

3PdeC

CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY SITUATION
IN AFRICA, GENEVA

11 MAR 1985

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 67

FILE 1

ACC. 94/152

Clear pp

JAN 31 2013

JH/lc
4 March 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 6 March	LV: New York ARR: Toronto Royal York Hotel	1230 1400	-5 -5	Marine Terminal/LAG Canadian Government Aircraft Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Thur 7 March	LV: Toronto ARR: Ottawa Ridau Hall	0900 1000	-5 -5	Canadian Government Aircraft Flying time 1 hr.		
Fri 8 March	LV: Ottawa ARR: Quebec City Le Château Frontenac	1430 1530	-5 -5	Canadian Government Aircraft Flying time 1 hr.		
Sat 9 March	LV: Quebec City ARR: New York (JFK)	1500 1630	-5 -5	Canadian Government Aircraft Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Sat 9 March	LV: New York (JFK)	1800	-5	SR111	747	0
Sun 10 March	ARR: Geneva Hotel Intercontinental	0720	+1			
Mon 11 March	Geneva					
Tues 12 March	LV: Geneva ARR: Paris (CDG)	0815 0920	+1 +1	SR722	DC-9	0
Tues 12 March	LV: Paris (CDG) ARR: New York (JFK)	1100 0845	+1 -5	AF001	SSC	0

JH/lc
5 March 1985

ITINERARY FOR MR. DIALLO

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 6 March	LV: New York (JFK)	1859	-5	AF70	747	0
Thur 7 March	ARR: Paris (CDG)	0810	+1	(Business class)		
Thur 7 March	LV: Paris (CDG)	0910	+1	AF662	727	0
	ARR: Geneva	1015	+1	(Economy Class)		
Wed 13 March	LV: Geneva	0925	+1	AF661	737	0
	ARR: Paris (CDG)	1025	+1	(Business Class)		
	LV: Paris (CDG)	1300	+1	A77	747	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1510	-5			

JH/lc
5 March 1985

ITINERARY FOR MESSRS. PICCO AND FEISSEL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 6 March	LV: New York (JFK)	2040	-5	SR111	747	0
Thur 7 March	ARR: Zurich	1005	+1	(Business class)		
Thur 7 March	LV: Zurich	1105	+1	SR226	DC9	0
	ARR: Geneva	1145	+1	(Business Class)		
Tues 12 March	LV: Geneva	1405	+1	SR110	747	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1640	-5	(Economy Class)		

Composition of the Secretary-General's Party
for his visit to Geneva

9 - 12 March 1985

The Secretary-General

Mr. Emilio de Olivares

Mr. Issa Diallo

Mr. Giandomenico Picco

Ms. Angeles Vidal

Mr. John Hrusovsky

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko

DEMANDE D'ENTRETIEN AVEC LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL
CONFERENCE SUR LA SITUATION D'URGENCE EN AFRIQUE
GENEVE DU 10 AU 12 MARS 1985

Dimanche 10 mars 1985

- 15:30 - M. M'Hamed Essaafi, UNDRO,
16:00 - M. Idriss Jazairy, Président de l'IFAD,
16:30 - Briefing sur la Conférence avec
MM. Morse et Farah,
17:00 - Président du Comité International de la Croix Rouge,
M. Alexander Hay,
17:30 - Président de Chypre,
S.E. M. Spyros Kyprianou (à confirmer)

DEMANDE D'ENTRETIEN AVEC LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL
CONFERENCE SUR LA SITUATION D'URGENCE EN AFRIQUE
GENEVE DU 10 AU 12 MARS 1985

Lundi 11 mars 1985

10:00 - Ouverture de la Conférence,

13:15 - Déjeuner offert par le Secrétaire général,

15:30 - Président de Tanzanie,
S.E. M. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere,

16:00 - Président de la République du Niger,
S.E. Le Général de Brigade Seyni Kountché,

16:30 - Ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Ethiopie,
S.E. M. Goshu Wolde,

17:00 - Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères du Tchad,
S.E. M. Korom Ahmed,

