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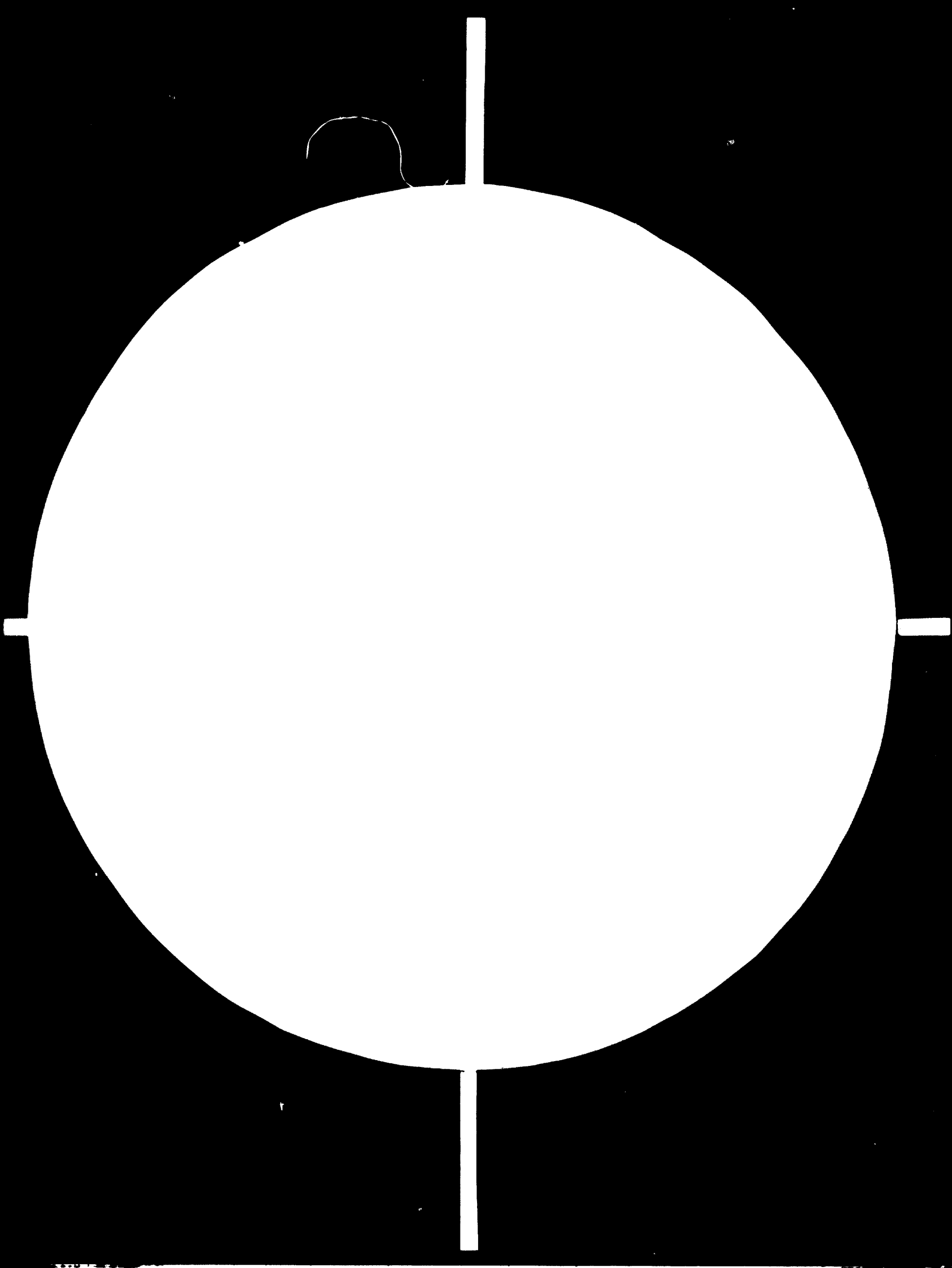
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REPORT
UNIDO'S PARTICIPATION IN THE 32ND ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY*

Nairobi, Kenya

by

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23 February - 5 March 1979

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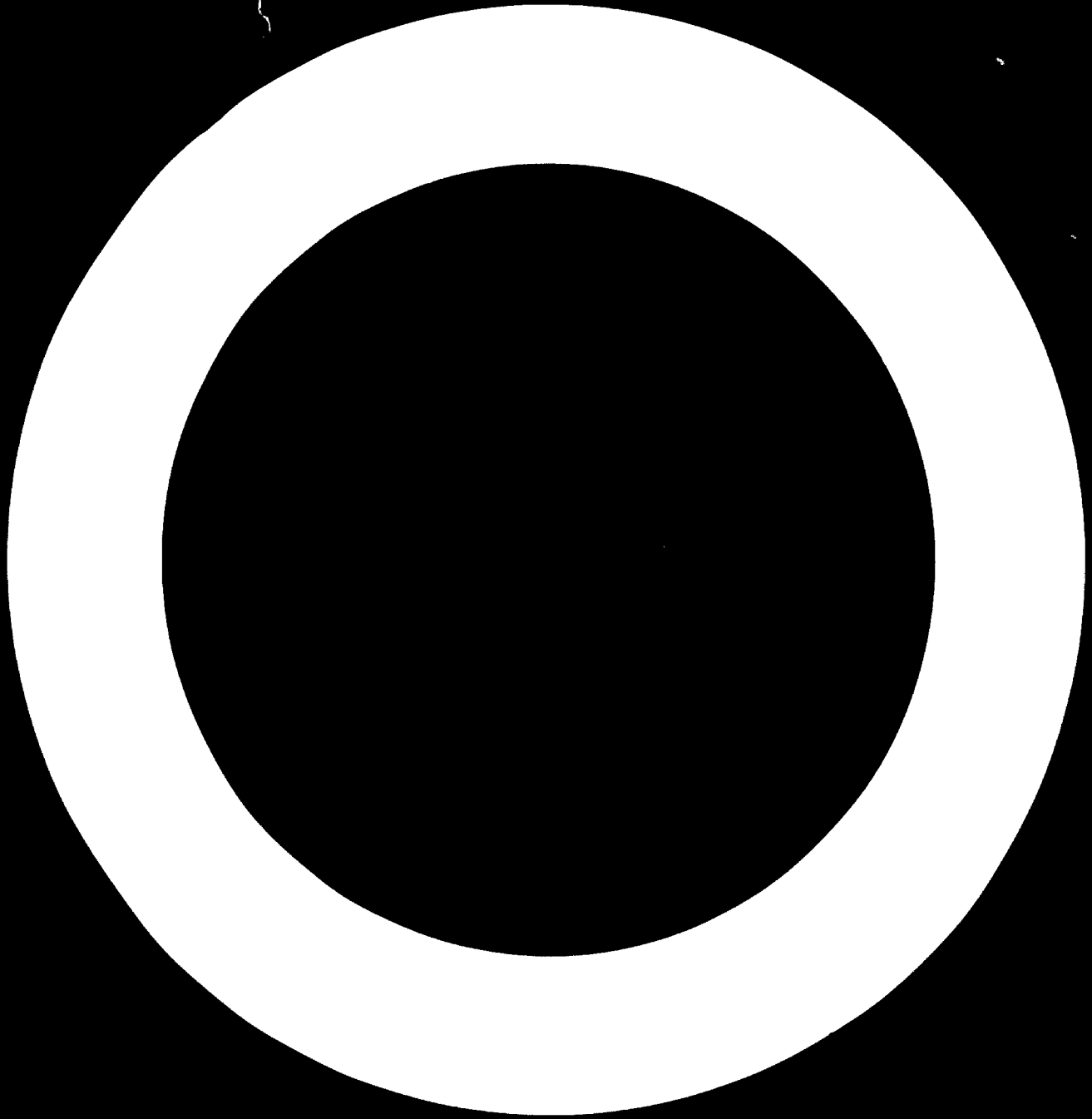


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INTRODUCTION

Background

At the invitation of Mr. Edem Kodjo, Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, UNIDO participated as observer at the Thirty-Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of OAU from 23 February - 5 March 1979.

UNIDO Delegation

UNIDO was represented at the Conference by Messrs. David C. Ganao, Director, Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations; and Muhammad Luqman, Senior External Relations Officer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Thirty Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity was opened in Nairobi, Kenya on 23 February 1979 with an address by H.E. Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya; opening statements by H.E. El-Bashir El-Taher Baker, Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sudan, outgoing Chairman and H.E. Dr. Mnyua Waiyaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya as the new Chairman.

The main subjects which interest UNIDO were assigned to Committee B. See Annex IV.

PARTICIPANTS

All member States of OAU except Chad had attended. 37 Ministers of Foreign Affairs participated in the Conference.

The following observers also attended the Conference :
Representatives from Five-Liberation Fronts; 14 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, regional and sub-regional organizations and 10 UN organizations including UNIDO, UN, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, IUEF, UNEP and UNESCO.

The Conference was to review the budget of the Organization for 1980/81 including a new structuring of the Secretariat.

It is to be noted that the 12th Extraordinary session was opened on 3 March 1979 to examine the intergovernmental expert report on the Law of the Sea. The report is available in French.

DELIBERATIONS OF COMMITTEE B

The Committee B discussed 13 agenda items as contained in Annex IV. Among these mention may be made of items :

5. Secretary General's report on the UN Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries;
6. Establishment of a Conference of African Intergovernmental Organizations;
8. Report of the Secretary General on Economic Co-operation among developing countries;
9. Report of the Secretary General on the inter-African co-operation in Manpower, Labour (employment), population and related social and Economic Affairs;
12. Report of the Secretary General on the Preparation of Hydrogeological Map of Africa; and
13. Report of the Secretary General on the 10th FAO Regional Conference for Africa in Arusha, Tanzania from 18 - 19 September 1978.

The UNIDO representative took advantage during the course of the debates on the item "UN Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" and informed the Conference about the action taken by UNIDO regarding the implementation of the 12 resolutions which were adopted by the OAU Council and Summit in Khartoum in July 1978, and about the programme to enhance technical co-operation among developing countries with special reference to the LDC's, land-locked,

islands and drought stricken countries in Africa, and other related efforts. He further underlined the importance of the OAU and its member States to participate as much as possible in all major UNIDO activities including the meetings of the IDB, the consultation system and other meetings which are related to industrial development.

During the course of the Conference the UNIDO representatives held discussions on various UNIDO activities with a number of delegations including Angola, Congo, Libya, Liberia, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria, Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan, Lesotho, Malawi; as well as with the OAU, FAO, UNEP and other UN representatives.

CERTAIN KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE B

Preparation of an International Hydrogeological Map of Africa

The main subject which captured the full attention of all delegates at Committee B was the preparation of an International Hydrogeological Map of Africa. Delegations stressed the necessity for basic action for implementation of the project which was contained in the Secretary General's report in document CM/963 (XXXII). The representative of UNEP expressed willingness to participate in the financing of the project if requested to do so. The delegates suggested a Second Expert group meeting by all member States. The Secretariat of OAU informed the Conference of plans to establish an African Forestry and Wood Research Bureau in pursuance of resolution CM/Res.952(XXI) adopted in Libreville, Gabon in 1977.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the Hydro-geological map for Africa. FAO and UNESCO are willing to co-operate with OAU in holding the meetings and in the implementation of the project.

It is recommended that in collaboration with LDC, Agro-Industries and the Inter-Agency Programme Co-ordination (re-coordination with FAO and UNEP) International Centre for Industrial Studies (ICIS) examine the matter and advise of the scope for possible UNIDO assistance to OAU in this respect. The ICIS is to inform the Government and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section for follow-up with OAU.

The 10th FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Arusha, Tanzania from 18 - 19 September 1978

The FAO representative assured the Conference that his Organization is determined to make increasing efforts to eradicate malnutrition and food crisis in Africa.

The African Ministers of Agriculture will meet in May 1979 to prepare for the African group position in preparation for the World Conference of agricultural reforms and rural development to be held in July 1979 in Rome. Tunisia proposed to host the African preparatory meeting for agriculture in May 1979.

It is recommended that in collaboration with the Agro-industries Section and the ICIS, the Inter-Agency Programme Co-operation keeps UNIDO informed of the World Conference on Agricultural Reform to be held in Rome.

Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries

Whereas item 5 is concerned with the technical co-operation among developing countries, and which was mainly the subject of the UN Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, last year and one where UNIDO is actively implementing programmes in certain African countries, this time, inter alia, concerns itself with the New International Economic Order. The former item, inter alia, suggested a series of action to be undertaken with a view to promoting inter-Africa co-operation with the Third World. As already mentioned in the foregoing pages, the UNIDO representative briefly gave inventory of the UNIDO TCDC programme which is in the process for the benefit of the member States of OAU. He further informed the Conference about the Three Round-Table meetings which are scheduled this year, especially the one in Arusha, Tanzania to promote co-operation among the developing countries.

