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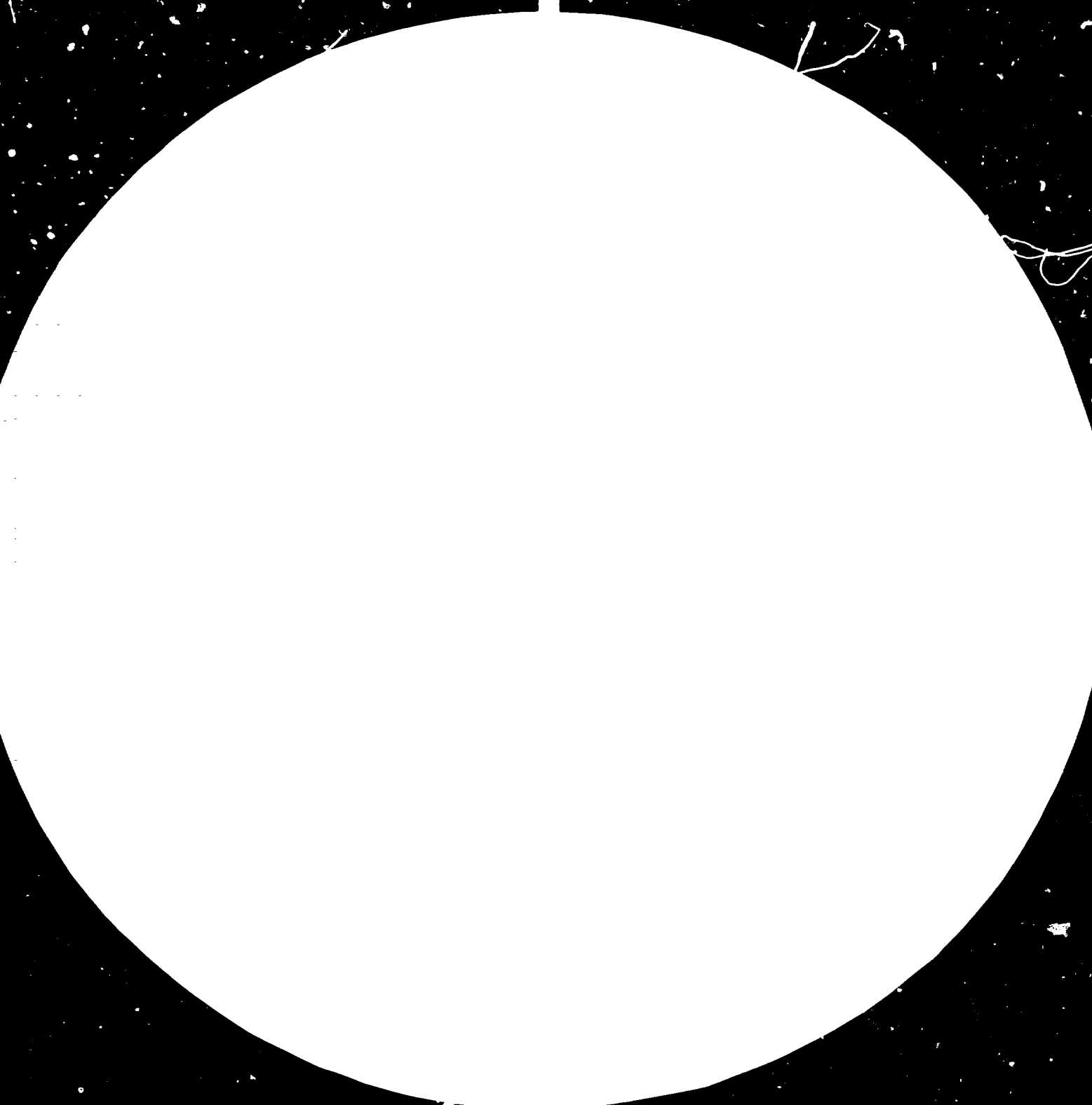
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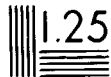
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REPORT \*/.

UNIDO'S PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETING ON CO-OPERATION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

held in

NAIROBI, KENYA

from 5 - 7 JUNE 1980

by

Shadrack N. Ndam  
Technical Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director

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1. INTRODUCTION

a) Background

In accordance with operative paragraph 15 of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/21, entitled 'Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity' a meeting was convened in Nairobi, Kenya from 5 - 7 June 1980 to consider ways and means of expanding co-operation between the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity.

b) UNIDO Delegation

The UNIDO representatives at the meeting consisted of Messrs. D.C. Ganao, Director, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations (Head of Delegation), W. Okumu, Senior Industrial Development Officer and S.N. Ndam, Technical Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director.

c) Participants

The meeting was well attended. About 40 persons representing 24 United Nations Departments and Specialized Agencies attended the meeting from the UN side, while about 17 staff of the OAU General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organizations participated on behalf of the OAU. The level of participation was very high. The UN contingent was lead by Mr. Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, and Mr. Kodjo, Secretary-General of the OAU, lead the OAU contingent. A list of participants is attached as Annex I.

d) Organization of the Meeting

Following consultations among the UN Agencies in the morning of 5 June 1980 to agree on a unified approach and strategy, the meeting was opened in the afternoon of the same day with statements by the Secretary-General of the OAU and the UN Secretary-General (presented by Mr. Farah), copies of which are attached as Annexes II and III, respectively. Both statements highlighted

the importance of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and called for an intensification of this co-operation. The Secretary-General of the OAU referred to the successes already achieved and drew particular attention to the excellent co-operation between UNIDO and the OAU.

