

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED

PERSONAL INFORMATION (6 ITEMS)

EL/WG DEC 2006

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1086BOX 15FILE 2ACC. 1997/0035

1

TALKING POINTS

FOR

**H.E. Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah
President of SIERRA LEONE**

Thursday, 10 October, 1996

9.30 a.m.

OK By: IK

Talking Points

SIERRA LEONE

From: DPA + DAM

OK By:

IK

Appt. Date:

9/10

Pls. return to: Marianne de
Lapérouse or Olivia Ellis

3-5012

for the SG's meeting pl.
H.
7/18

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MEETING WITH MR. AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH
PRESIDENT OF SIERRA LEONE

1. Peace negotiations

- ◆ Congratulate the President for the successful transition to democratic governance, including the holding of multi-party elections earlier this year.
- ◆ Commend the President for the untiring efforts that he and his Government are making, and the progress achieved towards, the conclusion of a peace accord with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).
- ◆ Reiterate the UN's commitment to working with both parties to help them achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Sierra Leone. The Special Envoy will continue his efforts to facilitate an agreement and keep the Secretary-General fully informed of developments.
- ◆ Ask the President for his views on the RUF leader's procrastination on signing the peace accord.


2. Security


- ◆ Take note that despite some violations, the cease-fire, which has been in place for seven months, has been holding.

- ◆ Commend the President for the offers he has made to the RUF and to its leader.
- ◆ Request the President to consider the issuance of national passports to the RUF delegation as an added gesture in confidence building.
- ◆ Ask the President for his views on what the UN and the international community could do to convince the RUF leader to bring the peace process to a successful conclusion.

4. Humanitarian assistance

- ◆ Indicate that the UN is fully aware of the need for increased international financial help to implement humanitarian assistance and the proposed rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction programmes jointly drawn up by the Government and UN agencies.
- ◆ Note that the results of the recent donors round table are encouraging. It is important to maintain the confidence of the donor community in the on-going peace process.


Rehana Ahmad-Haque


B. G. Ramcharan
4 October 1996

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
SIERRA LEONE

1. Peace negotiations

At the last round of talks held in Abidjan on 28 May 1996, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) reached agreement on almost all articles of a draft peace accord. The talks reached an impasse on the question of the withdrawal of the South African security firm, Executive Outcomes, and the encampment of RUF combatants on a pari passu basis and the setting up of a committee to supervise the national budget and debt. The RUF leader, Corporal Foday Sankoh, also demanded certain cabinet posts. The Government maintains that it cannot meet these (latter) demands due to constitutional constraints **and has instead offered the RUF: a general amnesty; a trust fund to help it organize itself as a political party; and for Sankoh, chairmanship of national commissions on good governance and the welfare of veterans.**

The Special Envoy, in close cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire Foreign Minister Amara Essy, as well as OAU and Commonwealth representatives, has actively maintained channels of communication with both sides so that a compromise could be reached on the outstanding issues.

On 27 August 1996, the RUF leader informed the Ivorian government that: the two points of contention were no longer important; he would travel back to his base to brief his supporters on the contents of the peace accord; and expressed his readiness to sign the draft peace accord as soon as he returned to Abidjan. This was considered a significant turning point in the peace process, and everyone concerned spared no effort in ensuring the logistics and security requirements of the journey for which he is yet to provide a date.

Corporal Sankoh's sudden volte-face on important aspects of the peace accord, as well as on his future role in the governance of the country, are cause for concern as to the reliability of his given word and cast an aura of fragility on the process itself. The SESG is concerned that unless the process is finalized soon, indications are that the minimum mutual trust between the two sides may be lost in an environment of mutual suspicion as is apparent from the RUF leader's letter to the Secretary-General (see 3 below). The Government has alleged that the RUF is buying arms including stinger anti-aircraft missiles in Europe and that it plans to resume its attacks at the end of the "rainy season", i.e. around November. Reports suggest that the Government is being advised to consider the option of pre-emptive strikes against the RUF.

2. Security

The cease-fire has been holding since March 1996 despite violations by RUF and renegade elements of the army. However, there is concern regarding the military's ability to control elements of its rank and file and the effect this in turn has on the public's confidence in the army.

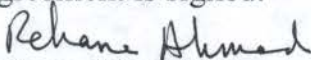
Executive Outcomes (EO) has been instrumental in flushing out RUF from strategic mining areas of the country. The Government continues to depend on the firm for providing security for the key diamond producing area around Koidu and the titanium mines at Moriba which are the main source of its export earnings. Reports indicate that the IMF recently advised it to reduce its monthly payments to EO to US\$1 million; and that the diamond company, Branch Mining of Sierra Leone, in which EO has 60% ownership and the Government 30%, is linked to Strategic Resources, EO's Pretoria-based parent company.

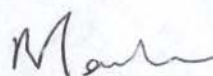
3. The RUF leader's letter of 25 September 1996 to the Secretary-General

Besides complaining of alleged cease-fire violations by the army and of the Special Envoy's lack of neutrality due "to his close association" with former colleagues at the UN, i.e. Messrs. Kabbah and Jonah, Corporal Sankoh underlines his concern about his organization's role in the political life of the country, the fate of his supporters and the welfare of the rural population. He also appeals to the Secretary-General to prevail upon the Government to issue the RUF delegation in Abidjan (which has been using Ivorian travel documents issued by the host government) Sierra Leonean passports.

4. Humanitarian assistance

Although civilians continue to suffer the consequences of the cease-fire violations, the overall humanitarian situation has improved in the country with UN agencies, the ICRC and NGOs providing relief assistance to the war-affected population, of which 1.6 remain internally displaced and 357,000 are refugees in Guinea and Liberia. Blue prints for demobilization and reintegration programmes of former combatants, and for rehabilitation and reconstruction, are in readiness, awaiting the signing of the peace accord. The results of the recent UNDP/World Bank donors round table were encouraging with US\$230 million pledged for the Government's Quick Action Programme in these areas. A number of bilateral donors are expected to pledge as soon as the peace agreement is signed.