It is recommended that the TCDC Section in collaboration with all concerned Sections in UNIDO including the Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section undertake necessary steps to monitor and maintain summary records of operational as well as planned programmes of which the latter Section will keep OAU informed as appropriate.

Establishment of a Conference of African Intergovernmental Organizations

The objectives of establishing such a Conference is to facilitate co-operation among the intergovernmental organizations in Africa; other objectives include strengthening inter-African co-operation; the evolution of Afro-Arab co-operation; the Third World's aspirations for the establishment of a New International Economic Order; and all the efforts made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) so as to re-group the intergovernmental organizations of the sub-region and reach a general co-operation agreement.

UNIDO has been active in this respect and was represented at two meetings of Heads of the intergovernmental organizations in West Africa. The Conference passed a resolution on the subject.

It is recommended that the External Relations Section keep in touch with OAU on the subject and if possible attend the Conference which is planned by OAU.

Inter-African co-operation in Labour, Employment, Population, Social and Rural Development

This area of OAU activity is being handled by the OAU/STRC. During the course of his submission to the Conference of the OAU document on this subject, the Executive Secretary of the STRC informed the meeting that UNIDO already has provided an expert to assist the STRC in identifying certain aspects of the study. The Conference passed a resolution on the subject. It is worth noting here that about two months ago a letter was received from STRC soliciting assistance in the subject field.

It is recommended that the Programme Development and Evaluation Section, in collaboration with IOD and ICIS indicate the extent to which UNIDO would/or would not be in a position to assist in the matter and keep the External Relations Section informed.

The draft resolutions passed by Committee B are to be found in Annex V.

The statements made by the representatives of the FAO and UNEP concerning the 10th World Conference and agricultural reform, desertification and environment, respectively are to be found in Annex III and IV.

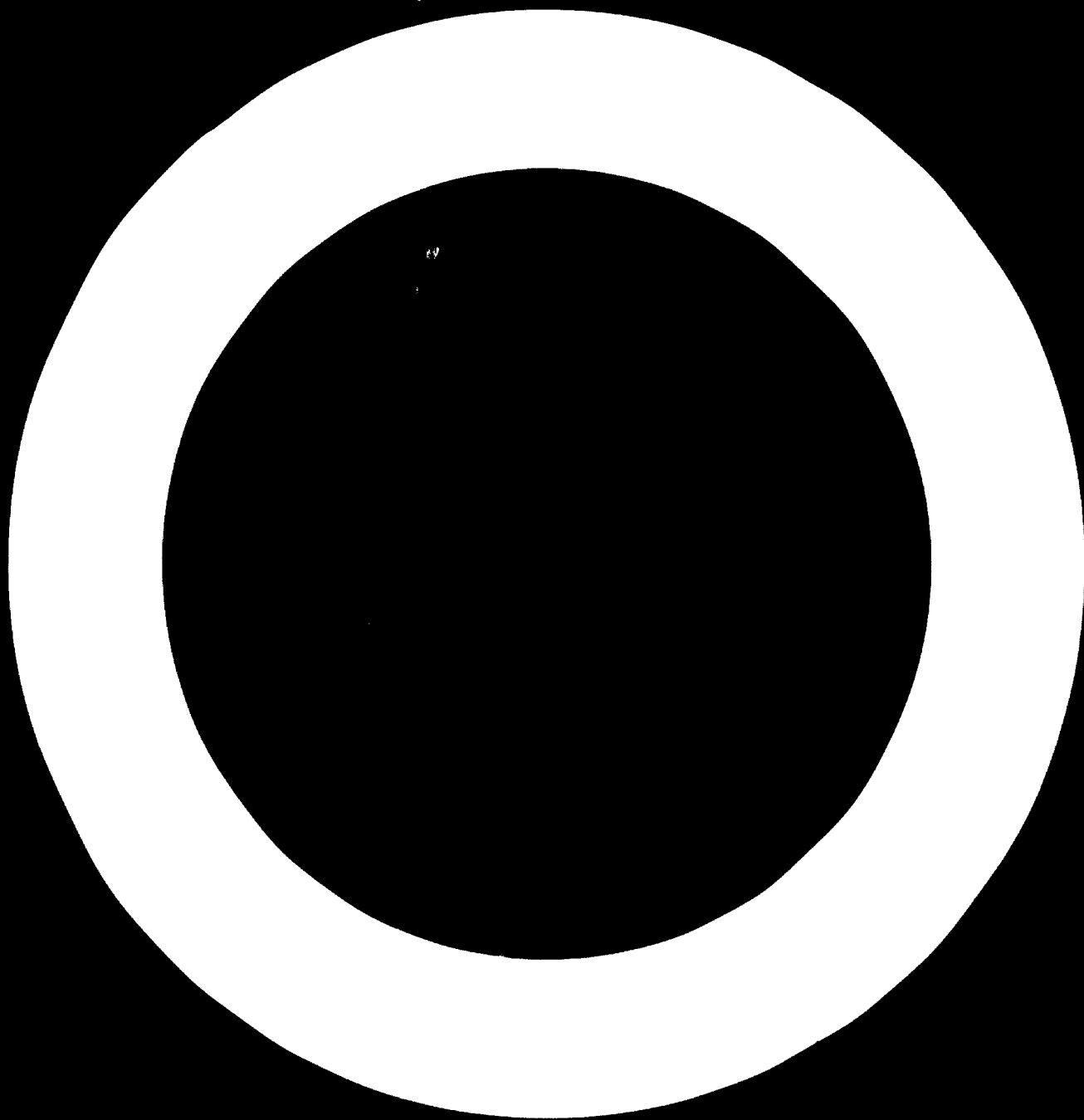
The Thirty-third Session of the Council of Ministers of OAU

The 33rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the 16th Meeting of the Summit of the OAU will take place during July 1979 in Monrovia, Liberia. It is therefore strongly recommended that all Heads and Chiefs of Sections up-date and/or take appropriate action related to the contents of this report as well as the UNIDO mission report on the OAU Conference of the Council of Ministers and of the Heads of State and Governments held in Khartoum, Sudan in July 1978 and in each case forward a copy to the External Relations Section for follow-up purpose.

Other Matters

The draft reports of the Rapporteur for the Plenary, Committees A and B as well as all the resolutions which the Conference endorsed are available, if needed for reference, in the External Relations Section. A copy of the documents which were prepared by OAU for the Conference were sent by the External Relations Section to the Library for reference.

Following a discussion with Mr. Kodjo and Mr. Etiang, Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General respectively and following confirmation by Mr. Etiang, the first week of April 1979 has been fixed for the agreed UNIDO/OAU interorganizational meeting to draw up a programme of co-operation.



CM/927(XXXII)Rev.3

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION
NAIROBI, KENYA
23 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1979

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

CM/927(XXXII)Rev.3

PROVINCIAL AGENDA

1. Opening Ceremony
 - a) Address by the President of the Republic of Kenya;
 - b) Reply to the President's address;
 - c) Speech by the out-going Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Election of officers

3. Organization of work

4. Consideration and adoption of the Agenda

5. Adoption of the Rapporteur's Report of the Thirty First Session of the Council of Ministers
CM/PLEN/DRAFT/RAPT.RPT.
(XXXI)/REV. 1

6. (a) Introduction to the Administrative Secretary-General's Report covering the period from July 1978 to February 1979
CM/928/Part I

- (b) Administrative Secretary-General's Report covering the period from July 1978 to February 1979
CM/928/Part II

- (c) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Regional Offices
CM/928/Part III

I. FINANCIAL MATTERS

7. Report of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters
CM/929(XXXII)Rev.1

8. Consideration of the Financial Report for the 1977/78 Financial Year
CM/930(XXXII)

CM/927(XXXII)Rev.3

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9. State of arrears of Member States' Contributions to the 1978/79 Budget CM/931(XXXII)Rev.1
10. Consideration of the Report of the Board of External Auditors on the accounts of 1977/78 Financial Year and the comments of the General Secretariat CM/932(XXXII)
ADD 1-12
Annex 1-12
11. Consideration of the Draft Budget of the 1979/80 Financial Year CM/933(XXXII)Rev.1

CM/933(XXXII)Rev.II
Annex I
12. Consideration of applications for subvention submitted by:-
 - (a) Encyclopaedia Africana Project CM/942(XXXII)
 - (b) African Committee of Trade Union Co-ordination and Action Against Apartheid and Colonialism CM/940(XXXII)
 - (c) Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa CM/934(XXXII)
 - (d) Association of Social Work Education in Africa CM/937(XXXII)
 - (e) Pan-African Women's Organization CM/943(XXXII)
 - (f) Association of African Universities CM/936(XXXII)
 - (g) Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) CM/938(XXXII)
 - (h) International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa CM/944(XXXII)
 - (i) Centre for the Coordination of Research and Documentation in Social Sciences for African South of Sahara (CERDAS) CM/935(XXXII)

CM/927 (XXXII)Rev.3

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- (j) Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM) CM/941(XXXII)
- (k) Supreme Council for Sports in Africa CM/939(XXXII)

13. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Review of the OAU Scale of Assessment

CM/780(XXVIII)
Rev.2

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

14. Establishment of an OAU Credentials Committee

15. Appointment of a new Member to serve on the OAU Administrative Tribunal

CM/949(XXXII)

16. Consideration of the Report of the Committee of Fourteen on OAU Structural Reform

CM/896(XXXI)
Rev.4

- a) Political Structure and Election of the Administrative Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General.
- b) Administrative and Institutional Structure; harmonization of Posts and readjustment of grades.

CM/927 (XXXII) Rev.3

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- c) Draft OAU Staff Regulation including Basic Security Measures, Service conditions, Rights and Obligations of OAU Staff Members. CM/896(XXXI) Rev.4
App. 1 and 2
- d) Draft OAU Financial Rules and Regulations CM/896(XXX) Rev.4
App. 3.
- e) Financial Implications of the Report of the Committee of Fourteen CM/896(XXXII) Rev.4
App.4.
- 17. Consideration of the Criteria for African Candidatures for posts within UN Specialized Agencies. CM/956(XXXII)
- 18. Consideration of Applications for OAU Observer Status submitted by:-
 - a) AFROSAI CM/915(XXXI)
 - b) CODESRIA CM/916(XXXI.) Rev.1
 - c) OICMA CM/920 (XXXII)
 - d) UAP CM/948 (XXXII)
- 19. Consideration of Draft Agreement to be signed between the OAU and other African or International Institutions:
 - a) Co-operation Agreement between the OAU and the Supreme Council of Sports in Africa. CM/962 (XXXII)
 - b) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and IATU CM/947 (XXXII)
 - c) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and I.D. (Pan-African Institute for Development) CM/955 (XXXII)
 - d) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and the Islamic Conference CM/958 (XXXII)

20. Examination of the recommendations on the conditions of the Contests for the Anthem of the OAU and other matters (Rapporteur's Report of the Committee on the 10th Anniversary) CM/919 (XXXII)Rev.1
- III. ECONOMIC AND CO-OPERATION MATTERS
21. Consideration of the Economic Situation in Africa within the Context of International Negotiations CM/959 (XXXII)
22. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on UN Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries CM/954 (XXXII)
23. Progress Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Setting up of the Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations CM/953 (XXXII)
24. (a) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries CM/961 (XXXII) Part I
- (b) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries CM/961 (XXXII) Part II
25. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Re-negotiation of the ACP/EEC CM/960 (XXXII)
26. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on Intra-African Co-operation in Manpower, Labour (employment), Population and related Social and Economic Affairs CM/946 (XXXII)
27. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa CM/951 (XXXII)

CM/927 (XXXII) Rev.3

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28. Progress Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Meeting of African Non-Governmental Organizations CM/945 (XXXII)