Following these introductory remarks the provisional agenda that had been circulated was discussed, amended and adopted as indicated in Annex IV. General discussions on the items of the agenda were concluded on 6 June 1980 and 7 June was devoted to the review and adoption of the conclusions of the meeting (Annex V) for which a working group had been established to prepare a draft for the consideration of the meeting. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Farah, UN Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Mr. Odu, OAU Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

It was agreed that the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs would finalize the conclusions and prepare the entire report of the meeting and circulate it to all participants for comments prior to finalization and submission to the 35th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as requested in resolution 34/21.

## 2. UNIDO'S PARTICIPATION

In accordance with the request by the UN Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs UNIDO prepared and submitted to him a brief note on co-operation between UNIDO and the OAU. A copy of this note is attached as Annex VI. Copies of the notes prepared by the other UN Organizations are available in the Office of the Director, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations. Since this note contains the salient points of UNIDO's co-operation with the OAU, UNIDO's substantive interventions during the discussions were limited to only specific issues largely aimed at reinforcing the points contained in the note related to the subject under discussion. In any case the bulk of the discussions were largely of a general nature and thus did not require statements of exclusive interest to individual UN Agencies.

UNIDO's participation was also very much facilitated by the great appreciation expressed by the Secretary-General and other OAU staff of the excellent co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO. This co-operation was often sighted as one which the OAU would like to see other agencies emulate. As such it was therefore unnecessary for UNIDO to intervene in the discussions unless when necessary. UNIDO's contribution, particularly in the finalization of the conclusions of the meeting, were highly appreciated.

### 3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION BY UNIDO

Although the meeting had apparently not been properly prepared both from the UN and the OAU side, it turned out to have been a useful exercise in that a greater understanding was established between the OAU and the UN on the sort of co-operation which should exist between the two bodies. The discussions were often frank, criticisms made of some aspects of the existing co-operation and attempts made to find solutions to these problems and to identify ways and means of improving the existing co-operation. There was however, a tendency for the meeting to concentrate on what the OAU expects and what the UN should provide to the OAU and only a few suggestions were made on the contribution of the OAU in enhancing the work of the UN organizations in favour of the African countries. This situation could be attributed to the lack of proper preparation for the meeting.

In the light of the above and the useful exchange of views during the meeting it was agreed to institutionalize these consultations on a yearly basis. The next one was scheduled to take place in Geneva in April 1981.

With regard to follow-up action, UNIDO is actually ahead of schedule in view of the fact that a decision has been made to assign a headquarter staff for a short period at the OAU headquarters. This assignment would provide a great opportunity for UNIDO and the OAU to work out in more concrete terms their programme of co-operation and to follow-up on the recommendations



contained in the conclusions of the meeting, as they pertain to OAU/UNIDO co-operation. The only major issue requiring follow-up action by UNIDO headquarters relates to the decision of the meeting for each UN Organization to prepare for the next meeting a document providing information and comparative analysis with other regions on the African staff working at headquarters, in the field (e.g. SIDFAs) as well as in technical assistance projects. In this connexion emphasis was placed, not only on the number of staff, but also on the levels and degree of responsibility within the Organization.

ANNEX IUNITED NATIONS

- SPQ - Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah  
Under-Secretary-General
- PSOA - Mr. Cheik T. Gaye  
Senior Political Affairs Officer, Rapporteur
- PATD - Mr. T. Tanaka  
Special Committee of 24, Secretary
- DPI - Mr. Salia Saleem  
Director UNIC, Nairobi
- Mr. Jamshid Anvar  
Special Assistant to the USG
- UNCN - Mr. H. Omayad  
Regional Representative
- ECA - Mr. G. Lardner,  
Chief, Policy and Programme Co-ordination
- Mr. Aiyegbusi (same office)

AGENCIES

- UNDP - Mr. Orlando Olcese  
Deputy Assistant Administrator  
Regional Bureau for Africa
- Mr. Ahmad Kabbah  
Head, UNDP Office in Zimbabwe
- Mr. Christian Atchou  
Head, UNDP Liaison Office with ECA and CAU
- UNHCR - Mr. M.L. Zollner  
Director of Assistance
- Mr. A. Noel  
Directeur Adjoint de l'Assistance
- Mr. S. Jessen-Peterson  
Assistant to Director-General
- GATT - Mr. D. Peart  
Director, Technical Co-operation Division

AGENCIES (contd.)

- UNIDO - Mr. David Ganao  
Director, Division of Conference Services,  
Public Information and External Relations
- Mr. Washington Okumu  
Senior Industrial Development Officer
- Mr. Shadrack Ndam  
Technical Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director
- WFP - Mr. Robert Kitcher  
WFP Representative in Kenya
- UNESCO - Mr. M.V. Lijadu  
Director, Africa Division, Co-operator for Development  
and External Relations Sector
- Mr. A. Idriss  
Liaison Officer for Ethiopia and with ECA and OAU
- WMO - Mr. J. Breslin  
Chief, United Nations Affairs and External Relations Branch
- IMCO - Mr. S. Abboud  
Assistant Director,  
External Relations Office
- Capt. A. Macanley  
Maritime Regional Adviser for Africa
- WORLD-  
BANK - Mr. D.R. Clarke  
Senior Adviser to Vice-President  
External Relations
- IMF - Dr. Nashashibi  
Senior Economist, IMF
- WHO - Dr. M. Da Goyà, WHO/LO/ECA/OAU  
WHO Liaison Office, Addis Ababa
- Dr. Z. Onyango  
National Co-ordinator
- FAO - Mr. T. Taka  
Chief, Regional Bureau for Africa,  
Development Department, Rome

AGENCIES (contd.)

