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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/37/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1981, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/80 concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in which, inter alia, the Assembly reiterated 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 and requested him to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by OAU; requested 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 OAU in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with OAU and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of co-operation between OAU and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

2. With regard to programmes of special economic assistance to various African countries, reports relating to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe will be submitted separately to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

3. The Chairman of OAU, His Excellency the Honourable Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of Kenya, visited United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 1981. President Moi had a meeting 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 Moi reviewed the main social, economic and political problems of the African continent. These included the African refugee problem, the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic and social development of Africa (see A/S-11/14, annexes I and II), the food situation in 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 and in the Horn of Africa, and the peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Nigeria and the United Republic of Cameroon.

5. Mr. Edem Kodjo, the Secretary-General of OAU, also visited United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 1981 and had a meeting with the Secretary-General. They discussed matters of mutual concern as well as proposals for enhancing co-operation between the two organizations.

6. In April 1982, the Secretary-General addressed the annual meeting of representatives of the OAU General Secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations system, which took place at the Palais des Nations at Geneva.

7. 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. Centre for Human Rights

8. The Centre has kept OAU informed on a regular basis of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. OAU assists the Group in its activities, particularly with regard to publicizing its work, contacts with the liberation movements* and the provision of relevant information on developments concerning the situation in Africa.

9. Representatives of OAU have attended meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and some of its subsidiary bodies.

10. In the past year, OAU was approached for information in connexion with, inter alia: the question of slavery and the slave trade; traffic in persons and exploitation of prostitution; the human rights of detained persons; the question of involuntary or enforced disappearances of persons; the drafting of an international convention on the human rights of migrant workers; and the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa.

B. Office of Legal Affairs

11. The Office of Legal Affairs is providing legal assistance in connexion with substantive questions of major concern to the United Nations and to OAU, namely, the situation in Chad, the question of Western Sahara and the question of Namibia.

12. In addition, the Office of Legal Affairs continues to co-ordinate information relating to the African national liberation movements and in this context maintains close contact with the secretariat of OAU in order to obtain updated information on the names and addresses of the liberation movements. The Office of Legal Affairs routinely provides the information thus obtained to the various units of the United Nations Secretariat to enable them to issue invitations to the movements concerned for meetings held under United Nations auspices.

* Unless otherwise indicated, the liberation movements referred to are those recognized by OAU.

C. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

13. The Special Committee against Apartheid has continued to maintain close relations with OAU, which has observer status on the Committee.

14. The Special Committee is closely co-operating with OAU in all its activities concerning the campaign for the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and, in particular, the enforcement of the arms embargo, the effective implementation of the oil embargo, and action against transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa. The Centre against Apartheid continues to publish studies and other publications concerning the sanctions, the aggression of the apartheid régime against independent African States, and other material concerning the struggle to eliminate apartheid and racism.

15. During the period under review, the Centre against Apartheid also continued to make available its publications and audio-visual material to the OAU secretariat, and to provide assistance to United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, which are being regularly used in broadcasts to South Africa by a number of countries, including member States of OAU.

16. A representative of OAU has been invited on a regular basis to attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) as an observer. The Advisory Committee continued to maintain close liaison with the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR) and took into consideration in its work the views of the liberation movements.

D. Economic Commission for Africa

17. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was associated with the work of the evaluation and programming mission on UNDP Assistance to the national liberation movements (see para. 26), and later participated in the interagency meeting on assistance to the liberation movements at Dar es Salaam in December 1981. ECA is closely associated with all the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, whose chairman is the Executive Secretary of ECA. Moreover, ECA is also the executing agency of several assistance projects for the benefit of the national liberation movements.

E. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

18. African national liberation movements receive notification of the sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Trade and Development Board, and conferences held under the auspices of UNCTAD. Provision is made for the payment of travel costs and per diem for one representative of each liberation movement to each meeting, in accordance with the existing procedures established by the United Nations.

F. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

19. A mission from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) visited the OAU Committee on National Liberation Movements at Dar es Salaam in March 1982 and briefed the Committee on UNIDO proposals for technical assistance projects to the national liberation movements, which have been formulated in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). African national liberation movements were invited to attend the session of the Industrial Development Board.

G. United Nations Environment Programme

20. In response to decision 9/9 entitled "Solidarity with the victims of apartheid in southern Africa", which was adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on 26 May 1981, the Executive Director prepared a comprehensive report on the impact of apartheid on the environment for presentation to the tenth session of the Governing Council in May 1982.

H. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

21. As a consequence of discussions with the southern African liberation movements, the Centre will, during 1982, assist PAC in the construction at Bagamoyo, in the United Republic of Tanzania, of a pilot scheme for housing and related infrastructure designed to meet the needs of PAC in the context of a self-help community development effort. It will also train PAC cadres in the planning, design and building of low-income housing and related infrastructure (such as schools, health centres, water-supply and sanitation systems, day-care centres and waste disposal systems). The Centre is also currently discussing with ANC additional assistance during 1982 to the ANC self-help community development project at Morogoro, in the United Republic of Tanzania.

22. Following similar discussions with SWAPO, the Centre will also assist SWAPO during 1982 in the construction of the Namibia Secondary Technical School, on a site donated by the Government of the Congo.

I. United Nations Children's Fund

23. 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. Humanitarian assistance has been extended to these refugees in the host countries of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania during the past year.

24. UNICEF has co-operated with UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and the Government of Zimbabwe in the repatriation and resettlement of Zimbabwean returnees. At a cost of \$3 million since 1980, returnees were provided with much-needed basic services in the fields of health, primary education, pre-school programmes and nutrition during the transitional resettlement stage.

