughout the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Americas, and Asia Pacific.)

A military solution should be complimented with development aid. Claiming that piracy off the coast of Somalia is wreaking global havoc, the top United Nations representative for the Horn of Africa country has called for an increase in efforts to fight what he calls an "international scourge." "I strongly believe that concrete efforts, such as the international maritime presence off the Somali coast, should be increased to help marginalize and suppress piracy," Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, Special Representative of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said yesterday.

Commenting on the recent upsurge in pirate activity, Mr. Ould-Abdallah said that, "without the maritime presence, the pandemic would have been far worse. Those contributing to the international presence are doing an excellent job, but they have a huge area to cover." He maintained that the recent operations by the Governments of the United States and France are sending a strong message to the pirates and their backers who, he said, "are exploiting the poverty and desperation of their young, unemployed compatriots."

Some 300 hostages and 17 vessels are being held by a small group who are only interested in maximizing their illegal profits, Mr. Ould-Abdallah claimed. "To ensure stability in Somalia and the region, as well as the freedom of navigation, the financial backers of the pirates should be identified quickly and held accountable," said Mr Ould-Abdallah. He stressed, however, that a military solution, while essential, should be complemented by credible development activity. Somalia's fledgling Government of

UNCLASSIFIED

page 97

UNCLASSIFIED

National Unity, established in February, is tasked with fighting lawlessness in the country, which has been riven by factional fighting and had not had a functioning central government since the overthrow of Siad Barre in 1991.

Pirates, Gangs Fuel Gulf Of Guinea Woes

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Oil output has decreased due to piracy and gangs.

Africa's Gulf of Guinea nations lack the ability to tackle mounting threats from piracy and kidnapping while the United States, a major buyer of their oil, is restricted in its efforts to help them. A myriad of local conflicts, heavily armed gangs and weak states along west and central Africa's coast have turned the Gulf Guinea, which will provide a quarter of U.S. oil within 5 years, into a minefield. Attacks by gunmen operating in the mangrove-lined creeks of Nigeria's Niger Delta have slashed Nigeria's oil output by at least 20 percent and, according to executives, driven the annual cost of oil services-related security there to \$3.5 billion. But over the last year, other seafaring groups borrowing their tactics and firepower have taken attacks further afield, striking oil platforms, vessels, high-street banks and even Equatorial Guinea's presidential palace. "The incidents of attacks outside Nigeria's territorial waters, especially the shadowy attack on Malabo, have raised eyebrows and concerns," Philippe de Pontet, Middle East and Africa analyst at the Eurasia Group, told Reuters. "There is pretty serious concern in Washington and capitals elsewhere about the Gulf of Guinea," he said.

The region hosts Nigeria and Angola, sub-Saharan Africa's two largest oil producers, Gabon, Cameroon, the two Congos and Equatorial Guinea, an oil nation with aspirations in gas. Oil from land-locked Chad is also exported through the gulf. Sub-Saharan Africa produced more than 9 million barrels of oil per day in 2008 with the Gulf of Guinea nations accounting for nearly 5 million of the total. The U.S. National Intelligence Council says the region will provide 25 percent of American oil by 2015.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 98

UNCLASSIFIED

According to the International Maritime Bureau, the waters off Nigeria are already the second most dangerous in the world after Somalia.

As in Nigeria, where militants claiming to be fighting for a greater share of the oil wealth are also accused of racketeering and selling oil on the black-market, the lines between political grievances and criminality in the gulf are blurred. Assaults on banks in Benin, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea point to organized crime. "They might call themselves freedom fighters but it is hogwash. It's about money," said one diplomat. "They are learning /***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 26 *****/

tricks, getting arms from and, in some cases, mingling with the people in the Delta," he said. Militants claiming to be fighting against the return of the oil-rich Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon from Nigeria have sprung up, kidnapping oil workers. Analysts also question why gunmen who attacked Malabo in Equatorial Guinea in February hit the presidential palace rather than soft targets like banks. "Its quite a tricky mix of operations. I don't think that it is very conclusive yet," said Hannah Koep, West Africa analyst at Control Risks. "(But) this perception of a spreading threat is definitely there."

Having watched violence in Nigeria from the sidelines, governments in the region are now acutely aware of the threat. "We always thought we were vry far from the Delta," said Gabriel Obiang Lima, Equatorial Guinea's vice energy minister. In light of the Malabo attack, Gabon bolstered its border. Diplomats say Cameroon has replaced regular army soldiers in Bakassi with special forces answering directly to the president. Angola, current chair of the Gulf of Guinea Commission, has called for a regional security mechanism to tackle shared threats. Nigerian and Cameroonian officials now often talk about cooperation on joint strategies. But, in a region with simmering oil- and border demarcation disputes, coordination is tricky. "We do as much as we can inside Equatorial Guinea. But our battle is very big ... If we can't do it with the neighbors, it doesn't help," Lima said, blaming Benin and Cameroon for not being more vocal about attacks on their territory. The weakness of states in the region has allowed shadowy groups, at times operating off mother ships similar to those used by Somali pirates, to move easily in vast stretches of waters. "Even if regional neighbors are committed to cooperating -- as they have claimed -- it will be very difficult to do it with the current navy capabilities," said Control Risk's Koep.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 99