- ILO - Mr. K. Gordon  
Director, ILO Office, Lusaka
- Ms. P. Albastros  
Regional Officer,
- UNCTAD - Mr. V. Tevóedjre  
(Geneva) Sectoral Adviser  
Technical Co-operation Service
- UNICEF - Ms. Virginia Hazzard  
Acting Regional Director,  
Eastern African Region
- UNCHS - Mr. E. Paul Mwaluko  
(HABITAT) Director
- Mr. Joseph Mungai  
External Relations Officer
- ITU - Mr. Beyene Destassa  
ITU Regional Adviser for Eastern Africa
- UNEP/EP - Mrs. L. Obeng  
Director, UNEP Regional Office for Africa
- Mr. H. A. Girdal  
Deputy Director, Regional Office for Africa
- Mr. D. W. Kaniaru  
Chief, Programme Co-ordinator

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

Organisation	Nom	Titre
OUA	M. Ehem KODJO	Secrétaire général administratif
OUA	M. A. O. ODELOLA	Secrétaire exécutif
OUA - Comité de libération	Col. HASHIM I. MBITA	Secrétaire exécutif
OUA	M. Mamadou DIARRA	Directeur de Département
OUA	M. MFUNI-TSHIAMANYANU	Directeur de l'Administration
OUA	M. Albert K. EKUE	Chef de la Division de l'éducation et de la culture
OUA	Dr DJOMATCHOUA TOKO (V.E.)	Directeur du développement économique et de la coopération
OUA	M. FRANK I. NJENGA	Directeur du Département politique
OUA	M. BAKWESECHA C.J.	Directeur du Bureau des réfugiés africains
OUA	M. Mustafa SAM	Secrétaire exécutif par intérim, Bureau de New York
CUA	M. Assim DIANARA	Directeur de cabinet
OUA/IBAR	Dr Amadou TALL	Directeur adjoint
OUA	M. Yao C. AFANCU	Directeur de la Division économique
OUA/UPAT	M. MPEMBELE MONTU	Chef du Département Exploitation et Coopération technique - UPAT/KINSHASA
OUA	M. BASSEY AKPAN	Chef du commerce et du tourisme
OUA	M. P. O. EFLANG	Secrétaire général adjoint

ANNEX II

STATEMENT BY MR. EDEM KODJO, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OAU

Mr. Under-Secretary-General, Gentlemen and Dear Friends,

It might be described as a matter of chance that we are meeting here, in so fraternal a manner, despite our various obligations. But it is said that chance serves only those who are ready for it. Indeed, our meeting has been planned for several months, but it always happened that one or other of us found that he would be unable to attend. We are meeting today at an extremely opportune time between the Economic Summit just held at Lagos and the meeting of OAU authorities which will take place at Freetown in a few days' time. Surely, there could be no better time for us to draw lessons from the past and decide on new steps for the future.

Before doing so, I hope that you will allow me, first of all, to express my fraternal gratitude to you for the support which many of you extended to me both during the preparations for and the holding of the Extraordinary Conference on the development of Africa. It is a fact that since February 1979, when we organized the Monrovia meeting with certain of our friends, a new network of relationships has strengthened the co-operation already existing between the United Nations agencies and the OAU. Whenever I needed it, you unflinchingly made ample documentation and the results of the conferences held by your agencies available to me. Above all, however, you often enabled me

avail myself of the assistance of the African experts who work with you; I have been able to appreciate their experience, competence and devotion. You yourselves have been unstinting in your advice, support and time. It gives me pleasure to thank you for your availability and to express my keen gratitude to you.

(My dear friends,)

The purpose of our meeting is to achieve better co-ordination between our agencies by avoiding any duplication and needless competition. The stake at issue is that of serving peace in Africa and in the world. For that purpose, each one of us has fundamental texts which identify the goals to be achieved as well as the appropriate procedures. Our common point of reference, irrespective of our activities, is the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to whose principles the African States have signified their adhesion. They form a solid basis for peaceful and fruitful co-operation, not merely between the African States but also between Africa and the world.

Guided by these universal principles, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity sets for its members the following goals: the strengthening of unity and solidarity among them; co-ordinating and intensifying their co-operation; defending their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and

independence; the eradication of colonialism; the promotion of international co-operation. Accordingly, the Charter calls upon the African States to co-ordinate their general policies especially in fields such as politics and diplomacy; the economy, transport and communications; education and culture; health, sanitation and nutrition; science and technology; defence and security.

In order to implement this policy, the OAU has a number of institutions at its disposal; the Assembly of Heads of State and Government; the Council of Ministers; and General Secretariat and the specialized Commissions. I hope you will allow me to underscore the importance of the General Secretariat which is the mainspring of the Organization. It has been said - and everyone here is well aware of it - that an organization's strength is measured not by the number or tone of the resolutions it adopts, but by the vitality and vigilance of its General Secretariat. I have pleasure in announcing to you that the reform of the Secretariat's structures, which has been under consideration for ten years, has now taken place. Since June 1979, in conformity with the decisions taken at the 32nd session of the Council of Ministers held at Nairobi, the General Secretariat of the OAU has a new structure in the departments dealing respectively with



Administration and Conferences, Finance, Politics, Economics, Development and Co-operation, Education, Cultural Matters, Social and Scientific Affairs. Implemented in stages and in the light of budgetary possibilities, this new redistribution of tasks gives us an instrument capable of allowing us to discharge the many promotional and co-ordination aspects of the activities of Member States of the Organization. I have launched an appeal to States concerning the recruitment of competent staff sufficiently imbued with the African sense of duty to assume these posts of responsibility.

