



# General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/36/317/Add.1  
24 September 1981  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-sixth session  
Agenda item 29

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### Addendum

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 10 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/117 concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). For purposes of this addendum, paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 and 19 are of particular relevance. They read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"9. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for newly independent African States and the front-line States, to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid régime in South Africa;

...

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;

...

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and in this connexion draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

...

"16. Requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to generate publicity and intensify the dissemination of information on social and economic development matters concerning Africa;

...

"18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

/...

"19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system."

2. With regard to paragraphs 9 and 11 of the resolution, concerning special assistance to various African countries, reports relating to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe will be submitted separately to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. These reports will contain detailed information on the response of the international community to the special programmes of assistance to these countries.

## II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

3. The Chairman of OAU, His Excellency Mr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, visited United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 1980. President Stevens met with the Secretary-General and discussed matters of mutual interest to the two organizations, and later addressed the General Assembly.

4. In his address President Stevens reviewed the main social, economic and political problems of the African continent. These included the African refugee problem, the difficulties encountered by drought-stricken African countries, the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic and social development of Africa, and the unresolved problems of Namibia and apartheid. He also described the initiatives taken by OAU towards a peaceful solution of the situation in Chad, in Western Sahara, as well as in the Horn of Africa.

5. Mr. Edem Kodjo, the Secretary-General of OAU, also visited United Nations Headquarters on 29 September 1980 and met with the Secretary-General. They discussed matters of mutual concern as well as proposals for enhancing co-operation between the two organizations.

6. In June 1981, the Secretary-General addressed the eighteenth OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Nairobi. During his visit, the Secretary-General had talks with the current Chairman of OAU, His Excellency Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, President of Kenya, as well as with many other heads of African States and Governments.

7. In his address to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Secretary-General noted with satisfaction the increased co-operation with OAU and prospects for a further strengthening of the bonds between OAU and the United Nations. He expressed concern over the unresolved problems of Namibia and the continued policy of apartheid in South Africa.

8. Recalling the series of initiatives which had been taken to break the impasse on the question of Namibia, the Secretary-General restated his view that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 must remain the basis for the attainment of Namibia's independence.

9. Referring to the International Conference on African Refugees, held at Geneva in April 1981, the Secretary-General said that it had succeeded in focusing attention on the problem, and had resulted in generous pledges of assistance. Contributions totalling \$560 million had been pledged.

10. As in previous years, co-operation between the two organizations on day-to-day matters was greatly facilitated by the work of the executive offices of OAU in New York and Geneva. The two executive secretaries have ready access to the various departments of the United Nations system and this arrangement continues to facilitate consultations on matters of common concern.

### III. CO-OPERATION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### A. Division of Human Rights

11. The Division has kept OAU informed on a regular basis of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. The OAU assists the Group in its activities, particularly with regard to publicity for its work, contacts with the liberation movements <sup>a/</sup> and the provision of relevant information on developments concerning the situation in southern Africa.

12. The OAU participated as an observer in the Seminar on Effective Measures to Prevent Transnational Corporations and Other Established Interests from Collaborating with the Régime of South Africa. The seminar was organized by the Commission on Human Rights in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid in Geneva from 29 June to 3 July 1981.

#### B. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

13. The Special Committee against Apartheid has continued to maintain close co-operation with OAU which has observer status on the Committee. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers as well as the eighteenth ordinary session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, which are represented in the Special Committee as observers, were invited for consultations during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

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<sup>a/</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the liberation movements mentioned in this report are those recognized by OAU.

14. The Special Committee co-operated closely with OAU in organizing the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa which took place in Paris in May 1981. It also invited OAU to a number of seminars, solemn observances and other events.

15. Also, during the period under review, the Centre against Apartheid continued to make available its publications and audio-visual material to the OAU Secretariat. It provided the OAU Library with its 1980 list of publications and other publicity material, together with copies of publications and samples of audio-visual material issued in 1980.

C. Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

16. The Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia, continued to maintain a close working relationship with OAU during the period under review.

17. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980, in which it reiterated its call to the pertinent United Nations organizations and agencies to intensify their programmes of assistance to the colonial peoples concerned and their national liberation movements, as well as to the refugees from colonial Territories.

18. As in previous years, representatives of OAU participated actively in the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and also in specific aspects of the work of the Special Committee, particularly with regard to the latter's consideration of an item relating to the extension of assistance to colonial countries and peoples.

19. The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has continued its close co-operation and contacts with the General Secretariat of OAU and its Liberation Committee.

20. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia has actively participated in the work of the OAU/BPEAR b/ Co-ordination Committee and was elected as rapporteur last year. At the 11th Ordinary Session of BPEAR, held in March 1980, the Office was also elected to serve as Vice-President for the current year. The Commissioner for Namibia, as the Chief Executive of the United Nations Council for Namibia, has collaborated with OAU in the implementation of the relevant projects.

21. In this connexion, it should be noted that OAU is a member of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. It is also represented on the Governing Body of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia, which is based in Luanda. Thus, OAU is fully involved in policy-making decisions in regard to the

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b/ Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees.

administration of these two very important educational projects for Namibians. the Institute for Namibia currently has an enrolment of over 360 students. The Vocational Training Centre in Angola made plans to receive a first intake of 100 students in July 1981.

22. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia, launched by the General Assembly in 1976, currently embraces 46 approved projects, and is mainly geared to training and research. Nearly \$10 million has so far been allocated for the implementation of these Nationhood Programme projects.

23. Last year OAU participated in two sectoral planning workshops sponsored by the Commissioner for Namibia at Maputo and Arusha respectively, for further development of the Nationhood Programme. Further, the Nationhood Programme Co-ordinator visited Addis Ababa last year to discuss with the competent authorities of OAU the training and placement opportunities in Africa for Namibians under the Nationhood Programme.

#### D. United Nations Children's Fund

24. The most important aspect of the co-operation between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and OAU relates to the support of children and mothers under the auspices of the liberation movements. UNICEF's humanitarian assistance to these refugees in the host countries of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania amounted to \$560,000 as at 31 December 1980.

