

GPdeC

MR. DIALLO'S TRIP FILE TO AFRICA

30 JAN-16 FEB 1983

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

Clear pop

JAN 28 2013

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 64

FILE 13

ACC. 94/152

TANZANIA

Government

On 9 December 1961 Tanganyika became a sovereign independent member state of the Commonwealth of Nations. It adopted a republic form of government on 9 December 1962.

On 26 April 1964 Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba combined to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (named Tanzania on 29 October).

Tanzania is a one-party State under the leadership of its first and only President, Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, who was re-elected for a fifth 5-year term in October 1980. The Vice President is Mr. Aboud Jumbe and the Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya. Former United Nations Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim is now the Foreign Minister. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the Party with responsibility for foreign affairs.

A coup attempt to overthrow the Government was reported to have taken place in early January 1983.

The Economy

Tanzania is classified as a least-developed country. For the past three years it has been experiencing grave economic problems. The cost of its war against Idi Amin aggravated the situation.

Tanzania was a member of the East Africa Community along with Uganda and Kenya. The Community has broken up and in the wake relations between Kenya and Tanzania have not been good. In fact, air, rail and road communications between the two countries have been severed.

The main resources are hydro-electric power, diamonds and gemstones; in addition, coal, iron, copper, cobalt, nickel and tin as well as gas have been recently discovered in the country.

Agricultural production consists of maize, cotton, sugar, coffee, wheat, tobacco and sisal. Food production was reported to be at a critically low level because of drought.

Zanzibar provides the largest part of the world's supply of cloves, which forms half of its exports. Other products of the island are coconut, chillies, cocoa, limes and tobacco, with rice, bananas, cassava, maize and sorghum being the main food crops.

National Policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance

Under the one-party State Constitution of Tanzania, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania), an amalgamation of the Tanganyika National Union of the Mainland and the Afro-Shirazi Party, is the sole political party. The national policy of Tanzania is "Socialism and self-reliance", which has been incorporated into the Constitution. By this policy, based on the Arusha Declaration (1967), all party leaders were requested to divest themselves of private sources of income ; rural development must not come through large farms but community villages; the small urban sector must not exploit the countryside; the education system was to be completely re-organized in order to serve the mass of the population rather than train a privileged few; and the State was to nationalize commercial banks and many industries.

Ujamaa villages

Under the policy of Socialism, most of the rural population has been settled in planned villages (Ujamaa) by bringing together widely scattered rural communities into planned and permanent villages and settlements. Village assemblies and councils have been established to pursue collective activities in agriculture, industry and commerce. Much has been achieved in education and health and other social fields. About 40 per cent of villages now have clear running water supply, 92 per cent have a primary school, 35 per cent a dispensary and 74 per cent a shop. However, on the debit side, the productive sectors of the economy have deteriorated to an alarming extent.

Foreign policy

Tanzania acts as Chairman of the Front-Line States. President Nyerere is widely regarded as one of the wise elder statesmen of Africa.

President Nyerere is the permanent Chairman of the Frontline Heads of State who have been charged by the OAU with the responsibility for southern Africa questions. He is very highly regarded and generally considered to represent the conscience of Africa. Tanzania is a very influential member of the OAU and serves on key committees of the Organization. It is also host to many refugees from neighbouring countries. The Liberation Committee of the OAU has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

The foreign policy of Tanzania has taken specific directions in regard to its relations with its principal neighbours.

(a) Kenya

Following the dissolution of the East African Community, Tanzania closed its border with Kenya in 1977, pending agreement on the distribution of the assets of the Community, most of which are held in Kenya. Relations between the two countries deteriorated further as a result of the growing influence of Tanzania in Uganda, which Kenya believes is directed at changing the "balance of power" in East Africa to Tanzania's advantage. Suspicions remain on both sides because of basic ideological differences in national policies. Political relations with Kenya continue to be strained. In an attempted coup in Kenya last year some of the ring leaders fled to Tanzania where they were granted political asylum.

(b) Uganda

In April 1979, following a border incident with Uganda during which the latter occupied a part of Tanzanian territory, President Nyerere dispatched a force of the Tanzanian army across the border. The force took Kampala on 11 April 1979 and overthrew President Amin.

The war with Uganda to overthrow the Amin regime cost Tanzania an estimated \$500 million. Ten thousand Tanzanian troops remained in Uganda for several months after the war to support the Obote regime. They were withdrawn in July 1981, except for an army training mission and 1,000 policemen. Tanzania, needless to say, has very close ties with the present government of Uganda. President Obote and his colleagues were exiles in Tanzania for ten years before his return to power.

(c) Zambia

Zambia, another neighbour of Tanzania, also has very close ties with Tanzania. Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere have been personal friends since independence. The two leaders have co-ordinated economic co-operation between the two countries, as well as their foreign policies, to a large extent. Through the joint initiative of the two leaders, and with Chinese technical and financial assistance, the Tazara railway was officially opened in October 1975, to give Zambia an outlet to the sea through the port of Dar es Salaam. The development of the ZAMTAN road between Zambia and Tanzania for the operation of heavy-duty trucks to Dar es Salaam provides further evidence of economic co-operation between the two countries. In 1968, an oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to Zambia was completed for service. These links provided most valuable assistance to Zambia during the period of UDI.

(d) Mozambique

Tanzania has very special relations with Mozambique. During the armed struggle against the Portuguese, President Samora Machel and FRELIMO were based in Tanzania from where they launched their operations against the Portuguese in Mozambique. Tanzania went out of its way to provide

FRELIMO with all necessary facilities to help win the liberation war. Tanzania has continued to provide military and technical assistance to Mozambique since independence. In 1975, an economic and ideological agreement was signed with Mozambique. This was followed by a Trade Protocol signed in 1982 for the establishment of a free trade area.

Tanzania is also a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to encourage foreign aid for regional development projects and to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

In the wider context of the non-aligned movement, Tanzania is considered among the leading exponents of the New International Economic Order. Through the United Nations machinery, in the Commonwealth, and through special meetings such as Cancun, President Nyerere has promoted the campaign and the negotiations for a New International Economic Order.

Relations with IMF

Since 1979, President Nyerere's Socialist policies have increasingly come under attack from aid donors and foreign investors. The IMF in particular has called for drastic adjustments to be made to the Tanzanian economy in return for a \$250,000,000 stand-by credit, intended to alleviate some of the strains on the economy. The loan has yet to be finalized, pending agreement on IMF pre-conditions. President Nyerere has stated that he does not like the prevailing ideology of the IMF, and that he would co-ordinate with developing countries in the demand that its policies would be changed.

Relations with the United Nations

Tanzania joined the United Nations in 1961. Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim was President of the General Assembly in 1980. Tanzania is a member of the governing councils of a number of agencies. There are 21 Tanzania nationals employed in United Nations Secretariat posts subject to geographical distribution. Ambassador C.S.M. Mselle is the Chairman of ACABQ. At present the Permanent Representative is Ambassador Paul Rupia.

List of Principal Government Officials

President	Mwalimu Dr. Julius Kambarage NYERERE
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces	Mwalimu Dr. Julius Kambarage NYERERE
Vice-President	Aboud JUMBE
Prime Minister	Cleopa D. MSUYA
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Salim A. SALIM

T A N Z A N I A

Nationals of Tanzania on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. Tanzania is seriously over-represented at the United Nations Secretariat. There were 21 nationals of Tanzania on geographical posts as of 15 December 1982, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 2-14.

2. In addition there were, as of 15 December 1982, 43 Tanzanian nationals on non-geographical posts at the UN Secretariat, plus one employed by the International Civil Service Commission, one by the International Trade Centre, 44 by UNDP, 19 by UNHCR, 18 by UNICEF and one by UNRWA. The total number of Tanzanian nationals with the United Nations and the above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 148.

..... 3. Attached are statistical data on Tanzania's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as well as a list of the 148 staff members of Tanzanian nationality within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts enumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members are employed.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1973-1982

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1973					1		6	2		9	2-7	0.04	32-118	134.5
1974				1			7	3		11	1-6	0.02	32-142	205.7
1975			1	1		1	6	4		13	1-6	0.02	34-152	282.7
1976			1	1		4	4	3		13	1-6	0.02	35-152	300
1977			1	1		5	3	3		13	2-7	0.02	71-220	375
1978			1	1	2	6	6	1		17	2-7	0.01	65-215	515
1979			1	1	4	4	7	1		18	2-7	0.01	65-214	555
1980			1	1	6	2	8			18	2-7	0.01	65-215	577
1981			1	1	7	2	7	1		19	2-14	0.01	84-523	778
*1982	-	-	1	2	6	4	6	2	-	21	2-14	0.01	84-523	848

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1973	8		1	1						9
1974	9	1	1	2						11
1975	11		2	2						13
1976	13									13
1977	13									13
1978	13		4	4						17
1979	17		1	1						18
1980	18									18
1981	18		2	2					-1	19
*1982	19	-	3	3	-	1	1	+1	-1	21

*As of 15 December 1982

=0125 1114

NNNN

INCOMING

ACTION

TO

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

Return to Records Control Room

0300

25

25

2074

6:45

ZCZC DAL4128 DAR0245

RR NYK

.DARESSALAAH (UN) 25/1 1400

NYK 010 EMILIO DE OLIVARES CONTENTS YOUR CCY1582-1 CONVEYED

TO GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT TODAY CONFIRMED ALL ARRANGEMENTS

IN ORDER (REYNOLDS)

COL 010 1582-1

=0125 1116

OK
di
cl

Pumes

ZCZC MQP2714 MAP1250

SS DAR

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2300 GMT

MAP1250-01 DRAMANE OUATTARA URGENT. WOULD BE GRATEFUL RECEIVING BY

~~CABLE THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE~~ SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

URGENT ACTION GREATLY APPRECIATED. KIND REGARDS (EMILIO DE OLIVARES)

COL MAP1250-01

#01250232

NNNN

FP/amv

cc: SG

File:

XRef:

b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

24 Jan. 1983 F.POMES/amv 3802 B 5032

EOSG

MR. DRAMANE OUAJARA
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDEVPRO
DAR-ES-SALAAM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA ✓

URGENT

WOULD BE GRATEFUL RECEIVING BY CABLE ^{THE} PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. URGENT ACTION GREATLY APPRECIATED.
KIND REGARDS.

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

ISSA DIALLO, Principal Officer

19 Jan. 1983 NB/atk

3804B

5021

FOSS

975-41284

DAR ES SALAAM (TANZANIA)

CONFIDENTIAL - NO DISTRIBUTION

FOR OUATTARA FROM DE OLIVARES (EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN);
FOR YOUR INFORMATION SECGEN AND PARTY WILL LEAVE HARARE ON MONDAY,
7 FEBRUARY 1983 AT 1000 HOURS AND ARRIVE DAR ES SALAAM AT 1303 HOURS.
BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. WE WILL LEAVE DAR ES SALAAM ON THURSDAY,
10 FEBRUARY 1983 AT 1000 HOURS FOR NAIROBI BY SAME AIRCRAFT.
SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR; MR. ABDULRAHIM
FARAH, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL; OFFICE FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS;
MR. MARTTI ANTISAARI, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SECGEN FOR NAMIBIA;
MR. ADEBAYO ADEDEJI, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA;
MR. EMILIO DE OLIVARES, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN; MR. ISSA DIALLO,
PRINCIPAL OFFICER, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF SECGEN; MR. JOE SILLS, ASSOCIATE
SPOKESMAN; MR. JOHN HRUSOVSKY, PERSONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO
SECGEN; MR. NEIL BREEN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND MS. ELISABETH
FRIEDEL, SECRETARY.

THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT IS A GULFSTREAM III BEARING CALL LETTERS
N13PG AND UN DECALS ON FUSELAGE. THE DESIGNATED FLIGHT NO. IS UN-1.
THE CREW MEMBERS WILL BE ROBERT K. SMYTH (US NATIONAL) DIRECTOR FLIGHT
OPERATIONS; WERNER HUIRAS (US NATIONAL), CAPTAIN CURTIS J. OLDS
(US NATIONAL), CO-CAPTAIN BOYUR Z. RAFIC (IRANIAN), FLIGHT ENGINEER.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU LIAISON WITH THE PROPER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SECGEN'S PARTY AND CREW OF SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. PLEASE CONFIRM ALL THE ABOVE REQUESTS SOONEST.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO TANZANIAN MISSION IN NEW YORK. GRATEFUL YOUR CO-ORDINATION WITH TANZANIAN AUTHORITIES REGARDING NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS SUCH AS AIRPORT FORMALITIES, CUSTOM CLEARANCES, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION, BAGGAGE HANDLING, AND SECURITY FOR THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT.