J. United Nations Development Programme

25. During the reporting period, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance to African national liberation movements continued, with projects to promote skills and manpower development, and projects to ensure a degree of self-reliance in agriculture, food production, health and vocational training. In the period 1977-1981, \$16.2 million was committed to national liberation movements and \$5.1 million to programmes concerning Namibia.

26. In September-October 1981 an evaluation mission undertook to appraise the status and effectiveness of UNDP assistance and prepare a programme for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986. The mission made the following general assessment:

(a) Over all, the assistance UNDP has been providing to African national liberation movements is achieving the intended development and humanitarian objectives and goals;

(b) Such assistance benefits only the targeted beneficiaries, very much in accordance with the objectives, rules and procedures established by the policy-making organs of the United Nations (the General Assembly) and UNDP (the Governing Council);

(c) While provision of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements has been rational, efficient and sound, and has improved conceptually and procedurally over the years, there is still room for continued improvement, particularly in such areas as data gathering, compilation and analysis as well as in project formulation, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination.

27. The mission report, and further close consultations between OAU, the United Nations agencies and representatives of national liberation movements, led to the identification of priority needs in terms of development assistance during the third programming cycle, 1982-1986.

K. World Food Programme

28. The Secretary-General of OAU has designated the Executive Secretariat of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as the executing agency for the purpose of implementing food assistance to liberation movements, to refugees and to front-line States in southern Africa. Requests from liberation movements have been dealt with by the World Food Programme (WFP) in consultation with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee or its country representatives through the WFP representatives in the countries concerned.

29. From the establishment of co-ordinative arrangements between OAU and WFP in 1974 to the end of 1981, the total WFP aid commitments for humanitarian assistance to about 400,000 refugees and displaced persons through liberation movements amounted to about \$54.8 million; the cost of projects currently under implementation totals \$19.7 million.

30. WFP is aware of the urgent needs of assistance for the front-line States in southern Africa whose economies have been seriously affected by the liberation struggle. At the end of 1981, it had ongoing projects totalling some \$139 million of food aid to the six countries concerned: Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

L. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

31. Some 90,000 southern African refugees in seven countries benefit from the protection and assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. They include more than 70,000 Namibians in Angola and some 20,000 South Africans (as well as some Namibians) in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

32. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is also assisting the host Governments to develop more appropriate legal and administrative means to deal with refugees. Detailed reports on these programmes are included in the report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly 1/ and in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/37/177/Add.1-3).

33. The problem of refugee students in the region is especially acute and is given particular attention. A report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa, called for in General Assembly resolution 36/170, will be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. Educational assistance assumes special importance since it seeks to compensate for the denial of equal educational opportunities of which young people are victims under the system of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. All these educational programmes are undertaken with the active participation of the front-line States whose liberal asylum policies are invaluable assets to UNHCR. In this regard, UNHCR counts on the close co-operation of OAU.

M. International Labour Organisation

34. As regards assistance to liberation movements and the struggle against apartheid, ILO, in consultation with OAU, has carried out the following activities: the international tripartite meeting on action against apartheid, organized by ILO, in co-operation with OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid (Zambia, May 1981); the work of the Committee on Apartheid of the International Labour Conference, which is responsible for monitoring on a yearly

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basis the measures to combat apartheid adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Director-General, ILO member States and occupational organizations of employers and workers; the report of the ILO Director-General on apartheid, which was submitted to the sixty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference (June 1982); and the preparation and implementation of a programme for co-operation with the front-line States and liberation movements, including projects relating to the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped, to manpower planning, co-operatives, migration, and the like.

N. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

35. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) plays a major role in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, being responsible for the execution of nine projects. The aim of these projects is: to provide technical information on the agricultural situation (essential for making important decisions and establishing national development policies at the time of independence); to train Namibians for the period after the independence; and to prepare contingency plans for the critical independence transition period.

36. FAO is executing the UNDP-financed project "Self-Reliance in Food Production" to assist PAC. FAO also participates in the UNDP/UNESCO project "Educational Assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational/Training Community Scheme" at Morogoro in the United Republic of Tanzania.

37. FAO collaborated fully with the 1981 special mission to review UNDP assistance to national liberation movements and to draw up proposals for the third programming cycle. FAO presented a number of project proposals for possible UNDP/FAO assistance.

O. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

38. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continues to assist liberation movements through its programmes concerning the training of specialized cadres and respect for cultural identity.

39. Within the limits of its available resources, UNESCO makes every effort to pay the travel expenses and subsistence allowances of the representatives of liberation movements invited to attend UNESCO meetings.

40. For example, liberation movements participated in the twenty-first session of the General Conference (Belgrade, September-October 1980); in the seminar on defining a strategy for the promotion of African languages (Conakry, 21-25 September 1981); in the International Education Conference (Geneva, 10-19 November 1981); in the International Conference of States with a view to the adoption of the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education (Arusha, 28 November-6 December 1981).

P. World Health Organization

41. Close collaboration exists between the World Health Organization (WHO) and OAU in providing health assistance to the southern African liberation movements (ANC, PAC and SWAPO), particularly in the field of health personnel training, provision of fellowships, health and medical equipment and supplies.

42. WHO, together with UNHCR and OAU, participates actively in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held in 1979. 2/ Assistance includes training of South African and Namibian refugees students; epidemiological surveillance and development of health and medical infrastructures in refugee camps; and support in the health field to African countries for their assistance to refugees.

Q. International Telecommunication Union

43. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has completed a very successful project for SWAPO on telecommunication and postal training at the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Staff Training College at Ndola, Zambia. At the same institution, another project on radio programming and equipment maintenance training is currently being implemented jointly with UNESCO, under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. ITU is also providing consultancy services for the preparation of plans for telecommunications and the establishment of a Telecommunications Administration and a Broadcasting Authority for Independent Namibia.