25. With the accession to independence of Zimbabwe, UNICEF has co-operated with UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and the Government of Zimbabwe in the repatriation and resettlement of Zimbabwean returnees. The majority of returnees, who were members of the two Zimbabwean liberation movements, were provided with much needed basic services during the transitional resettlement stage. UNICEF co-operation is being channelled through a regular country programme of \$2 million which was approved by the Executive Board in May 1980. Under this programme, projects in health, education and other social services sectors, largely for the benefit of the returnees, began with surveys of the national health infrastructure, of pre-school activities and the nutritional situation in the country. A national women's conference was held, and a national teacher-training programme has just begun. For the extension of these activities, another \$10 million had also been "noted" to the Board, to be financed if and when special contributions become available from donors. In January 1981, a further commitment of \$1 million was approved from general resources at a special session of the Executive Board in order to extend and intensify our assistance.

26. UNICEF's co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in providing assistance to Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia has been particularly close during this period. Of the \$560,000 worth of humanitarian assistance provided to mother and children under the auspices of the liberation movements, in 1980, \$363,000 of this aid went to Namibian refugees in Angola for basic health care, food supplements, blankets and basic household equipment.

27. UNICEF will continue its support of rehabilitation efforts in Chad with emphasis on aiding about 100,000 refugees who had temporarily fled the country early last year as a result of civil strife. In January 1981, the Special Executive Board Meeting approved a commitment of \$2,831,000 from general resources, in addition to a "noting" of \$1,500,000 to cover rehabilitation activities in Chad from 1981 to 1983.

28. UNICEF continues its collaboration with the concerned Governments, UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in meeting the needs of refugees in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Uganda) for which additional funds amounting to \$5,650,000 from general resources were committed. An additional sum of \$19,830,000 was "noted" at the same meeting.

#### E. United Nations Development Programme

29. UNDP has made plans to organize, in co-operation with OAU, meetings with SWAPO, ANC and PAC before the end of 1981 to determine how best to use available resources to assist development efforts of these movements and to help meet their urgent humanitarian needs through 1986.

30. The over-all resource picture for the period 1977-1981 is as follows:

	<u>1977-1981 IPF</u>	<u>Commitments on IPF as at 31 Dec. 1980</u>
National Liberation Movements	\$20,500,000	\$15,966,000
Namibia	\$7,750,000	\$5,084,000

#### United Nations Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Resources (contributions and interest)	\$4,458,101
Committed	\$3,525,666
Uncommitted	\$982,435

31. For 1981, the last year of the second programming cycle, the resources available for further commitments amount to \$5,516,435. This amount is made up of \$4,534,000 under the IPF for National Liberation Movements (NLMs) and \$982,435 uncommitted funds from the United Nations Trust Fund. In addition, \$2,660,000 is available for further commitment under the Namibia IPF. The uncommitted funds should be considered in conjunction with the Governing Council decision which provides an illustrative IPF of \$15 million for the period 1982-1986 for the National Liberation Movements and an IPF of \$7.75 million for Namibia for the same period.

F. World Food Programme

32. The World Food Programme (WFP) has undertaken a number of projects aimed at providing food aid to national liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa.

33. By the end of June 1981, the aid commitment of WFP to Zimbabwean beneficiaries in Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia amounted to approximately \$39 million, while assistance to Namibians in Angola and Zambia totalled \$5 million. An additional assistance of \$1 million was provided to South African refugees in Angola.

34. WFP also provided assistance to the front-line States in southern Africa whose economies have been seriously affected by the liberation struggle. By the end of 1980, WFP had committed \$220 million of food aid to Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

G. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

35. The past year has seen a further strengthening of the already close co-operation between OAU and UNHCR. The High Commissioner attended the seventeenth OAU Summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in July 1980. Similarly, OAU was represented as an observer at the thirty-first session of UNHCR's Executive Committee, held at Geneva in October 1980.

36. The High Commissioner's Office participated in the mission of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees which, during the period from August to October 1980, visited 16 African countries to examine in greater detail some of the recommendations of the Arusha Conference. In the same field, the OAU/UNHCR working group on the Arusha follow-up held its second session in December 1980 at UNHCR headquarters (the first session was held at the OAU Headquarters in Addis Ababa in May 1980).

37. In the context of the preparations for the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA), (General Assembly resolution 35/42 of 25 November 1980), a Policy Committee - composed of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions of the United Nations, the OAU Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees - met regularly to guide the work of the Conference secretariat, which was provided by UNHCR. Throughout the period, close regular contacts were also maintained between UNHCR's Regional Liaison Office in Addis Ababa and the OAU Headquarters, including the Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees.

38. The follow-up to the Arusha recommendations was considered by the Conference as "being the primary responsibility of OAU working in close co-operation with UNHCR, in accordance with the provision of the agreement of co-operation required between the two organizations":



(a) As mentioned above, the OAU/UNHCR working group, set up to co-ordinate efforts on the implementation of the Arusha Conference, held its second session at Geneva last December;

(b) To provide the necessary resources for follow-up activities - such as surveys, hiring consultant services, missions of refugee officials, workshops and seminars - UNHCR has so far allocated \$1.1 million.

39. The 1981 estimates of the UNHCR General and Special Programmes, at present, amount to some \$170 million, nearly 25 per cent higher than the 1980 figure. The programme of humanitarian assistance to returnees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe - valued at \$110 million - is in addition to these figures.

40. Following the events in Chad, large numbers of refugees from that country arrived in the United Republic of Cameroon, Nigeria and the Central African Republic. In the United Republic of Cameroon, UNHCR launched an emergency programme in May of last year, designed to assist 100,000 Chadian refugees. Approximately \$8 million was disbursed by UNHCR in 1980; a further amount of \$13.3 million has been allotted for programmes in 1981. UNHCR is also in contact with the authorities in Nigeria and the Central African Republic to assess the needs and requirements for assistance measures on behalf of Chadian refugees in those countries.

41. Within the framework of an over-all United Nations effort towards humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, UNHCR is prepared to implement a programme of voluntary repatriation and initial rehabilitation of those refugees wishing to return to Chad.