IV SCIENTIFIC

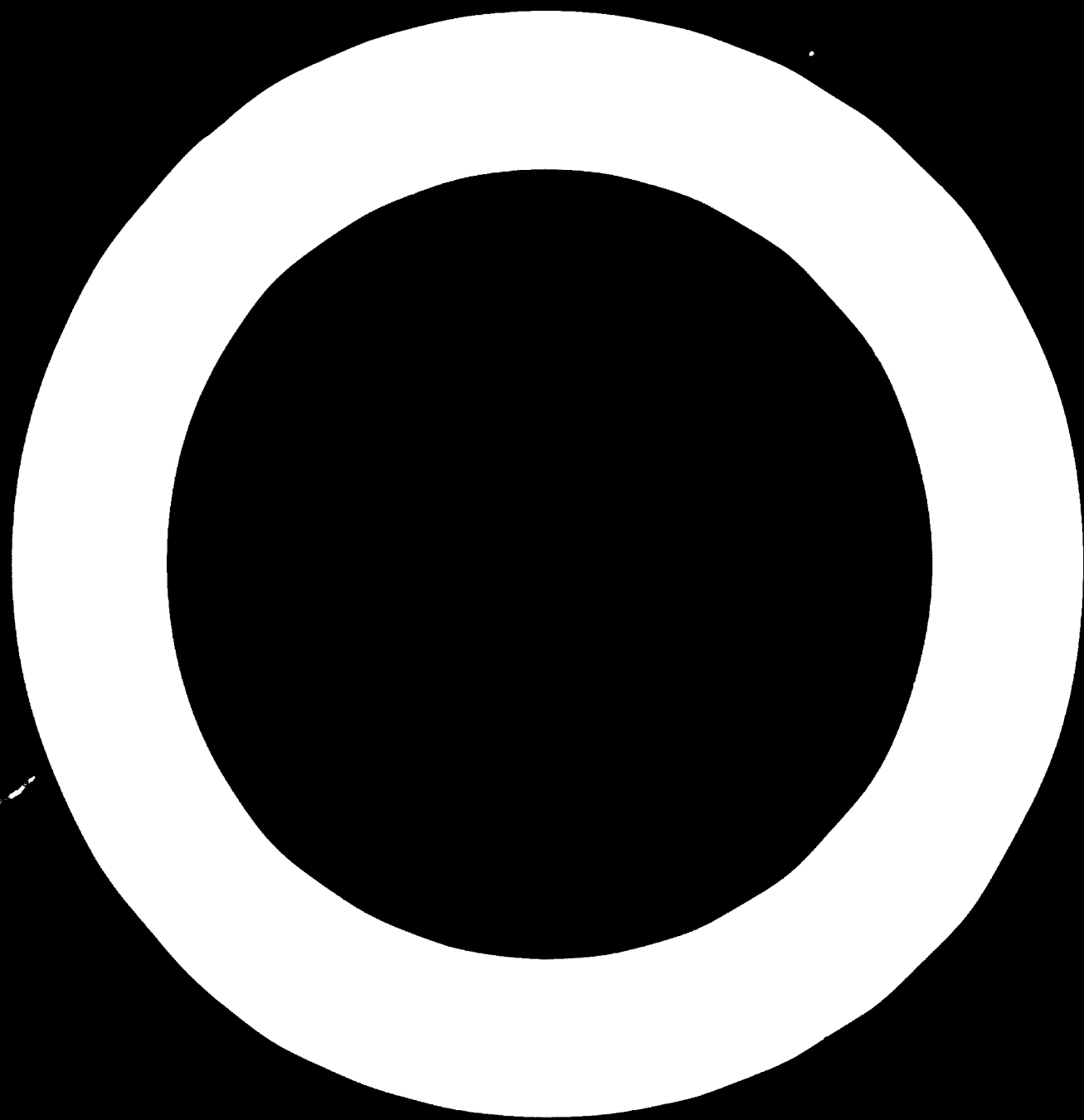
29. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Preparation of the Hydrogeological Map of Africa CM/963 (XXXII)
30. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the 20th FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held in Arusha, Tanzania, from 18 to 29 September 1978 CM/952 (XXXII)

V POLITICAL MATTERS

31. Report of the OAU Co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa CM/964 (XXXII)

VI ITEMS PROPOSED BY MEMBER STATES

32. a) Establishment of a Special Fund to support the African countries non-producers of Petroleum (Proposed by Sudan) CM/927 (XXXII) Add.1
- b) Consideration of OAU Scale of Assessment (Item proposed by Seychelles) CM/927 (XXXII) Add.2
- c) Candidature for the post of Assistant Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Item proposed by Zaire) CM/927 (XXXII) Add.3
33. Date and venue of the next session (Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia) CM/927 (XXXII) Add.4
34. Any other business



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
SECRETARIAT
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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION
NAIROBI, KENYA
23 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1979

AGENDA OF THE PLENARY

1. Adoption of the Rapporteur's Report of the Thirty
First Session of the Council of Ministers CM/PLEN/DRAFT/RAPT.RPT.
(XXXI) REV.1

2. a. Introduction to the Administrative Secretary-
General's Report covering the period from
July 1978 to February 1979 CM/928/Part 1
- b. Administrative Secretary-General's Report
covering the period from July 1978 to February
1979 CM/928/Part II
- c. Report of the Administrative Secretary-
General on the Regional Offices CM/928/Part III

I. FINANCIAL MATTERS

3. Report of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and
Financial Matters CM/929(XXXII)Rev.1

4. Consideration of the Financial Report for the
1977/78 Financial Year CM/930(XXXII)

5. State of arrears of Member States' Contributions
to the 1978/79 Budget CM/931(XXXII)Rev.1

6. Consideration of the Report of the Board of
External Auditors on the accounts of 1977/78
Financial Year and the comments of the General
Secretariat CM/932(XXXII)
Add 1 - 12, Annex 1 - 12

7. Consideration of the Draft Budget of the 1979/80
Financial Year CM/933(XXXII) Rev.1
CM/933(XXXII)Rev.II
Annex 1

8. Consideration of applications for subvention submitted by:-
- (a) Encyclopaedia Africana Project CM/942(XXXII)
 - (b) African Committee of Trade Union Co-ordination and Action Against Apartheid and Colonialism CM/940(XXXII)
 - (c) Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa CM/934(XXXII)
 - (d) Association of Social Work Education in Africa CM/937(XXXII)
 - (e) Pan-African Women's Organization CM/943(XXXII)
 - (f) Association of African Universities CM/936(XXXII)
 - (g) Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) CM/938(XXXII)
 - (h) International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa CM/944(XXXII)
 - (i) Centre for the Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in Social Sciences for African South of Sahara (CERDAS) CM/935(XXXII)
 - (j) Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM) CM/941(XXXII)
 - (k) Supreme Council for Sports in Africa CM/939(XXXII)
9. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Review of the OAU Scale of Assessment CM/780(XXVIII)
10. Establishment of an OAU Credentials Committee
11. Appointment of a New Member to serve on the OAU Administrative Tribunal CM/949(XXXII)
12. Consideration of the Report of the Committee of Fourteen on Structural Reform CM/896(XXXI)

12. a) Political Structure and Election of the Administrative Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries- General
- b) Administrative and Institutional Structure harmonization of Posts and readjustment of grades.
- c) Draft OAU Staff Regulation including Basic Security Measures, Service conditions, Rights and Obligations of OAU Staff Members CM/896(XXX) Rev.4
App. 1 and 2
- d) Financial Implications of the Report of the Committee of Fourteen CM/896(XXXII)Rev.4
App. 4
13. Consideration of the Economic Situation in Africa within the Context of International Negotiations CM/959(XXXII)
14. a) Establishment of a Special Fund to support the African countries non-producers of Petroleum (proposed by Sudan) CM/927 (XXXII) Add.1
- b) Consideration of OAU Scale of Assessment (Item proposed by Seychelles) CM/927(XXXII) Add.2
- c) Candidature for the post of Assistant Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Item proposed by Zaire) CM/927(XXXII) Add.3
15. Date and venue of the next session (Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia) CM/927(XXXII) Add.4
16. Any other business
-

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION
NAIROBI, KENYA
23 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1979

AGENDA OF COMMITTEE A

1. Consideration of Applications for OAU Observer Status
submitted by: -
 - a. AFROSAI CM/915(XXXI)
 - b. CODESRIA CM/916(XXXI)Rev.1
 - c. OICMA CM/920(XXXII)
 - d. UAP CM/948(XXXII)
 2. Consideration of the Criteria for Aprican Candidatures
for posts within the UN Specialized Agencies CM/956(XXXII)
 3. Examination of the recommendations on the conditions
of the contests for the Anthem of the OAU and other
matters (Rapporteurs report of the Committee on the
10th Anniversary) CM/919 (XXXII)Rev.1
 4. Report of the OAU Co-ordination Committee for the
Liberation of Africa CM/964 (XXXII)
-

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirty-second Ordinary Session
Nairobi, Kenya
23 February - 2 March 1979

CM/Cttee. B (XXXII)

AGENDA OF COMMITTEE B

CM/Cttee.B (XXXII)

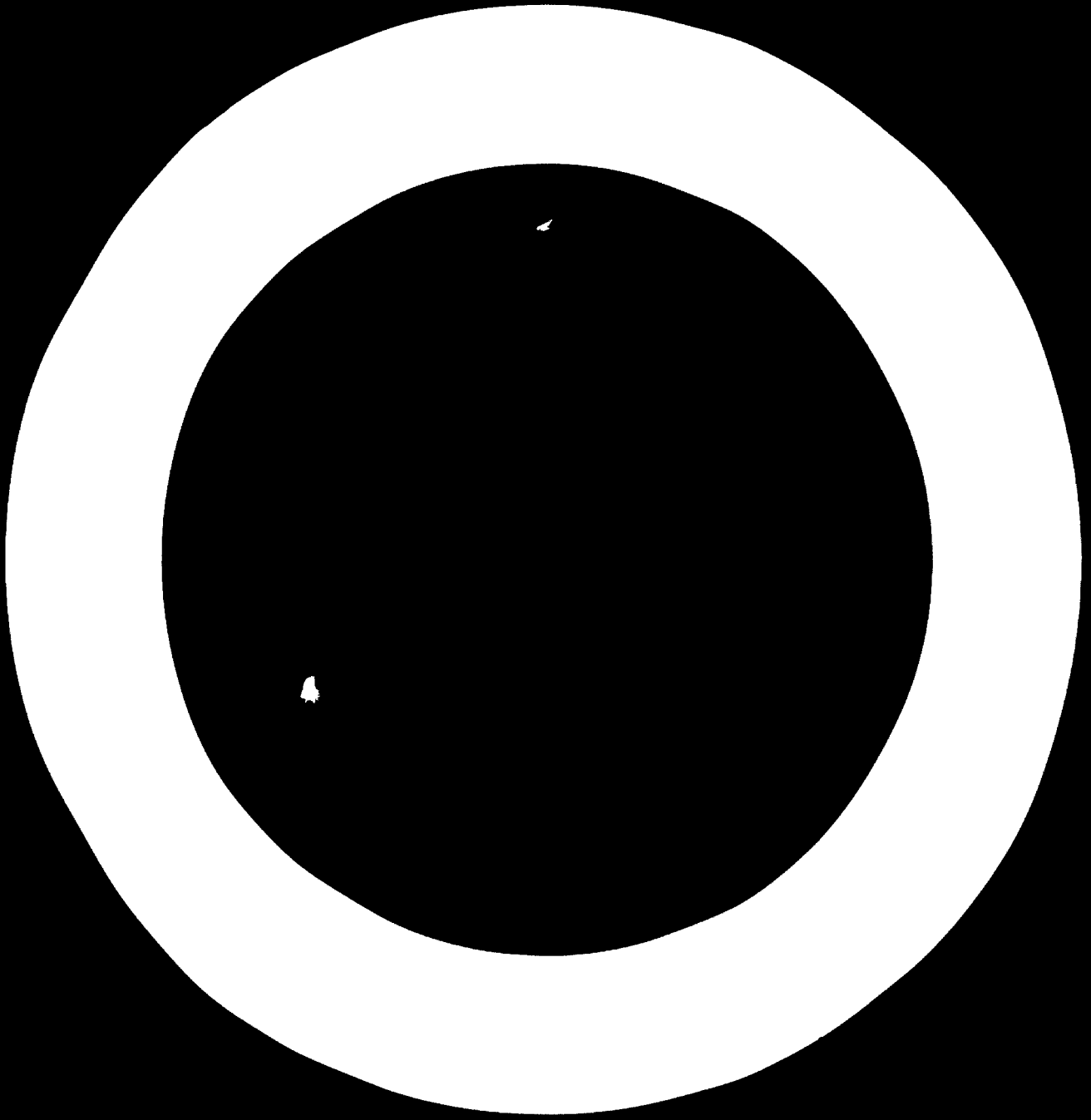
AGENDA OF COMMITTEE B

1. Consideration of Draft Agreement to be signed between the OAU and other African or International Institutions:
 - a) Co-operation Agreement between the OAU and the Supreme Council of Sports in Africa. CM/962 (XXXII)
 - b) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and PATU. CM/947 (XXXII)
 - c) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and PID (Pan-African Institute for Development). CM/955 (XXXII)
 - d) Co-operation Agreement between OAU and the Islamic Conference. CM/958 (XXXII)
2. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on UN Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing countries. CM/954 (XXXII)
3. Progress Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Setting up of the Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations. CM/953 (XXXII)
4. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries. CM/961 (XXXII)
5. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Re-negotiation of the ACP/EEC. CM/960 (XXXII)

CM/Cttee.B (XXXII)

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6. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on Intra-African Co-operation in Manpower, Labour (employment), Population and related Social and Economic Affairs. CM/946 (XXXII)
7. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa. CM/951 (XXXII)
8. Progress Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Meeting of African Non-Governmental Organizations. CM/945 (XXXII)
9. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Preparation of the Hydrogeological Map of Africa. CM/963 (XXXII)
10. Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the 20th FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held in Arusha, Tanzania, from 13 to 29 September 1978. CM/952 (XXXII)



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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
NAIROBI, KENYA
23 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1979

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE B

CM/Cttee E/Dft. Res.1(XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN
TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having considered the report of the Administrative Secretary-General, Doc. CM/928 (XXXII) Part II,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.501 as proposed by the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and approved by the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Fort-Louis, Mauritius, on the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations,

Conscious of the fact that only 26 out of 49 Member States of the OAU are currently signatories to the constitution of the Association,

Aware of the fact that the Association will not operate effectively unless Member States pay their contributions to the budget of the Association,

1. URGES Member States who have not yet signed the Constitution of the Association or who have not yet deposited their instrument of ratification to do so as soon as possible;
2. APPEALS to Member States of the Association to pay their contribution to the budget of the Association;

CM/Cttcc E/Dft.Res.1 (XXXII)
page 2

3. CALLS ON Member States to facilitate the work of the Association by providing the necessary information to the organs of the Association;
4. DECIDES to refer to the Thirty-Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, the consideration of the application for the status of Specialized Agency of the OAU, submitted by the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, and to this end, calls on the Administrative Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on this request.
5. APPEALS TO international institutions and donor countries to consider favourably applications for financial and technical assistance by the Association;
6. URGES Member States to attend the Third Session of the General Assembly of the Association to take place in Tangiers from 23 to 27 April 1979.