R. World Intellectual Property Organization

44. Following consultations which took place in February 1978 between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and OAU on matters of assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements, the Director-General of WIPO has offered to make available, through OAU, two fellowships for each national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial territories.

45. Discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and the General Secretariat of OAU are continuing on the question of observer status for the liberation movements. The Director-General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies concerned proposals on observer status for those movements, if requested.

S. International Atomic Energy Agency

46. At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in June 1982, an application for membership by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, was considered favourably and it has been decided to submit the application in September to the General Conference of IAEA for its approval.

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

A. Department of Conference Services

47. During the past year, the Department of Conference Services at Headquarters provided interpretation services and conference rooms on almost a hundred occasions to meetings of the Group of African States. These meetings were co-ordinated and requested by the Office of the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York. Regular and close co-operation continued to exist between the conference services of ECA and OAU in the areas of co-ordination and assignment of ECA staff to various OAU conferences and meetings held at Addis Ababa; ECA also made available conference rooms, offices, interpretation equipment and reproduction facilities, whenever possible. The United Nations Office at Geneva provided conference-servicing staff for the Meeting between representatives of the OAU General Secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system, held at Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982, with all costs borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

48. Both the Distribution Section of the Department, and that of the United Nations Office at Geneva, continued to include OAU 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, is regularly made available to OAU.

49. In 1981, following previous practice, the resolutions adopted at the thirty-seventh session of the Council of Ministers and the eighteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Nairobi in June 1981, were circulated in all official languages, as a document of the General Assembly (A/36/534).

B. Economic Commission for Africa

50. Following the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (see A/S-11/14), a new agreement between ECA and OAU is being drafted. A joint OAU/ECA commission will ensure the effective implementation of the agreement. A document entitled "Progress report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos" has been prepared for submission to the session of the Council of Ministers and the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

51. Pursuant to various resolutions and decisions adopted by ECA and OAU, working contacts and exchanges of information between the two secretariats were established on a regular basis. Documents and conference-servicing and other facilities are regularly made available to the secretariat of OAU. The co-operative links existing between the information services of the organizations are being strengthened, and joint responsibility is assumed for servicing meetings organized by both ECA and OAU, specifically, the Conference on Least Developed Countries in

Africa and the Conferences of African Ministers of Trade and of African Ministers of Industry. The OAU Information Service envisages requesting a number of hours for broadcast over the planned United Nations radio transmissions from Addis Ababa.

52. ECA advised OAU on the modalities, arrangements and contents of an OAU meeting of non-governmental organizations having refugee programmes in Africa.

ECA participated in the Tripartite Technical Working Group, which was called upon to establish an order of priority for the projects submitted to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva on 10 and 11 April 1981 (see the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/316)). In response to General Assembly resolution A/36/124 of 14 December 1981, the Secretary-General also submitted a report on the Conference to the Economic and Social Council (E/1982/76). ECA also frequently co-operates with the OAU secretariat by assisting in seeking fellowships and placement for African refugees recommended for training by OAU.

53. Regarding research in science and technology, OAU and ECA are co-operating in the completion of the hydrogeological maps of Africa, and ECA provides maps and charts to OAU for cartography and remote sensing. Periodic consultations among OAU and ECA experts in geology have been organized, and during the first quarter of 1982 plans were made for OAU to receive the ECA geological and mineral maps of Africa.

54. OAU participated in the preparation of the ECA plan of action for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in Africa. Together with ECA, OAU participated in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Nairobi in August 1981, and in the work of the Conference itself, particularly in the preparation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

55. The Secretary-General of OAU is a member of the Council of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy, the first meeting of which was organized in May 1982 at Addis Ababa. OAU has actively participated in setting up the Technology Centre at Dakar. OAU has helped ECA in discussions concerning a number of regional training institutions, in particular, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing at Ibadan and the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research at Nairobi.

C. World Food Council

56. The World Food Council (WFC) supports African national efforts towards food self-reliance through an integrated policy planning approach. This is being done by arranging technical assistance to help in the preparation of national food strategies, plans or systems - a concept evolved by the Council in consultation with Governments and agencies. A large number of African countries are currently engaged in such exercises, some 22 of them with WFC-arranged technical assistance.

57. The Council undertook a special review of the contribution of international agencies towards resolving African food problems. Its findings included, inter alia, the need for urgently accelerated efforts, especially in speeding up food-strategy implementation, training in policy planning, investment and management, improvement of food infrastructure and low-cost improvements in cultivation practices. Food and agriculture ministers from the African member States of the World Food Council, Kenya acting as host, considered the study during regional consultations at Nairobi in March 1982 and gave strong support to its findings and proposals. Their conclusions and recommendations were submitted to the Chairman of OAU, to the General Secretariat of OAU and to the joint OAU/United Nations Meeting at Geneva. The eighth ministerial session of WFC, held in June 1982, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations as being valuable to realizing the food objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action. OAU, which was represented at the session by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Development and Co-operation, specially reiterated its strong support.

D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

58. In addition to participating in meetings of UNCTAD permanent organs and in various seminars, OAU assisted in preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, notably in the review meetings for the African least developed countries, and in the Conference itself.

59. Consultations were held with OAU at Addis Ababa in December 1981 and January 1982 to establish sound working relationships and to integrate OAU views on the work programme of the upcoming UNCTAD-implemented project to provide assistance in foreign trade policy and planning to African least developed countries. UNCTAD is also co-operating with the OAU secretariat in the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

60. In the field of economic co-operation between developing countries, co-operation with OAU has been developed mainly with regard to the organization of co-operation among African state trading organizations.

61. UNCTAD participated in the preliminary discussions organized by the OAU and ECA secretariats in April 1981 on the elements of a draft treaty for the African Economic Community. UNCTAD collaborated with OAU and ECA in the establishment of the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) at Dakar. In the context of UNCTAD co-operation with ECA and ECA arrangements with OAU, the latter was associated with the convening of a seminar on commodity issues held at Addis Ababa in November 1981.

E. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

62. UNIDO, ECA and OAU jointly sponsored the sixth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Addis Ababa, in November 1981, which resulted in the establishment of a Joint Committee of OAU, ECA and UNIDO to advise

on the implementation of the chapter on industry in the Lagos Plan of Action (A/S-11/14, annex I, chap. II), and in the joint formulation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. A number of studies and research projects have been undertaken by UNIDO covering the most important priority areas indicated by the Lagos Plan of Action, namely, agriculture and industry. UNIDO is also undertaking studies and research related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in its 1982-1983 work programme.

63. UNIDO participated in the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development organized by ECA and OAU at Addis Ababa in November 1981. It has also been participating and contributing to the activities of the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), including attendance at Board and Executive Committee meetings. Many African sub-regional organizations have benefited from UNIDO technical assistance programmes in the industrial, social, agricultural and pharmaceutical fields. Agreements of co-operation have been signed with the African Railways Union and with the Pan-African Telecommunications Union. Similarly, an agreement of co-operation is being negotiated with the African Intellectual Property Organization.

64. The services of a UNIDO staff member continue to be made available to OAU headquarters, together with secretarial support.

F. United Nations Environment Programme

65. UNEP presented programme proposals to a UNDP/UNEP/Inter-agency meeting on the protection of the environment in Africa in which basic strategies for regional environmental activities were suggested. Within these basic strategies, proposals were made for specific programme activities through the collective efforts of the United Nations agencies concerned and OAU.

66. A Plan of Action for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the west and central African regions was adopted in 1981, together with a framework convention for the protection and management of marine and coastal areas and a protocol on co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency. Twenty-one west and central African countries participate in the Plan. Priority projects have been identified for implementation. The Action Plan for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Regional Convention and Protocol on Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, was adopted in 1982. For the east African region, the first draft of an action plan will be prepared after completion of a thorough assessment of the environmental problems and of the interest of the coastal states in participating in the programme.

67. Altogether, these action plans address the protection of the marine environment and the development of coastal area resources of almost the entire African continent. They mobilize the resources of some 40 African States and of a very large number of African institutions. A directory of marine research centres in Africa has been prepared to facilitate co-operation between the institutions.

G. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

68. The Centre has offered its assistance and collaboration to the Secretariat of OAU in its implementation of two OAU programmes in the field of human settlements during the period 1982-1983. These programmes were identified in OAU document CM/134 (XXXVII), annex I, "Operational work programme for the period 1982-1983 for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos". In this connexion, the Centre prepared and sent to OAU a comprehensive paper indicating the specific contributions that the Centre could make to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

69. OAU is currently studying the text of a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations. It was prepared by the Centre and includes suggestions on the co-operation and monitoring of projects mutually agreed upon within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

H. United Nations Children's Fund

70. UNICEF supports training institutions in Africa at the regional and subregional levels. Co-operation with the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) includes workshops in child health, curriculum development, programme planning, nutrition, social welfare and village technology, specifically geared to improving the income-generating skills and quality of life of African women.

71. In West and Central Africa, UNICEF assistance to the Pan-African Institute for Development (IPD) consists of extensive involvement in the decentralization of the Institute among its branches at Douala, Buca, Ouagadougou and Lusaka, and in curriculum development of the training programme. National professionals from OAU member States receive training in planning and management with emphasis on fields related to social services for children and women that fit into a country's development scheme.

72. UNICEF supports appropriate technology activities in 25 projects in East Africa, which are also developing national capacities for incorporating such technologies into development planning and implementation. Support is also given to the training of social workers and instructors in West and Central Africa at the National School for Social Workers and Special Instructors (ENAES) in Senegal.

73. In 1981, UNICEF accelerated its efforts to assist the Government of Chad to rehabilitate the health, education and other social services infrastructure, following the return of 100,000 Chadians who had fled to the United Republic of Cameroon in 1980. A three-year programme of assistance to the Central African Republic was approved to cover rehabilitation activities in the fields of health, education, community development, promotion of women in development, applied nutrition, safe drinking water supply and sanitation. UNICEF also co-operated with UNHCR and WFP to repatriate Chadian refugees who had crossed into the Central African Republic.

74. UNICEF continues its co-operation with the Governments concerned, UNHCR, other United Nations organizations, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations in meeting the needs of refugees in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Uganda); in January 1981 \$5.7 million of additional funds were committed for this purpose.

I. United Nations Development Programme

75. OAU is regularly represented at major UNDP meetings, such as Governing Council meetings and meetings of resident representatives in the African 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 at Addis Ababa.

76. The meeting of the OAU/UNDP Joint Committee as an instrument for planning future expanded co-operation has further enhanced UNDP relations with OAU. A meeting of the Joint Committee took place in September 1981 in New York. The items discussed included a follow-up on issues previously examined, such as the amendments to the 1975 Co-operation Agreement, implementation of the Nairobi recommendations for a programme of technical co-operation among African countries, and assistance to national liberation movements. Particular attention was devoted to questions relating to the implementation of the Lagos Plan and the Final Act of Lagos and to the co-ordination of OAU/ECA/UNDP activities to that end. Matters pertaining to OAU/UNDP co-operation during the 1982-1986 UNDP programming cycle were also examined.

77. Technical co-operation between UNDP and OAU has consisted of UNDP support to certain OAU-sponsored activities in the social and economic fields and in the training of OAU staff (at a cost of \$1.7 million during 1977-1981). Responding to the priority requirements emphasized by OAU, UNDP is also contributing to the financing of the African Energy Commission and to the promotion of the African Economic Community.

