

- preventing the resumption of violence including appropriate action against any faction that violated or threatened to violate the cessation of hostility,
- maintenance of control over the organized factions after their disarmament and encampment in transition sites,
- securing and maintenance of a register of small arms seized from all unauthorized armed elements in Somalia,
- maintenance of security of ports, airports and lines of communication required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance,
- protection of personnel and equipment of UN and humanitarian agencies,
- continuation of the de-mining programme, and
- assistance in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

The mechanism for disarmament agreed at the Addis Ababa Conference called for the establishment of sites where heavy weapons would be stored and transition areas where militias would billet while they turned in their small arms and received guidance and training for civilian occupations. UNOSOM II had responsibility for cantonment security, a right of inspection of transition sites and was also entitled to confiscate or destroy the weapons of factions who did not comply with procedures to be agreed upon among the parties themselves. Nonetheless, the plan for "continuous and irreversible disarmament" developed by a joint planning group from UNITAF and UNOSOM II was largely a voluntary and consensual one and included the concept of material inducements.

It soon became abundantly clear that UNOSOM II could not carry out its extensive disarmament and demobilization tasks on a country-wide basis so it decided to focus its efforts on areas under its direct military and political control. A steadily deteriorating security situation, including sporadic outbursts of violence from May 1993 onwards, led to a further revision of the plan restricting disarmament operations to those jointly authorized by the Special Representative of the Secretary General and the Force Commander on the basis that conditions existed for a successful operation.

At the same time as the disarmament plan was increasingly fragmented, the mission faced rising opposition from humanitarian agencies over an aspect which was central to the voluntary and consensual aspect of the disarmament plan -- the offering of material inducements. Many donor agencies continued to believe, as