#### H. International Labour Organisation

42. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to co-operate closely with OAU in providing assistance to African National Liberation Movements recognized by OAU. This assistance took the form of participation in the organization of training courses for the southern African liberation movements. The assistance of the ILO to these liberation movements covered such fields as manpower needs, including vocational training, labour administration and legislation, workers' education and secretarial training.

43. A pilot project for the liberation movements of South Africa - the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) - is being implemented in the United Republic of Tanzania to train 60 South Africans, 30 from each movement, in industrial skills. A project for emergency assistance to SWAPO in the fields of technical and vocational training has been achieving satisfactory progress in meeting its immediate objectives; instructor training at the Turin Centre; railway training at the Warden Centre in Egypt, and basic training in a variety of fields in existing institutions of the Front-line States. A project for the establishment of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibian refugees in Angola is in its preliminary phase of operation.

44. In co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the ILO provided a consultant to advise on curricula, training standards and materials, as well as assisting in the launching of a pilot secretarial course for Namibians and the provision of equipment.
45. With financial support provided by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the ILO set up projects for training Namibians in labour administration. Provision has been made to train 30 to 40 administrators as soon as candidates are nominated.
46. The ILO organized an international tripartite meeting in Livingstone, Zambia, from 4 to 8 May 1981 with a view to assisting in the planning of a joint international programme of action against apartheid, in co-operation with OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.
47. Under ILO's regular programme, assistance has been provided to liberation movements in the following form: identification of projects, fellowships for training SWAPO, ANC and PAC members, Zulu translation of ILO publications, organization of a seminar on the elimination of discrimination in employment, occupation and trade union rights, and a consultancy mission to Zimbabwe on the examination of the labour legislations. ILO/SIDA assistance was provided to Namibia for the training of clerical and basic administrative staff.
48. In agreement with the OAU Liberation Committee, various technical co-operation activities have been undertaken in the field of international labour standards. These include two projects concerning changes in legislation required for the elimination of discrimination in matters of employment in Namibia.
49. A seminar on equality of rights of women workers of southern Africa was held in Arusha in 1980 with participants designated by the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia as well as representatives of various organizations, including OAU.

#### I. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

50. In close collaboration with OAU, the United Nations Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, FAO is continuing to supply emergency food assistance and production aids to the victims of racial discrimination.
51. With particular reference to Namibia, FAO was the first specialized agency to admit the United Nations Council for Namibia as a full member in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149. Nine projects are currently being implemented for a total of \$4 million. In addition, a sum of \$951,000 has been made available for emergency food relief.
52. As regards the South Africa liberation movements (PAC and ANC), two agricultural projects of assistance to refugees, in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, are being implemented at a total cost of \$343,000.

J. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

53. UNIDO has continued to provide special assistance to liberation movements. A sum of \$100,000 was provided for the training of Namibian nationals in the field of industrial development.

54. As in previous years, representatives of national liberation movements were invited to participate in the Industrial Development Board.

55. In February 1981, UNIDO received the visit of a delegation of the OAU Committee of 19 to discuss possible assistance to front-line countries in the southern African region. As a result, a project for Regional Training-cum-Production for African Refugees is now under consideration.

K. International Telecommunication Union

56. Assistance continues to be given to SWAPO under a UNDP/ITU project in telecommunication training for Namibians at the Ndola Posts and Telecommunications Training School in Zambia. In association with UNESCO, another training project in broadcasting is being initiated in the same school under the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia.

L. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

57. In October 1980, a colloquium of experts on the prohibition of apartheid and racism and the achievement of self-determination in international law was organized by UNITAR. In organizing this colloquium in Geneva, in response to General Assembly resolution 33/99 of December 1978, UNITAR closely collaborated with OAU. The report of the colloquium was circulated at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly as a document of the Assembly and of the Security Council (A/35/677-S/14281).

58. In addition, the OAU Secretariat participated in a UNITAR colloquium on legal norms concerning apartheid and self-determination, held at Geneva from 20 to 24 October 1980.

M. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

59. UNESCO continues to give assistance to liberation movements through its programmes concerning the training of specialized cadres and respect for cultural identity. For 1981-1983, assistance projected under the regular programme amounts to \$369,400.

60. UNESCO continues to be the executing agency for several UNDP-financed projects on education for the national liberation movements of southern Africa. Moreover, it continues to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with consultative services in the preparation and implementation of educational activities for African refugees.

61. UNESCO hosted at its headquarters the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held from 11 to 13 September 1980, as well as the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa organized under United Nations auspices in co-operation with OAU, from 20 to 27 May 1981.

#### IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### A. Division of Human Rights

62. As in the past, OAU participated as an observer in the 1980-1981 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

##### B. Economic Commission for Africa

63. The close relationship between the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OAU continued during the year under review.

64. Pursuant to various resolutions and decisions adopted by both organizations respectively, working contacts and exchanges of information between their two secretariats were established on a regular basis. Documents, conference service facilities and other facilities are regularly made available to the secretariat of OAU.

65. The Information Departments of the two organizations are jointly publicizing the objectives of the International Year of the Disabled Persons. ECA's Information Service and the OAU Bureau of Refugees jointly disseminated information on the United Nations Conference on African Refugees, in accordance with an agreed publicity strategy.

66. The ECA Information Service contributed a great deal towards the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency. The staff of the Information Service actively participated in committee meetings that prepared the ground for the establishment of the news agency.

67. On the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, a joint ECA/OAU Contact Committee whose immediate task was to work out modalities to assist Member States to implement the Plan was established soon after the seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Freetown, and has already begun meetings.

68. In the field of social development, co-operation between the secretariats of ECA and OAU has become a regular practice. Under the joint auspices of ECA, OAU, and the Secretariat of the International Year of the Disabled Persons (IYDP), a regional seminar on the Year was held in Addis Ababa on 6 and 7 October 1980. The Seminar was organized in accordance with the provisions of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 396 (XV) concerning activities to be conducted for and on behalf of disabled persons in observance of the Year, and in conformity with OAU resolutions CM/res. 594 (XXX) and CM/res. 724 (XXXIII).