Rehana Ahmad-Haque


B. G. Ramcharan
4 October 1996

PROFILE

MR. AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH **PRESIDENT OF SIERRA LEONE**

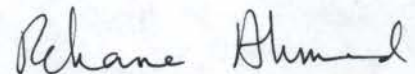
In the elections held on 26-27 February 1996, Mr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah won 35.8 per cent of the votes cast in the presidential poll, and his party, the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) won 36.1 per cent of the legislative vote. Since no candidate polled over 55 per cent of the vote, a run-off election was held on 15 March. Mr. Kabbah won the presidency by obtaining 59.49 per cent of the vote. His opponent, Mr. John Karefa-Smart, leader of the United National People's Party (UNPP) won 40.51 per cent of the poll.

Mr. Kabbah, 64, is a barrister-at-law. He is a muslim Madinga from Pendembu in the south. Mr. Kabbah returned to Sierra Leone in 1992 upon retiring from UNDP after a career of 21 years. In October 1992, he was appointed Chairman of the National Advisory Council, a civic body mandated by the NPRC to draw up a new constitution and prepare for a return to multi-party democracy.

Mr. Kabbah began his professional career in Sierra Leone. From 1963 to 1968, he served as Senior Assistant-Secretary in the Department of Social Welfare, and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and in the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Kabbah joined UNDP in New York in 1971. After working in the Regional Bureau for Africa for three years, he served as UNDP Resident Representative in Lesotho (1974-1977) and in Tanzania (1977-1980). From 1980 to 1982, he was Chief of the Division for East Africa at UNDP HQ, and Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau on Africa from 1982 to 1984. From 1984 to 1992, he served as Chief and Director of UNDP Division for Administration and Management Services.

After completing his secondary education in Sierra Leone, Mr. Kabbah attended University College, Wales and Oxford University. He obtained his law degree at the Inns of Court in London in 1970.



Rehana Ahmad Haque

4 October 1996

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah
DATE OF BIRTH: 16th February 1932
PLACE OF BIRTH: Pendembu, Kailahun District
MARITAL STATUS: Married to Mrs Patricia Kabbah - nee Tucker

EDUCATION

St. Edwards Secondary School

University College, Wales Aberystwyth	-	B. A. Econs
Grays Inn	-	L. L. B.

After graduation at the University College, Wales Aberystwyth in 1959, Alhaji Kabbah joined the then colonial Administrative Service.

He served as District Commissioner in Bombali, Moyamba, Kono and Kambia Districts and later transferred to Freetown as Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

He was then promoted Permanent Secretary and served first at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and later at the Ministry of Education before continuing his law studies at Grays Inn, London in 1968.

On completion he was employed at the United Nations Headquarters in New York as Deputy Chief of the West African Division.

In 1973, he was assigned as UNDP Resident Representative in the Kingdom of Lesotho on to 1976 when he was re-assigned to the United Republic of Tanzania.

He also served as UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda with concurrent responsibilities for the United Republic of Tanzania.

Before Zimbabwe's independence, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah was temporarily assigned to that country to build the framework for UN System Cooperation with that country.

- After his successful terms of duty in Uganda, Lesotho and Tanzania, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah was promoted to New York as the Chief of the Eastern and Southern Divisions of the UNDP. During this period, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah was directly responsible for UN System assistance to Liberation Movements like the ANC and SWAPO.

Among the numerous top Administrative positions, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah also held at UN included Deputy Personnel Director, Personnel Director, Director, Division of Administration and Management.

After eleven upward years in the service of the UN in New York, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah retired from the service of the United Nations and returned home.

After the coup in April 1992 which toppled the APC Regime, Alhaji Tejan Kabbah was requested to chair the National Advisory Council.

Sierra Leone
Outstanding contributions as at 15 September 1996

	\$	\$
<u>Regular Budget</u>		
(1996 scale of assessment: 0.0100%)		
Prior years	73,658	
Current year	<u>108,770</u>	182,428

<u>International Tribunals</u>		
Prior year	2,600	
Current year	<u>2,899</u>	5,499

<u>Peace-keeping Operations</u>		
Prior years	170,065	
Current year	<u>11,912</u>	<u>181,977</u>

Total		369,904
		=====

Amounts owed by the United Nations for:

Troops (actual as at 31 August 1996)		0
Contingent-owned equipment (preliminary as at 30 June 1996)		<u>0</u>
Total		0
		=====

RECRUITMENT UPDATE

SIERRA LEONE

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

25 September 1996

Réruitment Update
SIERRA LEONE

1. **Total staff in the UN Secretariat:**

There are 44 staff members on board of whom 14 are women.

2. **Geographical Representation:**

Desirable range: 2-14

Midpoint: 6.09

Staff on board: 11(2)

3. **Geographical staff on board at the D-2 level and above: 1**

Geographical staff on board at the D-1 & P-5 levels:

D-1: 3

D-1 Kabia, Abdul - DPKO (SPA to D-2)

Rowe, Sylvester - DPI

Elliot, John - ESCAP

P-5 2

Cummings-Palmer, F. - ECA

Fowler, D.A. - DHA

4. **Staff at the D-2 level & above not included in geographical staff on board: 0**

5. **Language staff: 0**

Note: 1. Figure in parentheses represents women.

2. Names highlighted = women

/...

6. Appointments of less than 12 months (100 series): 1

7. Candidates recruited during the last 24 months: 1

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office/Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
P-5	Fowler, Dandeson	DHA, Human. Aff.O.	17/5/96

8. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:

No examinations have been held in Sierra Leone

9. Staff reaching retirement:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Statutory retirement date</u>
(D-2 Kabia, A.)	30/6/95

10. Candidates on the IMIS recruitment roster: 2(1)

7

CREDENTIALS

H.E. Mr. James Jonah

SIERRA LEONE

Wednesday, 17 July, 1996

1:00 p.m.