Externally, the OAU has regional offices in Lagos, Nairobi, Yaoundé, Niamey, Bangui, Dar-Es-Salaam, Lusaka, Kampala and Accra, as well as executive secretariats in New York and Geneva and, for a year now, a co-ordination office in Brussels.

These are our human resources. It should be recognized that gratifying progress has been achieved in this area, but that much still remains to be done.

(My dear friends,)

This, then, is the OAS, your partner, open to dialogue and co-operation, aware of the duty it has to perform in the years of labour and struggle between now and the year 2000. We have undertaken, by the year 2000, to change life in Africa so as to offer our peoples better conditions for development.

The Economic Summit at Lagos had only this noble, generous and grandiose ambition. Drawing the lessons from the two first Development Decades, the African Heads of State steadfastly advocated a policy of change. Yes, at a time when throughout the world ~~is still~~ <sup>there appeared to be doubts</sup> concerning us, a united Africa had the courage, borne of conviction, ardour and faith, to banish its fears and to look to a new dawn. The two main documents adopted at the Second Extraordinary Summit of the OAU reflect this will. One of the, the Lagos Action Plan defines the measures to implement the Monrovia Strategy for the development of Africa. It studies all the essential sectors in the light both of our potentialities and our objectives: food and agriculture, industry, natural and human resources, science and technology, transport and communication, trade and finance, economic and technical co-operation, environment, energy and so on. The measures envisaged are aimed at building, at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, a dynamic and interdependent African economy. Africa, thus far exclusively oriented towards the outside world, has just decided in favour of an endogenous and auto-centred development. I am bound to admit, of course, that the Lagos Plan of Action did not give sufficient attention to cultural issues. This shortcoming will be rectified, we hope, by the report in September next of the Libreville Conference of the

African Ministers for Cultural Affairs.

The second document, the Final Act of Lagos stresses the need to establish the African Economic Community by the year 2000. By this token, our Heads of State wished to demonstrate the need to go beyond the working out of ideas and handling of concepts, beyond micro-economics and scattered elements in order to bring to light broad views and macro-economics.

Consequently, Africa is adopting a new development strategy now centred on the individual, allowing him to assume his identity and his human condition instead of being compelled to accept them.

(My dear friends,)

By affirming its desire for international organization, for the rational development of its economic space and for the elaboration of a Plan of Action for its development, Africa wished to make initially use of its own forces, and to promote individual, but above all, collective autonomy.

Such a legit-mate step does not, however, mean that we have to turn our backs on international co-operation. Africa belongs to the world, and the OAU has consistently proclaimed its desire to build a new, responsible and contractual co-operation. In order to achieve this endogenous development,

it intends to make rational use of the facilities offered to it by the international community. In this spirit of healthy understanding and mutual assistance rather than one of sterile and vain competition, we have sought to define our relations with the specialized agencies of the United Nations. We shall not, of course, go into the field to implement each objective in the Plan of Action, seeking to replace the national, sub-regional or international authorities. But the OAU will assume responsibility for promotion and co-ordination. The Memorandum (CM/Res. 219 (XV) Annex 1) adopted at the 15th regular session of the Council of Ministers clearly states that the Organization of African Unity recognizes the importance and appreciates the value of foreign assistance in general and that of the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations family in particular to the concerted efforts of its Member Governments in the struggle for economic and social improvement. The OAU undertakes to increase its co-operation with all international organizations. However, the Organization of African Unity reaffirms its will and reserves its right to promote, rationalize and monitor, in conformity with the well understood interests of its peoples, the work and programmes of all its organizations in Africa.

We have used this approach in our work thus far and I can only

express my gratification at our excellent relations with the International Labour Office with which we have a co-operation agreement. This makes not only for frequent consultations, but also for a better integration of ILO programmes in Africa.

We have a friendly understanding with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Mr. Poul Hartling's recent visit to OAU Headquarters enabled us to intensify the co-ordination of our work.

UNESCO participates not only with us in all educational, scientific and cultural programmes, but also concerns itself with placing OAU staff required to carry out training courses in Europe. Two African consultants recently made available to us by UNESCO have advised us on improved African cultural development.

For years, UNDP has also faithfully supported our development, technical co-operation and training activities. The Monrovia Conference and its follow-up activities could not have taken place without UNDP.

Similarly, the emphasis placed in the Lagos Action Plan on industrial development clearly points to the new dynamism we expect from our friends in UNIDO. Needless to say, in the past, UNIDO has in no way failed in this co-operation and we are extremely proud of this.

Neither shall I overlook FAO and WHO which have been unstinting in their assistance, support and the documentation we needed for our files. I should also like to thank all the other agencies with which we collaborate and with which we intend to strengthen our relations in the future.

Finally, there is the question of our relations with the ECA. We are all aware of the experience and resources at its disposal. The problem is simply to put them to better use in the context of our co-operation. I am convinced that if we increase contacts between our staff and promote exchanges of information, any race for leadership would soon come to an end.

This harmonious co-operation with all parties now needs to be better structured. We have just set up a Mixed Commission with UNDP. This, I think, is an initiative which we might consider extending to other agencies.

I should like our discussion to take place in this spirit. The draft agenda before us makes a broad survey of the main issues of concern to us. I hope, however, that you will allow me to make two suggestions.