17:30 - Vice-Ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Angola,
S.E. M. Venancio de Moura,

18:00 - Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Somalie,
S.E. M. Abdulrahman Jama Barre,

DEJEUNER OFFERT PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL
AUQUEL SERAIENT INVITEES LES PERSONNALITES SUIVANTES
LUNDI, 11 MARS 1985

- Président Nyerere (Tanzanie)
+ Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
- Président Kountché (Niger)
+ Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
- Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Djibouti,
- Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Botswana,
- M. Peter Onu, OUA,
- Présidents des Groupes régionaux, Nations Unies, Genève,
- Chef délégation pays hôte,
- M. Morse,
- M. Farah,
- M. Adedeji,
- M. Suy,
- M. Strong,

CONFERENCE SUR LA SITUATION D'URGENCE EN AFRIQUE
GENEVE DU 10 AU 12 MARS 1985

Mardi 12 mars 1985

08:15 - Départ de Genève
09:20 - Arrivée Paris (CDG)

11:00 - Départ Paris (CDG)
08:45 - Arrivée New York (JFK)

Le discours sera en ANGLAIS et en FRANCAIS

(La traduction française est en cours)

Note for the Secretary-General

Subject: Conference on emergency situation in Africa
Geneva, 11 March 1985

1. Purpose of the conference

The proposed Conference will be organized within the mandate given to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 entitled "Critical Situation in Africa". In the Declaration adopted thereunder, the Secretary-General is requested by paragraph 26 "to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa, as well as in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa and in monitoring the situation, and to present periodic reports thereon."

2. Invitations

a) Invitations will be extended to all states and pertinent inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and to appropriate agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to attend the Conference.

b) Invitations will be sent to each government by cable to allow sufficient time for preparation. In addition, a note verbale will be sent to each Permanent Representative in New York together with the official documentation for the Conference.

c) In view of the special interest of the OAU, invitations will also be sent to the Current Chairman (President Nyerere) and to Dr. Peter Onu, acting Secretary-General. This will follow the practice adopted at ICARA II.

d) South Africa - no invitation will be sent to South Africa because of the attitude of the African Group. This will not cause any legal problem since the Conference is being convened on the initiative of the Secretary-General, and it is left to his discretion as to which states should be invited. The Legal Office (Mr. Zacklin) agrees with this approach.

The position is quite different to that which existed at the time of the Refugee Conference (ICARA II). At that Conference the Secretary-General was obliged by the terms of the General Assembly resolution to extend invitations to all Member States. The Secretary-General had no discretion over the invitations.

As a matter of courtesy, we could let the South African Mission know beforehand the reason why it is not being invited. Mr. Morse said he was ready to speak to Ambassador von Schirnding on behalf of the Secretary-General.

e) The only other problem which could arise concerns Israel. Fortunately here the situation is quite different to that of South Africa. Israel was present at the meeting on 17 December at UN Headquarters and no objection was made by the African group to its presence. Israel also participated in the Refugee Conference despite objections by Syria and Libya.

3. Conduct of the Conference

a) President - since this is an initiative taken by the Secretary-General within the mandate extended to him by the General Assembly, it is proposed that the Secretary-General preside over the opening meeting. Should it not be possible to accommodate all speakers on the opening day, provision has been made for the Conference to continue on the 12th. The Secretary-General could designate Mr. B. Morse to replace him in the Chair on that day.

b) Podium arrangements - it is suggested that the seating on the podium be restricted to the following: The Secretary-General, Mr. Bradford Morse, the representative of the OAU Chairman, the OAU Secretary-General, Mr. A. Adedeji, Mr. A. A. Farah and the Secretary of the Conference. It is recommended that Mr. J. Gazarian be engaged as Secretary.

c) Rules of procedures - the Conference, because of its nature and structure, should be governed by the rules of procedure for UN pledging conferences. This was the practice followed at ICARA II. Any procedural matter not covered by these rules of procedures could be settled in accordance with the rules applicable to committees of the General Assembly.

d) List of speakers - because of the time factor and the number of participants who might wish to take the floor, provision is being made for meetings on the 11th and 12th. It may be necessary to hold an evening meeting on the 11th to meet the convenience of participants who are required to return to their capitals that same day.