69. ECA participates in the periodical meetings of the OAU/Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR) and is continuing its participation in all the sessions of the OAU/BPEAR bodies in regard to placement and education of African refugees.

### C. Department of Conference Services

70. During the past year, the Department of Conference Services at Headquarters regularly provided interpretation services and conference rooms to meetings of the Group of African States. These meetings were co-ordinated and requested by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organisation of African Unity in New York. In 1980, there were 98 such meetings, of which 94 received interpretation services.

71. Moreover, both the Distribution Section of this Department at Headquarters and that of the United Nations Office at Geneva have placed OAU, Addis Ababa, on their mailing lists. Thus, all documentation issued by the United Nations in New York and Geneva, including press releases, the calendar and programme of conferences and other material, were regularly made available to OAU.

72. Finally, a regular and a close co-operation continued to exist between ECA Conference Services and OAU Conference Services in the areas of co-ordination and assignment of ECA staff to various OAU conferences and meetings held in Addis Ababa. To that end, frequent consultative meetings were held with the OAU Secretariat to determine needs and priorities. In 1980, the assistance included the provisions of technical staff, conference assistance and a senior conference officer, who jointly with OAU staff serviced the meetings. ECA also made available conference rooms, offices, interpretation equipment and reproduction facilities, whenever possible.

73. ECA Conference Services was involved in the following events during 1980: thirty-fourth OAU Council of Ministers, February 1980; Meeting of the OAU Ministers of Trade, March 1980; Conference on an African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, March 1980; Meeting of OAU Legal and Financial Experts on the Creation of an OAU Defence Force, May 1980; Meeting of the OAU Ministers of Social Affairs, October 1980; Regional Seminar on the International Year for Disabled Persons, October 1980.

74. In February 1981, this co-operation continued with the thirty-fifth Council of Ministers and, in March 1981, with the Meeting of OAU Ministers of Trade.

75. The United Nations Office at Geneva provided conference servicing staff for the United Nations OAU co-operation meeting at Nairobi, which took place from 5 to 7 June 1980, with all costs borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. The same arrangements applied for the Geneva meeting in April 1981.

76. Finally, the Department of Conference Services developed, together with UNITAR, the basic elements of a training programme for African conference offices, the implementation of which awaits financing.

#### D. Office of Personnel Services

77. A staff member of the OAU Secretariat visited the Office of Personnel Services (OPS) in March 1981 for several weeks to study and observe at first hand the classification system being used by the United Nations to determine whether it would be useful to apply it to the staff of the OAU Secretariat.

78. In addition, arrangements have been made for staff of the OAU Secretariat to participate in the language courses given by the United Nations in Addis Ababa on the same basis as members of the delegations of Member States represented there.

#### E. World Food Council

79. The World Food Council has kept OAU regularly informed of its major projects and programmes concerning the African continent. For instance, WFC has appraised OAU regarding the Food Sector Strategy programme which it has been developing to assist African countries in increasing their food production through coherent integrated food planning. OAU was also represented by one of its Assistant Secretaries-General at a meeting on Food Sector Strategy for Africa, which was held at The Hague in November 1980.

#### F. World Food Programme

80. Co-operation between WFP and OAU member States was further strengthened during the past year.

81. In his annual report to the eleventh session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes which was held in May 1981, the Executive Director of WFP drew attention to the fact that one of the most notable features of WFP activities in 1980 has been an increase in the number of projects in Africa, where the Programme has tried to accelerate project identification and planning to help the low-income countries in that region cope with their increasing food deficits.

82. Between 1 December 1980 and 30 June 1981, WFP committed a total of \$210.2 million of assistance for African countries: \$156.9 million for development projects and \$53.3 million for emergency operations.

83. The attention of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes was also drawn to a number of resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session to provide increased and continuing assistance to as many as 24 countries in Africa presently undergoing economic hardship. For those countries, WFP committed \$153 million of assistance, \$115.4 million for development projects, and \$37.6 million for emergency operations during the period from 1 December 1980 to 30 June 1981.

#### G. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

84. During the period under review, UNCTAD has been rendering assistance to, and co-operating with, OAU and ECA in the implementation of a number of UNDP-financed subregional, regional and interregional technical assistance projects in Africa. UNCTAD has taken the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into account in the formulation of its technical assistance proposals for the UNDP programming cycle 1982-1986. In its activities pursuant to the implementation of the Plan, UNCTAD has assisted and continues to assist all subregional economic groupings on Africa. UNCTAD's assistance to individual African countries and to the OAU Secretariat has also continued with respect to the preparatory meetings and country review meetings for the forthcoming Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

#### H. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

85. An integrated programme of action is being formulated to assist African countries in the design and implementation of industrial policies and programmes to attain the targets established in the Lagos Plan of Action (i.e., at least 1 per cent share of world industrial production by 1985 and 1.4 per cent by 1990). This programme will be submitted for approval in November 1981 to the biennial Conference of African Ministers of Industry which is co-sponsored by OAU, ECA and UNIDO, and will finally be presented for endorsement to the Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of OAU.

86. In this connexion, in March 1981, the Executive Director of UNIDO convened in Vienna a high-level expert working group at which representatives of OAU, ECA and UNIDO discussed the preparation of an outline for a joint programme to assist in the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

87. UNIDO has also been involved in special economic assistance programmes for African countries experiencing grave economic difficulties. UNIDO participated in the United Nations emergency mission on the reconstruction of Chad's economy, and in the Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Zimbabwe. A number of project proposals emanating from the mission and the Conference are now under consideration. In the context of co-operation among developing countries, UNIDO organized in March 1981 a solidarity meeting for co-operation in the industrial development of the Sudan. Preparations have been made for a similar meeting in Upper Volta in September 1981, in which the participation of OAU has been requested.