PLEASE ADVISE.

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

NB/atk

File: Africa trip
xRef: Tanzania

bf: VD/AS/GP

18 January 1983

Excellency,

I am writing to confirm that the Secretary-General accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, will arrive in Dar es Salaam from Harare by Special Aircraft on Monday, 7 February 1983, at approximately 1257 hours. A list of Secretariat officials and crew members travelling with the Secretary-General is attached.

The Secretary-General and his party will leave Dar es Salaam on Thursday, 10 February 1983 at 1000 hours by Special Aircraft for Nairobi. The Special Aircraft is a Gulfstream III, registration number N13PG and UN decals on the fuselage. The designated flight number is UN-1.

The following is the flight path from Harare to Dar es Salaam:
Monday, 7 February 1983: Depart Harare 1000Z UB400D
KOBOD, B40D Merko, LB40, VCL B40 DEMBA, B40D ROUUM
UB40F. Direct Dar es Salaam (HTDA) ETA 1257Z. ETA FIRE
FQBE 0819Z, (Merko) 0831Z (DEMBA) 0848Z HTDC (ROUUM) 6911Z.

Any assistance that your Government could provide regarding airport formalities, custom clearances and security for the aircraft for the duration of the Secretary-General's stay, would be greatly appreciated.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly convey this information to your Government.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

HIS Excellency
Mr. Paul M. Rupa
Permanent Representative
of Tanzania to the United Nations
New York

G trip

GP/jk cc: SG
File: Africa trip 1-83 (Tanzania)
XRef: Tanzania)
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

3 January 1983

Excellency, *

I should like to refer to our consultations concerning the proposed visit of the Secretary-General to your country.

Subject to the concurrence of your Government, the Secretary-General, accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and a small group of United Nations officials, would plan to arrive in Dar es Salaam at 12:57 p.m. on 7 February. He would then depart Dar es Salaam on 10 February at 10:00 a.m.

Further details concerning the names of the officials accompanying the Secretary-General and the aircraft on which the party will be traveling will be communicated to your Mission at the earliest possible date.

I should like to thank Your Excellency and the members of your Mission for the assistance provided to us in the preparation of the Secretary-General's trip.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Paul Milyango Rupia
Permanent Representative of the
United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations
New York

NNNN

Touzeux

ZCZC MQP4598 MBP0952

SS DAR

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 30 1746Z

MBP0952-12 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL MR. D. QUATTARA RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE UNDP. I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN DAR ES SALAAM IS EARLY AFTERNOON OF 7 FEBRUARY. DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR MORNING OF 10 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE. THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED. BEST REGARDS *

VIRENDRA DAYAL

CHEF DE CABINET

COL 7 10

=12301855

NNNN

cc: SG

Mr. Akashi
Mr. Rothermel

File: Africa trip 82

XRef:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP
5037

30.xii.82

GPicco:jk

3802E

CSG/EOSG

MR. D. GUATTARA
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDP
DAR ES SALAAM (TANZANIA)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN DAR ES SALAAM IS ^{early} AFTERNOON OF 7 FEBRUARY. DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR MORNING OF 10 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE/ THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED. BEST REGARDS,

VIRENDRA DAYAL
CHIEF DE CABINET

Kenya

Government

Kenya became independent on 12 December 1963, and a republic one year later. It became a one-party state with the establishment of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) in November 1964.

Jomo Kenyatta became the first President of Kenya. After his death in August 1978, he was replaced by the current leader, President Arap Moi. The Vice-President and Home Affairs Minister is Mwai Kibaki and the Foreign Minister is Robert Ouko.

Political developments

Until this year Kenya had enjoyed peaceful and stable conditions although from time to time there have been a number of student demonstrations which are calling for political reform. Kenya's foreign policy has been one of moderation and strongly in favor of free enterprise. Its struggle for independence under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta, had won the admiration of many and gave it a prestigious position among African states. In June this year elements within the army revolted and attempted to seize control of the country. The business areas in the capital were looted, property damaged and a number of people killed. Government forces were able to regain control and conditions have again returned to normal.

Some of the mutineers fled to Tanzania where, much to the disappointment of Kenya they were given political asylum. This has not helped relations between Kenya and Tanzania which have been strained for the past 5 years. In fact, because of serious economic disputes, Tanzania has for some years severed all communications links with Kenya.

The Economy

Kenya's prosperous economy, long protected by a political stability quite exceptional for Africa, has been adversely affected by the world economic crisis. Kenya's biggest exports (coffee, tea) have been hit by falling prices, while inflation inside the country, caused by continual oil price increases, together with unstable conditions in the region generally has resulted in a depression in the tourism industry, an essential source of overseas currency. However, Kenya is self-sufficient for most of its food requirements.

Relationship with the United Nations

Kenya joined the United Nations in 1963. Nairobi serves as headquarters for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and United Nations Environment Programme. The Fourth General Conference of UNIDO is scheduled to be held in Nairobi in 1983. Currently Kenya is a member of

ECOSOC, and the Governing bodies of UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UPU and WMO. A representative of Kenya is the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences. Also its nationals have been appointed to the UN Staff Pension Committee, the International Law Commission, the Committee on Contributions and other organs. As of 28 February 1982 there were 14 Kenyans employed in UN Secretariat posts subject to geographical distribution (desirable range 2-14). Kenya's Permanent Representative to the UN is presently -Ambassador Wafula Wabuge.

At the 36th session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/221 calling for assistance to Kenya and other drought-stricken countries in East Africa.

The Kenyan Minister for Foreign Affairs in his statement to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly made a general endorsement of the Secretary-General's annual report and emphasized the need for conscious commitment to the Charter.

Intra-African problems

- a) Western Sahara - Kenya served as the Chairman of the OAU Implementation Committee at its meeting in Nairobi in February 1982. The Committee adopted two important decisions concerning the terms for a cease-fire and the organization of a referendum.
- b) Chad - Kenya has been active with regard to the International Conference for Chad. It was prepared to host the Conference. However in view of Chad's request, Kenya has no objection to it being held in Geneva on 29 and 30 November. This matter had been discussed between the Secretary-General and the Kenyan Foreign Minister.
- c) Relations with Somalia - These have improved since last year following a statement by the Somali Government that it has no territorial claim on Kenya and will respect its territorial integrity.

East African Community

At the request of the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the World Bank provided the services of Mr. Umbricht to advise the three governments on the division of the assets of the now defunct East African Community. Considerable progress had been made in this respect until the recent attempted coup d'état in Kenya earlier in 1982. Because Tanzania refused to extradite some of the ringleaders, Kenya would not participate any further in the negotiations.

The Secretary-General has been approached by Mr. Umbricht as well as by Mr. de Larosière, requesting that he intercede in the matter and endeavour to persuade the parties to resume their negotiations.

In view of past strained relations between Kenya and Tanzania, any approach made to the two countries would have to be extremely cautious because of the sensitivities involved.

List of Principal Government Officials

President

Daniel Arap MOI

President and Commander-in-Chief
of the Armed Forces

Daniel Arap MOI

Vice-President and Minister of
Home Affairs

Mwai KIBAKI

Minister of Constitutional Affairs

Charles NJONJO

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Robert OUKO

K E N Y A

Nationals of Kenya on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 14 nationals of Kenya on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 15 December 1982, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 2-14. Kenya has therefore reached the upper limit of its desirable range.

2. In addition there were, as of 15 December 1982, 296 Kenyan nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 29 employed by UNDP, 9 by UNHCR and 27 by UNICEF. The total number of Kenyan nationals with the United Nations and the above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 375.

..... 3. Attached are statistical data on Kenya's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as well as a list of the 375 staff members of Kenyan nationality within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members are employed.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
KENYA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1973-1982

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1973					1	2	4	1	1	9	2-7	0.04	32-118	138.5
1974				1	2	2	4	1	1	11	1-6	0.02	32-142	234.6
1975				1	2	3	3		1	10	1-6	0.02	34-152	239.7
1976				1	2	4	3		1	11	1-6	0.02	35-152	264
1977				1	2	6	1	1		11	2-7	0.02	71-220	343
1978				2	3	6	1	2		14	2-7	0.01	65-215	444
1979				2	3	6	1	1		13	2-7	0.01	65-214	425
1980				1	3	6	3			13	2-7	0.01	65-215	409
1981				1	4	5	4	1		15	2-14	0.01	84-523	588
*1982	-	-	-	1	6	4	2	1	-	14	2-14	0.01	84-523	578

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>	<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1973	9								9
1974	9		3	3		1	1		11
1975	11							-1	10
1976	10		1	1					11
1977	11								11
1978	11	1	2	3	1		1	+1	14
1979	14					1	1		13
1980	13		2	2	1	1	2		13
1981	13		2	2					15
*1982	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	- -	14

*As of 15 December 1982

KENYA

Current refugee population: Approx. 4,000, including 1,500 Ethiopians and 1,200 Ugandans; mainly urban refugees.

Location of refugees: Nairobi, Marsabit, Thika Reception Centre, Witu and Badassa Rural Settlements.

UNHCR assistance: 1982 - approx. US\$ 2.3 million; 1983 - approx. US\$ 2.7 million

Nature of material assistance: relief assistance, local integration, supplementary aid, secondary, vocational and university education, counselling.

International protection: Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, but has not yet ratified the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention.

Siello

ZCZC MQP2743 MAF1278

SS NBB

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 26 0023Z

MAF1278-01 MR. G. PENNACCHIO RESREF.

REGARDING SECGEN VISIT TO ~~KENYA~~, WE HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATING WITH
YOUR OFFICE, UNEP, HABITAT AND THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PLEASE COORDINATE THE SECGEN PROGRAMME OF VISIT WITH THEM.

THANKS YOUR CO-OPERATION.

(EMILIO DE OLIVARES EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL)

COL CCY1278-01.

=01260027

NNNN

File: Trip Africa/Jan. 1983

XRef: Kenya

b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/GP/MJS/MIP

25 JAN. 1983 DIALLO/JH

3802 C

5033

OSG/EOSG

MR. G/ PENNACCHIO
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDEVPRO
NAIROBI (KENYA)

_____ REGARDING SECGEN VISIT TO KENYA, WE HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATING WITH
YOUR OFFICE, UNEP, HABITAT AND THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PLEASE COORDINATE THE SECGEN PROGRAMME OF VISIT WITH THEM.

THANKS YOUR CO-OPERATION.

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

E. de Olivares - Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

20 Jan.83 NB/atk

3802/4B 5034

EOSG

22265

NAIROBI (KENYA)

CONFIDENTIAL - NO DISTRIBUTION

FOR ~~22~~ DUBF FROM DE OLIVARES (EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN).
FOR YOUR INFORMATION SECGEN AND PARTY WILL LEAVE DAR ES SALAAM AT
1000 HOURS ON THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1983 AND ARRIVE IN NAIROBI AT
1100 HOURS..WE WILL LEAVE NAIROBI ON SUNDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1983 AT
1130 HOURS BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY
MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR; MR. ABDULRAHIM FARAH, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL,
OFFICE FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS; MR. MARTTI ABRISAARI, SPECIAL
REPRESENTATIVE OF SECGEN FOR NAMIBIA; MR. ADEBAYO ADEDEJI, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA; MR. EMILIO DE OLIVARES,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN; MR. ISSA DIALLO, PRINCIPAL OFFICER,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF SECGEN; MR. JOE SILLS, ASSOCIATE SPOKESMAN;
MR. JOHN HRUSOVSKY, PERSONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN;
MR. NEIL BREEN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND MS. ELISABETH FRIEDEL,
SECRETARY.

THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT IS A GULFSTREAM III BEARING CALL LETTERS
N13PG AND UN DECALS ON FUSELAGE. THE DESIGNATED EIGHT NO. IS UN-1.
THE CREW MEMBERS WILL BE ROBERT K. SMYTH (US NATIONAL), DIRECTOR FLIGHT
OPERATIONS; WERNER HUIRAS (US NATIONAL), CAPTAIN; CURTIS J. OLDS
(US NATIONAL), CO-CAPTAIN; BOYUR Z/RAFIC (IRANIAN), FLIGHT ENGINEER.

- 2 -

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU LIAISE WITH THE PROPER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SECGEN'S PARTY PLUS THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. PLEASE CONFIRM ALL THE ABOVE REQUESTS SOONEST.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO THE KENYAN MISSION IN NEW YORK. GRATEFUL YOUR CO-ORDINATION WITH KENYAN AUTHORITIES REGARDING NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS SUCH AS AIRPORT FORMALITIES, CUSTOM CLEARANCES, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION, BAGGAGE HANDLING, AND SECURITY FOR THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT.

. PLEASE ADVISE.

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

JH/atk

File: Africa trip
xRef: Kenya

bf: VD/ES/GP

18 January 1983

Excellency,

I am writing to confirm that the Secretary-General accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar will arrive in Nairobi from Dar es Salaam by Special Aircraft on Thursday, 10 February 1983, at 1053 hours. A list of Secretariat officials accompanying the Secretary-General and crew members is attached.

The Secretary-General and his party will leave Nairobi on Sunday, 13 February 1983, at 1130 hours by Special Aircraft for Kampala. The Special Aircraft is a Gulfstream III, registration numbers N13PG and UN decals on the fuselage. The designated flight number is UN-1.

The following is the flight path from Dar es Salaam:
Depart Dar es Salaam to Nairobi on 10 February 1983. Depart Dar es Salaam 0600, UB533 Nairobi (HKNA) ETA 0705
ETA FIR HKNA (LUDOL) 0729Z.

Any assistance that your Government could provide regarding airport formalities, custom clearances and security for the aircraft for the duration of the Secretary-General's stay, would be greatly appreciated.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly convey this information to the Government.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Mr. Wafula Wabuge
Permanent Representative of
Kenya to the United Nations
New York

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

GP/jk cc: SG
File: Africa trip 1-83 (Kenya)
XRef: Kenya
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

3 January 1983

Excellency,

I should like to refer to our consultations concerning the proposed visit of the Secretary-General to your country.

Subject to the concurrence of your Government, the Secretary-General, accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and a small group of United Nations officials, would plan to arrive in Nairobi at 10:53 a.m. on 10 February. He would then depart Nairobi on 13 February at 11:30 a.m.

Further details concerning the names of the officials accompanying the Secretary-General and the aircraft on which the party will be traveling will be communicated to your Mission at the earliest possible date.

I should like to thank Your Excellency and the members of your Mission for the assistance provided to us in the preparation of the Secretary-General's trip.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Wafula Wabuge
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kenya
to the United Nations
New York

NNNN

Picco:

Kenya

ZCZC MQP4597 MBP0951
SS NBB NBD
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 30 1746Z

DR. MOSTAFA TOLBA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR UNEP

MR. KINGSLEY DUBE
DIRECTOR UNIC

DR. ARCOT RAMACHANDRAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HABITAT

MR. G. PENNACCHIO
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE UNDP

MBP0951-12 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL. I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN NAIROBI IS MORNING OF 10 FEBRUARY. DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR MORNING OF 13 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE. THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED.

BEST REGARDS,

VIRENDRA DAYAL
CHEF DE CABINET

COL 10 13

=12301849

cc: SG

Mr. Akashi

Mr. Rothermel

File: Africa trip 82

XRef:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CH/O/ID/FP/MJS/MIP
5037

30.12.82

GPicco:jk

3802E

OSG/EOSC

DR. MOSTAFA TOLBA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNEP
NAIROBI (KENYA)

DR. ARCOT RAMACHANDRAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HABITAT
NAIROBI (KENYA)

MR. G. PENNACCHIO
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDP
NAIROBI (KENYA)

MR. KINGSLEY DUBE
DIRECTOR
UNIC
NAIROBI (KENYA)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN NAIROBI IS MORNING OF 10 FEBRUARY; DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR MORNING OF 13 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE. THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED.

BEST REGARDS,

VIRENDRA DAYAL
CHEF DE CABINET

UGANDA

Government

Uganda became independent and a member of the Commonwealth on 9 October 1962 under Prime Minister Milton Obote, who in 1967 became President when the country became a republic. In 1971, General Idi Amin overthrew President Obote and ruled the country for the next eight years.

In April 1979, a force of the Tanzanian army and Ugandan exiles advanced into Uganda and took Kampala. General Amin fled the country.

Elections were held in December 1980 which gave the Uganda People's Congress control of the parliament, and brought back to power Dr. Milton Obote who until then had been in exile in Tanzania.

There continues to be serious outbreaks of violence within the country - attributed mainly to the opposition group and to undisciplined elements of the army.

The Economy

With copper being the most valuable export mineral, Uganda's industrial expansion is based on hydro-electric power provided by the Owen Falls plant. Tin and phosphate are the two other minerals.

The agriculture, like the entire economy, has greatly suffered from the 1971-1979 administration. Cotton and coffee are the principal exports. Other agricultural products include groundnuts, cotton, tea, sugar, millet and livestock. Forestry and one of the world's largest fresh-water fisheries complete the economic picture of Uganda.

The country appealed in 1979 and 1980 for international assistance to rebuild its economy and to resettle famine victims in its drought-stricken north-eastern province of Karamoja, respectively. Uganda is the recipient of a U.N. special economic assistance programme. Other U.N. assistance is provided by UNDP and UNHCR mainly.

Internal Security Situation

The internal security situation in Uganda remains a matter of serious concern. In the past two years anti-Government guerrilla organizations have launched sporadic attacks on Government installations and the civilian population. Retaliatory measures have been taken in turn by Government troops against suspected guerrillas. The civilian population is reported to claim that at times Government troops in pursuing guerrillas shoot indiscriminately at innocent people.

.../...

The Uganda National Resistance Movement, one of the four guerrilla organizations fighting against the Government, has lodged with the United Nations a document alleging human rights violations. The Government of Uganda has been insisting that acts of barbarism are being perpetrated by guerrillas wearing uniforms of the Uganda Liberation Army. The Ugandan Army has reportedly resorted to military brutality to curb the guerrillas actions. Faced with increased international criticism and threats from western and other countries to cut off aid, the Government decided to institute guidelines to control the Army's operations against the guerrillas.

Refugee Situation

The war between Idi Amin's forces and the Liberation Forces, and its aftermath, displaced thousands of people and necessitated a large-scale relief operation. This was carried out by UNICEF/UNDP/UNHCR.

As a result of the current fighting in the country between Government forces and guerrillas, there has been a large exodus of refugees from Uganda since the assumption of office by President Obote. It is estimated that about 120,000 Ugandan refugees have fled to Zaire. Further, the total number of Ugandan refugees now in southern Sudan is estimated at well over 130,000. The refugees are reported to have complained about brutality of Government security forces against the civilian population.

In 1982 President Obote addressed several appeals to Ugandan exiles in Zaire and the Sudan to return home. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is also acting in order to see that Ugandan refugees return home. However, the exodus has instead continued.

In October 1982 fighting between the local population in southern Ugandan and Rwandan refugees created an exodus of people into Rwanda, and the displacement of large numbers within Uganda. A meeting between representatives of the two Governments at Gabiro (Rwanda) on 26 October 1982 resulted in agreement on the modalities for settling the problem. Meanwhile, UNHCR has given \$1 million aid and has appealed for \$5 million.

Unfortunately, the agreement still remains to be implemented. There are approximately 45,000 persons stranded on the Rwandan side of the border waiting to be allowed to return to Uganda. The Rwandese Government has been hesitant in voicing public concern about their condition in case Uganda takes umbrage and in retaliation expels further people of Rwandese origin from its territory. During Mr. Farah's visit to Washington, D.C. in January 1983, the U.S. State Department expressed concern and charged that the United Nations was not discharging its responsibilities in the matter. The State Department felt that more pressure should be brought on Uganda to accept the return of the refugees.

In January 1983 another large exodus of refugees from the West Nile province into the Sudan was reported.

.../...

Foreign Policy

Uganda is close to Tanzania on almost all foreign policy matters due to the friendship between Presidents Obote and Nyerere.

It has forged close links with the Sudan and Zaire in dealing with border incidents.

Uganda in the U.N.

Uganda became a member of the United Nations on 25 October 1962. It is currently a member of the Security Council and has diplomatic relations with all of the Council's permanent members. As of 28 February 1982, there were 16 Ugandan nationals employed in U.N. Secretariat posts subject to geographical distribution (desirable range 2-14). At present, Uganda's Permanent Representative to the U.N. is Mr. Olara Otunnu.

The Uganda Foreign Minister in his statement to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly made a general endorsement of the Secretary-General's annual report. He proposed "formal consideration" of the report of the Secretary-General by both the Security Council and the General Assembly to work out concrete measures to improve effectiveness of the United Nations.

List of Principal Government Officials

President	Dr. Apollo Milton OBOTE
President, Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Apollo Milton OBOTE
Vice-President and Minister of Defence	Paulo MUWANGA
Prime Minister	Otema ALLIMADI

UGANDA

Current refugee population: Approx. 113,000, including 80,000 Rwandese; 32,000 Zaireans and 1,000 Ethiopians or Sudanese.

Location of refugees: Kampala, around Fort Portal, Gulu, Mbarara, and Tororo.

UNHCR assistance: 1982 - approx. US\$ 1.2 million, 1983 - approx. US\$ 1 million

Nature of material assistance: rural and other settlements, supplementary aid, secondary, vocational and university education, counselling

International protection: Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, but has not yet ratified the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention.

Special issues: Displacement of Rwandese - As a result of local events in Mbarara District in the south west of Uganda, several thousand persons mostly of Rwandese origin were displaced. It is not yet clear how many of these are refugees of concern to UNHCR and how many could be called Ugandans. Over 42,000 of these persons crossed the border into Rwanda. Another 28,000 mostly went into two existing refugee settlements (Nakivale and Oruchinga) in Uganda (along with about 40,000 head of cattle) thereby doubling the existing population. Nearly 5,000 also moved to Merama Hill, an area near the frontier with Rwanda.

UNHCR is providing emergency assistance for these displaced persons. WHO and UNICEF are cooperating with UNHCR, especially with regard to the more vulnerable groups such as the women and children amongst whom cases of malnutrition (leading to some deaths) has recently occurred. UNHCR assistance for this group has so far amounted to US\$ 850,000.

The High Commissioner has sent several messages to the President of Uganda urging him to allow the displaced persons, both in Uganda and Rwanda, to return to their homes, which they had to leave in October. In his messages, the High Commissioner has also urged that additional land be made available for the refugees amongst the 28,000 in the two aforementioned settlements, if they are not to be allowed to return to their homes. He also urged priority action concerning the group stranded near the border. At the end of October, the President announced that committees would be set up to look into the questions arising out of the displacement of these persons, including identification of refugees and resettlement of Ugandans. Up to now the committees have not started working.

The Ugandan and Rwandan authorities held a ministerial level meeting in October in Rwanda. A UNHCR officer participated in the meeting as an observer. A Joint Communique was issued at the end of the meeting. It was agreed that those persons who are clearly Rwandese would be accepted by Rwanda and those who are Ugandans would be allowed to return to Uganda. Screening has been carried out in Rwanda, but up till now, no groups of persons have been screened and allowed to return to Uganda.

It is imperative that immediate solutions be found for the persons who have been displaced by the events in Mbarara District. Those in Rwanda should if they so wish be allowed to return to their homes in Uganda. Equally, those in the two settlements and in Merama Hill should if possible be allowed to return to their original homes. Failing this, additional land should be made available for the non-Ugandans amongst them, so they might be resettled.