J. World Food Programme

78. In 1981, 56 per cent of WFP assistance commitments were to OAU member States. In accordance with WFP priorities, the bulk of assistance to African countries has been for agricultural and rural development and for improving the nutrition of vulnerable groups. The largest single sector of development assistance has been agricultural, especially food production.

79. The Programme has also supported projects designed to expand education, mainly at the primary but also at the secondary and higher levels, and to assist hospitals and health centres. There is now general agreement that the most important groups to be protected through supplementary feeding projects are expectant and nursing mothers and children being weaned, who are particularly vulnerable to nutritional deficiency. Malnutrition results in high child mortality, widespread disability diseases and impaired physical and mental development.

80. WFP has played three essential roles in helping refugees in Africa. First, it has been a provider of substantial food aid from its own resources. \$47.7 million was earmarked in 1981 for assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Africa, partly as emergency assistance and partly through rehabilitation and settlement schemes. Secondly, the Programme has made available its transportation and purchasing services to bilateral donors. Thirdly, in large-scale emergencies it has acted as an over-all co-ordinator of food aid. The magnitude of the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Africa requires a co-ordinated approach on the part of the international community. WFP, within its mandate as the food-aid arm of the United Nations system, upon the request of the Governments concerned and in close co-operation with UNDR0 and UNHCR, is prepared to continue to act as the co-ordinator of food aid.

81. The various measures outlined above all contribute, in one way or another, to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which, among other objectives, seeks to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and supplies. In addition, WFP has contributed to the establishment and maintenance of food reserves in nine countries in Africa and works in close co-operation with the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS). WFP is also collaborating with the World Bank and FAO in exploring ways of improving food security infrastructure, especially storage and access roads, in the developing countries.

K. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

82. The close co-operation between OAU and UNHCR has continued during the reporting period. The High Commissioner attended the eighteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Nairobi and UNHCR delegations participated in the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers. Likewise, OAU was represented as an observer at the thirty-second session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR, held in October 1981, and OAU representatives also attended the informal meeting the High Commissioner convened on 9 March of this year with representatives of African States accredited to Geneva. Co-operation continued between OAU and UNHCR on the follow-up of the recommendations of the Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa held in 1979. The High Commissioner's Regional Liaison Representative at Addis Ababa served as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU Bureau for African Refugees. The Office also participated actively in the work of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees as well as in the preparation of the forthcoming meeting between OAU and non-governmental organizations active in the refugee field in Africa.

83. The following documents, which will be the subject of discussions within the joint OAU/UNHCR Working Group on the follow-up to the Arusha Conference, have been completed by UNHCR and transmitted to the OAU: guidelines for national refugee legislation; notes on procedures or arrangements for the determination of refugee status in the case of large-scale influx in African countries; and guidelines on voluntary repatriation of refugees.

84. UNHCR has also sought the views of OAU on the implementation of recommendation 8 of the Arusha Conference, 2/ concerning the creation of an African centre for teaching, training, dissemination and research in matters relating to refugee law, humanitarian law and human rights. In order to facilitate a future meeting with OAU on the subject, the Office of the High Commissioner has made a preliminary study on the activities of some existing institutions working in this field.

85. Recommendation 10 of the Conference 2/ deals with the problems of rural refugees, both those living in organized settlements and those in spontaneous settlements. In order to contribute to the implementation of this recommendation, UNHCR is planning, or continuing, to carry out action-oriented surveys on the needs of refugees in spontaneous settlements in several African countries including Somalia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania; such surveys are undertaken by researchers from local universities.

86. In line with the recommendations of the Arusha Conference, a workshop on the management of rural settlements was held at Dar es Salaam in September 1981 for government officials from Botswana, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; another workshop on the problems of refugees in Zaire, for Zairian officials, dealing with refugees, was held at Kinshasa from 19 to 25 April.

87. The important follow-up to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa has contributed to further developing the contacts between the two organizations, both through formal and informal meetings. One objective of the Conference was to sensitize public opinion to the problem of refugees in Africa. That goal was achieved. Concerning the financial aspects of the Conference, although pledges have not yet been received for the additional projects proposed by individual African Governments, a very considerable amount of resources in cash and kind - to a value of some \$574 million at least - has been or will be used in Africa in 1981 and 1982 for regular assistance programmes for refugees and returnees. The Steering Committee, composed of senior representatives of OAU, the United Nations and UNHCR, will pursue the possibility of obtaining contributions to fund the additional projects identified.

L. International Labour Organisation

88. In the field of research, mention should be made of co-operation with OAU in studying the problems of migrant workers, particularly in South Africa and in the African countries affected by employment-related migrations; discussions with OAU concerning the preparation by ILO of a draft African convention on the protection of migrant workers; the preparation, in co-operation with OAU, of a draft general social security convention between OCAM and CEPGL; ILO participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Social Security established under the OAU Labour Commission at its fifth session (Addis Ababa, April 1981); the planned study of the effects of the application of International Labour Standards and the meeting of essential needs in Africa; the preparation by the ILO International Institute for Labour Studies, in co-operation with OAU, of a five-year programme for an over-all study

of the social aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action; assistance to OAU in studying a project for the establishment of an African vocational rehabilitation institute (ARI); and the study concerning a revision of the salary system applicable to OAU staff members in the professional category and of their social security scheme.

89. With regard to training, ILO and OAU are co-operating in the following ways: through the preparation in co-operation with OAU, ECA and the Union of African Railways (UAR), of a project for the establishment of an African school for the advanced training of railway personnel (ESACC) at Brazzaville and Lusaka; through co-operation with regional and subregional training and research institutions sponsored by ECA and OAU, for example, the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research, the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), and others; through technical and financial support provided to the African Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (ACDVT) and the African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC); and through co-operation with OAU in the preparation and financing of a series of training seminars and other colloquiums and symposia.