BACKGROUND NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PRESENTATIONS OF CREDENTIALS BY THE
NEW PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SIERRA LEONE
MR. JAMES O.C. JONAH

- ◆ Negotiations between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which began on 25 February 1996, resulted in agreement on almost all issues but were suspended on 27 May due to RUF's refusal to agree to a synchronized repatriation of the South African security firm, Executive Outcomes, by the Government and the encampment and disarmament of its own fighters.
- ◆ The Government has offered RUF: a general amnesty; a trust fund for RUF to transform itself into a political party; and the position of presidential adviser and chairman of National Commissions on the Resettlement and Welfare of War Veterans, on Good Governance and on the Prevention of Corruption to the RUF leader, Corporal Foday Sankoh.
- ◆ The RUF leader continues to insist on negotiating a power-sharing arrangement within the framework of the peace agreement. The Government maintains that such demands cannot be accommodated due to constitutional constraints and that President Kabbah's offer of advisory positions to Sankoh is a goodwill gesture.
- ◆ Efforts are underway to convince Corporal Sankoh to meet with the World Bank delegation currently in Sierra Leone, in order to be briefed on the financial and technical assistance that the international community could provide for the demobilization and resettlement of his combatants.
- ◆ Although the Government attributes cease-fire violations to RUF, reports indicate that renegade members of the army are also involved in attacks against civilians.
- ◆ The overall coordination of humanitarian assistance has improved with the establishment of the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UNHACU) in Sierra Leone under the direction of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNDP has developed a blue print for the demobilization/reintegration programme in cooperation with the newly created Ministry of National Reconstruction, Resettlement Rehabilitation.

15 July 1996

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Mr James O. C. Jonah is the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, with Cabinet Rank.

Prior to his appointment, Mr Jonah was Chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission in Sierra Leone, responsible for managing the transition from Military to Civilian Rule. He also served as a member of the National Security Council in Sierra Leone

Mr. Jonah obtained a Ph.D in Political Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he also holds B.A. and M.A. degrees. He spent one year at Boston University, with the Special African Programme; two years as a Special Student at Harvard Law School, with the special programme in international law; and one year as resident Fellow at the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, West Germany, where he did research on European international organizations. He was research assistant at the Centre for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during 1962-93. He joined the United Nations Secretariat in October 1963 in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

In 1970, Mr Jonah was transferred to the Office of the Secretary-General. In addition to being a political adviser to the Secretary-General, he was also Political Adviser to Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East. Mr. Jonah participated in the military talks at Kilometre 101 as Adviser to UNEF's then Commander, Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo. He also acted in that capacity in Geneva at meetings of the Military Working Group established by the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. In 1977, he was designated Special Adviser to Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, the Representative of the Secretary-General for Rhodesia. He further served as Director in the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs.

Between April 1979 and January 1982, Mr Jonah was Assistant Secretary-General for Personnel Services and was appointed Assistant Secretary-General in the Office of Field Operational and External Support Activities between February 1982 and April 1987. He was also the Secretary-General of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which met in Geneva in August 1983. Mr. Jonah served, further, as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to co-ordinate all activities relating to the Second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Mr. Jonah was also appointed by the Secretary General Pérez de Cuélla as his representative to resolve the dispute between Bulgaria and Turkey in 1990.

From May 1987 to 31 December 1990, he was Assistant Secretary-General in the Office for Research and the Collection of Information. From January 1991 to February 1992, he was Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Special Political Question, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. Prior to his retirement from the UN Secretariat in March 1994, he was Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs where his area of focus was Africa, the Middle East and Global Election Monitoring.

While serving as the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, he was appointed as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Somalia, to the Middle East in December 1992, to Burundi in September/October 1993. In September 1994, the Secretary-General recalled Mr. Jonah to serve as his Special Envoy to Angola during September/October 1994.

In April 1996, the Secretary General of the United Nations appointed Mr Jonah as a Special Envoy for Liberia.

Mr Jonah was born on the 27th January, 1934. He is married with two children.

TALKING POINTS

FOR

Amb. Bangura (SIERRA LEONE)

Friday, 19 April, 1996

11.00 a.m.

OK By: IK

Talking Points

URGENT

SIERRA LEONE

From: DPA

OK By: IK

Appt. Date: 19/4

11.00

Pls. return to: Marianne de
Lapérouse or Olivia Ellis

9.~

3-5012

for the SC in meeting pl.

SK.
19/4

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
MEETING WITH MR. ALIMAMY PALLO BANGURA,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

Installation of the elected, civilian Government

1. Developments in Sierra Leone continue to be encouraging. President Al Haji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, who won 59.49% of the vote, was inaugurated on 29 March 1996 and the recently elected parliament convened on 1 April 1996. Mr. Maigor Kallon is the new Foreign Minister.

2. In his inaugural address, President Kabbah expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the United Nations in support of the processes of democratization and peace in Sierra Leone. He also expressed his gratitude for the financial, diplomatic and moral support received from donor countries and organizations.

Peace Talks

3. These historic events closely followed the meeting between Brigadier Bio, Chairman of the NPRC, and Corporal Foday Sankoh, leader of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which took place in Yamoussoukrou, on 25 and 26 March, under the Chairmanship of President Bédié of Côte d'Ivoire. In the joint-communiqué issued, it was agreed that the peace negotiations should continue after the new Government takes over. The two sides also agreed that the cease-fire would continue, in the hope that it will create the right atmosphere for the continuation of the peace process and for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

4. President Kabbah has given priority to the search for lasting peace and has expressed his readiness to meet with Corporal Sankoh at the earliest opportunity. A meeting between the two is expected to take place in Abidjan on 22 April. SESG Dinka will attend. President Kabbah has appealed to the Heads of States of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria to encourage the RUF leader to conclude a peace agreement with his Government. He has visited Guinea and will be visiting the other neighbouring countries after the Abidjan talks.

6. The RUF leader has visited Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria. However, he has no coherent negotiating position. He has grievances but no programme. The determination of the people to pursue the democratic process has had a sobering effect and he has had to retract his earlier position of refusing to negotiate with the elected, civilian Government. Initial reports indicate that he has been strongly advised by these Governments to enter into a peace agreement.

Humanitarian Assistance

7. The United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sierra Leone was launched on 28 March in Freetown. The Appeal is seeking US \$57,000,000 in humanitarian assistance from donors to address the serious humanitarian crisis facing the country. Approximately 47 per cent of the country's population (i.e. 2.1 million people), is internally displaced (1.6 million), and an additional 370,000 are refugees, mainly in Guinea and in Liberia. The Appeal underlines the fact that the capacity of relief organizations to deliver assistance is greatest in the first half of the year, because it is the "dry" season and states that it is critical that donor support be provided in a timely manner. Resources are being sought not only in priority areas of assistance to the displaced and affected population but for on-going and projected rehabilitation programmes as well.

R H

Rehana Ahmad Haque



B. G. Ramcharan
Africa I Division/DPA
18 April 1996

3

TALKING POINTS

FOR

**H.E. Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser
Head of State of SIERRA LEONE**

Saturday, 21 October, 1995

10.45 a.m.