CM/Ctttee B/Draft Res.3(XXXII) . . .

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNIDF)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March, 1979,

Recalling its resolution CM/Res.....(XXX) adopted during the Thirtieth Ordinary Session held in Tripoli, Libya - February 1978 urging all member states in support of UNIDF;

Further recalling its resolution CM/Res.666(XXXI) urging UNIDC to expand its programme of assistance in favour of the least developed, land-locked, Sudano-Sahelian and drought stricken countries and developing island countries in Africa;

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations Industrial Development Board assigned a desired ceiling of 350 million as voluntary contribution each year;

Further conscious of the fact that at the second pledging conference on contributions held in New York in November 1978, the total contributions to UNIDF for 1979 amounted to only US\$10.5 million;

Convinced of the importance of industrial services and technical assistance which UNIDC could offer more effectively if additional funds are made available through the UNIDF;

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1. REAFFIRMS its commitments to the objectives of the LIA Declaration and Plan of Action as an important measure towards the attainment of the goals envisaged in the New International Economic Order;
2. FURTHER REAFFIRMS its full support to UNIDO as the United Nations Organization accorded the central role for United Nations activities in support of industrial and technical developments and technical assistance in developing countries;
3. CALLS on the OAU member states to lend their political, diplomatic and material support to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund; to intensify their participation in the activities of UNIDO; and to strengthen their co-operation with UNIDO in order to obtain optimum benefit from the services provided by UNIDO;
4. URGES all member states of the United Nations, particularly those more affluent to contribute and/or raise the level of their contribution to the UNIDF with a view to reaching the desired ceiling of \$50 million each year to enable them cope with the increasing demand for UNIDF services;
5. REQUEST the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to convey the contents of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Executive Director of UNIDO.

C./Cttee B/Drft. Res.4(XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(TCDC)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Republic of Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March, 1979,

Having Examined the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the TCDC; Doc. CM/954 (XXXII),

Convinced that the TCDC is one of the means to promote self-reliance among developing countries and contribute to the establishment of a new world economic order,

Considering the plan of action of the Buenos Aires Conference,

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the OAU Administrative Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held in Buenos Aires in September 1978;
2. REASSERTS that Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) should not only promote self-reliance in developing countries, but should also be a new and firmly established kind of international co-operation;
3. PROCLAIMS that the promotion of TCDC will particularly contribute to the establishment of a new world economic order;
4. RECOMMENDS that the OAU Member States:-
 - (a) undertake an in-depth study of the Plan of Action of the Buenos Aires Conference;
 - (b) see to the implementation of its findings at national and international levels;

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- (c) actively participate in the various meetings on TCDC to be organized within the framework of the UNDP, and in other sectorial meetings organized by the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.
5. REQUESTS the OAU General Secretariat to present to the next session of the Council of Ministers, proposals with a view to reinforcing co-operation between African States and other developing countries.

CM/Cttos.B/Da St.Res.5 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION
OF THE PROJECT FOR THE PREPARATION OF A
HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL MAP OF AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having examined the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General (Document CM/963 (XXXII)) on the first meeting of experts on the proposed Preparation of a Hydro-geological Map of Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 8 November 1978 in accordance with Resolution CM/Res.450 (XXV) of Kampala, from 18 to 25 July 1975,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res.336 (XXIII) Mogadiscio, from 6 to 11 July 1974 and CM/Res.450 (XXV), Kampala, from 18 to 25 July 1975 which underlined especially the need for defining an overall continental strategy to combat drought and desertification in Africa and to undertake urgent and decisive actions to eradicate them,

Recalling the important recommendations of the UN Water Conference held in Mar del Plata (Argentina) from 14 to 25 March 1977, especially concerning the inventory and the evaluation of water resources for regional cooperation in this field,

Recalling further the important recommendations of UN Conference on Desertification held in Nairobi, from 29 August to 9 September 1978 especially recommendations 5, 18 and 26,

Aware of the fact that the preparation of a Hydro-geological map of Africa should facilitate a better implementation and harmonization of national policies for the development of inventory projects and exploitation of the underground water resources of all Member States,

Conscious of the fact that experts from many Member States could not attend the first meeting of Experts held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 8 November 1978 especially those from the numerous countries faced with the acute problem of assessing the available underground water resources.

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Conscious of the urgent action to be taken on Resolution CM/Res.450
(XXV):

1. TAKES NOTE of the Administrative Secretary-General's Report contained in Document CM/963 (XXXII);
2. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary-General to urgently convene a second meeting of experts of all Member States to gather the views of the maximum number of Member States and to review the manner in which this project is to be implemented;
3. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General, to send to all Member States as early as possible the minutes of the first meeting of experts in preparation for the second meeting;
4. APPEALS to all Member States as well as their national research institutions and universities to participate actively in the meeting of experts as well as in the implementation of the project by especially cooperating with the work of collecting and analysing the necessary data for the project;
5. AUTHORIZES the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to appropriate funds for the second meeting in para 2 above.

CM/Cttce.E/Draft Res.6(XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE RESULTS OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE TENTH FAO
REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi (Kenya), from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having considered the Report of the Administrative Secretary General (Document CM/952 (XXXII)) on the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) from 18 to 29 September 1978,

Having heard the message of the representative of the Director General of FAO, to the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

Seriously concerned about the disastrous and anachronistic situation prevailing in Africa, with regard to food and agriculture,

Recalling Resolution 13/77 of the General Conference of the FAO calling a World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARD) in Rome (Italy) in July 1979,

Recalling the special resolution No..... of the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted at its Ordinary Session in Geneva and approving the organization of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development under the auspices of the FAO,

Recalling further the resolution of Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa relating to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

Concerned about the constant deterioration of the physical and human environment in rural Africa and the rapid progression of rural depopulation in African countries,

Aware of the fact the reorganisation of national rural development structures and the redefinition of agrarian development policies constitute the cornerstone of agricultural development and of the revision of production relationships in the African region,

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Recalling further the 1973 African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted in May 1973 at the Twenty-first Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the success of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

Mindful of the need to harmonize the stands of the African Group so as to ensure the Continent's full and effective participation in the said conference,

1. **ENDORSES** the Resolutions adopted at the Tenth Regional Conference for Africa, held in Arusha from 18 to 29 September 1978;
2. **AUTHORIZES** the Administrative Secretary General to organize a Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture on Rural Development and Agrarian Reform in Africa for the purpose of exchanging views and experience among Africans, for reaching common stands and ensuring full and effective participation by the African Group in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;
3. **AUTHORIZES** the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to make available the funds needed for the holding of the said Conference;
4. **APPEALS** to all Member States to actively participate in the African Conference scheduled for May 1979 and the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development scheduled to take place in Rome (Italy) in July 1979;

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5. TAKES NOTE with appreciation of the fact that Tunisia has declared her willingness to host the Conference of African Ministers of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform. The General Secretariat will be officially informed of the matter;
6. CALLS upon all International Organizations working in Africa and the bodies of the United Nations directly concerned to closely co-operate with the OAU for the success of the African Conference on Rural Development and Agrarian Reform;
7. AUTHORIZES the Administrative Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure effective and functional cooperation between the OAU and the FAO, especially within the framework of the existing structures of the OAU/FAO/WHO Joint Commission;
8. CALLS ON THE OAU Administrative Secretary General in consultation with the Committee on Structures to prepare a study on the advisability and financial implications of the opening of a liaison office at the FAO Headquarters in Rome;
9. CALLS ON THE OAU Administrative Secretary General to draw up in collaboration with the FAO, a concrete cooperation programme with specific objectives in the fields of Food and Nutrition, Drought, Desertification, Pest and the African Animal Trypanosomiasis Control.

CM/Cttee. B/Drft. Res. 7 (XXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having discussed the report of the Administrative Secretary-General Document CM/952 (XXII) on the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 18 to 29 September 1978,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts FAO is making towards rural development and agrarian reform in Africa,

Mindful of the urgent need to increase food production in Africa:

1. **WELCOMES** the decision by the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa to establish a Regional Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Tanzania;
2. **CALLS UPON** the Administrative Secretary-General to fully co-operate with FAO in this regard, and see to it that the Regional Centre takes off as soon as possible.

CM/Cttee B/Dft. Res.8 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CREATION OF THE
PAN-AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (PATU)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), on the Union's activities,

Considering CAU Resolution CM/Res.404 (XXIV) relating to the setting up of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union,

Considering CAU Resolution CM/Res.613 (XXX) granting CAU Specialised Institution status to PATU,

Considering articles 24 and 25 of PATU Convention relating respectively to the ratification of the Convention and the accession of new member states,

Considering article 11 of PATU Convention requesting the Government of the host country, to advance yearly to the Union the necessary funds for the execution of its budget pending the reimbursement of the said funds by the other member countries,

Considering CAU Resolution CM/Res.401 (XXIV) and Article 4 of PATU Convention establishing the Union's Headquarters in Kinshasa (Republic of Zaire),

Aware of the importance of the objectives of PATU and the urgent task assigned its Secretary-General,

Desirous of placing at the disposal of the General Secretariat of PATU, human, financial and material means necessary for its smooth operation,

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1. REITERATES its appeal to OAU Member States signatories to IATU Convention, which have not as yet ratified the said Convention to do so as soon as possible for it to come into force;
2. CALLS on the OAU Member States which are not yet members of IATU to accede to the Union's Convention;
3. CONGRATULATES the Republic of Zaïre for the funds already provided for the initial budget of IATU and requests it to continue lending assistance to the Union to enable it to fulfil its obligations;
4. CALLS on Member States, signatories to the IATU Convention if they have not yet done so, to pay their contributions to the 1978/79 budget of the Union as soon as possible
5. REQUESTS IATU member States to pay their contributions to the Union's budget, each year, well in advance before the end of the financial year.

CM/Cttee B/Dft. Res.9 (XXXII)

Draft Resolution relating to the Convocation of a
Conference of African Telecommunication Experts in preparation
for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity Meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session, in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having taken note of the progress report of the Secretary General of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU),

Considering that the next World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) scheduled to take place in Geneva (Switzerland) from 24 September 1979, for a period of ten weeks will have to make a general review of the regulations on radio communications, and will thus determine its structure up to the year 2000;

Considering the political, economic and technical interest of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) for the countries of the world in general, for the third world in particular, and specially for Africa engaged in a struggle for its harmonious and accelerated developments;

Conscious of the need for African States to harmonize their views so as to make a common stand with a view to better defending the interest of Africa at the meetings of the World Administrative Radio Conference;

Considering that PATU, a specialized agency of the OAU is at its initial stage and lacks therefore human, material and financial means:

1. APPROVES the convocation of a Conference of African Telecommunications Experts proposed by the Secretary General of the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) with a

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view to adopting a common African stand of the World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva, a Conference to be held in a place to be decided later.

2. DECIDES that the Conference of African Telecommunications Experts takes place before the Thirty-Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;
3. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU and RATU to closely co-operate for the convocation, preparations and holding of this Conference;
4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to provide for all the human, material and financial facilities to ensure the realisation of the objectives of the said Conference;
5. REQUESTS the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to place at the disposal of the OAU Administrative Secretary-General the financial means necessary for the implementation of the present Resolution;
6. CALLS UPON the Union of African Radio and Television Organizations (URRTA) to actively participate in the preparations and proceedings of the Conference of African Telecommunications Experts;
7. APPEALS to all OAU and RATU Member States to actively participate in the proceedings of the Conference of African Telecommunications Experts by taking into account the interest of all the services using radio communications.