Returnees in the West Nile Province of Uganda: For the 80,000 persons who have already returned to the West Nile Province and the additional 20 or 30,000 expected in the coming months an amount of US\$ 850,000 has been obligated or spent so far. Most of the returnees have come from Zaire. Very few would seem to have returned from Sudan. In fact, during the last few months, due to the Ugandan Army activities against some rebels near the frontier with Sudan, there has been some movement of population both across the border into Sudan and also displaced into other parts of Uganda.

Government Protests: UNHCR reports about such movements caused misunderstanding with the Government of Uganda who protested in the month of August.

UNHCR explained to the Government that our reports of influxes of Ugandan refugees in the settlements in Sudan was based on figures given by local authorities. It was also explained that possibly a large number of these persons who had moved into the refugee settlements in Sudan had in fact crossed the border from Uganda several months earlier. In September, the Deputy High Commissioner visited the West Nile area and met in Kampala the Vice President and the Prime Minister.

The Government protested to UNHCR again in October over the question of a statement given to the press by the UNHCR Representative in Kampala, in connection with the displacement of the Rwandese.

U G A N D A

Nationals of Uganda on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. Uganda is over-represented at the United Nations Secretariat. There were 16 nationals of Uganda on geographical posts as of 15 December 1982, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 2-14.

2. In addition there were, as of 15 December 1982, 37 Ugandan nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 47 employed by UNDP, 20 by UNHCR and 12 by UNICEF. The total number of Ugandan nationals with the United Nations and the above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 132.

.....

3. Attached are statistical data on Uganda's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as well as a list of the 132 staff members of Ugandan nationality within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members are employed.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UGANDA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1973-1982

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1973				1		3	2	5		11	2-7	0.04	32-118	168.7
1974						3	2	6		11	1-6	0.02	32-142	193.7
1975					2	2	5	4		13	1-6	0.02	34-152	271.1
1976					2	2	5	4		13	1-6	0.02	35-152	271
1977					2	4	5	3		14	2-7	0.02	71-220	373
1978					2	5	4	5		16	2-7	0.01	65-215	417
1979					2	7	5	3		17	2-7	0.01	65-214	462
1980					3	6	5	1	1	16	2-7	0.01	65-215	447
1981					1	6	5	3		15	2-14	0.01	84-523	503
*1982	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	1	-	16	2-14	0.01	84-523	583

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non-Career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
*1973	10		1	1						11
1974	11		1	1		1	1			11
1975	11		2	2						13
1976	13									13
1977	13		2	2		1	1			14
1978	14		2	2						16
1979	16		2	2					-1	17
1980	17					2	2	+2	-1	16
1981	16		1	1		2	2	+1	-1	15
*1982	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16

*As of 15 December 1982



Mr. Pérez *La 10/61* *cc, la 10/61* *RECEIVED*
united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

20 janvier 1983

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre le texte de la communication que vous adresse, aujourd'hui, le Directeur-général de l'UNESCO:

"JE VOUDRAIS VOUS REMERCIER TRES SINCEREMENT DE VOTRE CABLE DU 12 JANVIER PAR LEQUEL VOUS AVEZ BIEN VOULU ME DEMANDER DE VOUS SIGNALER DES QUESTIONS QUI MERITENT D'ETRE PORTEES A VOTRE CONNAISSANCE EN VUE DE VOTRE PROCHAINE MISSION EN AFRIQUE. A CET EGARD, JE VOUDRAIS VOUS INFORMER QUE, AYANT EU L'OCCASION DE VISITER, DEPUIS 1981, TOUS LES ETATS MEMBRES DANS LESQUELS VOUS AVEZ L'INTENTION DE VOUS RENDRE, A L'EXCEPTION DE L'UGANDA, JE N'AI PAS DE PROBLEME PARTICULIER A SIGNALER SUR CES PAYS. CEPENDANT, EN CE QUI CONCERNE L'UGANDA, JE VOUDRAIS VOUS FAIRE PART DE MA PROFONDE INQUIETUDE DEVANT L'EXODE MASSIF ET CONTINUEL DES RESSORTISSANTS DE CET ETAT MEMBRE VERS D'AUTRES PAYS. AUSSI J'ESTIME NECESSAIRE D'ETUDIER AVEC LES AUTORITES NATIONALES LES MESURES A PRENDRE D'URGENCE POUR FACILITER LE RETOUR ET L'INSTALLATION DE CES NOMBREUX REFUGIES. JE PUIS VOUS ASSURER D'ORES ET DEJA QUE L'UNESCO SERAIT PRETE A APPORTER, DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'EDUCATION NOTAMMENT, SON CONCOURS A LA MISE EN OEUVRE D'UN PROGRAMME D'ASSISTANCE QUE CREERAIT A CET EFFET LE SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES. TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOW" (5062/20).

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Doudou Diene
Directeur
Bureau de Liaison
avec les Nations Unies

Son Excellence
M. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secrétaire général
Nations Unies
New York

NNNN

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO	
FILE NO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
INITIALS	
Return to Records Control Room 2074	

ZCZC DAL4056 KAM135

DD NYK

.KAMPALA (UNDP) 24 1144

005 EMILIO DE OLIVARES (EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN) FROM JOHANSSON C O N F I D E N T I A L. REFERENCE YRTELX MAP1090-01 RECEIVED YOUR INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT SECGEN'S VISIT AND IN MEETING WITH UGANDA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. UGANDA GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AIRPORT ARRANGMENTS AS CUSTOM CLEARANCE, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION, BAGGAGE HANDLING AND SECURITY FOR THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. THE GOVERNMENT WILL ALSO CATER FOR APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION INCLUDING THE CREW OF THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. EYE AM PERSONALLY IN CONTACT WITH THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AND DETAILS ABOUT THE SECGEN'S PROGRAMME AS WELL AS SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE CONCLUDED BY THE END OF THIS WEEK. EYE WILL ADVISE ABOUT THE DETAILS ON 28 OF THIS MONTH. KINDLY ADVISE IF ANY SECURITY PEOPLE WILL BE ACCOMPANYING SECGEN'S PARTY AS NO ONE HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN YRTEL. MY UN SECURITY ADVISER WILL CHECK IN LIAISON WITH THE UGANDA AUTHORITIES ABOUT SECURITY ARRANGMENTS (JOHANSSON UNDEVPRO KAMPALA)

COL 005 1090-01

=01250527

*sen 10 + J.H.
ok. m*

NNNN

70000
ZCZC MQF2715 MAP1251

SS KAM

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2300 GMT

MAP1251-01 TORSTEN JOHANSSON URGENT. WOULD BE GRATEFUL RECEIVING
BY CABLE THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT FOR
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO UGANDA. URGENT ACTION GREATLY
APPRECIATED. KIND REGARDS (EMILIO DE OLIVARES)

COL MAP1251-01

=01250232

NNNN

File:
XRef:
b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

24 Jan. 1983 F. Pomés/amv 3802 B 5032

EOSG

MR. TORSTEN JOHANSSON
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDEVPRO
KAMPALA
UGANDA ✓

URGENTE

WOULD BE GRATEFUL RECEIVING BY CABLE ^{THE} A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO
UGANDA. URGENT ACTION GREATLY APPRECIATED. KIND REGARDS

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY GENERAL

Issa Diallo, Principal Officer

19 January 1983

Excellency,

I am writing to confirm that the Secretary-General, accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, will arrive in Kampala from Nairobi by Special Aircraft on Sunday, 13 February 1983, at 1213 hours. A list of Secretariat officials accompanying the Secretary-General and crew members of the Special Aircraft is attached.

The Secretary-General and his party will leave Kampala on Monday, 14 February 1983, at 1530 hours by Special Aircraft for Geneva. The Special Aircraft is a Gulfstream III, registration letters N13PG and UN decals on the fuselage. The designated flight number is UN-1.

The following is the flight path from Nairobi to Entebbe on 13 February 1983: Depart Nairobi 1130, ODLAM UA609 ENTEBBE (HUE) ETA 1213 ETA FIR HUEC (ALKON) 0900Z.

Any assistance that your Government could provide regarding airport facilities, custom clearances and security for the aircraft for the duration of the Secretary-General's stay, would be greatly appreciated.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly convey this information to your Government.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Mr. Olara Otunnu
Permanent Representative
of Uganda to the U.N.
New York

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

- 2 -

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU LIAISON WITH THE PROPER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SEC GEN'S PARTY PLUS THE CREW OF THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. PLEASE CONFIRM ALL THE ABOVE REQUESTS SOONEST.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO THE UGANDAN MISSION IN NEW YORK. GRATEFUL YOUR CO-ORDINATION WITH UGANDAN AUTHORITIES REGARDING NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS SUCH AS AIRPORT FORMALITIES, CUSTOM CLEARANCES, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION, BAGGAGE HANDLING, AND SECURITY FOR THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT.

PLEASE ADVISE.

EMILIO DE OLIVARES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

GP

14-1-83

NNNN

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO _____	
FILE NO. _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
INITIALS _____	
Return to Rec. Centre. Room 20/4	

ZCZC DAL2172 KAM085

DD NYK

.KAMPALA (UN) 14 1035

003 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL MR VIRENDRA DAYAL, CHEF DE CABINET.
EYE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF YR TLX MBP0949-12 IN REGARDS SECRETARY-
GENERAL'S VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN
AFRICA AND INFORMATION ABOUT TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SECRETARY-
GENERAL'S ARRIVAL KAMPALA. GRATEFUL YOUR INFORMATION ABOUT
SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS THAT HAS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE UN
SECURITY FACILITIES IN UGANDA. EYE AM ENCOURAGED BY SECRETARY-
GENERAL'S PROPOSED VISIT AND ITS POSITIVE EFFECT ON OUR WORK
HERE (JOHANSSON UNDEVPRO KAMPALA)

COL 008 0949-12

=01141052

SP
TD

17-1-83



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UGANDA HOUSE
336 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-3489

OUR REFERENCE UN/UG/1/2

YOUR REFERENCE

TELEPHONE 949-0110
TELEGRAMS: PERMIGANDA

12th January, 1983


Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 3rd January regarding the visit of His Excellency the Secretary-General to Uganda addressed to Ambassador Olara Otunnu.

I wish to confirm that the dates proposed for his arrival on 13th February and his departure on 14th February are acceptable to the Uganda Government.

I have also transmitted to Kampala the request regarding aviation fuel and the Secretary-General's itinerary. The Mission will get in touch with your office as soon as we get a reply.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


~~Nathan Irumba.~~
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

H.E. Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet
Office of the Secretary-General
United Nations Headquarters
New York

q

GP:jk cc: SG
File: Africa trip 1-83 (Uganda)
XRef: Uganda
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MI

3 January 1983

Excellency,

I should like to refer to our consultations concerning the proposed visit of the Secretary-General to your country.

Subject to the concurrence of your Government, the Secretary-General, accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and a small group of United Nations officials, would plan to arrive in Kampala at 12:12 p.m. on 13 February. He would then depart Kampala on 14 February at 3:30 p.m.

Further details concerning the names of the officials accompanying the Secretary-General and the aircraft on which the party will be traveling will be communicated to your Mission at the earliest possible date.

I should like to thank Your Excellency and the members of your Mission for the assistance provided to us in the preparation for the Secretary-General's trip.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Olara Otunnu
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Uganda to the
United Nations
New York

NNNN

Uganda

ZCZC MQP4594 MBP0949

SS KAM

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 30 1746Z

MBP0949-12 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL MR. T. JOHANSSON, RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE UNDP. I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN KAMPALA IS NOON 13 FEBRUARY. DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR AFTERNOON OF 14 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE. THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED.

BEST REGARDS.

VIRENDRA DAYAL
CHEF DE CABINET

COL 13 14

=12301833

NNNN

cc: SG
Mr. Akashi
Mr. Rothermel
File: Africa trip 82
XRef:
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CEAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

30.12.82 GPicco/jk 3802E 5037

OSG/EOSG

MR. T. JOHANSSON
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDP
KAMPALA (UGANDA)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SEC-GEN WILL UNDERTAKE A VISIT TO CERTAIN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN LATE JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY. WHILE THE PROGRAMME IS NOT YET FINALIZED, TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR SEC-GEN'S ARRIVAL IN KAMPALA IS NOON 13 FEBRUARY; DEPARTURE IS NOW TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR AFTERNOON OF 14 FEBRUARY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS AVAILABLE. THEY ARE BEING WORKED OUT IN NEW YORK IN CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT MISSIONS CONCERNED.