88. As to relations with OAU subsidiary organizations and other regional groupings, UNIDO is continuing its joint action with the OAU/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) Office in Lagos in the context of the co-operation agreement between the organizations in the development of industrial and technological manpower in Africa. UNIDO has also recently signed an agreement of co-operation with the Economic Community of West African States. Co-operation has also been discussed with the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) and with the African Railways Union (ARU) in the framework of the African Decade for

Transport and Telecommunications. An instrument of co-operation is being discussed with the latter organization, which would cover areas such as engineering industries, repair and maintenance of railway materials, spare parts production and training.

89. Assistance in the upgrading and production of small-scale low-cost grain storage silos in Africa has also been the subject of discussions with the International Co-ordinator of the OAU/STRC. Co-operation agreements are also under discussion with the African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO) and the Central African Development Bank (CASDB).

90. The services of a UNIDO staff member continue to be made available to OAU Headquarters to ensure permanent co-ordination between the two organizations, and to assist the OAU Secretariat in developing its industry, technology and energy programmes. The UNIDO staff member's duty is also to assist OAU in developing appropriate measures for co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action, as well as facilitating the exchange of information between the secretariats of the OAU and UNIDO.

91. UNIDO participated in the meeting on co-operation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system, which was convened at Geneva in April 1981. In this connexion, a detailed examination took place of proposals requiring UNIDO's support, participation or co-operation, contained in the OAU Operational Work Programme for the Period 1982-1986 prepared by the OAU Secretariat for the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

92. UNIDO also attended the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh ordinary sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers as well as the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Nairobi in June 1981. Similarly, OAU participated at the fifteenth session of the Industrial Development Board. The Secretary-General of OAU recently paid a visit to UNIDO to exchange views on ways and means of intensifying co-operation between UNIDO and OAU.

#### I. United Nations Development Programme

93. OAU is regularly represented at major UNDP meetings, such as Governing Council meetings and meetings of Resident Representatives in the Africa region. Contacts are frequent between the Secretary-General of OAU and the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa. Continuing liaison is assured through the UNDP liaison office with ECA and OAU in Addis Ababa.

94. The meeting of the OAU/UNDP Joint Committee as an instrument for planning future expanded co-operation has further enhanced UNDP's relations with OAU. A meeting of the Joint Committee took place in New York on 28 August 1980. Amongst the items discussed were amendments to the 1975 Co-operation Agreement, implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, OAU/UNDP Co-operation during the 1982-1986 programming cycle, implementation of the Nairobi recommendations for a programme of technical co-operation among African countries, and assistance to liberation movements recognized by OAU.



95. the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa also held several consultations with the OAU Secretary-General as well as with the ECA Executive Secretary on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

96. Technical co-operation between UNDP and OAU has consisted of UNDP support of certain OAU-sponsored activities in the social and economic fields and in the training of OAU staff. UNDP has allocated \$101,064 for the planning and execution of staff training programmes at the OAU Secretariat, and an additional sum of \$50,900 was made available by UNDP to meet the cost of a review of OAU's staff remuneration system.

97. Finally, two projects were recently approved as part of UNDP's continuous efforts for close co-operation with OAU. These are:

RAF/81/005 - Social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action,  
UNDP contribution: \$411,266; -

RAF/81/011 - Strengthening of the OAU/UNDP co-operation,  
UNDP contribution: \$47,500.

#### J. International Labour Organisation

98. The ILO has participated in OAU meetings such as the Council of Ministers, Labour Commission, and the Conference of the African Heads of State and Government. OAU has sent delegations to the ILO African Advisory Committee Meetings, Regional Conferences, and the annual International Labour Conference. In addition, OAU participates in various other meetings, particularly those of direct concern to Africa.

99. The ILO has assisted in the training of OAU staff. An internship for a senior official for three months was organized at ILO Headquarters with a view to enabling him to study the organization and functioning of the ILO Headquarters especially those units whose activities have a corresponding relevance to those of the Organization of African Unity. In addition, a technical assistance project for a salary review exercise has been initiated by the ILO at the request of OAU.

100. In line with the decisions of the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Freetown in July 1980, the Secretary-General of OAU, on behalf of the member States of this Organization, has approved a five-year programme prepared by the ILO Institute for Labour Studies in support of the social dimensions of the Lagos Plan of Action for "another development", the preparatory phase of which (1981) will be financed by UNDP.

#### K. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

101. The OAU Secretary-General visited Rome in November 1980. Prior to that, FAO had convened in September of the same year a donors' conference to inform the international community of the gravity of the food situation in 28 African

countries, at which pledges of supplementary assistance were obtained. In addition, the Director-General of FAO, in his addresses to various international meetings, made frequent reference to the food situation in Africa.

102. In African countries which accept refugees or in the countries to which the refugees return, FAO is involved in the fields of emergency food assistance (in conjunction with WFP), agricultural training, and the setting up of specific projects for the refugees.

103. In addition, FAO has granted Africa a clear priority in its Technical Co-operation Programme, as well as in its trust fund programme and in the activities of its Investment Centre. A number of important initiatives have also been taken in the framework of FAO's other programmes (food security assistance programme, programme for the prevention of food losses, fertilizer programme, programme for the improvement and development of seeds) to assist Africa.

104. A programme of about \$17.1 million - financed by FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme, UNDP and trust funds - was implemented in 1980 for Africa under the auspices of the Office for Special Relief Operations.

L. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

105. Growing co-operation was established between OAU and UNESCO in the following fields: personnel training, provision of consultative services and equipment. This assistance was funded under the regular programme and the United Nations Development Programme.

106. Thus, UNESCO continues to co-operate with the OAU Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale at Niamey (Niger) through research contracts and the provision of equipment.

107. UNESCO furnished technical assistance and financial support amounting to \$30,000 for the holding of a symposium on African culture organized by OAU at Libreville (Gabon) from 23 to 27 January 1981.

108. UNDP recently approved financing for a project aimed at making a high-level cultural consultant available to OAU. The consultant is currently being recruited.

109. The seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Freetown from 1 to 11 July 1980, adopted the statutes of the African Cultural Fund and requested UNESCO to co-operate with OAU in the establishment of this Fund. The Director of the OAU Educational and Cultural Division took part in the work of the Executive Board of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, held at the organization's headquarters in April 1981, in order to examine arrangements for co-operation between UNESCO and OAU in this field.

110. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the agreement on co-operation concluded between the two organizations, UNESCO invites OAU to participate in the activities and meetings at the intergovernmental level which interest it. Thus, OAU is currently taking part in the preparations for the regional conference of ministers of education and economic planning of African member States, to be held in 1982.

111. The Director-General personally attended the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981.

M. World Health Organization

112. WHO has close and regular contacts with the OAU through its liaison office in Addis Ababa and its Regional Office at Brazzaville. In addition, regular consultations take place, thus providing a useful opportunity to review the priority areas for collaborative efforts in the field of health. OAU is invited as an observer to all meetings organized by the WHO Regional Office for Africa as well as to the World Health Assembly.

113. WHO and OAU are negotiating a five-year plan of action within the framework of the existing agreement between the two organizations which came into force in 1969.

114. The co-operation between WHO and OAU is mainly in the following areas: development of primary health care, training of health personnel, health education and information, nutrition, promotion of workers' health, and assistance to liberation movements.

N. World Bank

115. Following a visit to the Bank by the Secretary-General of OAU in September 1980, and a visit by a mission of the Bank to OAU in October of the same year, the following arrangements were made:

(a) In regard to the exchange of information between the secretariat and the Bank: the Bank has offered to make available to OAU reports on African countries. These would include country economic reports and reports on particular sectors in these countries. Relevant research studies would also be made available. These are reports not available to the general public. The OAU secretariat would, of course, have access to all current general publications of the Bank, listed in the Bank's Catalog of Publications.

(b) As to the provision of advice on training and research facilities, the Bank has offered to consult with OAU, through the Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI) about the OAU's identified training needs. The Institute would consider, within the limits of its resources and subject to financial arrangements, working out special training programmes for the OAU staff, and would welcome nominations by OAU for participation in the Institute's regular courses. The Bank has also offered to join with the OAU in working out BANK/OAU seminars and workshops on subjects of mutual interest and to consider serving as executing agency for economic studies of special interest to OAU, subject to the availability of manpower and finance.

(c) Concerning the dissemination of information: The Bank will make available to OAU on a regular basis a list of relevant publications and films, and make such material available on the same basis as to United Nations agencies.

(d) In order to keep OAU informed of major projects for the benefit of African States, the Bank will make available to OAU its Monthly Operational Summary, which lists all projects under consideration or in progress.

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O. International Monetary Fund

116. Since the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action, the International Monetary Fund has paid due regard to the objectives and priorities of the Plan in the formulation of financial programmes with African countries. Parallel with demand management policies, recent programmes supported by Fund resources have been emphasizing supply-oriented policies, particularly quick-yielding projects with favourable impact on growth, employment and the balance of payments.

117. Furthermore, access to the Fund resources has been significantly increased and, for programmes that entail substantial effort, the Fund can put at the disposal of a country resources amounting to 450 per cent of its quota over a three-year period.

118. In this connexion, 22 African countries made use of the resources of the Fund to ameliorate the balance-of-payments position. The total commitment of use of Fund resources over the past 12 months has been SDR 3.812 billion, of which SDR 2.274 billion was committed in the first 6 months of 1981. Also in May 1981, the Fund established, in the context of the Compensatory Financing facility, a food facility which will be of special interest to many African countries.

119. Apart from financial resources made available under the facilities referred to above, in 1980 the Fund allocated to African countries special drawing rights totalling 340 million units, thereby raising the cumulative amount of allocations since 1970 to SDR 883 million. These allocations, which are determined in accordance with the share of African countries' quotas in the total for Fund members, are non-repayable.

120. The Fund has also provided substantial technical assistance to African countries and training to African officials, with a view to strengthening the institutions and the manpower in charge of economic and financial management. Hence, in 1980 the Fund provided African countries with 17 experts in the field of budgetary and public sector finances, an increase of nearly 50 per cent above 1979. During the same period, the Fund provided 57 experts and consultants in the area of central banking.

121. Recognizing the importance of a reliable statistical base in policy formulation, the Fund has provided technical assistance in this area with the number of experts increasing by about 75 per cent in 1980. Training of manpower in the fields of economic and financial management is being carried out by the IMF Institute in the headquarters in Washington. Such training is being offered in various economic fields; the duration of the courses range from a minimum of eight weeks up to about six months.

122. In 1980, 83 officials from African countries participated in the IMF Institute courses, an increase of about 36 per cent over 1979. In addition, senior officials of the IMF Institute responded to requests of African countries and gave lectures in various capitals.

123. Apart from technical assistance to individual countries, the Fund has provided assistance to regional groups. Hence, upon the request of the Economic Community of West African States, the staff prepared a study on currency convertibility among member countries of this community with particular reference to the effects of such action on the growth of intra-regional trade.

124. In the same spirit, and upon the request of the Association of African Central Banks, the staff examined the restrictive systems in 18 States grouping eastern and southern African States in order to assess whether the establishment of a new clearing arrangement among them would help mutual trade.

125. During the period considered, the sending of missions for annual consultations remained at a very high level, while IMF was represented at important OAU discussions on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. The Director of the African Department participated in the meeting between the United Nations system and specialized agencies and OAU, held at Geneva in 1981.

P. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

126. During 1980 and 1981, UNITAR has intensified its contacts with the OAU Secretariat as a result of reciprocal visits by the Executive Director of UNITAR and the Secretary-General of OAU.

127. In addition, UNITAR has been carrying on research concerning African development problems, in line with the Lagos Plan of Action. For this purpose, it has relied on a network approach, combined with conferences, in order to involve many local research institutions in Africa. This approach is being used particularly in the projects on regionalism and interregional co-operation for development, and on alternative development strategies for Africa.

128. The latter project is conducted by a UNITAR team of African scholars, in co-operation with the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Located at Dakar, the research team has maintained contact with the Organization of African Unity.

129. In May 1981, UNITAR launched a project of research and conferences focusing on regional and interregional co-operation in the context of the new international economic order. This project is to be guided by the advice received from a panel of eminent persons from different regions, including the Secretary-General of OAU.

130. OAU and UNITAR have also collaborated in research concerning the institutional development of OAU. As a result of earlier consultations between the Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Director of UNITAR, the Institute organized in December 1980 at its headquarters in New York an informal meeting of African experts from OAU, UNITAR, the United Nations Secretariat, and Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York to discuss and refine a working paper on the proposal contained in OAU resolution CM/RES/789 (XXXV) for the establishment of an OAU Political and Security Council as a principal and permanent organ.

131. Finally, UNITAR participated at the second meeting between representatives of the OAU Secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations system, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 April 1981.

Q. International Civil Aviation Organisation

132. ICAO is providing OAU, on a regular basis, with documents and studies of interest to them.

133. A Co-ordinating Committee - composed of OAU, the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), UNDP and ICAO - has the function of establishing certain multinational training centres in Africa, notably in Ethiopia and Gabon. OAU is informed of civil aviation training facilities available to African students.

134. ICAO maintains a close and continuous working relationship with the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) and provides expert advice and secretariat assistance to AFCAC upon request. OAU is invited to ICAO meetings within its sphere of interest and was, for example, represented by observers at the twenty-third session of the Assembly of ICAO, in September/October 1980.

R. Universal Postal Union

135. During the period under review, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) strengthened its relationship with the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), a specialized agency of OAU, in the establishment of which UPU had co-operated with OAU.

136. The Secretary-General of PAPU recently submitted to his organization's governing council a draft agreement on co-operation with UPU which will be considered by the PAPU Conference of Plenipotentiaries before being transmitted to the UPU International Bureau.

137. While awaiting the conclusion of this agreement, which will establish the relationship between UPU and PAPU, the two organizations have already initiated co-operative relations (provision of a UPU short-term expert mission to the PAPU secretariat, informing PAPU about the UPU regional technical assistance programme in Africa and participation in meetings). Moreover, OAU has observer status with UPU.

138. In connexion with the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, UPU, which participated in the formulation of programmes deriving from the Strategy, has proposed projects whose implementation should facilitate improved utilization of human resources, the development of applied science and technology in the postal sector and the improvement of means of communication. Specifically, UPU is increasing its attempts to make donors and lenders of funds aware of the urgent need to carry out 59 national, subregional and regional projects selected for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. UPU is also attempting to establish institutions and infrastructures facilitating the integration of postal systems in Africa (establishment of multinational schools and regional transit centres).

139. Finally, the strengthening of ties between UPU and OAU is reflected in UPU training activities in Africa, which are carried out in national and regional teaching establishments created for that purpose. At the regional level, the Multi-National Postal School at Abidjan, the Central Post and Telecommunications School at Nairobi and the Multi-National School at Brazzaville can be cited.

140. UPU plans to open other multinational personnel training schools and a Centre for Postal Studies and Research in Africa with financial assistance from UNDP.

#### S. International Telecommunications Union

141. Close co-operation exists between the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the co-ordination and direction of all major actions taken for the development of telecommunications in Africa.

142. The twelfth meeting of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) Co-ordinating Committee met in May 1981 at Geneva and submitted its report to the OAU Summit Conference at Nairobi in June 1981. This culminated in a resolution expanding PANAFTEL activities to national networks thus adding a new dimension to this continental project.

143. Collaboration with Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU) also includes joint efforts in the organization of conferences, meetings, seminars and studies. ITU has also established close relations with the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and provided technical advice for the establishment of its Telecommunication Unit. An ITU expert is presently assigned to assist PANA in studying and planning its specialized telecommunication network for transmission of news information.

144. ITU was actively involved in the preliminary and programming activities of the telecommunication and broadcasting sectors for the Decade's programme, which culminated in the organization of the Third African Telecommunication Conference, held at Monrovia from 8 to 19 December 1980 under the sponsorship of the Co-ordinating Committee for PANAFTEL.

#### T. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

145. IMCO is contributing to the implementation of the transport component of the Lagos Plan of Action and participates, in particular, in co-ordination with ECA and OAU, in projects and activities within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

146. At the fourth meeting of the United Nations Interagency Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 March 1981, IMCO provided up-to-date information on the status of the IMCO sponsored regional maritime training academies in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, as well as information concerning the Integral Nautical Institute in Nigeria. This information was transmitted by the Interagency Co-ordinating Committee to the Second Conference of the Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Addis Ababa from 16 to 18 March 1981.



147. At the request of individual countries, IMCO has acted as executing agency for numerous national projects concerning maritime safety, maritime administration, maritime legislation and technical port operations. IMCO-executed projects are under way or envisaged in Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tunisia.

148. Continuous advice and support for maritime transport development in Africa is available through IMCO's regional maritime advisers stationed in Lagos, Abidjan and London.

149. IMCO co-operates with the Council and High Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey".

150. IMCO is continuing with its efforts for the mobilization of necessary resources for the maintenance and improvement of technical co-operation projects in Africa, and consults OAU and ECA in all appropriate cases.

151. Consultations, exchange of information and documents further characterize the relations between IMCO and OAU. OAU enjoys observer status and participates, therefore, in the IMCO Assembly, the Council and its subsidiary bodies, the main technical committees (Marine Environment Protection Committee and Maritime Safety Committee), and the Conferences sponsored by IMCO.

152. Observer status has also been granted to African national liberation movements.

#### U. World Intellectual Property Organization

153. WIPO has continued with its activities in assisting groups of OAU member States co-operating to build or strengthen subregional institutions in the field of industrial property. WIPO is executing a project - financed by the United Nations Development Programme with contributions in money and in kind from several developed countries - for the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), an intergovernmental organization of 12 French-speaking African States. The project is assisting in the establishment of a Patent Documentation and Information Centre to provide patent documentation and information services to member States.

154. A similar project is in progress within the framework of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO), an intergovernmental organization of OAU member States established with the assistance of WIPO and the Economic Commission for Africa, which now has nine member States. The project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre (ESAPADIC) within ESARIPO's Regional Office at Nairobi is to be operational in July 1981.

155. ESARIPO and OAPI maintain close co-operation and plan to provide special services to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) in the field of patent documentation and information by concluding working agreements for that purpose.