CM/Cttee.B/Drft.Res.10 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having heard the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on economic cooperation among developing countries doc. CM/961 (XXXII),

Recognizing the importance of economic cooperation among developing countries as fundamental element for the achievement of a new international economic order,

Bearing in mind the African Declaration of Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence,

Recognizing that the efforts geared towards economic cooperation among developing countries are the direct concern of developing countries,

Recognizing further that their aims cannot be fully achieved without a concomitant action on the part of both developed countries and international organizations engaged in supporting the programme:

1. TAKES NOTE with appreciation of Document CM/961 (XXXII);
2. URGES the developed countries to take the following action for supporting the programme of economic cooperation among developing countries;
 - (a) to give priority to the restructuring of their economies while taking into account the development and cooperation perspectives among developing

- (b) to refrain from adopting measures or undertaking actions likely to frustrate the implementation of decisions taken by developing countries to strengthen their economic cooperation and diversify their production structures,
- (c) refrain from exploiting the heterogeneous nature of the economies of developing countries by taking advantage of the close relations between their economies and those of developed countries,
- (d) make provision in their development and programme, for credit to promote multinational production enterprises in developing countries and finance feasibility studies, to affirm projects, strengthen and evaluate available techniques and means of technological research,
- (e) support existing programmes as well as future programmes of economic cooperation and integration among developing countries at subregional, regional and interregional levels, those aiming at complete economic integration,
- (f) grant technical and financial assistance to support economic and technical cooperation programmes for developing countries,
- (g) give both at national and international levels, a technical assistance for setting up and exploitation of state import/export enterprises in developing countries,
- (h) give a technical assistance to developing countries which are working on the elaboration of joint investment programmes in production sectors as well as technical, commercial and financial support to the implementation of these programmes.

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3. UNCES international organisations as well as financial institution to:
 - (a) support through a technical aid, the setting up of financial market and capital in developing countries to strengthen direct financial relations between developing countries with a favourable balance of payment and deficit countries,
 - (b) support the expansion of the present system of financing and guarantee of export credits and the setting up of new systems by the World Bank and by regional, sub-regional development Bank,
 - (c) adjust their internal financial and operational policies to take into express account the peculiar difficulties facing the launching of multinational projects in developing countries.

4. CALLS UPON the International Community including International Organisations and financial institutions to take special measures to help alleviate the difficulties faced by the Least Developed, landlocked, Island most seriously affected developing countries and those affected by drought and natural disasters so as to enable them participate in and benefit from economic cooperation among developing countries.

CM/Cttoc.B/Draft Res. 11 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INTRA-AFRICAN CO-OPERATION IN LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION, SOCIAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FIELDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from February 23 to April 2, 1979,

Having and considered the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General - document CM/946 (XXXII),

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the ILO, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and FAO concerning their respective programme of activities in Africa,

Inspired by the Charter of the Organization of African Unity the objectives of which include the promotion of understanding and co-operation among African peoples,

Recalling Resolution CM/952 (XXXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers in its 31st Ordinary Session held in Khartoum, Sudan, on the results of the Third Session of the OAU Labour Commission,

Further recalling the declaration and programme of Action adopted by the World Employment Conference of June, 1976, in Geneva, the Action Programme of the First Conference of Ministers of Labour of the Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries held in Tunis, in April, 1978 and the World Population Plan of Action,

Recalling also the Declaration and Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held in August - September, 1978, in Buenos Aires,

1. CONGRATULATES the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the comprehensive Report;
2. TAKES NOTE of the Report and adopts the recommendations therein;

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3. CALLS UPON the Secretary-General, in close collaboration, with Member States to implement, in conformity with the interests of the OAU the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Employment Conference and the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the World Population Conference in Bucharest;
4. INVITES Member States to ensure that in the formulation of their development plans, social factors should be given due emphasis in order to avoid a lobe-sided development;
5. APPEALS to African countries to take more advantage of all the technical and vocational training facilities currently provided by the Turin Advanced Technical and Vocational Training Centre;
6. INVITES the Secretary-General and the Director of the ILO Regional Office for Africa to:-
 - i) intensify the OAU/ILO joint programme of co-operation in the field of labour employment, population, co-operatives and the role of women in employment and development,
 - ii) concretise arrangements already under way to step up such programme of co-operation by, inter alia, reinforcing the Labour and Population Section of the OAU, with the active financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).
7. APPEALS to the ECA, ILO, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and other relevant specialised Agencies of the United Nations System to co-operate with the OAU and OATUU in the implementation of the recommendations made in the report;
8. INVITES the OAU Administrative Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, the Secretary-General of the OATUU, the Secretary-General of the Arab Labour Organization and the Director of the ILO Regional Office to

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- a) which of the recommendations contained in the report could easily be financed under the framework of Afro-Arab Co-operation,
 - b) which of them could be established under the aegis of OAU/ILO programme of co-operation,
 - c) the dates, venue and agenda of the First Conference of African and Arab Labour Ministers.
10. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to present comprehensive report on this subject including the examination of Decentralisation of ILO activities in Africa to the Fifth Session of the OAU Labour Commission and to the next convenient Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Cttce B /DRAFT RES.12 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSED
SETTING-UP OF A CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having studied the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the proposed setting-up of a Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations, Doc. CM/953(XXXII);

Recalling the various OAU resolutions on the setting-up of sub-regional economic groupings in Africa;

Desiring of obtaining as fully as possible information on the implications of the setting-up of a Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations, its institutionalization and running;

Aware of the needs for these African Inter-Governmental Organizations to hold regular consultations with one another in order to harmonise their programmes of work among themselves on the one hand and with the OAU on the other;

1. TAKES NOTE of the Progress Report presented by the Administrative Secretary-General on the proposed setting-up of a Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations;

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2. REAFFIRMS the contents of Resolution CM/Res 495 (XXVII) of the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session;
3. REQUESTS the OAU Administrative Secretary-General
 - a) to submit to the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, a report analysing new developments regarding co-operation with Inter-Governmental Organizations as well as the implications of the setting-up, the institutionalization and running of a Conference of African Inter-Governmental Organizations;
 - b) to convene the Conference of Inter-Governmental Organizations as soon as financial arrangements are made.

CM/Cttee.B/Draft.Res. 13 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
OAU AND PATU

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having received and considered the Draft Agreement on Co-operation between OAU and PATU as contained in Document CM/947 (XXXII), Rev.1;

Having noted with satisfaction that the First Administrative Council of PATU, which met in Kinshasa, from 4 - 9 September 1973, had examined the Draft Agreement in accordance with operative paragraph (a) of the OAU Resolution CM/Res.671 (XXI);

Considering Article 1 of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union Convention (Addis Ababa, 1977) relating to the establishment of PATUU as a Specialized Agency of the OAU in the field of telecommunications in Africa;

Considering Article 20 of the very PATUU Convention which states among others that the Union shall enjoy privileged relations with the OAU and agreement shall be concluded between the two organizations;

1. DECIDES to adopt the Draft Agreement on Co-operation between the OAU and PATU;
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and Secretary-General of PATU to take necessary steps to sign this agreement, as soon as possible;
3. REQUESTS also the Administrative Secretary-General to report to the next Council of Ministers on implementation of this resolution.

CM/Cttee B/Draft Res.14 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON WORLD CONFERENCE OF WOMEN ON
EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its 32nd Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 3 March 1979,

Having considered and adopted Document CM/951 (XXXII) on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa,

Aware of the various United Nations Resolutions calling for the World Conference of Women on Equality, Development and Peace to be held in Denmark in 1980,

Conscious of the need for the African Group to adopt a common and firm stand on the situation of oppression and exploitation in which live the African women under the minority and racist regimes in Southern Africa,

1. DECIDES that the item entitled "The specific Situation in which live the Women under the oppressive, racist and minority regimes in Southern Africa" be included on the Agenda for the World Women Conference on Equality, Development and Peace due to take place in Denmark in 1980;
2. URGES the African Preparatory Group meeting in Lusaka in 1979, to prepare an appropriate document containing adequate information and measures to be taken on the situation facing the African Women under the oppressive, racist, apartheid and minority regimes in Southern Africa;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to follow up the work of the Preparatory Meetings at the United Nations Headquarters,

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Lusaka and Denmark; and to communicate to Member States the necessary information which will form the basis of the African document to be presented at the World Women Conference in Denmark;

4. APPEALS to all Member States and Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU to actively participate in the preparatory work and the World Conference of Women on Equality, Development and Peace.

CM/Cttee.B/Draft Res.15 (XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having heard the Administrative Secretary-General's report on Co-operation between the OAU and African Non-Governmental Organizations (Doc.CM/945 (XXXII)),

Having examined also the report of the OAU Secretary-General on the proposed co-operation with the FID contained in document CM/955 (XXXII),

Appreciating the Administrative Secretary-General's initiative to further strengthen co-operation between the OAU and the African Non-Governmental Organizations by associating them with the OAU's economic and social development programmes,

Desirous of making the African Non-Governmental Organizations play their role in favour of the economic and social development of OAU Member States, without interfering in the internal affairs of the Member States, and projecting extra-continental interests not in conformity with the OAU objectives,

Conscious of the need of collecting the fullest possible information on Non-Governmental Organizations existing in Africa, their constitutions, funding sources and their relationship with the OAU,

Noting that it is necessary to undertake a study on the criteria and general principles which should govern co-operation between the OAU and the African Non-Governmental Organizations,

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- 6
1. DECIDES to refer the consideration of the question regarding the holding of a Conference of African Non-Governmental Organizations to the 34th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;
 2. CALLS ON the Administrative Secretary-General:
 - a) to submit to the 34th Session of the Council of Ministers a detailed study defining the general principles and criteria governing co-operation between the OAU and non-governmental institutions in Africa;
 - b) to collect the fullest possible information on non-Governmental Organizations in Africa their constitutions, funding sources and their relationships with the OAU or any other organization or region etc.

CM/Cttee.B/Draft Res.16

Draft Resolution on the Privileges and Immunities of OAU Specialized Agencies Staff

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya from 23 February to 3 March 1979,

Considering that Article 2, paragraph 2 sub-paragraph 6 of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, stipulates that Member States co-ordinate and harmonize their general policies in all fields including economic co-operation, transport and communications, culture and social affairs,

Considering the African Declaration on Co-operation Development and Economic independence adopted by the Tenth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in June 1973 at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), CM/ST.12(XI),

Considering the relevant resolutions approved by the OAU Heads of State and Government regarding OAU specialized agencies,

Considering the provisions of Article VIII Sections 1 to 4 on the general convention on the privileges and immunities of the Organization of African Unity approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 21 July 1964,

Considering the need to study the problems relating to the privileges and immunities to appropriate of staff of OAU specialized agencies,

REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to submit concrete and comprehensive proposals on the matter to the 33rd Session of the Council of Ministers in Monrovia.

CM/Cttee.B/Draft Res.17 (XXXII)

DRAFT

RESOLUTION ON INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty Second Ordinary Session, in Nairobi, Republic of Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March, 1979,

Noting with interest the role the General Secretariat plans to play towards the integration of African women in development,

Convinced that this is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the OAU Charter and the Memorandum of Addis Ababa on the responsibilities and priorities of the General Secretariat and the Declaration of Mexico regarding undertaking action to uplift the image, status and role of women in Africa,

Aware of the need to strengthen the General Secretariat both in terms of manpower and finance in order to enable it cope with the work in general and with activities for integration of women in particular:

1. APPROVES the proposed plan of action contained in Doc.CM/951(XXXII);
2. AUTHORISES the Administrative Secretary-General to take immediate action in ensuring that sufficient manpower is available for the General Secretariat to undertake the implementation of the plan;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to present to the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters the financial requirements for the proposed staffing of the women unit and projects for the OAU women programme;

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4. FURTHER REQUESTS the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to launch a campaign to sensitise all member states in promoting the integration of women in development, as an integral part of their national development programmes;
5. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary-General to activate PA'IO to launch projects aimed at promoting women in development in Africa;
6. CALLS UPON the ILO and ECA to assist in the programme of integration of women in development through the establishment of special women projects;
7. APPEALS to the OAU Member States to positively consider implementation of the ILO and other international conventions and recommendations pertaining to promotion of socio-economic development of women;
8. URGES the Administrative Secretary-General to increase its follow up action on the activities of the African Training and Research Centre for Women; and
9. FURTHER URGES the Administrative Secretary-General to constantly report on the progress made and problems encountered in the implementation of the plan of action for integration of African women in development.

CM/Cttce.B/Dft.Res.18(XXXII)

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE OAU AND SCSA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Second Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 23 February to 2 March 1979,

Having received and considered the Draft Agreement on Co-operation between OAU and SCSA as contained in Document CM/957 (XXXII) Rev. 1.,

Having noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly of the SCSA which met at Rabat, from 21-23 November, 1977, had examined the Draft Agreement in accordance with operative paragraph (a) of the OAU Resolution CM/Res.578 (XXIX),

Considering the resolution adopted by the 6th General Assembly of SCSA in Kinshasa in May 1975 asking the OAU to grant to SCSA status of specialised agency.

Decides to adopt the Draft Agreement on Co-operation between the OAU and the SCSA.

Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the President of the SCSA to take necessary steps to sign this agreement, as soon as possible.