A.A. Farah
15 February 1985

cc: Mr. B. Morse
Messrs. Dayal/Diallo ✓

ANNEXE

Organisation de la Conférence sur la situation d'urgence en Afrique

A. Lieu et date

1. La Conférence se tiendra au Palais des Nations, à Genève, les 11 et 12 mars 1985.

B. Participation

2. L'enregistrement des participants commencera le jeudi 7 mars, à 15 heures, au Palais des Nations (porte 13). Pour des raisons de sécurité, il est essentiel que chaque participant remplisse une feuille d'enregistrement et reçoive un laissez-passer revêtu de sa photographie. Il ne sera donc pas possible qu'un membre d'une délégation se charge de l'enregistrement des autres membres de sa délégation.

3. Il serait souhaitable que les noms des représentants qui participeront à la Conférence soient communiqués par écrit au Secrétaire général, au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York, avant le vendredi 8 mars à midi. Par la suite, toute information devra être adressée au secrétariat de la Conférence, au Palais des Nations, à Genève (bureau A. 235).

C. Liste des orateurs

4. Les inscriptions sur la liste des orateurs seront reçues par le secrétariat de la Conférence au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York (bureau S-3760C), du lundi 4 mars à 9 h 30 au jeudi 7 mars à 17 h 30, et à l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève à partir du vendredi 8 mars, à 9 h 30.

5. Afin d'éviter tout malentendu, aucune inscription ne sera acceptée par courrier ou par téléphone.

6. Etant donné le peu de temps disponible et compte tenu de la pratique des conférences des Nations Unies, les représentants voudront peut-être convenir de limiter volontairement à 15 minutes la durée de leurs interventions.

D. Ordre du jour

7. Le programme envisagé pour la Conférence est le suivant :

a) Cérémonie d'ouverture (11 mars, à 10 heures)

- i) Discours d'ouverture du Secrétaire général
- ii) Déclarations prononcées par les personnalités suivantes
ou en leur nom :

Président en exercice de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine

Président du Comité inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse
dans le Sahel

Président de la Conférence de coordination du développement de
l'Afrique australe

Président de l'Autorité intergouvernementale sur la sécheresse
et le développement en Afrique de l'Est

- iii) Déclaration du Directeur du Bureau des opérations d'urgence en
Afrique

b) Questions d'organisation

- i) Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- ii) Organisation des travaux

c) Déclarations des participants

8. L'ordre du jour provisoire a été publié sous la cote SG/CONF.2/2.

Distr.
GENERALE

SG/CONF.2/2
1er mars 1985
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS

CONFERENCE SUR LA SITUATION
D'URGENCE EN AFRIQUE
(Genève, 11 et 12 mars 1985)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

1. Ouverture de la Conférence par le Secrétaire général.
2. Questions d'organisation :
 - a) Adoption de l'ordre du jour;
 - b) Organisation des travaux.
3. Situation d'urgence en Afrique (SG/CONF.2/1).

CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA

LIST OF STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVING ACCEPTED THE INVITATION

A. States

Australia
Bahrain
Belgium
Bolivia
Burma
Canada
Chile
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
India
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mozambique
Netherlands
Niger
Norway
Republic of Korea
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Yugoslavia

32

B. Organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

1. Specialized and related agencies

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Monetary Fund

2. Other organizations and programmes

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
World Food Programme

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations system

1. Organizations granted observer status by the General Assembly

European Economic Community
Organization of African Unity

2. African liberation movements

3. Other interested organizations

African Development Bank

D. Non-governmental organizations

African Medical and Research Foundation
Hôpital sans frontières
Inter-aid International
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Raedda Barnen International
World Council of Churches

The following have declined the invitation:

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations system

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development

D. Non-governmental organizations

Jesuit Refugee Service

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations System

1. Organizations granted observer status by the General Assembly Organization of African Unity*

Organization of American States
 League of Arab States
 European Economic Community
 Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
 Organization of the Islamic Conference
 Commonwealth Secretariat
 Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
 Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
 Latin American Economic System
 African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

Palestine Liberation Organization
 South West Africa People's Organization

2. African liberation movements

African National Congress of South Africa
 Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

3. Other interested organizations

African Development Bank
 Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa
 Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
 Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development
 AGFUND
 Gulf Co-operation Council
 Islamic Development Bank
 Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
 OPEC Fund for International Development
 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 Saudi Development Fund

*For information.