OK By: IK

Talking Points

SIERRA LEONE

From: DPA / DAM

OK By: IK

Appt. Date: 21/10

Pls. return to: Marianne de
Lapérouse or Olivia Ellis

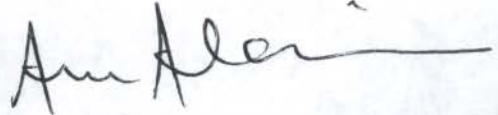
3-5012

For the SG's meeting GR.
EK
17/10

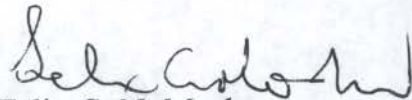
TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH H. E. CAPTAIN VALENTINE E. M. STRASSER,
HEAD OF STATE OF SIERRA LEONE
ON THE OCCASION OF THE UN FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OCTOBER 1995

- ◆ Note that your Special Envoy, Mr. Dinka, is exerting efforts to convince the Revolutionary United Front to abandon violence and to join the democratization process and that the UN is facing a serious financial crisis but you will endeavour to have your Special Envoy continue his work in Freetown.
- ◆ Welcome the licencing of political parties to ensure that the forthcoming elections (February 1996) are held as scheduled in a free and democratic atmosphere. Remark that the failure of the attempted coup on 2 October 1995 helped the country to move on the road towards democratic elections and that the United Nations will endeavour to provide all possible assistance for the success of the Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the electoral process as a whole.
- ◆ Express appreciation for the cooperation of the Government in facilitating the recent trip of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Hansen, and note that the results of this trip underline why the Government should be committed to allowing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all needy civilian people and helping the United Nations increase the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

- ◆ Express appreciation for the support of Sierra Leone to the efforts of ECOWAS and ECOMOG in Liberia. Emphasize that the consolidation of the peace process in Liberia will have a positive impact on the situation in Sierra Leone.



Amer Araim
Africa II Division, DPA



Felix G. N. Mosha
Acting Director
Africa II Division, DPA
13 October 1995

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH H. E. CAPTAIN VALENTINE E. M. STRASSER
HEAD OF STATE OF SIERRA LEONE
ON THE OCCASION OF THE UN FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OCTOBER 1995

Democratization process

1. On 29 April 1993, Captain Strasser, who had been in power since 29 April 1992, announced the commencement of a three-year transition period to culminate in a multi-party system. In December, Dr. James Jonah was appointed Chairman of the newly established Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC). The Government also ended the state of emergency. However, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebellion continues to have a negative impact on the democratization process. On 8 August 1994, Captain Strasser informed the Secretary-General of the establishment of INEC and requested assistance to the process including to INEC. On 25 August, the Secretary-General replied to Captain Strasser that the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) would provide assistance including the organization of a donor conference.
2. In December 1994, the Secretary-General sent a fact-finding mission to Sierra Leone which recommended that the Secretary-General appoint a Special Envoy (SESG) to Sierra Leone. Since then, SESG has been assisting the democratization process and trying to bring an end to the hostilities by encouraging RUF to end its insurgency and to join the process.
3. On 15 and 17 August 1995, INEC held the National Consultative Conference on the Electoral Process which was attended by representatives of the Government, the Armed Forces, 17 political parties, paramount chiefs and others. RUF was invited but did not send a representative. At the conference, the Government, citing the insurgency, proposed postponing the elections until late 1996. The political parties favoured holding the elections as soon as possible. A compromise date (February 1996) was agreed upon.
4. INEC requested the assistance of EAD to send an expert in electoral systems. This is due to the intention to apply a proportional representation system in the forthcoming elections. The expert visited Sierra Leone and is finalizing his report. EAD is also in the process of recruiting a Chief Technical adviser to assist INEC.

The Insurgency

5. The control of power by NPRC and its declarations to end corruption and to bring back a multi-party system did not convince RUF to cease its insurgency which started in early 1991. On the contrary, it took advantage of the weakness of the armed forces to expand its operations to the extent that it began threatening major cities in the country, including Freetown and Bo. The Armed Forces have suffered from disorganization, continuous coup attempts and subsequent purges as well as low morale. Therefore, the Government requested the assistance of Nigeria and Guinea which sent troops. Despite assistance by Nigerian and Guinean troops, the Government has not been able to defeat RUF and therefore it hired a South African firm help organize the armed forces. This attempt appears to be working, and the RUF is being pushed from areas it was occupying.

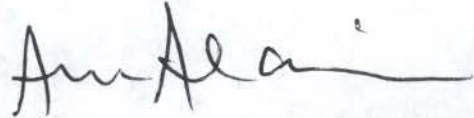
Humanitarian Assistance

6. An inter-agency mission led by DHA visited Sierra Leone in August 1995 to develop recommendations for improving the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance activities there. The mission concluded that the United Nations must not only play a greater role in assuring the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, but also in providing greater support to the National Relief and Rehabilitation Committee of the Government of Sierra Leone (NARECOM). In order to raise the awareness of the need for further humanitarian action in Sierra Leone, the USG Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Peter Hansen, visited Sierra Leone from 10 to 14 October. During his mission, Mr. Hansen was seeking to promote increased efforts so that humanitarian assistance could reach populations who do not have access to such assistance; to ensure maximum coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts; and to secure stronger donor support for humanitarian assistance activities in Sierra Leone. The ICRC has been seeking permission from the government to provide critical humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in the Kailahun area in eastern Sierra Leone, through a cross-border operation from Guinea. The Government of Guinea has approved the proposed operation. The Government of Sierra Leone has yet to grant approval. In March 1995, a UN Inter-Agency Appeal for Sierra Leone was launched for resources required to carry-out humanitarian assistance activities. Slightly less than 30 per cent of the US \$ 14.6 million that was requested has been contributed.

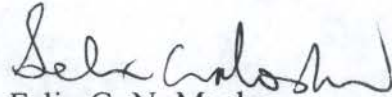
Observations

7. Sierra Leone's armed forces are unlikely to be able to end the insurgency militarily. Therefore, efforts to convince RUF to abandon the military option and to join the democratization process should be continued. The unabated civil war will make it harder for international observers to ensure that the forthcoming elections are held in a

democratic atmosphere. However, a postponement of the elections will give a moral victory to RUF and strengthen the position of some elements within NPRC who are opposed to the democratization process. Using a system of proportional representation will lessen the impact of the civil war on the electoral process because voters will be able to cast their votes wherever they are able to do so.