Requests also the Administrative Secretary-General to report to the next Council of Ministers on implementation of this resolution.

CM/CT 96 B/D. APT RES. 19 (XXXII)

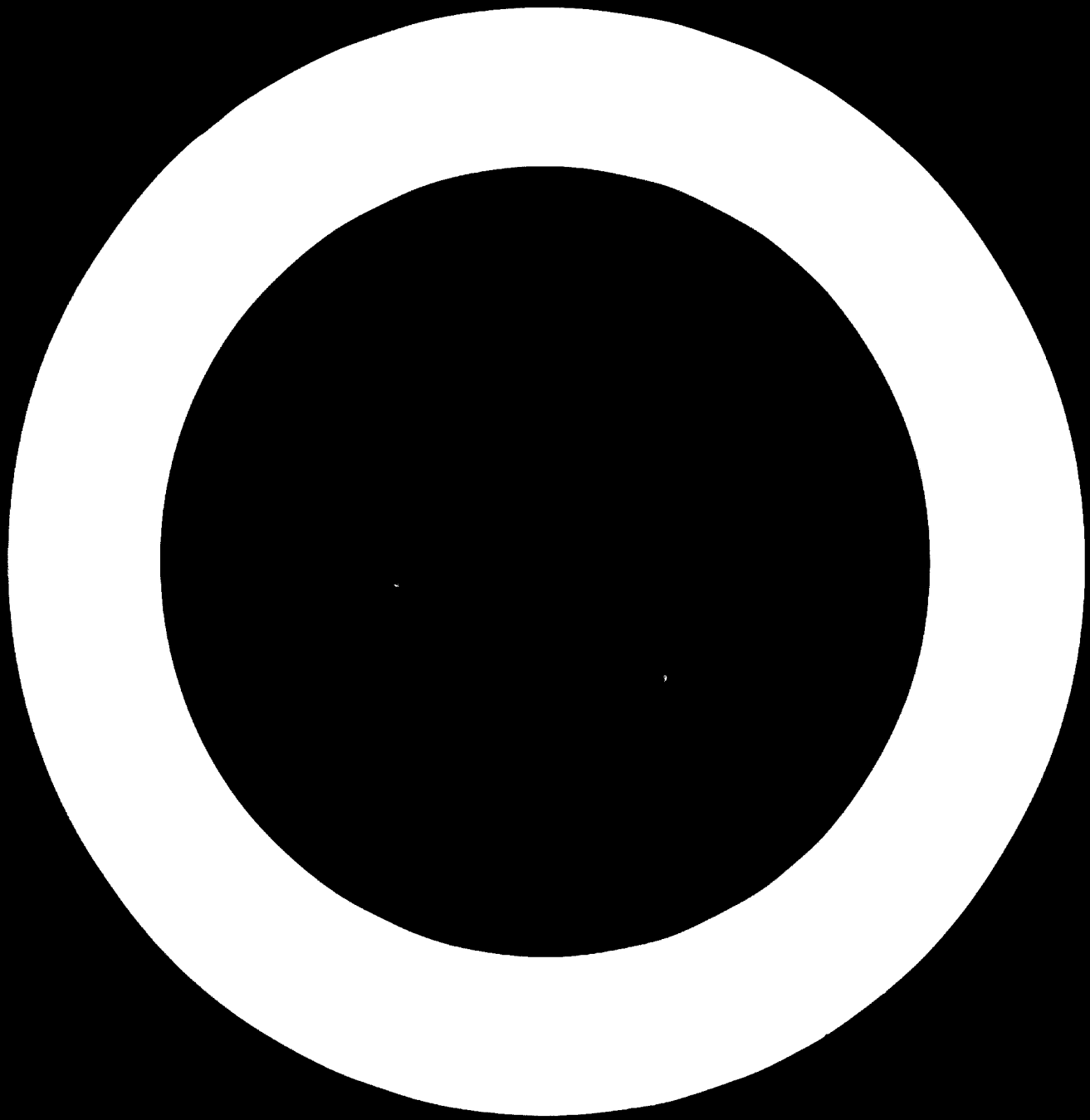
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE RENEGOTIATION OF EEC/ACP CONVENTION

The Council of Ministers

Having examined the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Renegotiation of EEC/ACP Convention;
Doc CM/960(XXXII)

Convinced of the importance of the renegotiations currently taking place in Bruxelles between ACP and EEC countries;

1. TAKES NOTE with appreciation the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the EEC/ACP negotiations.
2. REAFFIRMS the Khartoum resolution No.673 (XXXI) & urges the ACP negotiators to maintain the strong stand which they had so far adopted to ensure that the interests of the ACP countries were not sacrificed in compromises.
3. URGES all ACP countries to maintain very strong unity in the renegotiations.
4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to participate in the negotiations and to inform the ACP negotiators of the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers on the matter.



**Thirty-Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the
Organization of African Unity**

Nairobi, Kenya 23 February - 2 March 1979

Statement by

**Dr. Samba Cor Sar
Assistant Director-General and FAO Regional
Representative for Africa**

FAO ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA



Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to bring you the best wishes of Dr. Edouard Saouma, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As his representative in Africa, and on this important occasion, the Director-General has also asked me to convey, through you, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Edem Kodjo, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, his renewed commitment to close, practical and concrete cooperation between FAO and the OAU.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the Director-General of FAO is a firm believer in a solid cooperation between our Organizations and has shaped FAO's action programmes for Africa on that premise. I should like to remind you of his message to the last OAU Summit in Khartoum, in which Dr. Saouma declared: "I am confident that the growing collaboration between OAU and FAO will lead to a powerful sense of solidarity with the National Governments of Africa. Indeed, it is only with this collective determination that there is any hope of implementing in Africa the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order".

Mr. Chairman, cooperation between our Organizations has been vital in combatting the recurrent problems of Drought, Desert Locust, Trypanosomiasis, Decolonization, Desertification, as well as other lesser problems of an economic, technical, social or political nature. These problems, taken together, have created a dangerous imbalance between food requirements and actual production, which makes an expanded joint effort of our Organizations more urgent than ever. Our continent, with its boundless patrimony of natural and human resources, cannot, at the

moment, feed its people, and must sell its minerals and its commodities for food. This situation is unacceptable as Africa has the potential to attain and sustain increased rates of food production, which will be the basis of its future development.

With this belief in Africa's potential and in response to her urgent needs, FAO's Director-General has given absolute priority to Africa in all of FAO's programmes of assistance, with added emphasis in the case of Least Developed Countries:

(i) Decentralization - FAO's policy of decentralization, which is only two years old, has been specially attentive to the needs of Africa. Fully 50%, that is, about 25 of the new FAO Representatives appointed so far are in Africa. This decentralization now allows FAO to respond more quickly and effectively to urgent requests from Member Governments.

(ii) Technical Cooperation Programme - In the current period over 50% of the projects under this Programme are for African countries.

(iii) Prevention of Food Losses - This newly established Programme against post-harvest food losses is so far operational mainly in Africa.

(iv) Food Security Assistance Scheme - More countries in Africa than in any other Region are benefitting from this Scheme, which aims at establishing food stocks against emergency shortages and for price stabilization purposes. In Africa, about \$25 million-worth of projects are supported by this Scheme.

(v) Emergency Aid through FAO's Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) - This programme played a vital role during the Sahel emergencies, for which it was created, but has now been extended to cover all emergencies in other parts of the world, particularly in Africa. It continues to deliver the same effective and rapid aid in the emergency situations caused by drought, locusts, floods, pests, disease, etc.

(vi) International Fertilizer Supply Scheme - Under this programme FAO supplies limited amounts of fertilizers to member countries to meet urgent needs, again mostly in Africa.

(vii) Investment Activities - FAO's investment activities are expanding rapidly in Africa with the cooperation of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and lately, of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. In July 1978, on the occasion of the 15th Summit of OAU, the Director-General of FAO and the President of BADEA signed two Agreements. The first is an emergency programme, in which FAO will prepare, coordinate and implement projects funded by the Bank, and marks the first time that BADEA has entrusted the control of a major aid programme (\$15 million) to an international Agency. A number of projects in this programme are already being implemented in many Sahelian and other African countries. The second Agreement, which calls for FAO involvement in developing the flow of investment assistance from BADEA to African countries, is a very promising sign for the future and provides another example of the determination with which FAO seeks to serve its African Member Nations, and channel international assistance to their real needs.

(viii) Basic Field Programmes - FAO's development programme in the various sectors of agriculture is supported by the Regular Programme of the Organization, by the financial resources of UNDP and by Trust Fund Agreements with Government Donor Agencies. This basic field development programme accounts for about 85% of FAO's total programme and is aimed largely at Africa.

Mr. Chairman, FAO's field programmes for Africa at present include some 850 projects, at a total value of US\$ 500 million. About 900 FAO Advisers cooperate closely with national experts. As you can see, FAO is effectively action-oriented, relevant, and responsive to the needs of its African Member Nations.

However, a number of problems call for close and increased cooperation between OAU and FAO, with individual African countries, and with other international organizations and external assistance to solve them. Mr. Chairman, let me cite our campaigns against three of the perennial scourges of the African continent:

Trypanosomiasis: Twenty-one African countries, with a total area of some ten million square kilometres, are still menaced by the tsetse fly. With the cooperation of OAU, FAO has started the first phase of an intensive programme against trypanosomiasis, but much remains to be done before we may relax. FAO, as you know, is very active in such fields as the trypanotolerant animal breeding, and the settlement of tsetse-free zones.

Drought continues to be a major problem in Africa, but FAO's Early Warning System enables the Director-General to rapidly mobilize international assistance to avert famine. At present, he is personally involved in intensive efforts to provide more food and transport assistance to the affected countries (particularly some Sahel countries and Ethiopia), as well as fertilizers and pesticides. As a basis for longer-term action, FAO has also striven to secure firm commitments from donors to support the medium and long-term agricultural development programme in the Sahel countries, as developed by FAO for the CILSS and the Club of the Sahel. We are happy that CAU effectively participates in this effort.

Desert Locust: Since the middle of last year, the desert locust has re-emerged as a distinct danger. The present perspective of possible locust outbreaks in Eastern Africa and the Near East has attained alarming proportions. In this crisis, FAO is moving with determination and dispatch. At the beginning of the outbreak, the Director-General mobilized close to \$6 million, including FAO's own resources. With the current alarm, the Director-General has launched an international appeal of the order of \$6 million for assistance in combatting this plague. But it must be said that the ability of the international system to respond to natural calamities of this magnitude, both in terms of the speed

and degree of help needed, has not proved totally satisfactory. Mr. Chairman, OAU support of FAO's appeals for international assistance against the desert locust would undoubtedly improve the response.

Mr. Chairman, these are only highlights of FAO's multi-faceted programme in Africa. As is well-known, the Organization also manages a number of other programmes of crucial importance to the agricultural situation of Africa, including improved production practices, seeds and fertilizers, plant protection and the reduction of post-harvest losses; the improvement of supporting services; appropriate farm mechanization and irrigation; and land, water, forestry, livestock and fisheries development.

The size of both domestic investment and external assistance called for in all fields of agricultural development should not be under-estimated. The eradication of trypanosomiasis alone will require billions of dollars. To stem and reverse the current decline in food production will require changes in regional and national policies so as to devote a greater proportion of national resources to agriculture.

The Tenth FAO Regional Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture was held in Arusha in September 1978, and gave overwhelming support to FAO's work in Africa. It adopted a number of far-reaching resolutions, on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC); on the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP); on the Regional Food Plan for Africa; the Prevention of Food Losses Programme (PFL); the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis; and on Drought Problems in Africa and their implications for self-sufficiency in Food.

These resolutions together amount to a coherent strategy to enable Africa to feed itself and free itself from its present position of economic dependence. Mr. Chairman, I stress that practically all of the Resolutions call for OAU and FAO Cooperation, and for the cooperation of their Member Nations.

Mr. Chairman, the African Food Plan was presented at FAO's Regional Conference for Africa. As called for by the Freetown Declaration, it sets out a strategy whereby African nations and regions can move to food self-sufficiency within the near future. The FAO has thereby set the stage: in the name of my Director-General, and for the good of the peoples of this vast continent, I call upon the OAU and its member nations to push on with the concrete actions it foresees. The FAO will give you its full technical support.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot in this message pass over another field in which FAO has whole-heartedly collaborated with OAU, that of decolonization in Africa. In the ex-Portuguese territories, FAO is helping these brave new nations safeguard the freedom they have won, with such determination and sacrifice, by developing their agriculture as a solid base for future progress.

Dr. Saouma has repeatedly stressed his determination to continue collaborating with OAU in the struggle against racism, colonization and apartheid in the as yet unfree countries. We are proud of the major role FAO is playing in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Nine projects designed to prepare Namibia for independence - by research, by contingency planning and by training key personnel - are due to start this year. Never before has an African nation benefitted from such pre-independence assistance.