D. Non-governmental organizations

Adventist Development Relief Agency
African Medical and Research Foundation
Africare
American Friends Service Committee
American Joint Disaster Committee
Association française des volontaires du progrès
Australian Council for Overseas Aid
Aviation sans frontières
Bread for the World
British Refugee Council
Canadian Council for International Co-operation
Care International
Caritas Internationalis
Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
Catholic Relief Services
Cebemo
Christian Aid
Christian Children's Fund
Christian Council of Tanzania
Church World Service
Codel
Comité international pour le développement social et économique
Corps mondial de secours
Danchurch
Danish Refugee Council
Dutch Inter-Church Aid
Elément médical d'intervention rapide
Environment Liaison Centre
Euro Action Accord
Food for the Hungry
Friends World Committee for Consultation Quaker
Hôpital sans frontières
Inter-aid International
Interaction
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Civil Defense Organization

International Committee of the Red Cross
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Road Transport Union
International Union for Child Welfare
Jesuit Refugee Service
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Lutheran World Federation
Meals for Millions
Médecins sans frontières
Mennonite Central Committee
Misereor
Norwegian Church Aid
Operation California
Oxfam
Raedda Barnen International
Redd Barna
Salvation Army
Save the Children Federation
Save the Children Fund
Tanzania Christian Refugee Services
Terre des hommes
United Church of Christ
World Concern
World Council of Churches
World Relief Corporation
World Vision International
Zimbabwe Freedom from Hunger Campaign

CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA

LIST OF STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVING ACCEPTED THE INVITATION

A. States

Australia
Bahrain
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Burma
Canada
Chad
Chile
China
Democratic Kampuchea
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mauritania
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Republic of Korea
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Yugoslavia

45

B. Organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

1. Specialized and related agencies

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

2. Other organizations and programmes

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
World Food Programme

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations system

1. Organizations granted observer status by the General Assembly

European Economic Community
Organization of African Unity
Organization of the Islamic Conference

2. African liberation movements

3. Other interested organizations

African Development Bank
OPEC Fund

D. Non-governmental organizations

African Medical and Research Foundation
Caritas Internationalis
Hôpital sans frontières
Inter-aid International
International Civil Defence Organization
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Oxfam
Raedda Barnen International
Redd Barna
World Council of Churches

The following have declined the invitation:

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations system

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development

D. Non-governmental organizations

Jesuit Refugee Service

C. Organizations outside of the United Nations system

1. Organizations granted observer status by the General Assembly

Organization of African Unity*

Organization of American States

League of Arab States

European Economic Community

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Commonwealth Secretariat

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

Latin American Economic System

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

Palestine Liberation Organization

South West Africa People's Organization

2. African liberation movements

African National Congress of South Africa

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

3. Other interested organizations

African Development Bank

Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development

AGFUND

Gulf Co-operation Council

Islamic Development Bank

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development

OPEC Fund for International Development

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

Saudi Development Fund

*For information.