90. In connexion with assistance to refugees, mention should be made of the assistance provided to OAU in studying the national legislation of African States relating to employment and education and the problems created by the application of this legislation to refugees.

91. A report of ILO activities in Africa was submitted to the sixth session of the OAU Labour Commission (March-April 1982) and, in co-operation with OAU, reports on vocational training and the rehabilitation of the handicapped in Africa, on social security, on the elaboration of a model agreement concerning migrant workers, on the meeting of a select group of African experts and on the social implications of the implementation of the Lagos Plan have been prepared and submitted.

M. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

92. A co-operation agreement between FAO and OAU covers all matters of common interest in the fields of food and agriculture and decolonization. Continued and expanded co-operation between FAO and OAU is vital in combating the recurrent problems of drought, locusts, trypanosomiasis, desertification, decolonization, refugees, and other problems of an economic, technical, social or political nature, and while the present report cannot recount the vast array of FAO activities of benefit to Africa or of interest to OAU, it indicates the main areas in which FAO and the OAU Secretariat are collaborating.

93. On substantive matters, over-all co-operation between OAU and FAO is governed by the priorities and guidelines laid down in the Lagos Plan of Action. FAO collaborated closely with OAU in preparing the technical background analysis and documentation of the Plan, and FAO will now bring to bear its technical resources in support of the Plan's implementation. An early example was the joint FAO/OAU paper entitled "Famine in Africa". Its recommendations concerning concrete measures for the promotion of regional food security were endorsed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in June 1981.

94. FAO has actively participated in the follow-up to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and has provided extensive comments to the OAU/ECA/UNHCR Steering Committee on government proposals for assistance with Conference funds and offered financial and technical assistance for the preparation of agricultural projects selected by the Committee.
95. During 1980/81, FAO, jointly with UNDP, organized over 30 missions to African countries to review food and agricultural strategies and propose appropriate technical co-operation programmes in implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and 8 similar missions have been organized for 1982. FAO support to the implementation of the Lagos Plan also covers assistance in the mobilization of investment resources. More than one third of the work of the FAO Investment Centre, in terms of missions and projects, is directed to Africa.
96. FAO operates over 100 national research and research-related development projects in Africa, its principal aim being to strengthen national research capabilities. Several regional projects promote co-operation with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of OAU.
97. FAO, at the first meeting of the OAU Inter-African Committee on Fertilizers, in 1981, offered co-operation and support, including to a possible future African Fertilizer Centre. The OAU Inter-African Bureau of Soils participated in the successive meetings of the FAO Eastern and Western African Committees on Soil Correlation and Land Evaluation.
98. FAO is the executing agency for an OAU-sponsored project, "Integrated Management of the Fouta Djallon". Practically all the present and, increasingly, the future FAO field projects in Africa have important training components. Varied training is also carried out under the organization's Regular Programme. FAO continued special efforts to strengthen national capabilities through training programmes and the establishment of national, regional and subregional training facilities.
99. Under its Action Programme for Improved Plant Protection, FAO co-operates with the OAU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council, particularly with a view to strengthening international plant protection capabilities in various African countries and the Council secretariat itself. At a meeting in 1981 at FAO Headquarters, OAU proposals for the restructuring of locust control organizations in Africa were reviewed.
100. There is a close mutual association between the OAU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) and the FAO Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Developments. FAO and OAU/IBAR also co-operate with others on animal genetic resources development and conservation in Africa.
101. Following upon a successful campaign against rinderpest, a joint consultation by FAO, OAU and the International Office of Epizootics (IOE) was held in 1981 to discuss the strategy for the eradication of rinderpest in Africa and to prepare a project to be submitted to potential donors.

102. Particular attention continues to be given to African countries in the FAO agricultural information programmes AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology) and CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System) and related field activities. Under the FAO Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, information is published monthly on desert locusts and other migratory pests in order to keep African Governments and regional organizations informed of developments.

103. The second session of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa in 1981, recommended, in line with the Lagos Plan of Action, action designed to achieve food security and prevent food losses, strengthen nutrition research, training and nutrition intervention programmes and food safety and control mechanisms, for the improvement of nutrition at the community level.

104. The Joint FAO/ECA Agricultural Division continues to serve as the secretariat of the OAU/ECA African Inter-ministerial Committee for Food.

N. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

105. Within the context of its ten-year plan for the systematic study of oral traditions and the promotion of African languages as vehicles of culture and instruments of ongoing education, UNESCO continues to co-operate with the OAU Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale (CELHTO) at Niamey.

106. UNESCO assigns to OAU a high-level cultural consultant, whose post is financed under the UNDP Regional Programme.

107. UNESCO has granted the Pan-African Information Agency assistance to equip its headquarters at Dakar, Senegal, as well as some 20 African national press agencies. In addition, as part of the same project, there are plans to equip two agency pools: at Khartoum and Lusaka. Within the context of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), assistance has been approved for the Pan-African Information Agency to equip two other agency pools at Kinshasa and Lagos.

108. In accordance with the co-operation agreement concluded between the two organizations, co-operation between OAU and UNESCO has continued to focus, during the period under consideration, primarily on the organization of intergovernmental regional meetings held at the ministerial level and on joint representation at meetings of interest to both organizations. In addition, OAU receives UNESCO technical assistance, which is to be increased, inter alia, through the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

109. UNESCO continues to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with consultative services in the preparation and implementation of educational activities for refugees in Africa.

O. International Civil Aviation Organization

110. With regard to its work in Africa, the International Civil Aviation Organization (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.

111. In the implementation of chapter VI of the Lagos Plan of Action (Transport and communications) and of the strategy for the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, ICAO continues to play an active role. In 1981, ICAO undertook a comprehensive planning exercise which covered virtually all OAU member States and identified almost \$97 million of civil aviation technical assistance requirements over the next five years in Africa. ICAO has also recruited two air transport economists who are assisting in planning for the second phase of the Decade, in particular by identifying regional and subregional projects.