Equally, FAO is operating or developing projects for every one of the National Liberation Movements recognized by OAU. In this struggle against the iniquities of late colonial repression, the OAU may count on FAO's full cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, OAU and FAO are natural partners. FAO has a wealth of experience and is deeply involved in and committed to all aspects of agricultural development in Africa. Our collaboration in many fields - in trypanosomiasis eradication, in drought control, in locust control and in decolonization, and in many other fields - is yielding concrete results and bettering the lives of the peoples of Africa.

But there is still immense scope for further cooperation yet. This is natural. FAO wishes to place its undoubted technical skill at the service of our common members, and OAU represents the will and determination of the entire continent.

In conclusion, I should like to cite a most important passage from Dr. Saouma's message to the OAU Summit of African Heads of State in Khartoum last year:

"'Food'", he said, "is no longer a technical or an economic issue. It is a political issue at every level from the small farmer to the Nation, the Region, the Continent and the World. At every level, a political decision is essential".

Mr. Chairman, the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Saouma, has asked me, on this occasion, to again convey his willingness to support, with the technical services of FAO, the political decisions OAU takes to improve African agriculture and with it, the lives of this continent's peoples.

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STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP
TO THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONFERENCE
23 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1979

Origin of the United Nations Environment Programme

1. In June 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was convened with a view to developing a common outlook and common principles to inspire the preservation and enhancement of the human environment. At that world conference, there was unanimity on the universality of the environment and the need for concerted and co-operative efforts in its protection and management.
2. This concerted concern by the global body of nations and organisations resulted in the Stockholm Declaration, which not only proclaimed concern but also laid down basic principles to guide action and give meaning to that concern. These principles are centred on basic human rights, stress responsibility by man for these rights and the protection, in a sustained way, of the resources that constitute a life of quality in all spheres of man's endeavours.
3. The Stockholm Conference also drew up an Action Plan which recognises the tripartite relationship between environmental assessment, environmental management and supporting measures and stresses, inter alia, the key role of human settlements in man's environmental quality; the environmental aspects of natural resources management, the identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance, educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues; and development and environment. This action plan is based on, the universality of concern and responsibility for the human environment.
4. Consequent upon this historic and important Conference and acting on the implications of the 109 recommendations, the United Nations General Assembly in its 27th Session adopted the report and established the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). That Programme consists of a Secretariat, the Fund and the Programme and under the Co-ordination of a Board whose responsibilities were also detailed out in General Assembly Resolution 2997 of the same Session. It is the only global organization of the United Nations responsible for environmental matters

and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya since 1973. Its role is to promote, through catalytic and co-ordinating actions and programmes, the implementation of the recommendations of the Stockholm Conference and to give guidance and direction to that end. The guiding principle in this mandate however is that the basic responsibility for sustained stewardship to the human environment shall come from rational actions by national governments. The African continent is large and represents a big portion of the world population. It has over 49 sovereign states and should therefore play a significant role in matters of the environment.

UNEP GOVERNING COUNCIL

5. Origin of the Governing Council

The Governing Council, which was established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, is composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three, two and one-year periods.

The composition of the Council is as follows:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States
- (c) Six seats for Eastern Europe States
- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other states

6. Functions and responsibilities of the Governing Council

These are:

- (a) To promote international co-operation in environment and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;
- (b) To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
- (c) To receive and review periodic reports of UNEP Executive Director on the implementation of environment programmes within the United Nations;
- (d) To keep under review the world environmental situation;

- (e) To promote the contribution of relevant scientific/ professional institutions to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge;
- (f) To maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, costs, etc.;
- (g) To review and approve annually, ways in which resources of the Environment Fund are used.

7. Objectives of the Governing Council

The Governing Council met for the first time in Geneva in June 1973 and adopted the following General Policy Objectives:-

1. To provide, through interdisciplinary study of natural and man-made ecological systems, improved knowledge for an integrated and rational management of the resources of the biosphere, and for safeguarding human well-being as well as ecosystems;
2. To encourage and support an integrated approach to the planning and management of development, including that of natural resources, so as to take account of environmental consequences, to achieve maximum social, economic and environmental benefits;
3. To assist all countries, especially developing countries, to deal with their environmental problems and to help mobilize additional financial resources for the purpose of providing the required technical assistance, education, training and free flow of information and exchange of experience, with a view to promoting the full participation of developing countries in the national and international efforts for the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

The Governing Council further decided that the fundamental tasks of the programme should be the identification and assessment of major environmental problems, environmental management activities and supporting measures which should include inter alia:

- Technical assistance to governments in evaluating their environmental needs and in planning and carrying out measures to meet them;
- Assistance for the training of personnel who will require specialised skills in order to participate in the development and application of measures for the protection and enhancement of the environment, with particular emphasis on planning and management;
- Financial and other forms of support to strengthen national and regional institutions which can contribute significantly to the international institutional network required for carrying out agreed measures under the programme.

8. African States members of the Governing Council

The following African States are at present members of the Governing Council:

Algeria	Liberia
Botswana	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Burundi	Malawi
Chad	Senegal
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Ivory Coast	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zaire

9. Presidency of the Governing Council

Each year the presidency of the Governing Council goes to one regional group. Since 1973, outgoing presidents have been from:

Sweden	(1973)	Mexico	(1976)
Kenya	(1974)	Poland	(1977)
Philippines	(1975)	Spain	(1978)

This year, it will be the turn of the African region to occupy the presidency. This function should be exercised by a very high-ranking official who is knowledgeable in environmental issues and who must be available during the entire session of the Governing Council, i.e. from

18 April to 4 May 1979.

10. The Content of the Environment Programme: General

The Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme is global and multifaceted. Many environmental activities in the African region form part of global programmes, while others relate to issues of global significance. UNEP's programmes are not necessarily carried out by UNEP. They may be carried out by other United Nations organisations or by national Governments in co-operation with UNEP.

11. This programme consists of interrelated functional tasks under Environmental Assessment; Environmental Management (which includes Environmental Law and supporting measures such as Environmental Education, Environmental Training, information and technical assistance). Priority subject areas include:

- i) Human Settlements and Human Health. Human Settlements and Habitat - Human and Environmental Health and Pest Management systems are the main components.
- ii) Environment and Development stress integrated approach to environment and development (including eco-development which means development without destruction), use of natural resources, environmentally sound and appropriate technologies and industry and development.
- iii) Oceans - with particular attention to marine pollution and several aspects of living marine resources.
- iv) Energy - laying emphasis on renewable and environmentally clean sources.
- v) Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, typhoons, etc.
- vi) Terrestrial ecosystems which concentrate on arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems, tropical woodlands and forests, mountains, islands, coastal and other ecosystems, soils, water, genetic resources, wildlife and protected areas.

12. Content of the Environment Programme with special reference to Africa

Several aspects of these activities bear specific relevance to the African region. UNEP's report to Governments which is issued and distributed every two months, provides details on projects and other activities; including those on Africa. Since 1973 UNEP has had over 69 projects for Africa. A few examples include projects on:

i) Human settlements and human health

This important priority subject area concerns many organizations of the United Nations such as WHO and FAO as well as governments. UNEP's activities are based on their co-operation. Projects are many since all aspects of the environment have an effect on human health. I shall therefore name only two which are more directly related to Africa.

As part of a global effort to define and control food contaminants there was a project for East Africa on the control of environmental contaminants in food implemented in co-operation with FAO.

UNEP also co-operates closely with the Habitat Centre recently established and headquartered in Nairobi. Projects are many and they include education on new and appropriate building technologies and the conscientization of architects with the health aspects of their designs.

ii) Environment and Development

A national project is a Kenya mission on Environment and Development. Its purpose is to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account, at all levels, in development planning and in decision making and to increase the knowledge of Kenya, and other developing countries and of international organizations, in general, of environment and development inter-relationships. This "country mission" will contribute towards tested guidelines and methodologies for use by governments and by international organisations in the proper integration of environmental concerns into development planning processes.

In order to elaborate on the inter-related-ness of environment and development UNEP intends to raise greater awareness through a regional seminar to be held in Addis Ababa on alternative patterns of development and lifestyles in Africa. This seminar will, among other things, highlight the need for new emphasis in national legislations and regulations and the need for a concerted integrated approach in development.

iii) Oceans - Action Plan to Combat Marine Pollution in the Gulf of Guinea

This is implemented by the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO with FAO, WHO and UNEP's Programme Activity Centre for Regional Seas. The purpose of the activity is to work out and support plans for arresting pollution of the oceans and of closed or semi-closed seas as well as to protect the marine environment against pollution by providing the necessary information and training. In an effort for the UNEP programme to fight pollution in the Gulf of Guinea this activity will provide the framework for the organisation of marine pollution research and monitoring activities of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea region, particularly for the conduct of marine pollution base-line studies in the areas as part of a comprehensive plan of action for the Gulf of Guinea.

The oceans, seas and major water bodies are a common heritage for mankind. Such an activity, together with similar others therefore have international and inter-regional significance. The Regional Seas Programme for the Mediterranean Sea, for the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean are similar efforts by the UNEP Programme.

iv) Energy

Technical Assistance to Senegal for the Establishment of a Rural Energy Demonstration Centre for Africa; Utilizing Renewable Sources of Energy

This activity if being undertaken by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/ESA) and UNEP.

The purpose is to promote the establishment of a demonstration centre which will harness locally available renewable sources of energy. The overall scope being an effort to establish a global network of institutions to test, apply and publish advice on appropriate and environmentally sound technology, including human settlements technology, for harnessing renewable sources of energy, particularly for use in isolated rural areas.

This activity will demonstrate for the benefit of village communities in Senegal, and ultimately in other countries in Africa, the technical economic and social feasibility of harnessing solar, wind and biogas energy resources in an integrated manner to meet the energy requirements of the small rural community for pumping water and for the provision of electric power for lighting, food preparation and other needs. The project is closely related to another activity on solar energy in building designs being carried out in Rwanda and also related to similar projects in Sri Lanka and Mexico.

v) Terrestrial Ecosystem - Arid and Semi-arid Lands Ecosystems

Transnational Green Belt in North Africa: Establishment of its Secretariat and Co-ordination of National Efforts

This regional project has the overall objective to halt desert expansion and to improve land use practices in areas which could be reclaimed. It is one effort to implement the Global Plan of Action to Combat Desertification which, among other things, named six transnational projects. We shall talk about few of these briefly. However, the North African Green Belt Project will facilitate the collection and exchange of information, experiments on seeds, trees and shrubs will be started, co-ordinated training programmes and necessary studies.

Another project related to the North African one, is a transnational effort on the establishment of a Green Belt in the Sahelian Zone. This project will promote co-operative actions to protect and re-establish natural vegetation in order to foster the positive role of trees and other vegetation in

alleviating and preventing the desertification process.

The other project in this activity area concerns a Feasibility for the Management of Livestock and Rangelands in the Sudano-Sahelian Regions. This project seeks to promote ecological management of rangelands in the Sudano-Sahelian countries, as part of the International Co-operation to Combat Desertification.

Other activities in this broad subject area concerns the training of national parks and wildlife managers as a specific effort by UNEP to promote conservation of nature and genetic resources.

A Fellowship Programme at the College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania provides assistance to certain English-speaking countries of Africa to enable them to pursue training programmes for medium and high-level manpower in the field of wildlife and national parks management. This activity also complements UNEP's efforts to promote environmental education in the region. Others concern the establishment of a Programme Activity Centre for Environmental Education and Training in Africa. This programme activity centre is located in Nairobi and will promote the establishment of an Anglophone and Francophone networks of institutions through which, in collaboration with UNESCO and other agencies and governments, elements of environmental education and training will be introduced into the systems of education in the region.

Global projects are many and they include the compilation for UNEP by IUCN, of a World Conservation Strategy. A strategy intended to be read and implemented by governments, intergovernmental organizations, national and international nongovernmental organizations both non-commercial and commercial. This promotion of the conservation of nature on a world-wide basis is in the form of detailed strategies. It identified the fundamental requirements for conservation and identifies those ecosystems and species of such importance and facing such grave problems that they require urgent measures as an integral part of sustained development. The African region as much as the others, needs such a strategy to facilitate rational decisions and plans for action.

Activities related to water and water borne diseases are many. They are related to the development of lake and river basins and the protection of catchment areas. UNEP is involved in the development of the Rufiji Basin in Tanzania and has expressed views on other such national development efforts. Examples are in the development of Senegal River in Senegal, the development of the Kagera Basin in Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda. Here we attempt to inject multi-disciplinary considerations such that the health of the people as well as the quality and quantity of the water are sustained.

13. Suggested future contents of Programme activities in Africa

The foregoing gives only a glimpse of what UNEP is trying to do for the region. It is however, of cardinal importance that this Council of Ministers takes to heart the fact that sustained stewardship for the human environment lies mostly within national actions by national governments. However, the African continent is large and discrete with dissimilarities. Common features of the region include a fairly similar (low) level of technological development, economies based on subsistence agriculture that needs extensive land use and inherently rural populations. Within this setting the countries of the region have embarked on development strategies reflecting exploitative use of natural resources, development of (hydro) energy sources, and growth of distinct patterns of human settlements. All these constitute the global character of developing countries where the developing progress in itself implies environmental manipulation aimed at improving aspects of the living conditions and well-being of the people.