Amer Araim
Africa II Division, DPA



Felix G. N. Mosha
Acting Director
Africa II Division, DPA
13 October 1995

PROFILE OF H. E. CAPTAIN VALENTINE E. M. STRASSER

Captain Valentine Esegragbo Melvin Strasser, Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council, (NPRC) and Head of State was born in Allen town near Freetown on 15th September, 1966, the elder of two sons of Sigismond and Beatrice Strasser.

His parents both ardent christians moulded young Melvin's life along Christian principles and values. Christianity has therefor left an indelible mark on the character of Captain Valentine Strasser.

Captain Strasser attended the Allen Town Municipal Primary School near Freetown school and in 1978 entered the Sierra Leone Grammar School where he obtained a division one pass in the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Examination in 1986 which qualified him for University entrance. The modest financial background of Captain Strasser's family prevented him from pursuing an academic career at university and consequently, he opted for the Military Academy, which he entered as a Cadet Officer in that same year.

When the West African Economic Community (ECOWAS) decided to send a peace keeping force to stop the change in Liberia in August 1990, Captain Strasser, then a Lieutenant was included in the first contingent of the West African Peace Keeping Force (ECOMOG) that entered Monrovia. His Bravery quickly became apparent.

He returned from the tour of duty in Liberia in April, 1991 and when the rebel incursion into Sierra Leone started that same month he was reassigned for duty at the war front. He led a platoon that recaptured the international market in the important border town of Koindu in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone. He continued to serve at the war front until 1st May, 1991 when he was wounded by rocket fragments whilst defending Moa Barracks in the Eastern Province which the rebels wanted to capture at all cost.

Captain Strasser who has successfully gone through progressive qualification scheme test levels one and two, was promoted Captain in 1991 because of his bravery and performance both in ECOMOG and in the war against the rebels in Sierra Leone.

When circumstances compelled the armed forces of Sierra Leone to assume the reins of power, Captain Strasser once again bravely came into play.

He provided leadership at a critical time in the operation to overthrow the A.P.C. regime and subsequently became chairman of the N.P.R.C. and Head of State.

Captain V. E. M. Strasser is married to Gloria Strasser with a child.

His hobbies include reading, music, and football.

Sierra Leone

Outstanding contributions as at 13 October 1995

	US\$
Regular Budget	---
(1995 rate of assessment 0.01%)	
Prior years	164,705
Current year	109,278
Sub-total:	273,983
Peace-keeping Operations	
and International Tribunals	
Prior years	138,652
Current year	33,264 a/
Sub-total:	171,916
Grand Total:	445,899
Amount owed by the United Nations for	
troop-costs as at 30/9/95:	0

a/ Includes assessment for UNOMIL of \$47 for which the assessment letter was dispatched on 25 September 1995.

Subject: PTS PROCUREMENT

13 October 1995

There was no procurement nor purchase orders from
Sierra Leone.

16 October 1995

Recruitment Update
SIERRA LEONE

1. Total staff in the UN Secretariat:
There are 39 staff members on board of whom 12 are women.
2. Geographical Representation:
Desirable range: 2-14
Midpoint: 6.09
Staff on board: 12(2)
- 3.A. Geographical staff on board at the D-2 level and above: 1
D-2 Kabia, Abdul - DPA (SPA to D-2)
- B. Geographical staff on board at the D-1 & P-5 levels:

<u>D-1:</u> 2 Rowe, Sylvester - DPI Elliott, J. - ESCAP	<u>P-5:</u> 3 Cummings-Palmer, F. - ECA Fowler, D.A. - DHA Findlay, Joseph - UNOV
---	--
4. Staff at the D-2 level & above not included in geographical staff on board: 0
5. Language staff: 0
6. Appointments of less than 12 months (100 series): 1
7. Candidates recruited during the last 24 months: 0
8. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:
No examinations have been held in Sierra Leone
9. Staff reaching retirement:

	<u>Statutory Retirement Date</u>
<u>1995:</u> 2(D-2 Kabia, A.)	30/6/95
(P-5 Findlay, J. - DPI)	31/8/95
10. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 10(3)

Note: 1. Figure in parentheses represents women.
2. Names highlighted = women

TALKING POINTS

FOR

**Opening of Donors' Meeting on
Sierra Leone Elections**

Friday, 10 February, 1995

11.00 a.m.

OK By: CG

The Donor meeting (SIERRA LEONE) has now been rescheduled for Friday 10 February at 11.00. Should this set of talking points be given to the SG for this meeting or should a new one be requested.

Marianne

9 February 1995

This set

Marianne,

Fayza informs that the talking points and briefing note for the Sierra Leone meeting remain the same.

Therefore, you should give SG what you have.

Clare
9 February

Talking Points

SERRA LEONE

From: OLIVIA

OK By:

~~ANASTASIA KHAN~~

Appt. Date:

6 Feb.

Pls. return to: Marianne de
Lapérouse or Olivia Ellis

3-5012

Talking Points for the Secretary-General

Donors Meeting to Support the Electoral Process in Sierra Leone (6 February 1995)

1. Political Context: Sierra Leone is at a critical juncture in its political history; the last freely contested general elections were in 1967.

Points to make:

- Assuming power in 1992, the National Provincial Ruling Council under the leadership of Captain Strasser embarked on efforts to restore multi-party rule to the country.
 - In 1993, the Government provided a detailed transition programme to return Sierra Leone to democratic constitutional rule.
 - An Interim National Electoral Commission was subsequently established. The Commission is an independent body tasked with conducting and supervising "free and fair" elections while promoting democratic participation and tolerance among the electorate. The Chairman of the Electoral Commission is former USG James Jonah.
2. Request for electoral assistance: Within this context, the Government of Sierra Leone has requested UN assistance in organizing multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for December 1995.

Points to make:

- In a letter of 25 August 1994, the Secretary-General informed the Head of State, Captain Strasser, that the United Nations, through the Electoral Assistance Division/DPKO will be pleased to provide such assistance.
 - The Secretary-General further stated that the UN will work closely with UNDP in Freetown in this process, including the conduct of a needs assessment, assisting the Interim National Electoral Commission in coordinating international observers during the elections, and in strengthening national observer groups.
3. Donors meeting: The Government also requested the United Nations to assist in convening a donors meeting following the needs assessment mission in order to

raise international assistance required to ensure a credible electoral process.