Under the item entitled "Co-operation in the field of Socio-Economic Development", I think that we might give thought to the International Year of Handicapped Persons. The OAU has adopted two resolutions in that regard on two occasions. During the preparatory work, the ECA, the Executive Secretariat of the International Year and we ourselves agreed to hold a number of technical meetings

and regional seminars. In addition to that, would it not be appropriate to elaborate concrete plans for the establishment and strengthening of handicraft and industrial enterprises for the production of technologies adapted to handicapped persons?

The second suggestion concerns science and technology. Should we not discuss the prospects which international scientific co-operation offers for Africa, in other words the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development?

Finally, it seems to me that we should devise a way of meeting regularly. This would enable us to prepare the meetings better and to have documents for discussion in front of us which would be prepared by our secretariats.

I would, in concluding, like to pay tribute to Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a personal friend. This meeting is due to his initiative and we are grateful to him.

I hope that our work will be outstandingly successful.

Thank you.

Nairobi, 5 June 1980

ANNEX III

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UN AND OF THE OAU  
MEETING IN NAIROBI FROM 5-7 JUNE 1980 TO DISCUSS THE PROMOTION OF  
FURTHER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS

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I am happy that a conference is being convened to discuss ways and means of enlarging co-operation between the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. Since the formal inception of the OAU in 1963, the relationship between the two Organizations has grown from one of an exchange of observers to one in which most major components of the United Nations system are involved. This has been a source of great satisfaction to me.

Article 52 of the United Nations Charter gives a special place to the contribution which regional organizations can make to the work of the United Nations and the achievements of its objectives. Over the years, this provision has been supplemented by a number of General Assembly resolutions calling for collaboration between our two organizations. Furthermore, the annual visits made by the Chairman and Secretary-General of the OAU to the General Assembly sessions and my own visits to OAU Summit Conferences provide valuable opportunities for a periodic exchange of views on matters of common concern. It is pertinent to mention here the very constructive and fruitful relationship which I have developed with His Excellency Mr. Fela Kofe. This has greatly facilitated co-operation in many fields between our two organizations.

The pressing questions of the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination have, of course, been the major areas of UN/OAU co-operation. This is evidenced not only by their joint sponsorship of a number of conferences on these questions but also by the many initiatives taken by the OAU which have helped the United Nations in dealing with urgent political problems in Africa. The well-known Lusaka Manifesto on the Southern African situation, presented to the United Nations by the OAU,



laid down constructive principles for dealing with that situation. These have proved their worth and continue to be valid today. In 1972, the meeting of the Security Council in Africa was the result of an OAU initiative. Since then, the active involvement of the OAU in many peacekeeping efforts has been an indispensable support to the United Nations in the promotion of peace and international understanding. For my own part, I have found the co-operation I have received from the OAU most helpful, particularly on African questions with which the United Nations is seized.

We are, however, faced with manifold challenges arising from the dynamism of international life, in the economic as much as the political sphere. There is always room for increasing co-operation or making it more effective. The OAU membership today is equal in number to that of the United Nations upon its establishment in 1945. This gives an idea of the magnitude of the mission of the Organization of African Unity to guide and co-ordinate the affairs of that great continent. I, therefore, consider it very important that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system establish close and continuous contacts with the OAU Secretariat in order to develop a better understanding of each other's problems. The need for maintaining such understanding on the social and economic fronts can hardly be overemphasized.

There has been a steadily increasing involvement of the United Nations in many areas of common endeavour, covering practically the whole spectrum of development activities. However, the opportunities for an expansion of these activities will manifest themselves when the OAU begins to implement a common development strategy for Africa agreed upon at the recent Lagos Summit, and endeavours to create the sub-regional and regional arrangements necessary for the formation of an African Economic Community.

The United Nations must be in a position to respond positively and constructively to the new directions which will be unfolded by these developments. I am confident that all components of the United Nations system will prove equal to the challenge.

There are a number of other urgent matters which call for close co-operation between the two organizations. The sombre refugee situation in Africa and the grave impact of the present international economic situation on the economies of developing countries in general, and African countries in particular, are pre-eminent among them. I have no doubt that, you will accord these issues the priority they deserve and produce constructive ideas and practical suggestions which will further strengthen the excellent relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. I wish your deliberations full success.

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ANNEX IVREVISED AGENDA

1. Co-operation between UN Secretariat and OAU Secretariat:
  - A) Exchange of information and periodic consultations.
  - B) Training and research.
  - C) Technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU.
  - D) Participation of OAU and its specialized agencies in work of UN.
  - E) Dissemination of information on matters of particular concern to Africa.
  
2. Relations between UN System and OAU:
  - A) Measures to expand the association of OAU bodies in the work of appropriate or corresponding UN agencies.
  - B) Measures to increase the association of the OAU in all the work of UN Secretariat and organs in regard to African issues and programmes.
  - C) Staffing.
  
3. Co-operation in the field of Socio-Economic Development:
  - A) Economic development:
    - i) International economic situation.
    - ii) The special problems confronting African States.
    - iii) UN Special Economic Assistance Programmes for African States.
      - (a) Status of commitments and allocation of resources and level of implementation of the special economic assistance programmes by UN organs.
      - (b) Regular monitoring of implementation of the Special Economic Assistance Programmes.
    - iv) Special assistance to Chad.