D. Non-governmental organizations

Adventist Development Relief Agency
African Medical and Research Foundation
Africare
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Distribution Committee
American Joint Disaster Committee
Association française des volontaires du progrès
Australian Council for Overseas Aid
Aviation sans frontières
Baptist World Alliance
Bread for the World
British Refugee Council
Canadian Council for International Co-operation
Care International
Caritas Internationalis
Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
Catholic Relief Services
Cebemo
Christian Aid
Christian Children's Fund
Christian Council of Tanzania
Church World Service
Codel
Comitato Nazionale Femminile della Croce Rossa Italiana
Comité international pour le développement social et économique
Corps mondial de secours
Danchurch
Danish Refugee Council
Dutch Inter-Church Aid
Elément médical d'intervention rapide
Environment Liaison Centre

Euro Action Accord
FOCSIV
Food for the Hungry
Friends World Committee for Consultation Quaker
Hôpital sans frontières
Inter-aid International
Interaction
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Civil Defense Organization
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Road Transport Union
International Union for Child Welfare
Jesuit Refugee Service
Kuwait Red Crescent Society
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Lutheran World Federation
Lutherhjaelpen
Meals for Millions
Médecins sans frontières
Mennonite Central Committee
Misereor
Norwegian Church Aid
Operation California
Oxfam
Pact
Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief
Raedda Barnen International
Redd Barna
Salvation Army
Saudi Arabia Red Crescent Society
Save the Children Federation
Save the Children Fund
Tanzania Christian Refugee Services

Terre des hommes

United Church of Christ

World Commission on Environment and Development

World Concern

World Council of Churches

World Relief Corporation

World Vision International

Zimbabwe Freedom from Hunger Campaign

0178p

5 March 1985

Geneva (11 and 12 March 1985)

Tentative list of speakers

Monday, 11 March, 10 a.m.

[Opening ceremony and organization of work]

1. USA - HE Mr. George Bush, Vice-President
2. Sw. Zealand -
3. Italy -
4. Luxembourg - Mr. Robert GOEBBELS, Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation
5. Sweden - Mr. Gösta EDGREN, Under-Secretary of State
for International Co-operation

Monday, 11 March, 3 p.m.

1. France - M Nucci, Minister for Co-operation
2. Japan -
3. Federal Republic of Germany - Dr. Jürgen WARNKE, Federal Minister of Economic Co-operation
4. United Kingdom -
5. Netherlands - HE Mrs. E. SCHOO, Minister for Development Co-operation
6. EEC - Mr. Lorenzo NATALI, V-P of the Committee of the European Communities
7. India -
8. Canada -
9. Finland -
10. Belgium - HE Mr. ONKELINX, Permanent Representative at Geneva

Monday, 11 March, 3 p.m. (continued)

11. Denmark -
12. Norway -
13. Australia -
14. Ethiopia -
15. Somalia - H.E. Mr. Abdurahman Jama Barre
Minister for Foreign Affairs
16. Yugoslavia -
17. Ireland - H.E. Mr. Shamus Pattison, Minister of State,
Dep. of Social Welfare
18. Egypt - H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
19. Sudan - H.E. Dr. Abdul Salam Salih Jesa
Minister of Health
20. ICRC - Mr. Hay

Tuesday, 12 March, 10 a.m.

1. _____
2. Tchad - S.E. M. Korom Ahmed, Secrétaire d'Etat aux
affaires étrangères
3. Sri Lanka - H.E. Hon. A.C. Shahul HAMEED, Minister
for Foreign Affairs
4. USSR - _____
5. Mauritania - H.E.
Ministre du développement rural
6. _____
7. Democratic Kampuchea - H.E. Mr. KH IEU Samphan,
Vice-President in charge of Foreign Affairs
8. New Zealand - _____
9. _____
10. _____

Tuesday, 12 March, 10 a.m. (continued)

11. _____

12. _____

Tuesday, 12 March, 3 p.m.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Tuesday, 12 March, 3 p.m. (continued)

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA

Geneva (11 and 12 March 1985)

Tentative list of speakers

Monday, 11 March, 10 a.m.

[Opening ceremony and organization of work]

1. USA - HE Mr. George Bush, Vice-President
2. Sw. Zealand -
3. Italy -
4. Luxembourg - Mr. Robert GOEBBELS, Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation
5. Sweden - Mr. Gösta EDGREN, Under-Secretary of State
for International Co-operation

Monday, 11 March, 3 p.m.