BEST REGARDS,

VIRENDRA DAYAL
CHEF DE CABINET

A. de Soto, Special Asst. to Sec-Gen

Secretary-General's visit to Africa

Role of the Resident Coordinator

The Secretary-General in his forthcoming visit to several African countries might wish to draw attention to the role of the Resident Coordinator in his discussions with Government officials and meetings with UN and agency staff.

.....
Resident Coordinators (who are also the UNDP Resident Representatives) have been designated in each of the countries the Secretary-General will be visiting. A copy of the letter designating Mr. Ambatchew as Resident Coordinator in Zimbabwe is attached for information: identical letters were addressed to the Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs in the other countries on the Secretary-General's itinerary.

The Secretary-General might indicate the importance he attaches to the concept of the Resident Coordinator in exercising team leadership and in ensuring that the organizations of the system work together to support the Government in the attainment of its development objectives. The concept of the Resident Coordinator is sound. The Secretary-General in discussions with Government officials might explain that the new instrumentality of Resident Coordinators has been placed at the disposal of Governments who are invited to use it fully and to their best advantage. In meetings with UN and agency staff, the Secretary-General might express the expectation that the Resident Coordinator will be supported by all concerned in order to make the concept effective.

The Secretary-General might also show, through symbolic signs (for example at meetings, receptions etc.) that he has a representative, viz. the Resident Coordinator, in each country to help him ensure that the UN system works as a team to maximise the effectiveness of of multilateral development cooperation and that he wants detailed reports on how the system is working as a team in each country.

A message from the Secretary-General along these lines in each country would be of enormous value to the Resident Coordinator in his subsequent dealings with Government officials and agency representatives.

Office of Director-General_
January 25, 1983



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

23 December 1982

Sir, *

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 34/213 of 19 December 1979, I have the honour to designate, after consultation with the heads of the various organizations of the United Nations system and with the consent of your Government, Mr. Abebe Ambatchew as the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development in the Republic of Zimbabwe. He will be responsible to me for exercising the functions outlined in paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, the relevant portion of which states that "on behalf of the United Nations system, over-all responsibility for and co-ordination of operational activities for development carried out at the country level should be entrusted to a single official to be designated, taking into account the sectors of particular interest to the countries of assignment, in consultation with and with the consent of the Government concerned, who should exercise team leadership and be responsible for evolving, at the country level, a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes. These tasks should be carried out in conformity with the priorities established by the competent national authorities and with the assistance, as necessary, of joint interagency advisory groups".

His Excellency
The Hon. Dr. Witness Mangwende
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Harare
Zimbabwe

In respect of all matters connected with the management of the UNDP programme, the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development, in his capacity as UNDP Resident Representative, will be directly responsible to the Administrator of UNDP. He will be responsible to the heads of those organizations that utilize the UNDP Resident Representative as their field representative in matters concerning their respective activities.

It is recognized that these arrangements, which aim at a better co-ordination of operational activities for development by the United Nations system, do not affect relations between your Government and individual organizations of the United Nations system or the direct lines of authority and communication between the representatives of these organizations at the country level and their own executive heads.

Guided by the intentions of the General Assembly, I have the honour to invite you to arrange for Mr. Ambatchew, in the performance of his functions, to receive the co-operation of the appropriate authorities in the Republic of Zimbabwe and to express the confidence that this designation will serve to strengthen the collaboration between your Government and the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development in your country.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Not received from Mr. Jona

28-1
Mr. Diello

General

CONFIDENTIAL

BRIEF NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON HIS AFRICAN TRIP

The overwhelming political reality in southern Africa is the continuing struggle to end white minority rule in the region by promoting an internationally-acceptable election in Namibia, accelerating efforts to end apartheid in South Africa and enhancing the capacity of the neighbouring states of South Africa to enable them to enjoy political and economic independence. South Africa, the main protagonist, has devised several approaches to frustrate these objectives.

Namibia

In Namibia, South Africa continues to follow the two-track policy of pursuing its military campaign against SWAPO while espousing its commitment to a diplomatic solution of the problem. By astute and clever diplomacy, it has managed to raise and dash hopes for free and fair elections in Namibia. The Western Five, in particular, have allowed themselves to be persuaded by this South African approach. The reality in Namibia itself, however, offers a grim prospect for any early agreement on the matter. In spite of indications in some South African official circles, there is no concrete evidence that South Africa is prepared to accept a victory of SWAPO at the polls. Since there is firm conviction on all sides that indeed SWAPO will win any free and fair elections in Namibia, it could be assumed that South Africa will take no risks to conclude an early agreement on Namibia. The recent dismantling of the Turnhalle Alliance interim government of Mr. Mudge and the consequential assumption by South Africa of direct rule in the territory has further reduced any possibility of an immediate viable, local position to SWAPO's election prospects in Namibia.

In any cold, hard analysis, it is not difficult to determine why South Africa could comfortably sustain its present posture in Namibia. Despite the exertion of SWAPO guerrillas, the South African forces are not under any appreciable military pressure. Its virtual control of southern Angola and its frequent harassing of SWAPO fighters in their rear bases has reduced South African casualties and thus make its war efforts acceptable to the people and government.

On the diplomatic front, South Africa was rescued by the present United States administration when it insisted, and South Africa quickly concurred, that the

reported 20,000-80,000 Cuban troops must first leave Angola prior to any agreement on Namibia's independence. Consequently, the enormous diplomatic pressure under which South Africa was labouring as a result of U.N. efforts was significantly reduced. Now the pressure is on Angola to agree to arrangements for the removal of the Cuban forces. In this connexion, talks have been going on between Angolan and U.S. representatives, principally Mr. Chester A. Crocker, the main U.S. negotiator on the matter. In addition, there are current reports that South Africa and Angolan officials will soon meet to tackle the issue.

Developments in Angola

Obviously, the current MPLA Government in Angola is in dire difficulties, both economic and political. Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, aided by both South Africa and the United States, is in virtual control of southern Angola. Any serious consideration of the removal of Cuban forces, who incidentally also perform vital economic and social functions, will have to contend with the possibility that UNITA might defeat the MPLA Government in the absence of its Cuban support.

It would appear that the only realistic approach, therefore, is to combine the withdrawal of Cuban troops with a firm agreement on the composition of a unity government in Angola. Thus far, the MPLA has offered no evidence that it is ready to seriously contemplate power-sharing with Mr. Savimbi, although there are newspaper reports that a so-called moderate wing of the MPLA - - mainly black members against the mulatto leftists - - is prepared for such a solution that will also involve withdrawal of Cuban troops.

South African policy of destabilization

The other main approach South Africa has adopted is to promote a series of destabilizing measures against neighbouring states. This policy is in sharp contrast to South Africa's own prior announcement of its intention to promote a "constellation of friendly states" in the region. The destabilization moves are aimed at preventing the political and economic development of neighbouring states, thereby ensuring their economic and political dependence on South Africa and making it difficult for the neighbouring territories to be used as staging areas for guerrilla attacks against South Africa itself. Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Botswana have all been victims of this destabilizing process of South Africa. Subversive or commando groups now exist in most of these countries with obvious South African support. They damage communication and economic facilities in these

countries. A case in point is the destruction of the pipeline from the Mozambican port of Beira to Mutarara in eastern Zimbabwe.

Apartheid in South Africa

In tackling international efforts to combat apartheid, the Government of Mr. Botha has started to tinker with its racial policy. Although this has in no way affected the large black population, the United States has publicly voiced its support for it. The attempt to bring the colored and Indian population to the governmental process appears to be advancing and has thus deepened the frustration of the black population in South Africa as well as in Africa as a whole. As has been demonstrated in Namibia, it is uncertain that the United States policy of "constructive engagement" will change in any meaningful way South Africa's apartheid policy. All of the recent Op-Ed reporting on developments in South Africa that appear in major U.S. newspapers has clearly indicated that things are not getting better.

Of course, the essence of the apartheid policy is closely related mainly to political control. White South Africa, as a minority, knows full well that abandonment of the myth of racial superiority which is at the heart of the apartheid system, will mean acceptance of the democratic principle of majority rule and therefore, the consequential loss of political power. What is urgently required is the readiness of the white minority to accept a system where they could live with equal dignity in a multi-racial society. Some may say that the current rapid deterioration in the relationship between the whites and blacks in Zimbabwe may retard this process. But it seems to be the only viable solution.

In talks the Secretary-General will have with President Kaunda of Zambia, he will find him deeply affected by the irrationality of the policy of apartheid. The Secretary-General should not be surprised if President Kaunda points out deep emotion to the point of tears in this issue. President Kaunda's commitment to the principle of humanism has moved him to continue dialogue with South Africa, even when criticized by his African colleagues. President Julius Nyerere is the more pragmatic statesman, who is keenly aware of the constellation of forces in southern Africa. He firmly believes that only close co-operation in the military and economic fields between the Front Line states and their adoption of common policy will bring about a change of heart in South Africa. There is, however, some evidence that President Nyerere may be losing his grip of things in Tanzania. He

remains, nevertheless, the grand old man of African politics whose views of developments are of major significance.

J. O.C. Jonah
28 January 1983

TO: Mr. Diallo

A:

FROM: Zia Rizvi - UNHCR

DE:

Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date
C-301	6200	
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

26 January 1983

TO: Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah - Under-Secretary-General
(Office for Special Political Questions)

FROM: Zia Rizvi - UNHCR Regional Representative at UN Hqs.

SUBJECT: Situation of aliens in Nigeria

1. Further to our telephone conversation regarding the potentially grave humanitarian situation that might be arising in relation to aliens in Nigeria, following is the summary of information I have at this stage:

i) A week ago, the Nigerian Government, through its Ministry of Interior, issued a decree of expulsion of aliens and illegal immigrants. Although the exact number of such persons at present in Nigeria varies according to the source of information, it is generally believed that there could be some 1 1/2 million persons who would be affected by the decree. Majority of them, reportedly about one million, are of Ghanaian origin. Other are mainly from some neighbouring countries, notably, Benin, Togo, Upper Volta, Chad etc.

ii) It seemed at the beginning that the expulsion order required all aliens to leave Nigeria by the end of January. After further checking by UNHCR on an informal basis, it now appears that the decree may affect only those aliens who are not gainfully employed and find themselves in a legally irregular situation e.g. clandestine entrants; illegal immigrants. Children of aliens born in Nigeria after 1963 are excluded from the expulsion orders. Furthermore, those in irregular situation are required to regularise their status within a month or leave the Nigerian territory. Although this seems to considerably ease the earlier position, the measures being taken by Nigerian authorities have created considerable panic. Potentially, the measures, if carried out, could still affect hundreds of thousands of aliens, mostly destitute and uncertain of courses of action available to them and their families.

iii) Reportedly, thousands of Ghanians and others are

/...

crowding the port and the airport areas. There is also a trickle of returnees and others into neighbouring countries.

iv) Only the Government of Benin has hitherto asked for assistance. A UNHCR mission of two staff members from the Regional Office in Dakar, which covers most of the West African countries, is being sent to look into the matter. Apparently the U.N. Resident Coordinator in Benin has also alerted UNDRO. The Regional Office of UNICEF in Abidjan is also looking into the matter. The newly opened UNHCR Branch Office in Lagos is, naturally, also following developments on the spot.

v) The historical background of demographic movements within the region is well-known. A number of theories are being advanced for reasons behind this development including the economic situation of Nigeria, the rate of unemployment. However, the suddenness of recent developments seems to have taken everyone unprepared.

2. The general question of aliens and illegal immigrants is naturally outside the competence of UNHCR. However, there might be a limited number of affected persons who could be of concern to UNHCR. The situation could become more serious for UNHCR if groups of people should invoke valid reasons for being unable or unwilling to return home. UNHCR will, therefore, be following the developments very closely. It is in any event clear that if the Nigerian authorities should persist in expelling large groups of aliens, a very serious humanitarian problem will arise for Ghana and other countries of the region with its own economic and socio-political implications.