- B) Social development:
- i) Measures to improve exchange of information on Social, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Development particularly as they relate to Africa.
  - ii) African refugees and displaced persons.
    - (a) Status of commitment to refugees and displaced persons and implementation.
    - (b) Co-operation in the implementation of the Arusha Conference on African refugees.
    - (c) Measures to increase the mobilization of international assistance and dissemination of information on the African refugee problem.
    - (d) Co-ordination of the assistance to refugee and displaced persons between the various UN agencies, OAU and African countries.
  - iii) Assistance to handicapped persons.
4. Co-operation with regard to the situation in Southern Africa.
- A) Increased assistance and co-operation by UN and specialized agencies to the peoples of the Southern African region and their liberation movements.
  - B) Contribution to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.
  - C) Intensification of efforts, including dissemination of information, meetings etc. by UN specialized agencies to eliminate colonialism and discrimination and apartheid in Southern Africa.
  - D) Dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa.
  - E) Scholarships, fellowships and training courses.

CONCLUSIONS OF MEETING BETWEEN OAU SECRETARIAT AND UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM  
HELD IN NAIROBI FROM 5 TO 7 JUNE 1980

1. The meeting recognized the need to facilitate further exchanges of information between the secretariat of the OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations system so as to enable officials of both the United Nations and OAU to better understand the structure of each others organization. To this end it was agreed that both the OAU and United Nations secretariats would make available to each other all available facilities including working contacts and documentation on regular basis and that pertinent decisions and resolutions would be expeditiously transmitted to appropriate organs for necessary action. It was further agreed that the United Nations secretariats will provide copies of all relevant documents to the OAU library and that they would also provide the OAU secretariat with a list of current publications. The OAU secretariat would contact agencies concerned for any special requests it might wish to make for the achievement of the objective of maximum co-operation between the OAU and the UN system.
2. The United Nations system was requested by the OAU secretariat to advise it on training and research facilities which could be available to the OAU and to indicate resources to be earmarked for implementation. To this effect, it was recognized that some UN agencies had already taken initiatives in this regard. Similar information was requested by OAU in respect of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU. The OAU secretariat would respond to these programmes on the basis of the information to be provided by the agencies, as well as on the basis of its identified technical assistance and training needs and requirements. The meeting noted that UNDP has already made concrete proposals to the OAU for technical assistance to the secretariat of OAU with special reference to the needs for training in order to enhance the capacity of the OAU to meet its responsibilities.
3. Regarding the question of dissemination of information, DPI and other relevant UN agencies were requested to make available to the OAU a list of relevant publications, films and tapes and to co-ordinate their activities in the field with OAU agencies in African capitals concerned. The OAU requested the UN, particularly the DPI, to give more publicity to the problems of the African continent in order to create a greater awareness and understanding of African problems. In connexion with the above, the

need was also recognized, in view of the rapidly expanding role of the OAU on economic development matters, for the UN to broaden the scope of its existing information on Africa to include increased information on African economic, social and cultural matters. In this context the following specific actions should be pursued:

- (a) The Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) should be requested to co-ordinate and enhance the information activities of the organizations of the United Nations system with regard to African continent;
- (b) Consultations to be held between OAU, UNDP and UN/DPI to find ways and means of providing technical assistance for training of OAU information officers;
- (c) Public information activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and particularly UN/DPI in technical and economic and social fields concerning Africa to be expanded;
- (d) OAU should be invited to participate as observer in the deliberations of the United Nations Committee on Information;
- (e) Assistance should be provided to Pan-African News Agency by UN/DPI on the same basis already provided to Non-aligned Pool of News agencies;
- (f) Liaison on public information activities should be improved between OAU and UN/DPI at New York, Geneva and Addis Ababa;
- (g) OAU was invited to avail itself more systematically of the services that United Nations Information Centres in Africa can provide. Of a total of 60 UNICs 20 are located in Africa. In addition those countries where an information centre is not established UNDP Resident Representative offices act as information centres;
- (h) UN/DPI would make available to OAU a list of its publications, films and tapes (sound and video). Subsequently OAU will be provided with those materials it will consider to be relevant to its information activities.

4. On the question of relations between the United Nations system and the OAU secretariat, it was agreed that the United Nations specialized agencies should intensify their co-operation with the OAU specialized agencies. This may include the signing of co-operation agreements, where these do not exist, and existing ones reviewed, as well as the reciprocal granting of observer status at their meetings. It was suggested that annual calendars of meetings and relevant programmes of both the OAU and the UN specialized agencies should be exchanged to facilitate their co-operation. The United Nations agencies were requested to involve the OAU specialized agencies more in their work and to inform them of any project undertaken for the benefit of Member States. In the discussions on this matter it was noted that the political weight of Africa should be brought to bear on decisions in the policy-making organs of the UN system, particularly on budgetary matters, in favour of Africa.

5. OAU secretariat stated that Africa should be given its fair share of representation within the United Nations secretariat and the specialized agencies. In this connexion it was pointed out that Africa was inadequately represented, within the United Nations system. The OAU hoped that agencies would review their recruitment policies to ensure effective African representation particularly at policy making level within the United Nations systems and the deployment of Africans in other continents. In this connexion there was a need to review, where applicable, the quota system for recruitment within the UN system. The OAU undertook to co-ordinate action in this regard. The UN system undertook to make available at the next joint meeting of the OAU and the UN, a statement giving detailed information on the recruitment policies and number of staff of their respective organizations in so far as they pertain to African nationals at headquarters, in the field and in projects. In this respect the OAU requested that a comparison with nationals of other regions should be included in their statement. This information should be provided to the OAU in good time to enable its analysis by the OAU for presentation at the next joint meetings.

6. The OAU appealed to the UN and specialized agencies to support its efforts for the mobilization of the necessary resources for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. It was emphasized that the Lagos Plan of Action represented a comprehensive and collective blue-print of Africa's economic needs over the coming twenty years. The meeting took note of the statement of the Secretary-General of the OAU concerning the role of culture in development and the objectives of the cultural charter of Africa. It urged the UN specialized agencies to assist OAU in implementing the activities that are planned by the OAU within this framework in order to complete the Lagos Plan of Action.