Points to make:

- Sierra Leone is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC); over the last two years it has been ranked near the bottom of UNDP's Human Development Index. The Government is not able to finance the elections solely from its own resources.
- The Interim National Electoral Commission's ability to organize and administer the elections will depend largely on the availability of external funds and, therefore, on the foresight and generosity of the international community.
- The present Government has demonstrated its commitment to democratic reform. The donors meeting offers the international community an opportunity to institutionalize the electoral process in Sierra Leone and, thereby, establish the foundations for an enduring democratic system for the long term.

4. UN Electoral Assistance to Sierra Leone:

Points to make:

- The UN Electoral Assistance Division recently (22 Nov - 2 Dec '94) conducted a needs assessment mission, in close collaboration with the National Electoral Commission, to identify the technical and organizational requirements for administering the electoral process. Based on the draft electoral budget, the mission identified a programme of assistance and timetable for consideration at the donors meeting.
- The UN has contracted an electoral assistance specialist to provide ongoing advisory assistance to the Interim National Electoral Commission throughout the election period. The consultant made an initial trip in June '94, followed by another in Nov/Dec '94; he will travel to Sierra Leone in February and every 2-3 months thereafter.
- A UN Volunteer with electoral experience has been sent to Sierra Leone and will assist the National Electoral Commission in its daily work on a continuous basis into the post-election period.

- Funds (\$40,000) drawn from the UN Trust Fund for Electoral Observation were provided to the National Electoral Commission in assisting it at its initial stages of operation.
- The Electoral Assistance Division is in continuous contact with Mr. Jonah who is the Chairman of the National Electoral Commission.
- The UN intends to assist the Electoral Commission in coordinating international observers during the elections and in strengthening national observer groups.

FINAL
Doubled

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

**TALKING POINTS FOR DONORS' MEETING ON SIERRA LEONE
ELECTIONS**

New York, 10 February 1995

* This meeting has been called to discuss the response of the international community to the request of the Government of Sierra Leone for support and assistance in the democratization of their country.

* Sierra Leone is among the poorest developing countries in the world. Freely contested elections were last held in Sierra Leone in 1967. Today Sierra Leone is at a critical juncture in its history. The support of the international community could be crucial.

* Following the request which the Head of State of Sierra Leone, Captain Strasser, made to me last year for assistance in organizing multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for December 1995, I offered the services

of the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations, who are working closely with the United Nations Development Programme.

* The United Nations has provided the services of a consultant to provide ongoing advice to the National Electoral Commission, assistance from the Trust Fund for Electoral Observation for the purchase of essential office equipment, and the services of a volunteer as election adviser. But much more needs to be done.

* The United Nations intends to assist the Electoral Commission in coordinating international observers during the elections and in strengthening national observer groups.

* At the end of last year, a needs assessment mission was conducted by the Electoral Assistance Division of the United Nations Secretariat, in close collaboration with the National Electoral Commission. A programme of assistance,

and a timetable, have been drawn up for your consideration.

* This meeting therefore provides an opportunity for the international community to lend its support to the institutionalization of the electoral process in Sierra Leone.

I urge you to do so.

* Democracy is both essential to peace and democracy, and a fundamental human right. Although the focus today is on the forthcoming elections, I invite you to see democratization as part of a long-term process in Sierra Leone, leading to enduring stability and development in the country.

TALKING POINTS

FOR

**H.E. Dr. Abass Chernor Bundu, Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation of SIERRA LEONE**

Thursday, 6 October, 1994

3.05 p.m.

OK By: CG

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MEETING WITH H.E. DR. ABASS CHERNOR BUNDU,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE.

1. Profile of Foreign Minister: During Dr. ABBAS BUNDU's four year tenure as Executive Secretary of ECOWAS (1989-93), the peace plan for Liberia (which established ECOMOG) was prepared in 1990.

2. Internal political situation:

The Liberian Civil War spilled over into Sierra Leone in March 1991. Widespread loss of life and destruction of property has resulted in half a million displaced Sierra Leoneans and another 370,000 have fled to Guinea and Liberia.

In April 1992, the National Provisional Revolutionary Council (NPRC), led by Captain Valentine Strasser and other young army officers, came to power promising to restore democracy and end the rebellion led by Foday Sankoh and his Revolutionary United Front (RUF) launched in 1989 against then President Momoh. The rebels were believed to have been abetted by Liberian NPFL leader Charles Taylor in an attempt to force Sierra Leone's withdrawal from ECOMOG, to which it had dispatched 500 troops in August 1990. Sierra Leone still remains a troop contributor to ECOMOG, although in a scaled-down form.

In a recent interview, Foreign Minister Bundu described the continuing rebel war as a "civil war", (a radical departure from the hitherto official view that it was inspired and maintained by Charles Taylor's NPFL). Diplomats believe renegade troops, rather than rebels, are responsible for killing civilians and looting property. A number of officers are being court-martialled for collaborating with the rebels, banditry and atrocities.

Points to make:

- Inquire about the cause of the rebellion and whether the UN can help in a peaceful settlement of the dispute;
- Ask the minister to elaborate on the links that may exist between the situation in Liberia and the current troubles in Sierra Leone;
- X • Ask whether restoring peace in Liberia would have any positive impact on the situation in Sierra Leone. X?

3. Requests for electoral assistance: Sierra Leone has requested UN assistance in efforts to return Sierra Leone to multi-party democracy. In a letter of 25 August 1994, the Secretary-General informed Captain Strasser that through the Electoral Assistance Division, the UN will provide such assistance by working closely with UNDP in Freetown to organize and prepare a needs assessment for a donors conference.

Points to make:

- Recall the Secretary-General's positive response to that request and say that a needs assessment mission will be sent to Sierra Leone as soon as the Electoral Law is approved;
- Point out that earlier this year (6 to 16 June), the UN sent an electoral assistance consultant to Sierra Leone who cannot provide any further assistance until the Electoral Law is approved;
- note that a UN volunteer will soon be sent to Sierra Leone in this connection (the original candidate selected for this task was diverted to Mozambique);

- refer to the funds (\$40,000) sent in July 1994 from the UN Trust Fund for Electoral Observation to the National Election Commission of Sierra Leone for purchase of electoral equipment;
- indicate that the Electoral Assistance Division is in continuous contact with former USG Jonah who is the Commissioner for Elections.