.....

3. I am also attaching, hereto, copies of what appeared today in Le Monde, the Times of London, and Herald Tribune. Although the American press does not seem to have picked up the story in any detail, I am told by Geneva that the European and African press has extensive coverage. Apparently the flow of information out of Nigeria has been interrupted due to reported breakdown of external telecommunications.

cc: Mr. Dayal
Mr. Diallo

Benin Takes Homeless Ghanaians

SEME, Nigeria (Reuters) — Benin has now opened its border to thousands of the million or so Ghanaians who last Monday were ordered out of Nigeria as illegal immigrants, Benin immigration officials said Monday without explaining the change in policy.

Even Ghana had at first refused to permit repatriation, but, according to Accra radio monitored in Ivory Coast, one group has now returned home and has called on the government to speed up the repatriation of the others.

Many of the Ghanaians said they had been waiting for four or five days in the hope of being allowed to enter Benin and were rapidly running out of food and money. Some said they did not know how they were going to make the trip because buses and taxis were charging four times the usual fare.

BULLETIN DE L'ÉTRANGER

Vent de folie au Nigéria

De toutes les régions du Nigéria affluent aux frontières des milliers de personnes contraintes à prendre le chemin de l'exode. Le ministre de l'intérieur, Alhaji Ali Baba, a, en effet, annoncé, il y a déjà plus d'une semaine, que tous les étrangers « en situation irrégulière » dans son pays devaient, sous quinzaine, quitter le territoire nigérian. Réunis à Freetown, capitale de la Sierra-Leone, le président de ce pays, M. Siaka Stevens, celui de la Guinée, M. Sekou Touré, et celui du Libéria, M. Samuel Doe, ont bien lancé un appel à leur collègue nigérian, M. Shehu Shagari, pour qu'il reconsidère sa décision d'expulsion. Mais, d'ores et déjà, la psychose de fuite s'est emparée d'innombrables migrants.

A la frontière du Nigéria et du Bénin, à Idiroko, campent des milliers de partants. En effet, la frontière béninoise est en principe ouverte aux expulsés nigériens, mais pas à la totalité d'entre eux. Les Ghanéens, notamment, ne sont pas admis parce que, depuis le 21 septembre dernier, les autorités d'Accra ont décidé la fermeture de leurs propres frontières.

On ignore combien de centaines de milliers de personnes sont concernées par la mesure arbitrairement arrêtée à Lagos. Comment au demeurant savoir le nombre exact de travailleurs immigrés vivant dans un pays d'nt on ne connaît que très approximativement, en dépit des recensements successifs, le nombre d'habitants. En de telles circonstances comptent moins les chiffres eux-mêmes que les faits. Ces derniers concernent non seulement les États limitrophes de l'immense fédération — Bénin, Niger, Tchad, Cameroun — mais également tous les pays africains.

A Port Harcourt, la décision d'expulsion, en outre, a provoqué de graves difficultés économiques que connaissent les dirigeants nigériens depuis que les ventes de pétrole — qui constituent l'essentiel des ressources d'exportation — se sont ralenties. L'échec de la « révolution verte », le déclin de l'agriculture nigérienne, l'accroissement du chômage et la montée de l'inflation incitent M. Shehu Shagari et ses amis à prendre des mesures coercitives à l'égard des étrangers. Ils s'y résolvent d'autant plus aisément que, depuis bientôt deux ans, les grandes villes du Nord sont le cadre de troubles de caractère religieux, dont on impute généralement la responsabilité à des intégristes musulmans sensibles aux idéologies étrangères.

Dans l'immédiat, une vague de violence risque de déferler sur la fédération. La presse nigérienne, volontiers xénophobe, se félicite en effet de l'attitude du gouvernement fédéral. Réputé refléter les thèses de la majorité au pouvoir, le « Daily Times » demande à ses lecteurs d'aider les autorités à identifier les étrangers illégalement installés au Nigéria, appel qui pourrait bien dégénérer en « chasse à l'homme », comme c'est trop souvent le cas en semblables circonstances.

Prompt à se poser en porte-parole du continent, le gouvernement nigérian s'est aujourd'hui placé lui-même en position délicate. On conçoit mal que l'équipe au pouvoir à Lagos puisse continuer à revendiquer un tel rôle à l'encontre des dirigeants francophones, accusés d'alignement inconditionnel sur leur ancienne métropole, et à l'encontre du Ghana et de la Tanzanie, considérés comme de véritables concurrents, alors que ses chefs témoignent d'un égoïsme national lourd de conséquences.

En de telles circonstances, ce n'est pas l'image du seul Nigéria qui se trouve ternie, c'est également celle de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine. On s'étonne que, depuis une semaine, cet organisme se contente d'observer un prudent et total mutisme.

THE TIMES
25 January 1983

Airport at Lagos under siege as exodus of aliens gathers pace

Lagos (AFP)—Ghana yesterday asked Nigeria for permission to take over most sports grounds in the Lagos area as transit camps for more than a million Ghanaians who are being expelled from Nigeria, along with all other illegal immigrants, the Ghanaian High Commission said.

The request came a week after the expulsion order of the illegal immigrants — thought to total more than two million — was announced by the Nigerian Interior Minister Alhaji Ali Baba, and a week before the deadline for their departure runs out.

The High Commission said that the first of a fleet of boats sent to evacuate the Ghanaians by sea arrived in Lagos on Monday night, but it could only take a few hundred passengers.

Ghana radio said that a number of Ghanaians had arrived in Accra by air from Lagos, after waiting several days at the airport for a flight. The radio added that 1,500 more had reached the Ghanaian port of Tema from Lomé, the capital of neighbouring Togo, having come from Nigeria through Benin before Benin closed its border to all but its own citizens.

The repatriation of Ghanaians is complicated by the fact that their own country closed its borders on September 21, in what was said to be an effort to stop smuggling.

The number of Ghanaians working illegally in Nigeria is estimated at more than a million by the High Commission here and almost two million by Mr. Ishaya Audu, the Nigerian Foreign Minister. In addition there are more than 500,000 immigrants from Niger, as well as hundreds of thousands of Togolese, Beninese, Upper Voltans and Chadians, few of whom were

registered with their consulates here.

Thousands of Togolese and Beninese have already left Lagos in overloaded lorries and canoes in response to instructions from their embassies and for fear of attacks by ordinary Nigerians, who blame the immigrants for unemployment, the soaring crime rate and religious fanaticism.

Each embassy here has been besieged by immigrants from the provinces seeking information and the documents which will allow them to return home with their possessions. Lagos International airport and the Ghana Airways office in Lagos are under siege.

● **Communications cut.** Most of Nigeria's communications with the outside world were cut off yesterday when the External Telecommunications Centre, in the heart of Lagos caught fire. Eye witnesses said that at least two people had died after jumping from the sixth floor of the 25-storey building. Dozens of fire engines converged on the scene and water was being pumped from the nearby harbour.

Thick smoke was pouring from the sixth floor of the building, which is only 200 yards from the Foreign Ministry, which itself was wrecked in an arson attack in December, 1981 and has since been demolished.

All international telex links were cut.

● **SEMI-NIGERIA.** The plight of Ghanaians has been eased by Benin opening its borders to them, Benin immigration officials said (Reuter reports). The officials said thousands of the Ghanaians, who had been camping on the border with their possessions, streamed into Benin on Sunday night.

Government Officials (ANGOLA)
(September 1982)

President	Santos, José Eduardo dos
Min. of Agriculture & Forestry	Gomes, Artur Vidal
Min. of Construction & Housing	Mangueira, Manuel Alves dos Passos
Min. of Defense	Tonha, Pedro Maria, Col.
Min. of Education	Teixeira, Augusto Lopes
Min. of Energy	Van Dunem, Pedro de Castro, Lt. Col.
Min. of Finance	Teixeira, Augusto de Matos
Min. of Fisheries	Guerra, Emilio Jose
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Jorge, Paulo Teixeira
Min. of Foreign Trade	Martins, Ismael Gaspar

Min. of Health	Carvalho, Agostinho André Mendes de
Min. of Home Trade	Santos, Adriano Pereira dos, Jr.
Min. of Industry	Ribeiro, Alberto Bento, Maj.
Min. of Interior	Rodrigues, Manuel Alexandre Duarte, Lt. Col.
Min. of Justice	Boavida, Diogenes Assis
Min. of Labor & Social Security	Silva, Horacio Pereira Bras da
Min. of Petroleum	Van Dunem, Pedro de Castro, Lt. Col.
Min. of Planning	Nascimento, Lopo do
Min. of Provincial Coordination	Quimba, Evaristo Domingos, Maj.
Min. of State Security	Paulo, Juliao Mateus
Min. of Transport & Communications	Muteka, Fernando Faustino
Secretary of State for Cooperation	João, Paulino Pinto
Secretary of State for Culture	Cardoso, Boaventura da Silva
Secretary of State for Homes	Feireira, Lourenço
Secretary of State for Physical Education & Sports	Mingas, Alberto Viera Dias
Secretary of State for Social Affairs	Gil, Rodeth Maquina
Secretary of State for Veterans	Francisco, Jose Domingos

Government Officials
(September 1982)

President	Kaunda, Kenneth David
Secretary General, United Natl. Independence Party	Mulemba, Humphrey
Prime Minister	Mundia, Nalumino
Sec. of State for Defense & Security	Zulu, Alexander Grey
Min. of Agriculture & Water Development	Mwila, Unia Gostel
Min. of Commerce, Industry & Foreign Trade	Chisupa, Remmy
Min. of Defense	Chakulya, Wilson M.
Min. of Education & Culture	Hapunda, Frederick Shumba
Min. of Finance & Technical Cooperation	Musokotwane, Kebby
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Goma, Lameck K. H.
Min. of Health	Kakoma, Den
Min. of Home Affairs	Chomba, Frederick M.
Min. of Information & Broadcasting Services	Tambatamba, Mark M.
Min. of Labor & Social Services	Kabwe, Basil
Min. of Lands & Natural Resources	Mwananshiku, Clement M.
Min. of Legal Affairs	Chigugu, Gibson
Min. of Mines	Mumbuna, Mufaya
Min. of Natl. Guidance	Simuchimba, Arnold K.
Min. of National Planning & Development	Meebelo, Henry
Min. of Power, Transport & Communications	Kunda, Rajah
Min. of Tourism	Sakuhuka, Rodger C.
Min. of Works & Supply	Mwale, Haswell Y.
Min. of Youth & Sports	Chinkuli, Kingsley, Gen.
Attorney General	Chigugu, Gibson

Government Officials (MOZAMBIQUE)
(September 1982)

President	Machel, Samora Moises
Min. of State for the Presidency	Monteiro, José Oscar
Min. of Agriculture	Vieira, Sergio
Min. of Education & Culture	Machel, Graça Simbine, Mrs.
Min. of Finance	Alves, Rui Baltazar dos Santos
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Chissano, Joaquim Alberto
Min. of Foreign Trade	Munguambe, Salomão
Min. of Health	Mocumbi, Pascoal Manuel
Min. of Home Trade	da Silva, Manuel Jorge Aranda
Min. of Industry & Power	Branco, António Lima Rodrigues
Min. of Information	Cabaco, José Luis
Min. of Interior	Matsinhe, Mariano de Araujo
Min. of Justice	Ilunguana, Teodato
Min. of Natl. Defense	Chipande, Alberto Joaquim, Lt. Gen.
Min. of Planning	Machungo, Mário da Graça
Min. of Ports & Land Transport	Santos, Luis Maria Alcantara
Min. of Posts, Telecommunications & Civil Aviation	Lousa, Rui Jorge Gomes
Min. of Public Works & Housing	Carrilho, Júlio Eduardo Zamith
Min. of Security	Veloso, Jacinto Soares
Min. Governor of Bank of Mozambique	Ratital, Prakash
Resident Min. to Sofala Province	Matsinhe, Mariano de Araujo
Political Commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces	Guebuza, Arnando Emilio, Lt. Gen.

pledged to provide 1.2 billion dollars in aid to Zimbabwe. However, the western countries are reluctant to fulfil aid commitments watching the evolution of this country's economy. Despite Mugabe's assurances of protection many whites continued to leave Zimbabwe. It is estimated that roughly 14,000 whites left in 1981 for South Africa and this trend continued in 1982. Despite Robert Mugabe's desire to sustain the policy of reconciliation and national unity, domestic political unrest and violence prevail in many parts of the country. Reportedly, last year, soldiers loyal to J. Nkomo had clashes with government troops. Senior military officers linked with Nkomo - who was dismissed from the coalition in February 1982 - and several prominent ZAPU supporters were arrested. The Government investigated possible crimes committed by ZAPU leader, Dr. Joshua Nkomo with a view to taking him to court. The dissident activity may be troublesome but premier Mugabe seems able to contain it and a drift into civil war is remote.