7. The OAU also informed the meeting that it was planned to hold a special meeting on the Lagos Plan of Action between the OAU secretariat and the ECA secretariat as soon as the Freetown Summit is over to harmonize the roles of the two secretariats principally concerned with the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. The OAU secretariat would keep in close consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, regarding the implementation of the Plan which will be circulated to all the agencies as soon as possible. The specialized agencies welcomed the initiation of the Plan and undertook to give it careful consideration. The OAU would undertake the responsibility for identifying specific areas where co-operation would be sought from the specialized agencies.



8. With respect to special assistance to Chad it was agreed that the UN specialized agencies should make contingent preparations so that as soon as conditions allow they can render assistance to that country to restore the infrastructure which has been completely destroyed.

9. The meeting agreed that there was a need to give greater emphasis to social problems facing the continent. In this connexion it was further agreed that the relevant agencies would give all necessary assistance and support to the newly established African Regional centre for Research and Social Training in Tripoli.

10. The meeting also agreed on the need for a comprehensive study of the question of African migratory workers by the OAU in close co-operation with the relevant United Nations agencies .

11. On the question of refugees the meeting welcomed the measures that are currently being taken by the UNHCR in collaboration with the OAU/BPEAR in the implementation of the Arusha Conference Recommendations on Refugees, and expressed the hope that other UN agencies will continue to play their role in implementing these recommendations. The OAU requested the UN agencies to create more awareness of the problems and needs of African refugees who constitute more than half of the total world refugee population. The OAU, although noting with appreciation UNHCR's successful efforts in mobilizing increased resources for African refugee programmes, still expressed concern at the inadequate financial resources allocated by the international community to African refugee problems. To this end the OAU indicated that it would initiate action towards the holding of an international conference on African refugees. The UN agencies were requested to increase their assistance to the African refugees through participation in and active follow up of programmes established by UN Inter-Agency missions, constituted with a view to assessing the comprehensive needs of the refugees and the effects of their presence on the social and economic structures of the receiving countries. In this connexion attention was drawn to the desperate situation existing with respect to over 250,000 refugees from Chad in Cameroon, and other neighbouring countries, and the United Nations agencies were requested to furnish all necessary assistance to alleviate their condition.

12. On the question of handicapped persons, attention was drawn to the resolutions of the Council of Ministers in Nairobi and Monrovia on the subject which drew attention to the plight of handicapped persons and the need to involve them in national life. In this connexion reference was made to

the proposed OAU meeting on handicapped persons and the need for the active participation of the relevant UN agencies to ensure concrete action to assist these unfortunate persons and to protect the population from diseases which cause such handicap. On their part the UN agencies mentioned efforts that they were making to deal with this problem.

13. On the question of co-operation with regard to the situation in Southern Africa, the OAU expressed satisfaction with the active assistance and co-operation it has received from most of the UN agencies. The OAU called on all agencies to increase their assistance to SWAPO (Namibia), AEC and PAC (South Africa) to accelerate the liquidation of colonialism and apartheid in Africa. The OAU requested UNEPSA to furnish it with a list of names of all recipients of its scholarships from its inception. The meeting expressed the hope that the World Bank and IMF which have legal constraints against giving assistance to liberation movements would do their best to ensure that appropriate amendments to the statutes were made to make it possible for them to give the necessary assistance to liberation struggle. These two organizations explained the situation of their respective agencies. It was also pointed out that there is urgent need to muster additional resources through the promotion of Inter-Africa activities for National Liberation Movements and that the National Liberation Movements should increasingly be involved into sub-regional and regional activities to facilitate their early participation and integration into African programmes. The meeting agreed that despite the current financial constraints, UNDP should continue with its efforts of raising more funds to facilitate implementation of on-going programmes of assistance to National Liberation Movements and their possible expansion.

14. Attention was drawn to the urgent need of special economic assistance programmes for African frontline States whose economies have been seriously affected by the liberation struggle.

15. The meeting agreed in principle to hold periodic consultations between the OAU secretariat and secretariats of the UN system to discuss matters of mutual concern and to follow-up decisions of the Nairobi meeting. There was unanimous agreement that the meeting was extremely useful and constructive. It was also agreed that in principle such meetings should be held at least once a year. In that connexion it is recommended that the next meeting should be held in Geneva in April 1981. It was also agreed that such meetings should not preclude regular bilateral meetings between the OAU and the organizations of the UN system.

ANNEX VI

MEETING ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)  
NAIROBI, KENYA, 5-7 JUNE 1980

Note on Co-operation between the United Nations Industrial  
Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the OAU

A. Present Areas of Co-operation

1. Meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and Assembly of Heads of State and Government

During the last five years, UNIDO has steadily intensified its participation in the meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. In each of these meetings UNIDO has presented a brief report of its activities in Africa and contributed to the deliberations on matters involving industrial development. An important aspect of co-operation between UNIDO and the OAU in this respect is the follow-up action undertaken by UNIDO, in collaboration with the OAU and other relevant international organisations, such as the ECA, in the implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted at these meetings. For example, a regional study on the development of industrial and technological manpower in Africa is being finalised; a workshop on project preparation and evaluation has been conducted for French speaking African countries; and a transfer of technology symposium as well as an industrial investment promotion meeting are being organised during the Third All-African Trade Fair.