1. France - M Nucci, Minister for Co-operation
2. Japan -
3. Federal Republic of Germany - Dr. Jürgen WARNKE, Federal Minister of Economic Co-operation
4. United Kingdom -
5. Netherlands - HE Mrs. E. SCHOO, Minister for Development Co-operation
6. EEC - Mr. Lorenzo NATALI, V-P of the Committee of the European Communities
7. India -
8. Canada -
9. Finland -
10. Belgium - HE Mr. ONKELINX, PR at Geneva

Monday, 11 March, 3 p.m. (continued)

11. Denmark -
12. Norway -
13. Australia -
14. Ethiopia -
15. Somalia - H.E. Mr.
Minister for Foreign Affairs
16. Yugoslavia -
17. Ireland -
18. Egypt - MFA
19. Sudan - M. Health
20. CICR - Mr. Alexander May President

Tuesday, 12 March, 10 a.m.

1. _____
2. Tchad - S.E. M. Korom Ahmed, Secrétaire d'Etat
aux affaires étrangères
3. Sri Lanka - H.E. Hon. A.C. Shahul HAMEED, Minister
for Foreign Affairs
4. USSR - _____
5. Mauritania -
Ministre du développement rural
6. _____
7. Democratic Kampuchea, VP chargé des affaires étrangères
8. New Zealand
9. _____
10. _____

Tuesday, 12 March, 10 a.m. (continued)

11. _____

12. _____

Tuesday, 12 March, 3 p.m.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Tuesday, 12 March, 3 p.m. (continued)

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

AFRICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

The current economic crisis in Africa has two aspects: continuing emergency situations related to drought and gloomy long-term development prospects.

Current indications are that the effects of the drought will be even more severe in 1985 than last year, with consequent implications for increased hunger and malnutrition, deterioration of health conditions, depletion of livestock, and increased refugees and displaced persons. The situation is complicated by serious logistic problems and, in some areas, continuing civil strife.

At the December 1984 meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, donor countries recognized the need for improved co-ordination and agreed to work closely with you to organize effective international emergency action. African states meeting at the November 1984 OAU summit also endorsed your initiative and established a Special Emergency Assistance for Drought and Famine in Africa.

Within the UN, an Office for Emergency Operations in Africa has been established under the leadership of Mr. Bradford Morse with the assistance of USGs Farah and Adedeji. Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada has been appointed as Executive Co-ordinator of the Office. The Office has recently completed a study which estimates that resource requirements for 1985 - food and agricultural inputs, health, water, logistics, emergency supplies - will total more than \$1.5 billion. The report will be considered in detail as you have convened in Geneva on 11 March 1985. It is anticipated that the general meeting will be followed by a limited number of country specific consultations (tentatively Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan and Mali).

African leaders have emphasized that emergency measures must be accompanied by more long-term development efforts. This is also the basic approach in the declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa adopted by consensus in the General Assembly.

Prospects are not promising. Although Africa was hard hit by the recent world recession, it has probably benefited least of any region from the recovery which has begun. Attention has focused on the debt problems of major debtor countries, most of which are in Latin America; however, many small African countries face debt service payments which, while not large in the aggregate, represent an almost impossible drain on their very limited resources. Unless trends are reversed, the net flow of financial assistance to Africa will decline significantly in the near future. Commodity prices remain low and the terms of trade unfavourable. It is critical to reverse declining per capita food production, a trend which predates the current drought.

Much remains to be done by African countries themselves in adopting and implementing policies to promote development. Donor countries have emphasized the need for African governments to adopt more appropriate domestic policies and to enter into "consultation" in the formulation and implementation of these policies. Many African governments are in fact attempting to carry out the necessary policy adjustments; however, they are fearful that policy consultations will lead to unacceptable influence over the conduct of their national policies. The UN has a potentially vital role as a neutral participant in such policy consultations.