Zimbabwe maintains close, friendly relations with eastern socialist countries. It has special ties with China. Links with those countries both at the political and economic levels continued in 1982. To display opposition to South Africa's apartheid policy, Zimbabwe broke diplomatic relations on 3 September 1980. However, South Africa remains Zimbabwe's foremost trading partner.

List of principal government officials (ZIMBABWE)

President ..	Rev. Canaan BANANA
Prime Minister ..	Robert MUGABE
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Witness MANGWENDE
Minister of Education and Culture	Dzingai MUTUMBUKA
Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs ..	Simbi MUBAKO
Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs ..	Eddison ZVOBGO
Minister of Defense ..	Robert MUGABE

railroad was built in 1970-1976). Presently, France is financing the expansion of Dar-es-Salaam international airport which will be completed in 1985 and will provide financial assistance for construction of the airport in the new capital of the country -- Dodoma. Relations with the United States have been strained at times by Tanzanian disagreement with US policies relating to Africa and by Washington's uneasiness over Tanzanian acceptance of military and economic aid from China.

In 1979, the island of Zanzibar, with a separate constitution, was granted wide autonomy in the economic, legal and internal political spheres. In the first Zanzibar election since 1964, its people chose a 40-member House of Representatives on 7 January 1980, from among 80 candidates nominated by the only political party, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (Chama Cha Mapinduzi). Aboud JUMBE was elected president of Zanzibar on 26 October, 1980.

Tanzania's 22 administrative regions (18 on the mainland, 4 on Zanzibar) are each headed by a regional commissioner appointed by the central government. The judicial system is headed by a High Court and includes local and district courts. All judges are appointed by the President.

List of principal government officials (TANZANIA)

President	..	Julius K. NYERERE
Vice President	..	Mwinyi Aboud JUMBE,
Chairman, Revolutionary Council, Zanzibar.	..	Mwinyi Aboud JUMBE
Prime Minister	Cleopa David MSUYA
Minister for Foreign Affairs	..	Salim A. SALIM
Minister for Justice	..	Ms. Julie MANNING
Minister for Defense and National Service	..	Lt. Gen. Abdallah TWALIPO
Minister for National Education		Tabitha SIWALE

Government Officials (KENYA)
(September 1982)

President	Moi, Daniel T. arap
Vice President	Kibaki, Mwai
Min. for Agriculture	Waiyaki, F. L. Munyua, Dr.
Min. for Basic Education	Ng'eno, Jonathan
Min. for Commerce	Okwanyo, John H.
Min. for Constitutional Affairs	Njonjo, Charles
Min. for Cooperative Development	Matano, Robert S.
Min. for Culture & Social Services	Oloitipitip, Stanley S. O.
Min. for Economic Planning & Development	Onyonka, Zacharia
Min. for Energy	M'Mbijjwe, Gilbert K.
Min. for Environment & Natural Resources	Omamo, William Odongo
Min. for Finance	Magugu, Arthur K.
Min. for Foreign Affairs	Ouko, Robert John, Dr.
Min. for Health	Mango, Appolling Mukasa, Dr.
Min. for Higher Education	Kamotho, John J.
Min. for Home Affairs	Kibaki, Mwai
Min. for Industry	Omanga, John Andrew
Min. for Information & Broadcasting	Mwamunga, Eliud T.
Min. for Labor	Mbathi, Titus
Min. for Lands, Settlements & Physical Planning	Kariuki, Godfrey Githai
Min. for Livestock Development	Ngei, Paul
Min. for Local Government	Mudavadi, Moses B.
Min. for Regional Development, Science & Technology	Biwott, Kiprono Nicholas
Min. for Tourism	Mwangale, W. Elijah
Min. for Transportation & Communications	Kosgey, Henry K.
Min. for Water Development	Nyagah, Jeremiah Jos.
Min. for Works & Housing	Rubia, Charles
Min. for State in the Office of the President	Gichuru, James Samuel
Min. for State in the Office of the President	Tipis, Justice Ole
Attorney General	Kamere, Joseph

120,000 Ugandans fled to refugee to Zaire. It is estimated that the total of Ugandan refugees now in southern Sudan is well over 130,000. Most of them say that they are running away from the government security forces which they claim shoot at them indiscriminately. The Ugandan National Resistance Movement, one of the four guerilla organizations which have vowed to overthrow the Obote government, has lodged with the UN a document alleging human rights violations. The document has also been made available to the Amnesty International, a number of African and Western Governments, and to the Uganda Government itself. The Government of Uganda has been insisting that acts of barbarism are being perpetrated by guerillas wearing uniforms of the Uganda National Liberation Army. The Ugandan army has reportedly resorted to military brutality to curb the guerrilla's actions. Faced with increased international criticism and threats from Western and other countries to cut off aid, the Government decided to institute guidelines to control the army's violence.

In 1982, President Obote addressed several appeals to Ugandan exiles living in camps and settlements in Zaire and the Sudan to return home. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is also acting in order to see the Ugandan refugees back to their country, but the situation is that the exodus, far from returning, continues apace. The UNHCR is also faced with the major crises created by the flow of Rwandese refugees who are leaving Uganda. Reportedly, in October 1982, at least 25,000 Rwandans, who had been living in Uganda since the Rwandan civil war, were suddenly uprooted from their homes and driven across Uganda's border.

List of Principal Government Officials (UGANDA)

President	Milton (Apollo) OBOTE
Vice President	Paulo MUWANGA
Prime Minister	Allimandi Erifasi OTEMA
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Milton (Apollo) OBOTE
Minister of Defense	Paulo MUWANGA
Minister of Commerce	Aliro, Joel OMARA
Minister of Education	Isaac Newton OJOK
Minister of Finance	Milton (Apollo) OBOTE
Attorney General	Stephen ARIKO

24 January 1983
IR/jdc

NOTE ON UNIC, LUANDA

1. Following the General Assembly's approval, on the recommendation of the Committee on Information (made on the request of the Angolan delegation), for the establishment of a UN Information Centre in Luanda (Resolution 37/94B of 10 December 1982), DPI this month initiated steps to implement the decision.
2. The normal course is to present a draft agreement to the Government concerned for the establishment of a Centre. This agreement details the facilities to be provided by the Host Government such as rent-free premises (General Assembly Resolution 1405(XIV) of 1 December 1959 - paragraph 3), local staff, operational funds and other facilities. The agreement also provides for the status of the Centre and its staff under the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of 13 February 1946. Such provisions vary with each agreement. This was the procedure followed for the establishment of the Harare UNIC, which will be opened by the Secretary-General.
3. Experience indicates that the finalising of this agreement, initially through the Permanent Mission and, if necessary, by direct negotiations with the Ministry's concern, takes from three to six months. The agreement is usually signed at Headquarters by the Permanent Representative and by the USG for Public Information. After this, DPI completes such actions as appointment of the Centre Director, recruitment of local staff, provision of office equipment, and setting up of the Library containing full UN documentation. The draft agreement for the Luanda UNIC has been prepared for presentation to the Permanent Mission of Angola for transmission to Luanda (copy attached).
.....
4. During the Secretary-General's visit to Luanda, it would be appropriate to include in one of his statements an expression of his satisfaction at the General Assembly's decision to establish a UN Information Centre in Angola and his expectation that the agreement will be finalised soon, to be followed by the early opening of the Centre.

Agreement regarding the establishment of a United
Nations Information Centre in Luanda

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Secretary-
General of the United Nations,

Considering that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General") have agreed to establish an Information Centre for Angola (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre"), under the terms of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 37/94 B of 10 December 1982,

Considering that the Government undertakes to assist the United Nations in securing all the necessary facilities for its functioning under the terms of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, by which the Secretary-General is requested to enlist the co-operation of the Member States concerned in providing all possible facilities for the establishment of such new centres and in assisting actively in efforts to promote wider public understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations,

Considering that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), applies to the field offices of the Department of Public Information, which are an integral part of the Secretariat of the United Nations,

Considering that it is desirable to conclude an agreement to regulate questions arising as a result of the establishment of the United Nations Information Centre in Luanda,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRE

Section 1

A United Nations Information Centre shall be established in Luanda, Angola to carry out the functions assigned to it by the Secretary-General, within the framework of the Department of Public Information.

Article II

STATUS OF THE CENTRE

Section 2

The premises of the Centre and the residence of the Director shall be inviolable.

Section 3

The appropriate Angolan authorities shall exercise due diligence to ensure the security and protection of the premises of the Centre and its staff.

Section 4

The appropriate Angolan authorities shall exercise their respective powers to ensure that the Centre shall be supplied with the necessary public services on equitable terms. The Centre shall enjoy treatment for the use of

telephone, radio-telegraph and mail communication facilities, not less favourable than that normally accorded and extended to diplomatic missions.

Article III

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Section 5

The Government shall provide, free of cost, appropriate office space for the Centre.

OFFICIALS OF THE CENTRE

Section 6

Officials of the Centre, except those who are locally recruited staff in the General Service or related categories shall enjoy, within and with respect to Angola the following privileges and immunities:

- (a) Immunity from legal process of any kind in respect of words spoken or written, and of all acts performed by them in their official capacity; such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned may have ceased to be officials of the United Nations;
- (b) Immunity from seizure of their official baggage;
- (c) Immunity from inspection of their official baggage;
- (d) Exemption from any form of taxation in respect of the salaries, emoluments, indemnities and pensions paid to them by the United Nations for services past or present;
- (e) Exemption from any form of taxation on income derived by them from sources outside Angola;

(f) Exemption, with respect to themselves, their spouses, their relatives dependent on them, and other members of their households from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(g) Immunity from national service obligations;

(h) The same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions. In particular, United Nations officials shall have the right, at the termination of their assignment to Angola to take out of Angola through authorized channels, without prohibition or restriction, their funds in the same amounts as they had brought them into Angola as well as any other funds for the lawful possession of which they can show good cause;

(i) The same protection and repatriation facilities with respect to themselves, their spouses, their relatives dependent on them, and other members of their households as are accorded in time of international crisis to diplomatic envoys; and

(j) The right to import for personal use, free of duty and other levies, prohibitions and restrictions in imports:

- i) Their furniture and effects in one or more separate shipments, and thereafter to import necessary additions to the same, including motor vehicles, according to the Angola legislation applicable to diplomatic representatives accredited in Angola;
- ii) Reasonable quantities of certain articles for personal use or consumption and not for gift or sale.

Section 7

In addition to the privileges and immunities specified in Section 6, the Director of the Centre, subject to the exception indicated in subparagraph (b) below, shall enjoy, in respect of himself, his spouse, his relatives dependent on him, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities normally accorded to diplomatic envoys of comparable rank. He shall for this purpose be included in the Diplomatic list by the Ministry of External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola.

Section 8

Officials of the Centre who are locally recruited staff in the General Service or related categories shall enjoy only, within and with respect to Angola the privileges and immunities referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) of Section 6 of this Agreement. These officials also shall enjoy such other privileges and immunities as they may be entitled to under Article V, Section 18, and Article VII of the Convention.

Section 9

The privileges and immunities for which provision is made in this Agreement are granted solely for the purpose of carrying out effectively the aims and purposes of the United Nations. The Secretary-General may waive the immunity of any staff member whenever in his opinion such immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations.

Article V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 10

The provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall fully apply to the Centre, and the provisions of this Agreement shall be complementary to those of the Convention. Insofar as any provision of this Agreement and any provision of the Convention relate to the same subject matter, the two provisions shall, where possible, be treated as complementary, so that both provisions shall be applicable and neither shall restrict the effect of the other.