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156. Consultation will continue between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU with a view to strengthening and expanding the existing co-operation between them in the field of intellectual property to ensure, in particular, an effective use of the industrial property system for the attainment of the development objectives embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action.

#### V. International Fund for Agricultural Development

157. IFAD participated in the Interagency Working Group which prepared the "Programme of Action for the Development of Food and Agriculture in Africa 1980-1985" which is a part of the approved Lagos Plan of Action. The Plan of Action as adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the first OAU Economic Summit in Lagos supports IFAD in the following terms: "All African countries reaffirm their support to IFAD and WFP."

158. The President of IFAD attended the OAU Assembly of Heads of State (Nairobi, 23-26 June 1981), and the Assistant President of IFAD's Project Management Department attended the Session of the Council of Ministers (15-21 June 1981). Consequent to the authorization by IFAD's Executive Board at its twelfth session, held in Rome on 23 and 24 April 1981, the Fund is expected to commence negotiations with OAU aimed at concluding a general co-operation agreement.

#### W. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

159. Over the past year, UNCHS (Habitat) participated in a series of meetings and contacts with OAU with a view to identifying those areas in the Lagos Plan of Action where the UNCHS could best assist both OAU and the African member States in the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

160. The Executive Director also made a personal visit to the headquarters of OAU where he met with several senior officials of OAU on general areas of co-operation. A draft Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations has been prepared and forwarded by UNCHS (Habitat) to the OAU Secretariat for consideration.

161. Pursuant to various OAU and United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 35/117, UNCHS (Habitat) increased substantially its assistance to African refugees during the period 1980-1981 by contributing to the execution of eight new refugee-related programmes presently located in Zimbabwe, Uganda, the Sudan, Somalia and Kenya. In Zimbabwe, this included assistance to the Government for the implementation of its programme for the resettlement of returning refugees and displaced persons as an integral part of its rural development programme and for the provision of adequate housing for the nation's low-income population.

162. UNCHS (Habitat) also provided the services of architects and planners to UNHCR missions to various parts of Africa to advise on the feasibility of selected refugee settlement proposals, the actual layout of refugee settlements, the design of housing, and the optimal location of basic infrastructures in refugee camps.

163. UNCHS (Habitat) took action on all the conclusions and recommendations, relevant to UNCHS activities, which were adopted at the first meeting of the representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system, held at Nairobi in June 1980. UNCHS (Habitat) also participated in the second meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system which took place in Geneva in April 1981.

164. With regard to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on special economic assistance to certain African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, UNCHS (Habitat) has, within its field of competence, also endeavoured to assist those countries. A total of 36 projects have already been initiated in the 18 African countries which have been identified for special assistance.

#### X. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

165. This organization has been associated with discussions on the Lagos Plan of Action, in particular at the meeting held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between the United Nations specialized agencies and OAU. GATT is ready to co-operate, to the extent of its capabilities and its competence, in the implementation of the Plan.

166. The training courses given by GATT constitute another area of co-operation with OAU; this year, for the first time, GATT has welcomed a representative of OAU in addition to the many officials of countries members of OAU who have been participating in these courses since their establishment in 1955. Members of OAU continue to receive technical assistance furnished by GATT's Technical Co-operation Division, which is helping them to identify and evaluate the benefits they might derive from the agreements concluded at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and from trade negotiations between developing countries.

167. In recent months, GATT has established close contacts with two regional economic integration organizations - the Economic Community of West African States, with headquarters at Ouagadougou, and the Economic Development Community of West African States, whose headquarters are at Lagos - with a view to determining the possibilities of preparing a technical assistance programme for these two organizations, which are themselves responsible for implementation of the Lagos Plan in respect of the parties with which they are concerned.

#### V. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

168. In response to General Assembly resolution 35/117, the Department of Public Information continued its collaboration with OAU in the field of information and publicity.

169. Television film and photo coverage were provided for all the activities undertaken by OAU within the framework of the United Nations. These materials were made available to interested parties and the media, including news syndicators. The activities covered included press briefings by leaders of the African Group, leaders of the liberation movements, special commemorative meetings, and observances of important dates. Posters, exhibits and television spots were produced for dissemination in connexion with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, African Liberation Day, and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa.

170. The Department also provided radio, visual and press release coverage for the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981.

171. Through its radio programmes, the Department continued to take steps to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the efforts of the United Nations in co-operation with OAU to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa. In this connexion, particular attention was paid to the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Nairobi in 1981, the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, as well as to the statements by representatives of OAU to the General Assembly and the Security Council, and relevant press conferences. Radio programmes were produced and special coverage was arranged for the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Africa Liberation Day, the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa, and the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of Southern Africa.

172. In close consultation with OAU, the Department also regularly placed its radio programmes at the disposal of national liberation movements broadcasting to southern Africa.

173. Developments concerning Africa continued to be covered fully in press releases, press briefings, booklets, pamphlets and periodicals, including the Yearbook of the United Nations, the monthly UN Chronicle, the Weekly News Summary, and the magazine Objective: Justice. Particular attention was paid to events in southern Africa, centring on the struggle against the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and on measures to secure the independence of Namibia.

174. The Department continued to give wide coverage to the work of the Council for Namibia through releases disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters, and to the United Nations Information Centres throughout the world. Releases were issued in New York covering the extraordinary plenary session of the Council, held in Panama City from 2 to 5 June 1981.

175. A team of information officers was also sent to Paris to issue press releases, twice daily, on the work of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa.

176. Reports and information material issued by the Department of Public Information and other substantive departments relating to the struggle against apartheid, to decolonization and development were sent to Information Centres and other United Nations offices. In close co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid, relevant teaching materials on United Nations activities against apartheid for use in educational establishments at the elementary, secondary and higher levels of education were produced and distributed through the United Nations Information Centres, other United Nations field offices, educational establishments and UNESCO Associated Schools.

177. Finally, representatives of OAU were invited to three seminars on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia which were held in London (6-7 November 1980), The Hague (13-14 January 1981), and Detroit (11-12 January 1981).

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