4. In response to GA resolution 48/196 "International assistance to Sierra Leone", the UN has taken a number of actions.

Points to make:

- UNDP programmes have assisted some 25,000 farmers since 1993; WFP provides assistance through a regional emergency operation; UNICEF and DHA have provided reconstruction and teaching materials for schools; FAO agricultural assistance amounted to \$310,000 for 1994;
- Convey disappointment that the Quick Action Programme, launched by Sierra Leone in collaboration with UN Agencies in June 1993 to solicit assistance, has yielded only limited quantities of food and shelter.

Lesley M. Wilkinson
Africa II Division/DPA
5 October 1994

XV.

Sierra Leone

Outstanding contributions as of 5 October 1994

	<u>\$</u>
<u>Regular budget:</u>	280,582
(Scale of assessment 0.01%)	
<u>Peace-keeping budget:</u>	134,620
<u>Amount owed to Sierra Leone for troop costs:</u>	0

5 October 1994

Recruitment Update
SIERRA LEONE

1. Total staff in the UN Secretariat:
There are 38 staff members on board of whom 12 are women.
2. Geographical Representation:
Desirable range: 2-14
Midpoint: 6.13
Staff on board: 13(3)
- 3.A. Geographical staff on board at the D-2 level and above: 1
D-2 Kabia, Abdul - DPA (SPA to D-2)
- B. Geographical staff on board at the D-1 & P-5 levels:

<u>D-1:</u> 1	<u>P-5:</u> 3
Rowe, Sylvester - DPI	Cummings-Palmer, F. - ECA
	Elliott, J. - ESCAP
	Findlay, Joseph - UNOV
4. Staff at the D-2 level & above not included in geographical staff on board: 0
5. Language staff: 0
6. Appointments of less than 12 months (100 series): 2(1)
7. Candidates recruited during the last 24 months: 0
8. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:
No examinations have been held in Sierra Leone
9. Staff reaching retirement:
1994: 0
10. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 10(3)

Note: 1. Figure in parentheses represents women.
2. Names highlighted = women

FOR CLEARANCE

TO: Mr. Gharekhan *LS-10*

DATE: 4 Oct. 94

SUBJECT: Briefing notes for the Secretary-General during the General Assembly

Please find attached Briefing Notes
from DPA for the Secretary-General's
meetings on Thursday, 6 October with:

Foreign Minister of SIERRA LEONE

PLEASE RETURN TO ANN BONFANTI, RM. 3853
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

TALKING POINTS

Subject: Secretary-General's meeting with the Acting Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone

The SecGen may wish to:

- inform the Minister that he had been following developments in Sierra Leone and that he had recently sent a letter to Chairman Strasser regarding the departure of an inter-agency fact-finding mission to Sierra Leone on 4 October 1993;

- note that the mission will look into relief and rehabilitation, post-conflict peace-building, and the requirements of free and fair elections with a view to determine how the UN system could support the efforts of the Government;

- mention that he had been following the progress of the war in the eastern provinces and note that Government forces have been making progress by the recent capture of important cities under rebel-control;

- state that he was aware of the remaining difficulties such as the mining of roads and forests which would hamper the rehabilitation process, and express the hope that the UN would assist the demining efforts of the Government as it was doing in northern Somalia and Mozambique;

- note that the inter-agency mission will help define the assistance that the UN system could provide for rehabilitation in the areas of health, water and sanitation, agriculture, education and infrastructure, among others, and will identify measures by which the rehabilitation programme might contribute to building peace;

- observe that in light of his discussions with Chairman Strasser, he hopes that Sierra Leone would continue to give serious consideration to and achieve progress towards civilian rule; and note that in view of the interest of the international community in the transition to civilian rule, the inter-agency mission will comprise an expert who will help review the Government's plan for elections and identify needs for UN assistance in that area.

JOcJ

James O.C. Jonah
21 September 1993

**CURRICULUM VITAE OF LIEUTENANT KAREFA KARGBO,
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

DATE OF BIRTH: 22nd August 1967

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kenema, Sierra Leone

EDUCATION:

Our Lady of Good Council, Leeds, England
RC Model Primary School, Bo
Fourah Bay College School (Primary)
Mount Aureol

1978-86 Prince of Wales Secondary School, Kingtom
1984- GEC 'O' Levels - Division One
1986- GEC 'A' Levels - Two Subjects
Was a School Prefect

1986-88 Fourah Bay College,
University of Sierra Leone
Intermediate Year Faculty of Engineering

WORK EXPERIENCE:

October 1988 Enlisted as an Officer Cadet, Republic
of Sierra Leone Military Forces
Trained at the Benguema Training Centre

March 1990 Passed Out as the Best Officer Cadet
Winning the Baton of Honour
Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant
Posted to Benguema Training Centre
Platoon Commander Training Wing
Involved in the Training of Recruits,
Senior NCO Cadres and Other Cadets
Also involved in the British & American
Training Programmes
Was also Mess Treasurer

1991 Was made 2nd in Command, Special Task
Force based at Juba. Was sent to various
Trouble Spots on both Tactical Operations
and Matters of Military Discipline.

1992 Was Reposted to Benguema Training Centre
as Company Commander involved in Training
War- time Recruits

April 1992 Public Relations Officers, National
Provisional Ruling Council.

August 1992 Secretary - General, National
Provisional Ruling Council

July 1993 Acting Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs

MARITAL STATUS: Single (No Children)

HOBBIES: Playing Soccer, Lawn Tennis and Other
Sports, Listening to Music, Reading.

Talking Points for the Secretary-General

SIERRA LEONE

Addendum on Interim/Integrated Offices

1. I hope that your Government will support the proposal for United Nations Integrated Offices which I have put to the General Assembly. This is a modest measure to improve the coordination of United Nations activities in certain countries, especially those which are newly independent or emerging from along conflict. Basically, it extends to all United Nations activities in the field the well tried arrangements for the coordination of operational activities for development.
2. My concept has been misrepresented by some Member States as an infringement of their sovereignty. This is nonsense. An Integrated Office will be established only when the Government agrees; and all the activities coordinated by it will take place with the consent of the Government concerned and in accordance with a mandate from one of the intergovernmental bodies.
3. In short, this is a simple managerial measure to improve coordination and save costs.