Section 11

This Agreement shall be construed in the light of its primary purpose of enabling the United Nations Information Centre in Angola fully and efficiently to discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purpose.

Section 12

Consultation with respect to modifications of this Agreement shall be entered into at the request of either party; any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

Section 13

This Agreement shall cease to be in force:

- i) by mutual consent of both parties; or
- ii) if the Centre is removed from the territory of Angola except for such provisions as may be applicable in connexion with the termination of the operations of the United Nations Information Centre in Angola and the disposal of its property therein.

Section 14

This Agreement shall come into force upon signature by both parties.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized representatives of the United Nations and the Government, respectively, have signed this Agreement in two copies, each in English.

Done at

on

1983.

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION	
TO: A:		Mr. V. Dayal	
FROM: DE:		S. Sanbar	
Room No. - No de bureau		Extension - Poste	Date 28/1/83
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER	
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION	
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE	
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS	
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?	
YOUR ATTENTION	X	VOTRE ATTENTION	
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU	
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE	
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER	
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION	

Zimbabwe

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO	
FILE NO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	COMPLETED
INITIAL	
Return to	7074

ZCZC DAL488, ZIN270

DD NYK

HARARE (UNAI IONS) 280545Z

MO27. DPI/ERD SANBAR, INFO NAKACH REUR MAP 1367-01 AND MAP
1395 -01 OPENING OF UNIC PLEASE NOTE THAT PRIME MINISTER WILL
PERFORM CEREMONY WITH BRIEF STATEMENT AFTER MY WELCOMING REMARKS
SEC GEN WILL THEN MAKE STATEMENT. ADVISE SOONEST IF EYE SHOULD PRE
PARE DRAFT FOR SEC GEN. CEREMONY WILL BE HELD IN REFERENCE LIBRARY
WHICH IS LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE OVER ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
GUESTS ALREADY INVITED. THEY INCLUDE THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER,
CABINET MINISTERS, DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS IN
CIVIC, PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL SECTORS. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED
IN BOARDROOM. IT IS NOT THEREFORE GOING TO BE ONLY SELECTED AUDIENCE.
PREPARATIONS FOR OCCASION ARE ALMOST COMPLETE. THANKS. (MAGOMA UNIC
HARARE)

=01280750

INCOMING

ACTION

TO

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

ZCZC DAL4876 ZIM254

DD .YK

.HARARE (UNATONS) 271305Z

025 DPI/ERD SANBAR, INFOR NAKACHI THANKS UR CCY 1752-01 AND
CCY 2101-1 SG/OSG CONFIRMS SEC GEN VISIT ZIMBABWE 5-7 FEB.

FOLLOWING GOVT PROGRAMME FOR SEC GEN AWAITING APPROVAL BY PRIME
MINISTER UPON RETURN FROM HIS STATE VISIT OVER WEEKEND:

SATURDAY 5 FEB DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVT DELEGATION FOLLOWED BY
MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER. VISIT TO VICTORIA FALLS ON SUNDAY
MORNING 6 FEB AND LUNCH AT THE FALLS TO BE HOSTED BY FOREIGN

MINISTER. RECEPTION BY PRIME MINISTER IN HONOUR OF SEC GEN ON SUNDAY
EVENING. OPENING CEREMONY OF UNIC AT 0900 ON MONDAY 7 FEB.

SEC GEN WILL PROCEED DIRECT TO AIRPORT AFTER CEREMONY FOR DEPARTURE

AT 1000 HOURS. BBB ON STATUS OF AGREEMENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISES
THAT ZIMBABWE PERMREP AT UN WILL COMMUNICATE WITH USG AKASHI AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE DATE OF SIGNING. THANKS. (MAGOMAL)

=01280641

NNNN

TO:		
A: Mr. V. Dyal		
FROM:		
DE: S. Sanbar		
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date
1037 B	6837	28 Jan. 1983
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION	X	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

LD

STOP XMIT

XMIT ALL TFC AFTER NO 0000

TO
FILE NO.
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS
Return to Records Control Room 2074

ZCZC DBL1042 NAL9776 NBB2678 LUN265

DD DPI

.LUSAKA (OPI) 217 261100

LU40 FOR SAMIR SANBAR, CHIEF, INFORMATION CENTRES SERVICES, ERD/DPI
FROM MALAFA. FOLLOWING IS PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR VISIT TO ZAMBIA
OF SECGEN DRAWN BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY: PARA TUESDAY 1
FEBRUARY PARA 13.30 HRS: (I) ARRIVAL OF SECGEN AND MRS PEREZ DE
CUELLAR AT LUSAKA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. MET BY FOREIGN MINISTER
AND MRS LAMECK GOMA PARA (II) PRESS CONFERENCE AT VIP LOUNGE PARA
(III) LEAVE AIRPORT FOR PAMODZI HOTEL PARA 16.00 HRS: ATTEND
GRADUATION CEREMONY OF UN INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA PARA 19.00 HRS:
RECEPTION BY FOREIGN MINISTER AT INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL PARA 20.30
HRS: PRIVATE DINNER PARA WEDNESDAY 2 FEBRUARY PARA 10.00 HRS:
COURTESY CALL ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT PARA 10.30 HRS:
OFFICIAL TALKS AT STATEHOUSE PARA 13.00 HRS: LUNCHEON OF UN
ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA PARA 16.00 HRS: MEET PERSONNEL OF UN AND
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES PARA 19.30 HRS: DINNER WITH HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT AT STATEHOUSE PARA THURSDAY 3 FEBRUARY PARA LEAVE
LUSAKA FOR MAPUTO PARA POST-SCRIPT: SPECIAL PROGRAMME BEING DRAWN
BY FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS LIKE CHESHIRE HOME UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL,
HANDICRAFTS CENTRE ETC ON 2 FEBRUARY DURING SECGEN'S DISCUSSIONS
PERIODS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON
ARRIVAL STOP END REGARDS (UNIC)

COL CKD

=01270643

01260938

ZCZC DAL4382 DKR203

SS NYK

DAKAR (DPI) 26/01 1000

NO008-83 CONFIDENTIAL ATTENTION SANBAR DPI/ERD FROM SANTOS

REYOUR CONFIDENTIAL CCY2016-01 OF 24 JANUARY CONCERNING SECGEN

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S TECHNICAL STOP OVER AT DAKAR ON ROUTE

TO LUANDA NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS ARE UNDER CONTROL. REGARDS. (SANTOS

UNIC DAKAR)

CUL NO008-83 CCY2016-01 24

01260938

cc Mr. Akashi

NNNN

28-1

EB/12

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO	DA/CL
FILE NO	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
INITIALS	
Return to Records Control Room 2874	

ZCZC DAL5045 DAL0627 GVB036

DD NYK

.GENEVA (ILO) 28 1407

PDH

UNATIONS NEW YORK

ILO A2381 FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR GRATEFUL
YOUR CABLE INFORMING ME OF YOUR FORTHCOMING TRIP TO EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA STOP EYE APPRECIATE YOUR KIND OFFER TO RAISE
ISSUES CONCERNING ILO WITH RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS STOP AT PRESENT
NO PRESSING QUESTIONS WHICH CALL FOR YOUR URGENT ATTENTION STOP
ILO HAS EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME IN THE REGION AND EYE HAVE REQUESTED
MR GOPINATH DIRECTOR ILO OFFICE NEW YORK TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL
DETAILS OF THIS PROGRAMME TO YOUR OFFICE IF REQUESTED STOP EYE
WOULD BE GLAD IF YOU COULD INFORM ME OF ANY COMMENTS/REQUESTS FOR
ASSISTANCE WITHIN ILO FIELD OF COMPETENCE MADE BY GOVERNMENTS AND
LIBERATION MOVEMENTS STOP PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT HIS
EXCELLENCY MR ROBERT MUGABE WILL ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE IN 1983 AND THAT KENYAN MINISTER OF LABOUR WILL BE THE
NEXT CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY STOP KIND REGARDS
FRANCIS BLANCHARD DIRECTOR-GENERAL

INTERLAB GENEVE 28/01/83

501281415

Reminder
Zimbabwe ✓
Kenya

01281415

WAL0627

01281415

DAL4995

=01281631

NR06
2020 NLO009 NAL0014 LOS0053 COY2589

SS LUN

NEWYORK (UNNY) 010131GHT

1983 FEB -1 AM 10:42

COY2589-1 IMMEDIATE FOR OLIVARES FROM DAYAL

AMBAADOR RUPIA OF TANZANIA REQUESTED THAT FOLLOWING
INFORMATION BE PASSED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL, FOLLOWING
THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL HOLD
WITH PRESIDENT NYERERE ON 8 FEBRUARY AT 1130 HRS, THE
LATTER WILL HOST A PRIVATE LUNCHEON FOR THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL.

00L COY2589-1 5 1130

=32010346

RR

112
ZCZC DAL5045 HAL0627 GVB036

DD NYK

GENEVA (ILO) 26 1407

21-11-73

FOR

UNATIONS NEW YORK

ILO A2381 FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR GRATEFUL
YOUR CABLE INFORMING ME OF YOUR FORTHCOMING TRIP TO EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA STOP EYE APPRECIATE YOUR KIND OFFER TO RAISE
ISSUES CONCERNING ILO WITH RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS STOP AT PRESENT
NO PRESSING QUESTIONS WHICH CALL FOR YOUR URGENT ATTENTION STOP
ILO HAS EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME IN THE REGION AND EYE HAVE REQUESTED
MR GOPINATH DIRECTOR ILO OFFICE NEW YORK TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL
DETAILS OF THIS PROGRAMME TO YOUR OFFICE IF REQUESTED STOP EYE
WOULD BE GLAD IF YOU COULD INFORM ME OF ANY COMMENTS/REQUESTS FOR
ASSISTANCE WITHIN ILO FIELD OF COMPETENCE MADE BY GOVERNMENTS AND
LIBERATION MOVEMENTS STOP PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT HIS
EXCELLENCY MR ROBERT MUGABE WILL ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE IN 1983 AND THAT KENYAN MINISTER OF LABOUR WILL BE THE
NEXT CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY STOP KIND REGARDS
FRANCIS BLANCHARD DIRECTOR-GENERAL

INTERLAB GENEVE 26/01/83

201281415

Reminder
Zimbabwe
Kenya

28 January 1983

R. Jaipal

2281

D.615

INCOMING

R. Jaipal

ACTION

TO

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

NEW YORK

Return to Records Control Room 2074

Disarmament

MEM

PRIORITY

6VA00414

DAYAL, CHEF DE CABINET SECRETARY-GENERAL

IMMEDIATE

THANKS YOUR CABLE OF 25 JANUARY. SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL BE THE FIRST SPEAKER AT PLENARY MEETING OF CD ON 15 FEBRUARY AROUND 10.45 AM. EYE AM HOLDING RECEPTION AT 6 PM SAME DAY AT THE PALAIS IN HIS HONOUR. WIVES ARE ALSO BEING INVITED. REGARDS. JAIPAL

28 JAN 1983 13 39

CABLE OPERATIONS

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

input

In January 1980 Willy Brandt presented the first copy of his report entitled "North-South; a programme for survival" to Secretary-General Waldheim. This was the result of two year's work by the "Brandt Commission", whose members include Olof Palme, Edward Heath and Shridath Ramphal. The report emphasized the interdependence of North and South and their mutual interest in growth and development. It received wide publicity.

Mr. Brandt and his fellow commission members have now produced a major update of their report, deploring the lack of progress in development. He wants to present the first copy to you personally, before its publication in February. Given the West German election campaign, it is difficult for him to come to New York, and he would very much like to come to Geneva during your brief stay there on returning from Africa.

If you agree, we could suggest that he come to Geneva and present you with the report on the afternoon of 15 February. You will have addressed the Committee on Disarmament that morning and will return to New York on 16 February.

Michael J. Stopford
7 January 1983

*Arranged for 3.30 in SG's office in Geneva
for 15 February. Contact: (0228) 532-449, Bonn,
Mr Thiebach.
He will call to check again on 14 Feb.*