112. OAU is invited to ICAO meetings within its sphere of interest, and ICAO documents and studies of interest to the African region are provided to OAU on a regular basis to allow it to maintain a basic reference library on civil aviation matters.

P. World Health Organization

113. Close co-operation has been maintained between the WHO Regional Office for Africa and OAU. Within the framework of the WHO objective of "Health for All by the Year 2000", the most important aspects of this co-operation relate to the following areas: exchange of information, health education, nutrition, occupational health, education and training, disability prevention and rehabilitation, assistance to national liberation movements, and assistance to refugees. A regular exchange of documents and publications related to topics of common interest takes place between the two organizations. WHO audio-visual information material on health aspects in Africa is made available to OAU.

114. Collaboration between the two organizations in the field of health education focuses mainly on: sensitizing African Governments to the educational and preventive approach in national health services; identifying non-governmental and/or intergovernmental organizations that could play a role in the promotion of primary health care, including health education; organizing seminars for the promotion of health education in the region; and training of personnel in health education.

115. Co-operation with OAU and FAO within the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa has been reactivated and strengthened to enable the Commission to function effectively as an intergovernmental forum for the review of food and nutrition problems in Africa.

116. WHO and OAU collaborate actively in the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries and the exchange of health experience and technology among African countries, particularly through the OAU regional bureaus and the WHO Programme Co-ordinators.

Q. World Bank

117. Since 1 September 1981, the Bank has made available to OAU on a regular basis, World Bank reports on individual African countries, sector reports and relevant research studies. The Bank has also co-operated with OAU with a view to helping to meet the organization's training needs. The Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI) arranged to send a special mission to OAU Headquarters at Addis Ababa in January 1982 to discuss and identify the training needs of OAU with the secretariat of the organization. As a result, the Bank proposes to invite one or two qualified OAU staff, meeting basic EDI criteria, to participate in EDI courses in Washington, in line with the objectives of OAU staff development.

118. The Bank has been directing an increasing amount of attention and resources to the study of development problems peculiar to regional conditions in Africa. Its recent report on accelerated development in sub-Saharan Africa builds on the Lagos Plan of Action and demonstrates the high priority being given by the Bank to alleviation of economic development problems in that region. The report advocates a doubling in real terms of official development assistance. For its part, the Bank expects to continue giving priority to Africa in the allocation of International Development Association (IDA) funds; approximately 30 per cent of total IDA funds are intended for this region in 1982-1986. In the 1981 fiscal year, Bank lending for development projects in Africa exceeded \$2.5 billion, or over one fifth of total Bank lending for that year. Lending to Africa will continue to receive priority although the volume will be limited by credit-worthiness conditions.

R. International Monetary Fund

119. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has paid due regard to the objectives and priorities of the Lagos Plan of Action. It has worked closely with the African countries during 1981 to assist them in adopting policies designed to maintain or re-establish domestic and external financial stability. This assistance has been within the framework of the regular consultations under article IV and financial programmes supported by use of Fund resources.

120. With the commitment of all resources provided under the Supplementary Financing Facility, the Executive Board adopted, on 11 March 1981, the policy of enlarged access under which member countries can continue to make purchases amounting up to 450 per cent of quota over a three-year period in support of programmes involving a substantial adjustment effort. As under the Supplementary Financing Facility, a member's cumulative access, net of scheduled repurchases and excluded holdings, would be up to 600 per cent of quota. During 1981, the programmes approved for support by use of Fund resources increased to 16 African countries, from 14 in 1980.

121. The total commitment of use of Fund resources for African countries at the end of 1981 amounted to SDR 4.7 billion as compared with SDR 2.9 billion at the end of 1980. Gross purchases amounted to SDR 1.9 billion in 1981 as compared with SDR 0.9 billion in 1980, while net purchases amounted to SDR 1.4 billion in 1981, implying an increase of 390 per cent over 1980. While the total number of African countries making drawings under the regular credit tranche policies declined from 20 in 1980 to 17 in 1981, there was a significant increase in countries making drawings under the Supplementary Financing Facility or policy of enlarged access. These rose from 9 in 1980 to 15 in 1981.

122. In addition, African countries have benefited from the Compensatory Financing Facility, the scope of which was increased in May 1981. While in the past the Compensatory Financing Facility provided financial assistance to countries suffering from export shortfalls only, in May 1982 the Fund established, within the context of the Compensatory Financing Facility, a food facility to compensate countries for increased cereal imports due to a shortfall in domestic production. The number of African countries drawing under the Compensatory Financing Facility increased from 7 in 1980 to 13 in 1981 and their purchases under the Facility increased from SDR 113.0 million in 1980 to SDR 349.9 million in 1981.

123. While there were no SDR allocations in 1981, the cumulative amount of allocations to African countries since 1970 has reached SDR 883 million.

124. During 1981, there was a considerable widening of technical assistance provided by the Fund to African countries. The Fund has also provided considerable assistance in the field of statistics. In terms of training of manpower in the fields of economic and financial management, the Fund provides courses at the IMF Institute at headquarters in Washington and arranges for lectures to be given in member countries, and during the last four years, the Institute has provided lecturing assistance to the Centre Ouest de Formation et Etudes Bancaires (COFEB).

S. International Telecommunication Union

125. Over the years, ITU has forged very close relations of co-operation with the OAU pertaining to the co-ordination and direction of all major actions taken toward the development of telecommunications in Africa. This has largely been achieved through meetings and decisions of the Pan African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) Co-ordinating Committee composed of the Executive Heads of OAU, ITU, the African Development Bank (ADB) and PATU (the OAU specialized agency for telecommunications). The PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee reports annually on PANAFTEL progress to the OAU Heads of State and Government during their summit meetings. Henceforth, PANAFTEL and related activities will be implemented under the aegis of the Lagos Plan of Action.