29 September 1993

SIERRA LEONE
Talking points

1. Total staff in the UN at the USG, ASG and D-2 levels
None

2. Total staff in the UN Secretariat

There are 39 staff members on board in the UN Secretariat, of whom 14 are women.

(a) 16 are at the Professional level. Of those, 13 are against posts subject to geographical distribution, of whom 3 are women. The remaining professionals are against language and other posts.

(b) 23 are in the General Service and related categories.

3. Posts subject to geographical distribution

- Sierra Leone has a desirable range of 2-14 (midpoint 6.13).
- With 13 staff members on board, of whom 3 are women, Sierra Leone is above midpoint.

4.A. Senior posts subject to geographical distribution
None

4.B. Senior posts not subject to geographical distribution
None

5. Special cases
None

6. A recruitment profile is attached, for information.

Recruitment Update
SIERRA LEONE

1. Geographical Representation:
Desirable range: 2-14
Midpoint: 6.13
Staff on board: 13(3)
- 2.A. Geographical staff on board at the D-2 level and above:
USG Jonah, James - DPA
- B. Geographical staff on board at the D-1 & P-5 levels:
D-1: 2 P-5: 3 (see annex)
3. Staff at the D-2 level and above not included in geographical staff on board:
None
4. Language staff: 0
5. Appointments of less than 12 months (100 series): 3(2)
6. Candidates recruited during the last 24 months: 0
7. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:
No examinations have been held in Sierra Leone
8. Staff reaching retirement:
1993: 0
9. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 11(3)

Note: 1. Figure in parentheses represents women.
2. Names highlighted = women

Annex

Sierra Leone

D-1: 2

D-1	Kabia, Abdul	- DPA
D-1	Rowe, Sylvester	- DPI

P-5: 3

P-5	Cummings-Palmer, F.	- ECA
P-5	Elliott, J.	- ESCAP
P-5	Findlay, Joseph	- UNOV

TALKING POINTS

SIERRA LEONE

The Secretary-General may wish to:

- inquire about the health of Captain Valentine Strasser. (Having been severely wounded in military hostilities prior to the coup d'etat, Captain Strasser has been receiving medical attention in the United States for over a month. He is still recuperating but has made the effort to travel from Washington D.C. to the United Nations to deliver his speech to the General Assembly);
- express understanding for the deep feelings expressed by Captain Strasser in his speech regarding military incursions into Sierra Leone territory and the difficulties this has caused the civilian population;
- inquire what the United Nations might do to help bring the conflict to an end -- e.g. what steps might be required to ensure the establishment of the buffer zone called for in the Yamoussoukro Accords;
- discuss how Captain Strasser might help to obtain the cooperation of ULIMO in the search for a settlement of the Liberian problem. (President Soglo has written to the Secretary-General regarding his efforts to bring together representatives of ULIMO with those of Charles Taylor under the auspices of the ECOWAS peace process);
- recall his meeting with Captain Strasser in Dakar (during the OAU Summit) when they discussed the return to civilian rule and multi-partyism in Sierra Leone;
- seek Captain Strasser's views on the economic situation in his country, and inquire about the assistance provided by the UN agencies in Sierra Leone, particularly in tackling problems of refugees and displaced persons.

SIERRA LEONE

Profile of Captain Valentine Strasser, Head of State of Sierra Leone

Captain Valentine Esegragbo Melvine Strasser, 27 years old, Head of State of Sierra Leone and Chairman of the Sierra Leone National Provisional Council (NPRC) came to power on 29 April 1992, in a coup d'etat which ousted President Momoh.

One of his stated goals is to relaunch the democratic process in Sierra Leone by fighting corruption, indiscipline, mismanagement, tribalism and injustice.

Captain Strasser is from the small village of Lumpur near Freetown. He was part of a group of junior military officers deployed in the southern province bordering Liberia.

He was educated in Sierra Leone and obtained officer training at Gbenguena Military School.

SIERRA LEONE

BACKGROUND BRIEF FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Subject: Meeting with the Head of State of the Republic of Sierra Leone,
Captain Valentine Strasser, on 23 September 1992

1. The government of President Joseph Saidu Momoh was overthrown in April 1992 by middle rank military officers led by Captain Valentine Strasser, who is now the Head of State of Sierra Leone and Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC).
2. Prior to the coup d'etat, Sierra Leone was beset by severe economic, political and military problems, including a costly war of containment against incursions by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front. Charles Taylor was also reported to have armed small groups of dissident Sierra Leoneans to join the rebel incursion. He has accused the Sierra Leone Government of harbouring his adversaries and allowing them to use Sierra Leone as a base for cross border operations.
3. The NPRC has stressed its commitment to repulse the incursion and continue its participation in the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) peace-keeping operation in Liberia. The government has also pledged to return the country to multiparty democracy within the shortest possible time. It has taken steps to reconstitute the electoral commission and has called on the international community to assist them in developing a credible electoral process.
4. The civil conflict in Liberia has forced thousands of Liberians to flee their country and seek refuge in Sierra Leone. The influx of Liberian refugees has stretched the limited resources of the government of Sierra Leone which is saddled with a large population of displaced persons caused by the rebel incursion.

JOCJ.

James O.C. Jonah
22 September 1992

18 September 1992

SIERRA LEONE

Update on contribution to the UN Budget

As of 17 September 1992

Sierra Leone has not paid its contributions to the regular budget as of September 1992.

The outstanding amounts are as follows:

Regular budget:	\$249,293
Peace-keeping:	\$78,989
Total:	\$328,282

Recruitment Update
SIERRA LEONE

1. Geographical Representation: -
Desirable range: 2-14
Midpoint: 6.32
2. Geographical staff on board (as of 30 June 1992): 15(4)
Senior level and above:
USG Jonah, James DPA
D-1 Kabia, Abdul DPA
D-1 Rowe, Sylvester DPI
P-5s 5(1)
3. Language staff: 0
4. Contracts of less than 12 months (100 series): 2
5. Candidates recruited during last 12 months: 0
6. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:
No examinations have been held in Sierra Leone
7. Staff reaching retirement:
1992: 0
1993: 2 (P-5 Bassi, Paul - ECA 30/6/93)
(P-5 Kabbah, Patricia - DPA - 31/3/93)
8. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 14(3)

Note: 1. Figure in parentheses represents women.
2. Names highlighted = women