2. Conference of African Ministers of Industry and Follow-up Committee on Industrialisation in Africa

UNIDO has continuously co-operated with the OAU and ECA in co-sponsoring the biennial meetings of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the annual meetings of its Follow-up Committee on Industrialisation in Africa. These meetings have contributed to providing an overall direction and to establishing priorities for the industrial development process in Africa. The collaboration between UNIDO, OAU and the ECA in this respect also covers the follow-up action on the decisions of the conference of African Ministers of Industry including for example, the development of industrial sectoral programmes, regional technological centres and the African Industrial Development Fund.

3. Third General Conference of UNIDO

UNIDO also collaborated with the OAU and the ECA in assisting the African Countries in the preparation of their common position at UNIDO III. This included the joint sponsorship in Nairobi in September 1979 of the "Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies" as well as the organisation of the meeting of the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Addis Ababa in October 1979 and the meeting of the African Plenipotentiaries in Havana, Cuba in December 1979, all of which were devoted to finalising the African common position in UNIDO III.

In connection with the above it may be noted that the African UNIDO III common position paper provided the frame for the Group 77 Havana Declaration and Plan of Action which was the basis for the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialisation of the Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their industrial development and the adoption of the resolution recommending to the UN General Assembly to proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

As a follow-up to UNIDO III, UNIDO also co-operated with the OAU and the ECA in organising an extra-ordinary meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the Whole on Industrialisation in Africa in Addis Ababa in March 1980 to assess the results of

UNIDO III. This meeting also contributed to the elaboration of the industrial portion of the Lagos Plan of Action which was adopted at the Second Extraordinary session of the OAU summit devoted to African economic development problems recently held in Lagos, Nigeria.

#### 4. Participation of the OAU in UNIDO Activities

The OAU has increasingly participated in the meetings of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board. Representatives of the OAU General Secretariat or of the OAU Scientific, Technical Research Commission (STRC) in Lagos have participated in some of the meetings organised by UNIDO within the framework of the system of industrial consultations.

#### 5. Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO

The expanding co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO was formalised in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Heads of both organisations in Monrovia, Liberia during the sixteenth Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government. This Memorandum contains, *inter alia*, the broad lines for a Programme of Co-operation aimed at enhancing the political role of the OAU with a technical base, thus enabling the OAU to provide more effective leadership in harmonising African industrial development strategies, policies and perspectives as well as in defining an African common position on industrial and technological matters. In accordance with para 11 of General Assembly Resolution 34/21 on Co-operation between the UN and the OAU and in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding a UNIDO headquarters staff member is being assigned for a short period along with some facilities to assist the OAU Secretariat in establishing its industrial, energy and technology units. It is expected that this assistance would also help to lay the ground work for follow-up action by the OAU, with the further assistance of UNIDO in the implementation of the industrial and other relevant aspects of the Final Act of Lagos, the Lagos Plan of Action, as well as in the co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

#### B. New Areas for Further Co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO

The Final Act of Lagos, the Lagos Plan of Action and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action have opened a broader scope for co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO.

##### 1. Co-ordination and Monitoring of Regional Industrial Development Activities in Africa

In the Final Act of Lagos, industry has been adopted as one of the priority sectors for intra-African integration during the 1980s. The Lagos Plan of Action also echoes the second priority accorded to industry in the African strategy for the third UN development decade. These are in harmony with the decision at UNIDO III to recommend to the UN General Assembly to proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. With greater emphasis being accorded by the OAU to economic development issues and the designation of the OAU as the lead agency for co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the existing co-operation between both organisations needs to be expanded to include UNIDO's assistance to the OAU in carrying out these new tasks.

##### 2. Energy

The importance of energy was also recognised at both the Lagos Summit and UNIDO III. The Final Act of Lagos, the Lagos Plan of Action and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action thus all accord high priority to energy. This sector therefore provides another area for intensified co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO which has established a special unit to handle the energy activities of the Organisation.

C. UNIDO 'S Programme and Activities of General Concern to Africa

The programmes and activities of UNIDO of concern to Africa are summarised in the report on the activities of UNIDO in Africa presented to the Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Monrovia, Liberia in 1979. In the area of technical assistance, the report highlights the activities of UNIDO in the areas of industrial planning; industrial institutional infrastructure; investment promotion; industrial training; appropriate technology; regional and intra-African co-operation; and special measures for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

The other activities of UNIDO which have particular relevance to the industrial development efforts of the developing countries consist of the system of industrial consultations; the investment co-operative programme; development and transfer of technology; industrial studies; technical co-operation among developing countries; technical advisory services; the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFA) programme.

D. Specific Areas of Co-operation from the OAU to ensure the smooth running of UNIDO's Regional Programmes and Activities in Africa

As indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO, there is a need for the OAU to intensify the participation of its Secretariat and Member States in the formulation of UNIDO's policies, programmes and activities, such as the industrial consultation meetings, the appropriate technology programme and the industrial investment promotion activities by:

- (a) Consolidating African common position that should be properly reflected in:
  - (i) the United Nations General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, particularly the Economic and Social Council and the Fifth Committee;
  - (ii) the General Conferences of UNIDO and their preparatory activities;
  - (iii) the UNIDO Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee;
  - (iv) Other international forums where industrialisation issues are discussed.
- (b) Enhancing communication between UNIDO and the African countries by encouraging more OAU Member States to be accredited to UNIDO and to establish and strengthen National Committees for UNIDO;
- (c) Supporting efforts to strengthen and expand the field representation of UNIDO, particularly through the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser programme currently financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and
- (d) Promoting greater African support to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund established by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

There is also a need for the OAU to encourage its Member States to sign and ratify the new constitution of UNIDO to enable its early transformation into a UN Specialised Agency as soon as possible.