In your various statements, you have called to the attention of the international community the need to address the more long-term development problems. In addition, you have undertaken in areas under your direct competence, to focus the efforts of the UN on specific priority areas for long-term development, including human resource development, the protection of the disadvantaged and the maintenance and repair of production, transport and communications infrastructures.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

RECEIVED

MAR 5

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL
FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN ETHIOPIAP.O.Box 60044
ECA Building
Addis Ababa, EthiopiaTel. 157476, 157474
157468, 157482
telex: 976 - 21029CONFIDENTIAL

27 February 1985

BRIEFING ON RELIEF SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA1. Food

The affected population is now officially estimated to be 7.9 million. Against the target of 1,330,000 MT for the period December 1984 to December 1985, there is now roughly 470,000 tons in the pipeline which will be arriving during the period February-June. In addition, the undistributed stock from January is around 120,000 tons. The food pipeline is therefore satisfactory until the end of June. After that I have indications from some donors about further contributions and there is reason to believe, barring political complications, we will come close to the target. However the situation may change as a result of appeals for other African drought-stricken countries. For example, Canada had indicated an additional contribution of 150,000 tons of wheat. This has now been reduced to 80,000 tons. The USA may do likewise although I am in constant touch with the Embassy here in this matter.

It should be noted that the FAO has estimated that even with the most favourable weather conditions for the next main crop (harvest time December-January) there will be a shortfall of 10 percent in the cereal production. Therefore we have to take into account the need of some 500,000 to 600,000 MT of cereal in 1986.

2. Distribution

The ports are working well and the major warehouses are being filled up. The main problem now is transport from these warehouses to the various distribution points and shelters. Of the 400 additional trucks needed, indications are that about 265 will be made available. The beginning of the year is not the most critical period because there is still some food from the last crop harvested in December-January. The further one gets from the last harvest the more serious becomes the situation. Therefore, if distribution figures at this point are lower than the 7.9 million affected people would indicate, it is a consequence of the fact that not all people affected have needed food so far. In any case, the distribution system is being geared up for the coming critical months.

The airdrop is continuing and will be extended to Wollo and Tigray but not to areas which are not under the Government's control.

/...

3. Monitoring

We now have six field monitors provided by various donor governments mainly through UNDR0. One more is expected shortly. My intention is to have an intensified monitoring period for the months of March, April and May. This is made possible by the availability to this office by a British agency of a plane put at our disposal completely free of charge. Another plane of the same type will be given for the use of RRC.

4. Resettlement

This is our concern only insofar as it affects the relief operations. There have been a number of reported incidents indicating that local authorities are using coercion to fill their quotas for their area. If these are publicised they may affect the willingness of major donors to provide additional food aid. A list is now being prepared of verified incidents of this kind and I will then take it up with the Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation (Berhanu Bahiye).

5. Distribution in Tigray and Eritrea

As indicated in my letter to Bradford Morse, dated 1 February 1985, on my proposals for distribution in Tigray and Eritrea, I am convinced that any public statement by the Secretary General, if specifically referring to Ethiopia, would have no effect on the Government here but might well adversely affect the present good cooperation with the Ethiopian Government. A very private approach by the Secretary General may be helpful. I still think that the only way to help the people in rebel-controlled areas needing food aid is to increase the traffic from Sudan over the border. This needs to be done very quietly in order to ensure that Ethiopia will continue to tolerate this operation.

6. Coordination

This seems to be working well and we have had some favourable assessment from EEC and from several major donors. In this respect I foresee no particular problems.


Kurt Jansson
Assistant Secretary General

KJ/sd

Note on Namibia

1. South Africa commenced the disengagement of its troops from southern Angola at the end of January 1984, on the understanding that neither SWAPO nor the Cubans would take advantage of the resulting situation to create a security problem for Namibia. By the Lusaka Agreement of 16 February 1984, Angola and South Africa established a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) to supervise the disengagement.

2. Under the supervision of the JMC, South African forces have gradually disengaged in successive phases to Ngiva, 40 miles from the Namibian border. Since the forces reached Ngiva at the end of April, South Africa has repeatedly accused SWAPO of violating the truce agreement, and has indicated that it will not complete the disengagement until SWAPO ceased its violations.