UNCLASSIFIED

In a region of former British, French and Spanish colonies, most prominent in efforts to boost local capabilities is the United States, which has a near permanent presence with ships training local security forces. Peter Pham, a professor at James Madison University in the United States, says this should not be a surprise as the region is already supplying more oil to the U.S. than the Persian Gulf. "In the longer term, the region is going to be essential," he said, citing an eventual global economic recovery, a lack of new oil and instability in the Middle East, and the continuing threat of conflict in Sudan. The USS Nashville, a 17,000-tonne warship with 400 crew, is touring the region, hosting training courses on topics ranging from oil platform protection and fire-fighting to maritime law, intelligence gathering and hand-to-hand combat. But in the Gulf of Guinea, the U.S. faces prickly issues such as sovereignty -- especially after plans to set up a military base in Africa received such a frigid welcome. "The U.S. is being cautious in terms of its military footprint, even in the waters off Africa ... Once bitten, twice shy," said Eurasia's de Pontet.

French Forces Detain 11 Pirates Off Kenya

Source: AP, 15 Apr 09 (The Associated Press is an English language news organization. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards/against the USG or US military. Most reporting focuses on: news stories and news analysis delivered to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the world. The AP reaches audiences world-wide.)

French forces assaulted a mother ship 550 miles east of Kenya. The French Defense Ministry says it detained 11 pirates during a French assault on a pirate "mother ship" and thwarted a pirate attack on a Liberian-registered vessel. The ministry says French forces launched an attack on a 30-foot (10-meter) long pirate mother ship early Wednesday after observing the pirates overnight. The 11 pirates are being held upon the Nivose, a French frigate taking part in a European mission to protect shipping in the Gulf of Aden. A French surveillance helicopter spotted the pirates' mother ship Tuesday. The ship was intercepted 550 miles (900 kilometers) east of the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

Areas of Interest/Madagascar Interview - Ex-Madagascar Leader Willing To Share Power

UNCLASSIFIED

page 100

UNCLASSIFIED

Source: Reuters, 15 Apr 09 (Reuters is a multi language news organization, located in London, England. Publicly owned, it has a strong degree of credibility and shows no political affiliation/bias, no religious affiliation, and no bias towards the USG or US military. As one of the largest and oldest news organizations in the world, Reuters delivers news stories and news analysis to thousands of daily newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets around the globe.)

Former Madagascar President Marc Ravalomanana said on Wednesday he was determined to return home after being ousted at gunpoint and would be willing to share power with the country's new army-backed leader.

He told Reuters in an interview in Swaziland's capital that he would consider being part of a power-sharing administration with Andry Rajoelina, a 34-year-old former disc jockey, in the wider interest of the Indian Ocean island. "I would like to create an open, democratic government with the participation of the civil society and other political parties ... Creating a consensus government," said Ravalomanana. Rajoelina came to power last month when Ravalomanana stepped aside after intense pressure from the opposition and army chiefs in the Indian Ocean island. Foreign leaders branded the transition a coup and have called for a quick election to restore constitutional order. Madagascar has been suspended from the African Union and the Southern African Development Community. Madagascar plans to hold a presidential election in October 2010 to restore democracy. Despite widespread international condemnation, few donor countries have suspended development aid to Madagascar, where many eke out a living on less than \$2 a day. The political turmoil scared off tourists and unnerved foreign investors in the booming mining and oil exploration sectors. Describing Madagascar's democracy as "very young and vulnerable", self-made dairy tycoon Ravalomanana said he handed over power "under gunpoint". "All members of the government were in the same situation... They were threatened," he said. Ravalomanana said what he described as a coup was plotted by a small part of the army, 150 or 200 people at most. He was confident the AU and SADC would help him return to

***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 27 *****

Madagascar, where he would organise the election with their support. "If the people of Madagascar accept the anticipation of presidential elections or a referendum, that's the most important thing," said Ravalomanana.

UNCLASSIFIED

page 101

UNCLASSIFIED

As a broker of open source information, the OSC hosts material from other government agencies, academic experts, and commercial open source providers. These reports are not intended to reflect US Government policy or the views of the OSC or any other US Government agencies and are not subject to OSC editorial standards. (U)

This product may contain copyrighted material; authorized use is for national security purposes of the United States Government only. Any reproduction, dissemination, or use is subject to the OSC usage policy and the original copyright. (U)

Source Metadata

Source Name: Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa
Source Type(s): Publications
Source City: Djibouti
Source Country: United States
Source Start Date: 16 Apr 09
Source End Date: 16 Apr 09
Language(s): English

Article Metadata

Document ID: AFP20090416636020
Content Type: Summary
Processing Ind: OSC Hosted Product
Precedence: Routine
Country(s): Djibouti
Region(s): Africa
Subregion(s): East Africa
Topic(s): FOUO; INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, MILITARY
CABLETYPE: FBISEMS ACP 1.0.

ADMIN

BT

#1265

BBF8

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

page 102