However, we would consider it possible for this Council to identify areas of immediate concern in the region and therefore recommend them for urgent attention. Key among these would include:

1. Environmental Legislation and Institutions

The rationalization of national legislative instrument so that they become more explicit on environmental matters. They could be through advisory assistance on the establishment of national

institutions. Such an effort could benefit from a sample handbook on Environmental Legislations and Machineries.

2. Application of Environmental Principles

Promotion of integrated Planning and rationalization of sectoral objectives in the use of natural resources. Areas here would relate to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the exploitation of non-renewable resources such as minerals. UNEP's activities could concentrate on rendering assistance to governments on the application of rational resource development and utilization.

3. Afforestation and Tree Planting to Combat Desertification

Related to the above is the promotion of afforestation - tree planting by everybody and everywhere. This effort is a pragmatic way to combat desertification, the fuel wood energy crisis and renew the wood resource where it is already depleted and threatened to be so. Attention from UNEP could include the provision of assistance on plant species selection and the development of the most appropriate agroecosystems.

4. Training of Human Resources

Provision of Environmental training assistance to professional people in industrial planning and location, development and application of environmental standards and the control and abatement of effluents and pollution.

5. International Co-operation

Promotion of Regional and sub-regional and international co-operation on environmental matters. Such could include convening of interstate meetings to deliberate on common issues such as river basins, common natural areas and their conservation, environmental education and the promotion of institutional co-operation.

6. Promotion of Public Awareness on Environmental Issues

UNEP will promote much closer co-operation with national media in promoting environmental awareness and other immediate matters,

such as the need for planned population trends, basic principles on combatting common diseases, cultivation of concern and environmental responsibility among the citizenry.

7. Development of Energy Sources

It would be appropriate under the current knowledge on the limited sources of fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, that UNEP should promote a pragmatic regional plan for the development and utilization of non-conventional energy sources. These would include solar, geo-thermal, wind and where appropriate biogas.

On the basis of the above suggestions the United Nations Environment Programme will be grateful to receive from this meeting what it considers to constitute the region's environmental priorities for UNEP's activities. The above offer only a few examples.

14. The Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme was established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 to provide voluntary additional financing for new environmental initiatives, including those envisaged in the Stockholm Conference Action Plan. It constitutes a pledge for all nations in the spirit of Stockholm to protect 'Planet Earth' from environmental deterioration.

As at 31 December 1978, voluntary contributions totalling \$98.7 million for the period 1973-1977 were received from 90 member states. The purpose of the Fund is to initiate, accelerate and support research and programmes aimed at protecting the environment. There are two kinds of projects financed by the Fund, namely, those approved by the Governing Council for financing technical projects and those developed at the national level but of relevance to UNEP's work programme, for instance, demonstration purposes or feedback effect. The Fund can obviously not take charge of all the activities to be undertaken by the international community in the field of the environment, but it tries to play a catalytic role in the implementation of many projects, by starting or accelerating action and by encouraging an inter-agency approach to problems. A solid working relationship has therefore been established with the agencies of the United Nations and a number of key non-governmental

scientific organisations. Among the Fund's priority areas proposed by the Governing Council are: Human settlements and human health; terrestrial ecosystems; environment and development; oceans; energy; natural disasters; earthwatch; environmental management, and; supporting measures.

The Governing Council approved for the Fund a target of \$150 million for the period 1978-1981, calculated in convertible and non-convertible currencies. Estimated contributions totalling \$119.5 million as of 31 Dec. 1978 have, however, failed to reach the level required for the target figure of \$150 million for the four-year period. Because of the high level of non-convertible currencies that continue to accumulate, a number of measures have recently been taken to develop suitable projects and activities and devise other means of using such currencies for programme support.

The contribution of resources to the Fund should reflect the widespread consensus and support which exists within the international community in regard to UNEP's programme. It is in the light of these considerations that the Economic and Social Council, at its Second 1978 Regular Session, unanimously adopted a resolution which invited all Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund of UNEP, bearing in mind Decision 6/13 of 24 May 1978 of the Governing Council, so as to meet the approved target.

In spite of their meagre resources, which are over-stretched to meet national development requirements, most African Governments have contributed generously and unselfishly to the Fund of UNEP, as indicated in the annexed table. If UNEP is to meet the aspirations of mankind for the protection and enhancement of his environment, the continued support of African countries to the Fund is needed. It is therefore important that those African countries already supporting the Fund accelerate their contributions while those that did not have the opportunity to contribute so far start doing so to help the Fund strive towards its target of \$150 million for the period 1978-1981.

15. The Governing Council of UNEP VIIth Session

UNEP's programme of work is based on the recommendations of the Stockholm Conference and is therefore decided upon, on priority basis, by the Governing Council. During its VII Session, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya from 18 April - 4 May 1978, the Governing Council of UNEP will address itself to several policy issues; including:

- 1) The Financing of the UNEP Medium Term Plan for the period 1978-1981. The Council will be expected to discuss the implications of a \$30.5 million shortfall of expected \$150 million. This shortfall in resources will necessitate policy decisions to determine what changes, if any, will be necessary in the implementation of the four year Medium Term Plan. Any of the expected \$150 million will result in a reduction of activities in real terms.
- ii) The Medium Term Planning of the Environmental Programme
Policy issues here will relate to the need to bring into timing step the UNEP plan with the medium term plans of other UN agencies in order to promote better co-ordination, programming, financing and implementation of environmental issues. It is expected that the Governing Council will decide to effect this desire during the plan for the period 1982-1985 and to decide on the mode of presentation of the plan to the UN General Assembly as part of the UN Medium-Term Plan.
- iii) At its 7th Session, the Governing Council will also address the very important question of how to reflect the environmental considerations in the New International Development Strategy (NIDS) for the Third UN Development Decade. Being that the strategy will be addressed to promoting the development process in the developing countries, and how the international community can assist them in their efforts, it is very important that the developing countries themselves should come forth with specific proposals regarding the environment. This is of particular importance to African countries, who we hope will come to the next session of the Governing Council and assist in preparing specific recommendations addressed to the UN General Assembly.

P.1

Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
 Estimates of Contributions for 1973 - 1981 from African
 Countries (in US \$ Equivalent)

Country	Pledge 1973-1977	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1973-1977	Pledge 1978-1981	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1978 - 1981
Algeria	10,000	10,000	29,995	9,995
Angola	0	-	0	-
Benin	0	-	0	-
Botswana	6,438	6,438	0	-
Burundi	0	-	0	-
Cape Verde	0	-	0	-
Central African Empire	0	-	0	-
Chad	0	-	0	-
Comores	0	-	0	-
Congo	0	-	0	-
Djibouti	0	-	0	-
Egypt	20,000	20,000	0	-
Equatorial Guinea	0	-	0	-
Ethiopia	0	-	0	-
Gabon	0	-	0	-
Gambia	0	-	0	-
Ghana	70,146	70,146	38,000	6,700
Guinea	0	-	0	-
Guinea Bissau	0	-	8,000	0
Ivory Coast	1,976	1,976	0	-

Country	Pledge 1973-1977	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1973-1977	Pledge 1978-1981	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1978-1981
Kenya	150,597	150,597	45,000	45,000
Lesotho	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Liberia	4,500	4,500	0	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	300,000	200,000	500,000	0
Kadagascar	0	-	0	-
Malawi	2,163	2,163	2,305	2,305
Mali	0	-	0	-
Mauritania	0	-	0	-
Mauritius	0	-	3,000	0
Morocco	50,000	50,000	0	0
Mozambique	0	-	0	-
Niger	0	-	0	-
Nigeria	124,000	124,000	32,000	32,000
Rwanda	2,133	2,133	2,132	2,132
Sao Tome and Principe	0	-	0	0
Senegal	2,120	2,120	10,000	0
Seychelles	0	-	0	-
Sierra Leone	0	-	0	-
Somalia	0	-	0	-
Sudan	5,366	5,366	1,500	0
Swaziland	2,727	2,727	0	0

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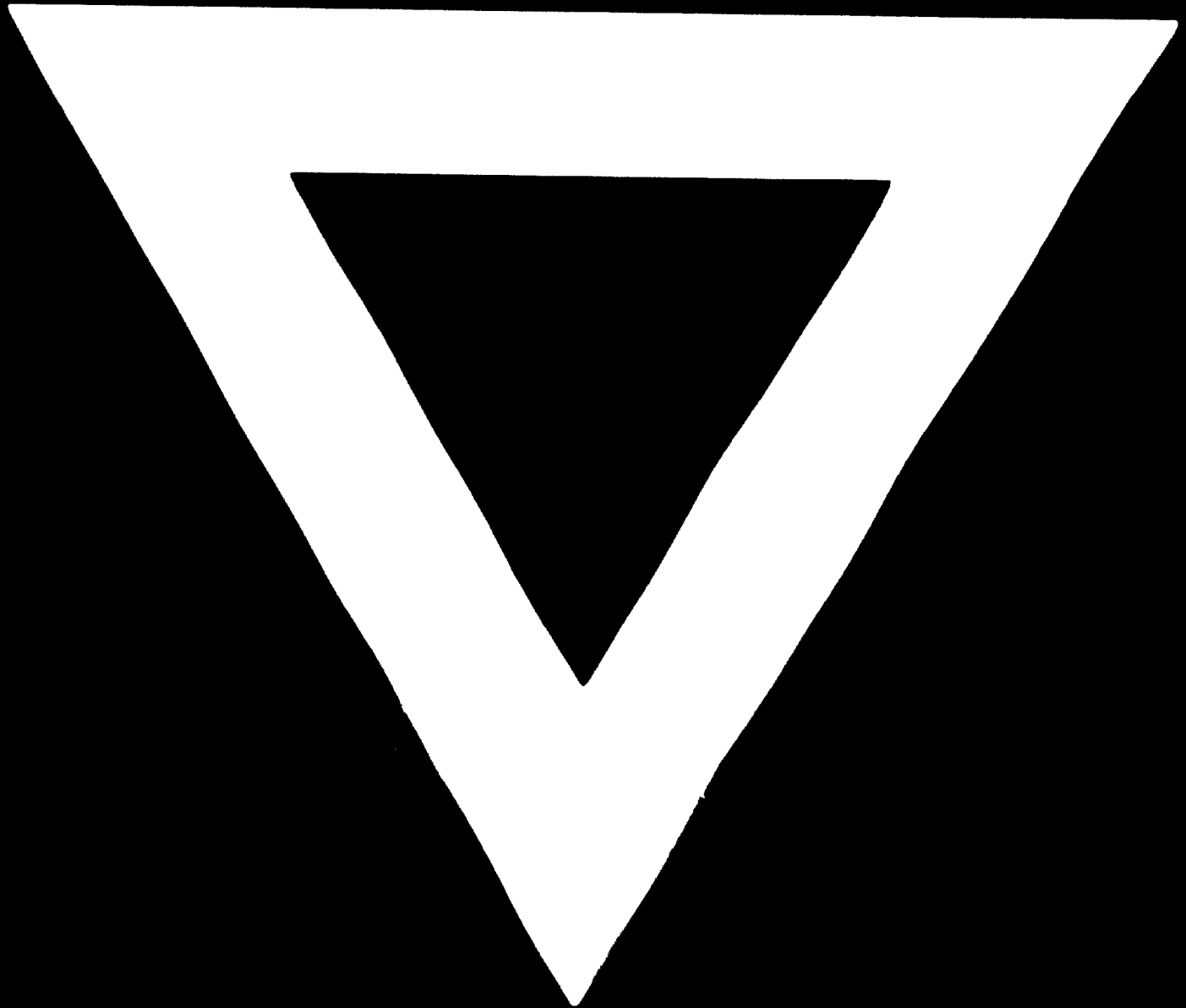
Country	Pledge 1973-1977	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1973-1977	Pledge 1978-1981	Contributions paid as of 31 Dec. 1978 against pledges for 1978-1981
Togo	0	-	922	0
Tunisia	0	-	0	-
Uganda	1,263	1,263	5,241	1,263
United Rep. of Cameroon	0	-	5,368	5,368
United Rep. of Tanzania	9,625	9,625	21,220	0
Upper Volta	0	-	1,000	0
Zaire.....	125,000	125,000	25,000	0
Zambia.....	0	-	0	-
Sub-Totals of pledges	891,054	791,054	731,683	105,763

Percentages of Estimates of Contributions for 1978 by Geographic Area

Area	Estimates of contribution	Percentages of estimates of contribution
1. Western European countries and others	21,296,860	73%
2. Asia (including West Asia)	3,339,117	11%
3. Latin America	226,000	1%
4. Eastern European countries	4,102,637	14%
5. African countries	257,764	1%

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