126. Whereas PANAFTEL will meet the telecommunication requirements for arterial traffic, the tributary links to rural Africa, where some 80 per cent of the continent's population lives, must be given priority. To this end, ITU has co-operated closely with OAU (and PATU) on the pre-feasibility study for the Application of Appropriate Modern Telecommunication Technology for Integrated Rural Development (AMT/IRD).

127. Within the context of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, ITU has co-operated with OAU in identifying new projects for the Decade. This was achieved through conferences and meetings jointly organized and financed.

T. International Maritime Organization

128. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) 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. Continuous advice and support for maritime transport development in Africa is available through the IMO regional maritime advisers stationed in Lagos, Abidjan and London.

129. IMO co-operates with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey".

130. IMO 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.

131. OAU enjoys observer status and participates, therefore, in the IMO Assembly, the Council and its subsidiary bodies, the main technical committees (the Marine Environment Protection Committee and the Maritime Safety Committee), and the conferences sponsored by IMO. Observer status has also been granted to African national liberation movements.

U. World Intellectual Property Organization

132. WIPO has continued its activities to assist groups of OAU member States that are co-operating to build or strengthen subregional institutions in the field of industrial property. WIPO is executing a project for the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), an intergovernmental organization of twelve francophone African States, which is designed to assist in the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre in order to provide services to member States.

133. A similar project is in progress within the framework of the Industrial Property Organization for Anglophone Africa (ESARIPO), which now consists of 10 OAU member States. The project, for the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre (ESAPADIC), within the ESARIPO Regional Office at Harare, is in the preparatory assistance stage and it is planned to complete it by December 1984. WIPO and ESARIPO organized a seminar preceding the fifth session of the Council of ESARIPO held at Nairobi in September 1981. The participants in the seminar were the representatives of the eight States members of ESARIPO and six observer States.

134. ESARIPO and OAPI maintain close co-operation with 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.

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

V. International Atomic Energy Agency

136. OAU as an intergovernmental organization having consultative status with the Agency is regularly invited to the Agency's General Conference.

137. General Assembly resolution 36/80 on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU was brought to the attention of the Agency's Board of Governors on 24 February 1982.

W. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

138. Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have participated in many meetings dealing with implementation of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action, including the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Southern African States on the establishment of a preferential trade area (PTA), held at Lusaka in December 1981.

139. GATT has shown its support for inter-African trade by recently initiating co-operation with the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with a view to helping those organizations to study the tariff and non-tariff barriers impeding trade liberalization in West Africa and to improve their trade statistics.

140. Recently, the Trade and Development Committee launched a programme of consultations on trade liberalization aimed at identifying and systematically analysing trading problems associated with tropical products and quantitative restrictions, with a view to achieving fuller liberalization of trade in those sectors.

141. The GATT secretariat has continued its training activities, and in 1981, its training courses in trade policy were taken, *inter alia*, by representatives of three African regional organizations, including the OAU itself.

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

A. Development of Public Information

142. In response to General Assembly resolution 36/80, the Department of Public Information continued its collaboration with OAU in the field of information and publicity.

143. 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. Television spots, posters and exhibits were produced for dissemination in connexion with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Africa Liberation Day, and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. The Department continued to give wide coverage to the work of the Council for Namibia.

144. 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. A Journalists' Encounter was also held in connexion with the Asian Regional Conference on Action Against Apartheid, which was held at Manila from 24 to 26 May 1982. Information material issued by the Department of Public Information and by the Centre against Apartheid relating to the struggle against apartheid, to decolonization and to development were sent to information centres and other field offices. In close consultation with OAU, the Department also regularly placed its radio programmes at the disposal of national liberation movements broadcasting to southern Africa.

145. During the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the Department inaugurated a training programme for 19 journalists and broadcasters from developing countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/201.

146. A major activity of the Department is the implementation of a far-ranging information programme in support of the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions Against South Africa.

147. 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, the magazine Objective: Justice, and the publication UN Today (Suggestions for Speakers). Particular attention was paid to events in southern Africa.

B. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

148. The Public Information Section of UNHCR has been particularly active with respect to the problem of refugees in Africa throughout 1981 and the first half of 1982. Two itinerant seminars of journalists from the world media were organized, covering several African countries. Separate publications on Africa, including the UNHCR monthly newspaper have given coverage to the refugee situation in Africa. UNHCR has helped a dozen television teams to make films on refugees in Africa and has, through its own services, produced two films on African refugees; a third will be released shortly. Finally, thousands of photos on refugees in Africa have been distributed by UNHCR world wide. An additional information effort was made in connexion with Africa Refugee Day, 20 June.

C. International Labour Organisation

149. In the field of information, co-operation between OAU and ILO is reflected in the regular exchanges of information and documentation, in the regular issuance of an African Supplement, which is included in the French and English editions of the ILO Information Bulletin, and in participation in meetings of OAU/ECA/ILO consultants on PADIS.

D. International Telecommunication Union

150. ITU has continued its co-operation with the Pan-African News Agency (PANA). This co-operation will be intensified in 1982 with the approval of a UNDP-financed project for the development of the Agency's telecommunication network.

E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

151. All FAO publications are distributed to OAU and there is a regular exchange of information between the two organizations.

152. FAO and OAU co-operate in the publication of the Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly.

153. Direct contacts have been established with African journals in Paris and London. Continuing relationships with several media outlets in East Africa were pursued in 1981. FAO maintains relations with the Union des Radio-diffusions et Televisions Nationales d'Afrique and follows actively developments relating to the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/37/12).

2/ For the report of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha from 7-17 May 1979, see document REF/AR/CONF/Rpt.I. An abridged version has been issued under the symbol A/AC.96/INF.158.