3. Namibia independence talks were held in Lusaka in May 1984. The delegations of Zambia, the Administrator General (Namibia), SWAPO and the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) participated in the talks. The talks were jointly chaired by President Kaunda and the Administrator General. At the conclusion of the talks, President Kaunda announced that it had failed to achieve its objective, namely a cease-fire which would lead to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435. The Secretary-General sent an observer to Lusaka during the period of the talks.

4. The Administrator General of Namibia met with a SWAPO delegation led by President Sam Nujoma in Cape Verde on 25 July 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to get both SWAPO and South Africa to send parallel letters to the Secretary-General agreeing to the cessation of hostilities in Namibia.

5. At the meeting, SWAPO insisted on a cease-fire for the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435. South Africa, on the other hand, wanted a cessation of hostilities between the two sides, which would constitute a pre-implementation cease-fire, pending agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops. The Cape Verde meeting failed to achieve its objectives because neither party was prepared to depart from its entrenched position.

6. Angolan proposals on Cuban withdrawal

President dos Santos, on 17 November 1984, communicated to the Secretary-General Angolan proposals (S/16838) for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The proposals reaffirmed the following four conditions for Cuban withdrawal:

- (a) Unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.

- (b) Strict implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), including the total withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia.
- (c) Cessation of acts of aggression against Angola by South Africa.
- (d) Cessation of all aid to UNITA by South Africa.

Subject to the above conditions, Angola would be prepared to proceed with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces once implementation of resolution 435 (1978) is in progress, as follows:

- (a) A phased withdrawal of the Cuban forces in southern Angola within a 36-month period.
- (b) As from the 24th month no Cuban troops would cross the 13th parallel which is more than 500 kms. from the land border with Namibia.
- (c) Approximately 20,000 men of the total number of Cuban troops in Angola will be withdrawn within the 36-month period under (a) and (b) above.
- (d) The 36-month withdrawal schedule would not apply to Cuban troops stationed in Cabinda province and other regions in the north of Angola. These would be withdrawn in accordance with an independent timetable to be agreed upon by Angola and Cuba when the time comes.

The Angolan proposals were endorsed by the summit meeting of the Frontline States held in Arusha on 7 December 1984.

7. South African counter-proposals

The Government of South Africa submitted its comments on the Angolan proposal to the Secretary-General on 23 November 1984 (S/16839). It stated that South Africa continued to insist on an agreement which should provide for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola parallel and simultaneous with the reduction of South Africa's own forces in Namibia in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Based on the above, it called for the phased withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola within 12 weeks from the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations plan.

8. Relations between Angola and Zaire

The Secretary-General will recall that President Nyerere had informed him in Addis Ababa in November that the threat to Angola from Zaire was far greater than the threat from South Africa in regard to current assistance to UNITA. For that reason, President Nyerere had felt that Angola would not be able, in the foreseeable future, to agree to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the north. Following a visit of President dos Santos to Zaire, it was announced on 11 February that Angola and Zaire had signed a defence and

security agreement. President Mobutu told a press conference that his talks with President dos Santos had focused on ways of strengthening border security along their more than 2,000 kms. of common border. He stated that no action would ever be staged in Zaire to destabilize Angola.

9. United States initiative

Mr. Crocker informed the Secretary-General at their last meeting that the United States was continuing its initiative in order to narrow down differences between Angola and Cuba in regard to the question of Cuban withdrawal. He stated that at an appropriate time, the United States intends to table its own proposal on the subject, taking into account the concerns expressed by both parties. Mr. Frank Wizner, Deputy to Mr. Chester Crocker, visited Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Angola and Zaire, at the end of January for discussions. In Angola he discussed the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops with the Government and explored some new ideas with the Government in this regard. Mr. Crocker visited South Africa in February to pursue discussions in an effort to give a new impetus to the United States initiative.

In other developments, the United States announced, in effect, the closure of its liaison office in Windhoek on 15 February. The office was established in February 1984 to assist the Joint Monitoring Commission in supervising the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola.