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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/38/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/15 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-eighth 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, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Uganda will be submitted separately to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

3. During the period under review, the Secretary-General met with the Secretary-General of OAU on several occasions to discuss matters of mutual concern to the two organizations. Invitations were extended to the Secretary-General of OAU to address the International Conference on Namibia, which was held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983, as well as the special session of the Economic Commission for Africa, which took place in Addis Ababa on 27 April 1983 to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

4. The Secretary-General sent a message to the OAU Summit Conference in Addis Ababa, in June 1983, assuring participants of the full support and co-operation of the United Nations in helping African States to deal with urgent development problems affecting the continent. The message also emphasized the necessity of close and continuous co-operation between the United Nations and OAU in such problems as Namibia and the African refugee situation, as well as in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the social and economic development of Africa.

5. The annual meeting of the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and of the OAU general secretariat and its special commissions, which took place at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa from 21 to 22 April 1983, provided another opportunity for exploring ways and means of strengthening co-operation between the two organizations. Details of that meeting, together with recommendations for future action, are contained in the principal report (A/38/307).

6. At the regional level, co-operation between the two organizations on day-to-day matters continues to be facilitated through regular contacts between the Executive Offices of OAU in New York and Geneva and the United Nations programmes and agencies. The OAU executive secretariats have ready access to the various departments of the United Nations system and attend various United Nations meetings and conferences as observer. These arrangements have been most productive in identifying areas of common concern, in facilitating solutions to problems between the two organizations, and in enabling the views of OAU to be fully known within the United Nations system.

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

A. Centre for Human Rights

7. Apart from periodic exchanges of information on particular topics, co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and OAU takes place in three main contexts: the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Human Rights in southern Africa; assistance to liberation movements* and the implementation of human rights instruments.

8. OAU and liberation movements are invited to, and participate in, seminars organized by the Centre as well as meetings of United Nations organs which are serviced by the Centre for Human Rights, including the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

9. The Centre for Human Rights follows with particular interest developments concerning the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. By its resolution 36/154 of 16 December 1981, the General Assembly commended OAU on the adoption of the African Charter. By resolution 37/172 of 17 December 1982, the Assembly again commended OAU for its efforts to promote respect for the guarantees and norms of human rights and fundamental freedoms and noted with interest efforts to obtain the early entry into force of the African Charter.

B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

10. The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-African Congress (PAC) and the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) attended official UNCTAD meetings

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

under standing administrative arrangements to enable their participation. These meetings included the Interim Committee on Transfer of Technology, the United Nations Conference on Jute, the United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber, and the sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

C. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

11. The Centre is at present executing technical co-operation projects involving the provision of assistance to SWAPO, ANC and PAC, in the domain of land use and human settlements, community development, construction of centres and in the preparation of various project documents.

12. Following on the recommendations of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva in April 1981, the Centre has prepared technical documents for refugee projects in five African countries (Angola, Burundi, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland). These projects, which include the provision of shelter, resettlement assistance, development of rural settlements, provision of logistical equipment and establishment of a reception centre for the refugees, have now been forwarded to the UNHCR headquarters at Geneva for consideration by potential donors.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

13. The most important aspect of UNICEF's co-operation with OAU is the support of children and mothers, under the auspices of the liberation movements. Refugees and returnees who do not fall within this category are assisted in consultation and co-operation with UNHCR and other United Nations agencies. During 1982-1983, humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements in host countries amounted to \$US 171,000. This assistance took the form of supplies and equipment for projects in nutrition, primary education, health, potable water supply, family welfare and income-generating activities for women.

E. International Labour Organisation

14. ILO continues to co-operate with OAU in activities against apartheid through the United Nations and other organizations. The International Labour Office has significantly stepped up its anti-apartheid activities and has set up a major technical assistance programme intended for southern Africa.

15. Among the areas included in a wide-ranging technical assistance programme prepared by ILO to help the victims of the South African apartheid régime are vocational training and rehabilitation, occupational safety and health, rural development, workers' education and assistance to women and migrant workers. In all, the funds committed for specific projects within ILO's anti-apartheid programme amount to \$1,785,364.* In addition two member States have contributed

* Most of these funds come from extrabudgetary resources.

sums totalling \$21,000, and another State has also announced a contribution of \$100,000, which will be spread over four years and used for training in official institutions.

16. As far as meetings are concerned, OAU and ILO extended invitations to one another to be represented at statutory, technical and other meetings organized by the other organization. OAU has been regularly represented at all sessions of the ILO Governing Body and the International Labour Conference. It also participated in the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva at the same time as the International Labour Conference, with the assistance of ILO.

F. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

17. UNESCO continues to execute several educational projects financed by UNDP for the benefit of the national liberation movements of southern Africa and to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with consultancy services in the preparation and implementation of educational activities for African refugees.

18. UNESCO hosted the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, which was held at UNESCO headquarters in April 1983. Under the International Programme for the Development of Communication, assistance amounting to \$45,000 was approved in December 1982.

19. Under the special account for increased assistance to developing countries, a sum of \$9,904 was approved to cover the travel expenses and subsistence allowances of representatives of African liberation movements to the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a view to developing a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of security and disarmament, held at Paris in April 1983.

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

A. Economic Commission for Africa

20. The activities of the OAU and ECA secretariats have been formulated and carried out with the broad view of assisting member States to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act. Technical and advisory services have been given to member States and special studies and reports have been prepared in various fields, including food and agriculture, energy, industrial development, development of natural and human resources, environment, transport and communications, science and technology, trade and finance, population, development planning and statistics, public administration and management.

21. Conferences of Sectoral Ministers were held. These included the Conferences of Ministers of Industry, Trade and Finance, Human Resources Development and

Utilization, Transport and Communications, Least Developed African Countries, and Planning and Development. Seminars, workshops and colloquiums were also organized in various fields during the period. Joint programmes have also been prepared with other international agencies. These included programmes in the Industrial Development Decade in Africa, in science and technology for development and in food and agriculture.

22. With regard to the implementation of the Final Act of Lagos, the activities of the two secretariats have been carried out in two main areas which were identified by the Heads of State and Government. The first concerns the preparation of a treaty establishing an African economic community, in respect of which the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary are organizing activities leading to the preparation of the draft treaty. The second area concerns the strengthening of the existing regional economic communities and institutions and the establishment of others. The secretariats provided technical assistance to all existing regional economic integration groupings, particularly with regard to the achievement of uniformity in various integration issues.

23. A major achievement in the work of the two secretariats was the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern African States (PTA), which groups together 18 OAU/ECA member States. The Treaty itself has now been signed by 12 of the 18 prospective member States. The objective of PTA is to move its members progressively towards the establishment of regional common markets, and eventually a continental common market, by linking up with the regional common markets in other parts of Africa, which are in the process of being established.

24. For the North African region, progress has been made in that agreement has been reached on a work programme that should lead to intergovernmental discussion on the formation of a regional economic community.

B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

25. During the period under review, the Group of African States of the Group of 77 was afforded interpretation services and conference rooms for 42 meetings, 26 of which were held within the framework of official UNCTAD meetings.

26. Co-operation in the technology field has continued between UNCTAD's Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology and member countries of OAU. During the period from 1 October 1982 to 30 June 1983, the Advisory Service has extended technical and advisory services to a number of African countries, including Somalia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Ghana, Egypt, Tunisia, Burundi and Lesotho. New contacts and consultations with OAU, the African Regional Centre for Technology and other regional bodies involved with technology are now being planned with a view to optimizing joint efforts in the field of transfer and development of technology within the African continent.

27. In the field of shipping, two technical assistance programmes were prepared with the OAU secretariat. Seminars on multimodal transport in Africa were jointly envisaged, and a project document was drafted and submitted to UNDP for financing.

At the request of the OAU secretariat, the UNCTAD Shipping Division helped in the launching of a technical assistance project for the creation of a Pan-African Shippers' Council.

28. UNCTAD was represented at the meeting of representatives of the OAU secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations system, held in Addis Ababa from 21-23 April 1983. At that meeting, information requested by OAU on UNCTAD activities in the field of economic development among developing countries related to the Lagos Plan of Action was given. These activities included mainly continued technical assistance to African subregional economic co-operation and integration groupings with a view to strengthening them, in line with the aims of the Lagos Plan of Action.

C. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

29. Co-operation between UNIDO and OAU during the period from April 1982 to July 1983 focused on joint action, together with ECA, for the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The three secretariats organized an ad hoc expert group meeting on guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional level during the preparatory phase (1982-1984) of the programme. The guidelines adopted by the meeting were endorsed by the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, at its seventh meeting held at Kigali, Rwanda, in March 1983.

30. The three secretariats also co-operated in the organization of an expert group meeting on the popularization of the Decade. The recommendations of the meeting were also endorsed by the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its meeting at Kigali. UNIDO continued to provide the services of a Regional Adviser to OAU who, among other things, assists the OAU secretariat in formulating and carrying out its programmes for the implementation of the Decade.

31. UNIDO co-operated with ECA and OAU in the preparation of joint documents and participation in discussions at meetings of the ECA Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and of the Conference of Ministers on matters related to the Industrial Decade for Africa. The three secretariats also jointly prepared and presented the report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the meeting of the secretariats of the OAU and the United Nations system held in Addis Ababa in April 1983.

32. Follow-up action is being taken on the recommendations of the United Nations-OAU secretariats meeting of April 1983, related in particular to the development of technological capabilities, the mobilization of financial resources and the popularization of the Decade.

33. In addition to the above-mentioned activities directly related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, UNIDO also intensified its co-operation with a number of Regional Offices and specialized agencies of OAU. Thus, UNIDO co-operated with the OAU Scientific Technical Research Commission (STRC) in organizing, at Vienna in May 1983, a Consultative Meeting on the Industrial

Utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the West African Region. Both organizations are now working on a programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting.

34. UNIDO also co-operated with the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) in organizing, at Algiers in November 1983, a regional meeting on the Promotion and Development of Telecommunications Industries in Africa. The recommendations of the meeting, which centre on the planning and programming of telecommunications equipment manufacture in Africa, are being followed up through the development of national and regional projects within the framework of UNIDO's normal technical assistance programme.

35. Similarly, co-operation has been initiated with the Union of African Railways in the survey of selected railway workshops in Africa with a view to identifying suitable ones for the development of subregional focal points for the development of the railway industry in Africa. It is expected that the results of the survey, which would include the improvement of repair and maintenance services and the manufacture of railway wagons, components and spare parts, would be presented to a symposium being organized by the Union of African Railways in 1984 for consideration and endorsement as a regional plan for the development of the railway industry in Africa. These activities with PATU and the Union of African Railways serve as a link between the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

36. UNICEF continued its co-operation with concerned African States, UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and bilateral and non-governmental organizations in meeting the needs of children and mothers experiencing severe survival conditions as a result of natural and man-made disasters. A sum of \$US 1,460,122.00 was spent from October 1982 to June 1983 for nutrition, vaccines, medical supplies and safe drinking water. Also during the period under review, \$US 1,214,000.00 was utilized from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve Fund to supply medicines, medical supplies, kitchen utensils and water tanks to people affected by natural disasters.

37. One of UNICEF's most important contributions to development in African countries is assistance in the training of national cadres within the framework of regular country programmes. This is done to enhance and improve national capacities in planning, management and delivery of services to children and mothers. UNICEF supports pre-service and in-service training for personnel in health, primary education, social services, water pump maintenance and transport, as well as social statisticians and planners.

38. In the framework of the activities of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) in Addis Ababa, a sum of \$US 536,000.00 has been committed for 1983 for the purpose of organizing workshops in effective communication, courses in training methods for women extension workers, curriculum development as well as training in project preparation and programme implementation. UNICEF's assistance to the Panafrican Institute for Development (IPD) consists of extensive involvement

in the decentralization of the Institute among its branches in Douala, Buea, Ouagadougou and Lusaka, and in curriculum development for the training programme. National professionals from OAU member States train in planning and management with emphasis on fields related to social services benefiting children and women, which fit into a country's development scheme. A commitment of \$US 400,000.00 has been set aside for activities of the Institute during 1983 out of the four-year commitment of \$US 1,350,000.00 approved by the 1981 Executive Board.

39. UNICEF continued its support to Appropriate Technology activities in over 25 countries in the eastern and southern Africa Region, with the aim of encouraging the incorporation of these technologies into development planning and programme implementation. A sum of \$US 840,000.00 was committed for this purpose to cover the period from 1983 to 1985.

40. UNICEF continued to assist the Government of Chad to rehabilitate the country's health, education and social services infrastructure with commitments of \$US 500,000.00 and \$US 2,831,000.00 approved by the Executive Board in 1981. In September 1982, \$US 400,000.00 was released by the Executive Director from the Emergency Reserve for urgently needed essential drugs. UNICEF has also been active in channelling food aid in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, as well as repatriating Chadians who had crossed into the Central African Republic. In November 1982, UNICEF participated in the Geneva International Conference on Assistance to Chad.

E. International Labour Organisation

41. In the period under review, ILO continued to co-operate with OAU in preparing and carrying out its programme of activities in Africa in its various fields of competence and to assist OAU in particular, in the fields of social security, improvement of working conditions and the work place, population and employment, resource development and rehabilitation of the disabled.

42. ILO has decided to finance out of its regular technical co-operation budget the services of a consultant to assist OAU in preparing a social security scheme for its staff and the staff of its specialized agencies. With respect to population and employment, a major UNFPA/International Labour Office/OAU project to set up a "labour and population" unit within the OAU secretariat has just been finalized by the International Labour Office and adopted by OAU and UNFPA. It will be financed by UNFPA.

F. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

43. Close collaboration is maintained between FAO and the OAU Inter-African Bureau of Soils (BIS) through the secretariats ensured by FAO of the Eastern and Western African Committees on Soil Correlation and Land Evaluation and the participation of BIS in the meetings of these Committees. FAO participated in the donor's meeting organized by OAU and the International Fertilizer Development Centre in March 1983 in relation to the proposed establishment of an African Fertilizer Centre.

44. The OAU/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) is closely associated with the implementation of FAO's Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, and IBAR representatives have participated actively in all meetings of the FAO organs concerned with this Programme. Reciprocally, FAO officers attend the meetings of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control. In the 1982/83 biennium, FAO has continued its co-operation with OAU/IBAR for the development of a data bank on animal genetic resources in Africa. In 1983, FAO, EEC and OIE are joining efforts to counter a new rinderpest outbreak threatening 21 African countries. A joint FAO/OAU Expert Consultation on Improvement of Animal Health Diagnostic Services in Africa was held in November 1982.

45. FAO co-operates with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) and detailed discussions have been held with IAPSC on how it could play a bigger role in harmonizing plant protection activities in the OAU member States.

46. The third session of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission is planned to be held in October 1983. The purpose will be to analyse the action taken by the Commission's secretariat and by the three organizations to implement the recommendations of the second session on food security and nutrition.

47. A number of FAO's regional projects promote co-operation with OAU's Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC). FAO has regularly taken part in workshops and consultative committee meetings of OAU/STRC.

48. FAO actively participated in the OAU/United Nations meeting of secretariats in 1983, and presented lead discussion papers on "The Food Situation in Africa" and "Co-operation in Dealing with Conservation, Development and Utilization of Water Resources in Africa".

49. As part of its agreement with OAU, all FAO publications have continued to be distributed to OAU.

G. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

50. There has been growing co-operation between OAU and UNESCO in the following areas: provision of consultancy services and the training of staff. Thus, as part of its Regular Programme, UNESCO continues to co-operate with the OAU Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale at Niamey, Niger, through research contracts. In addition, this centre has been granted equipment worth \$18,500 under the Participation Programme, in which UNESCO participates in the activities of member States.

51. OAU has been granted a sum of \$20,000 to enable the Association of African Universities to carry out a study on the needs of African universities and to organize a high-level seminar on teacher training. UNESCO has also assisted OAU in training three persons in library administration, economic planning and the transfer of data-processing technology, respectively.

52. At the request of OAU, the Director-General has seconded to OAU a high-level cultural official, whose post is financed by UNDP under project RAF/80/032-Multisectoral Assistance to the general secretariat of OAU. This consultant is currently installed at Addis Ababa.

53. Besides the Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in African Member States, which took place at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 28 June to 3 July 1982, OAU was represented at the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a view to developing a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of security and disarmament, held at Paris from 12 to 20 April 1983.

54. UNESCO itself is regularly represented at many meetings on subjects relevant to its programme organized by OAU.

H. International Monetary Fund

55. The International Monetary Fund continued to work closely with the African countries during 1982 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 article IV consultations and financial programmes supported by use of Fund resources. In this context, the Fund paid due regard to the objectives and priorities of the Lagos Plan of Action. The policies emphasized the need for appropriate demand management as well as the importance of suitable supply-oriented measures with a view to promoting economic growth, reducing inflationary pressures and establishing viable and sustainable external sector positions.

56. Under present guidelines, members have access to the Funds resources, subject to appropriate policy measures, of up to 150 per cent of quota under a one-year arrangement, and up to 450 per cent of quota over a three-year period in support of programmes involving a substantial adjustment effort. A member's cumulative access, net of scheduled repurchases and purchases under special facilities, like the compensatory financing facility, would be up to 600 per cent of quota. During 1982 there were 12 programmes for African countries approved for support by use of Fund resources. The total amounts agreed under ongoing arrangements of use of Fund resources for African countries at end 1982 amounted to SDR 1.6 billion.

57. In addition, the African countries have benefited from the Compensatory Financing Facility, the scope of which was increased in May 1981. The number of African countries drawing under the Compensatory Financing Facility declined from 14 in 1981 to 6 in 1982, but their purchases under the facility increased from SDR 424.1 million in 1981 to SDR 494.2 million in 1982. ^{1/} This increase was accounted for by the large expansion of purchases for the excess in the cost of cereal imports which rose from SDR 12 million in 1981 to SDR 155 million in 1982.

58. During 1982, the Fund continued to provide technical assistance to African countries. Under the Central Banking Department, 62 experts were assigned to

25 member countries in the African region. Staff also lectured at the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute in Austria and at the joint United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/German Foundation Seminar in Berlin. They also participated in the club du Sahel Colloquium in Upper Volta and at the meetings of the club in Paris. The Fund has also provided considerable assistance in the field of statistics. There were a total of 20 missions from the Fund's Bureau of Statistics to African countries in 1982.

59. In terms of training of manpower in the fields of economic and financial management, the Fund provides courses at the IMF Institute Headquarters in Washington and arranges for lectures to be given in member countries. In 1982, a total of 102 participants from African countries attended such courses, representing a total of 38 countries.

I. Universal Postal Union

60. The main areas of co-operation during the reporting period concerned the progress of the UPU's programme in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and the work undertaken within the framework of relations between UPU and the Pan-African Postal Union (PAFU), a specialized agency of OAU.

61. UPU has undertaken to communicate to the African postal administrations that belong to the Union and to the appropriate African organizations (OAU, Restricted Unions, ECA, subregional Economic Communities) a preliminary draft of a document entitled "Projects for modernizing the postal services within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa (1980-2000)". This document contains specific work projects and a timetable for implementing those in the priority areas stated in the Plan (cf. para. 241). On the basis of any comments and amendments which may be made by the countries and institutions consulted about the definition of the activities, programmes or specific projects, UPU will prepare an action programme and projects for implementation, thanks to the efforts of the countries or groups of countries involved and to the technical or financial assistance to be given by the international community.

62. The International Bureau amended and communicated to the PAFU secretariat the draft Co-operation Agreement between UPU and PAFU proposed by the regional organization. As soon as this draft Agreement has been adopted by the appropriate PAFU body, it will come into force within the limits of the powers of the secretariats of both organizations.

63. As regards operational activities, UPU co-operated with PAFU and with the member countries of that institution in holding the second Conference on mail circulation in Africa, which is planned for the end of November/beginning of December 1983. UPU's contribution concerns in particular the provision of consultants to lead the discussion and the granting of fellowships to enable postal management staff from the least developed African countries to attend the Conference.

J. International Maritime Organization

64. A guiding principle of IMO's technical co-operation programme is the achievement of self-reliance by the developing countries in their maritime programmes. This programme is therefore in line with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action.
65. IMO assigns the highest priority to maritime training as a prerequisite for the growth of an efficient merchant marine. At previous meetings of the Interagency Co-ordinating Committee for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, IMO provided up-to-date information on the status of the IMO-sponsored regional maritime training academies located in Ghana and the Ivory Coast respectively and IMO's assistance to the Integral Nautical Institute in Nigeria and training institutions in other African countries. The World Maritime University, which is due to commence operation in July 1983, will provide another facility for the training of high-level maritime personnel, and IMO is making special efforts to bring the facilities and opportunities available in the University to the attention of African countries and to assist them in selecting suitable candidates for training at the University.
66. IMO has acted as the executing agency for numerous national projects in the maritime field. A number of such projects are underway or envisaged in 18 African countries. Continuous advice and support for maritime transport development in Africa is available through IMO's regional maritime advisers who are stationed in Lagos, Nigeria, and in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. An adviser on maritime legislation for French-speaking countries in Africa has recently commenced work. In addition, the interregional maritime advisers and consultants based at IMO headquarters in London are available, on request, to advise the African countries on maritime questions.
67. IMO is continuing its efforts to mobilize necessary resources for the maintenance and improvement of technical co-operation projects in Africa, in consultation with OAU in all appropriate cases.
68. IMO is co-operating with the Council and High Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey".
69. IMO participated in the tenth Council Meeting of the Port Management Association of East and Southern Africa held at Moroni (Comoros) in November 1982, and presented papers which included constructive suggestions and recommendations in relation to Facilitation of Shipping and Trade Documentation, and Oil Pollution Prevention. At the request of the Port Management Association of East and Southern Africa, IMO participated in the Seminar/Workshop on Navigation Aides and the Harmonization of the New Buoyage System, held at Mombasa, Kenya, in October 1982.
70. The Secretary-General of IMO designated a senior official to participate in and contribute to the Paris Round-Table on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, held in Paris from 21 to 24 June 1983, in the framework of the efforts being made by the United Nations system to improve transport and communications systems in Africa.

K. World Intellectual Property Organization

71. Under the WIPO Fellowship Programme for 1982, a total of 88 fellowships were awarded to candidates from 34 2/ OAU member States for training in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighbouring rights.

72. WIPO's assistance to States members of the OAU has included the following activities: advising Governments on the adoption of new laws and regulations in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighbouring rights or the modernization of existing laws and regulations; advising Governments on the establishment of national structures for industrial property and technological information and the organization of study tours for the responsible officials; and the organization of national seminars.

73. The execution of a UNDP project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre (CADIB) within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organization 3/ (OAPI) was completed in December 1982. At the final tripartite review of the project which took place at Yaoundé in February 1983, full satisfaction was expressed with the project. WIPO was also represented at a session of the Administrative Council of OAPI at Yaoundé in February 1983.

74. WIPO, in association with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, continued to execute the UNDP project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre (ESAPADIC) within the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO). This intergovernmental organization of OAU member States established with the assistance of WIPO and the Economic Commission for Africa now has 10 member States. 4/ In May 1983, a WIPO consultant from Ghana began a series of missions to discuss with government authorities of ESARIPO member and potential member States the advantages of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol of the Lusaka Agreement establishing ESARIPO, signed at Harare in December 1982.

75. WIPO and the African Regional Center for Technology (ARCT) are exploring the establishment of a formal relationship for co-operation in the field of industrial property. Furthermore, the Executive Director of the Centre has requested that WIPO provide the ARCT with a consultant who would assist the Centre in exploring the potential problems related to industrial property which may arise within the context of research and development projects in several African countries.

76. 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 the two organizations in the field of intellectual property to ensure, in particular, the effective use of the industrial property system to attain the development objectives embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.

L. International Atomic Energy Agency

77. The Organization of African Unity is regularly invited to the Agency's General Conference. General Assembly resolution 37/15 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was brought to the attention of the Agency's Board of Governors on 18 February 1983. Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, became a member of the Agency on 17 February 1983.

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

Department of Public Information

78. During the period under review, the Department of Public Information continued to provide press and audio-visual coverage for the activities carried out by OAU within the framework of the United Nations. These activities included press briefings by leaders of the African Group, OAU, leaders of the liberation movements, and special commemorative meetings and observances of important dates. Particular attention was paid to statements made by representatives of OAU to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

79. In addition, radio programmes, television spots, posters, exhibits and public screenings of films were prepared in connection with 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 South Africa. In close consultation with OAU, the Department also regularly placed its daily radio programmes at the disposal of national liberation movements broadcasting to southern Africa over transmitters of Member States.

80. Developments concerning Africa continue 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, centring on the struggle against the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and on measures to secure the independence of Namibia.

81. A major activity of the Department during the reporting period was the implementation of an information programme in support of the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held at Geneva on 29 and 30 November 1982, for which full press and audio-visual coverage was provided. In addition, a special screening of a new 20-minute documentary film on Chad entitled "Les Garder Vivants (Keep them alive)" was held during the Conference.

82. The Department participated at the meeting between the secretariats of OAU and the United Nations system, which took place in Addis Ababa on 21 and 22 April 1983. The representatives of DPI and OAU sponsored a recommendation calling for the convening of a workshop in early 1984 by OAU in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa.

83. The Department continued to give wide coverage to United Nations activities relating to Namibia. In particular, it provided press, radio, television, film and photo coverage to the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris (25-29 April). A special series of six radio programmes on Namibia was also produced in several languages.

84. The Department also continued to give wide coverage to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid. Information material issued by the Department of Public Information and by the Centre against Apartheid was sent to information centres and other field offices. Daily anti-apartheid radio programmes continued to be produced in six languages spoken in southern Africa.

Notes

1/ Includes, in addition to all the countries covered by the African Department, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan, which are covered by the Middle Eastern Department.

2/ Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

3/ Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta.

4/ Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The following potential member States have shown an interest in ESARIO's activities and are expected to become members in the near future: Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania.
