



**ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF
STATE AND GOVERNMENT**
Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session
28 - 30 June, 1993
Cairo, Egypt

AHG/DECL. 1-3 (XXIX)
AHG/Res. 218-227 (XXIX)

DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

**1993 CAIRO DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY**

1. We, the OAU Heads of State and Government while celebrating the Thirtieth Anniversary of the OAU, recall with pride and esteem the historical role of the founding fathers of the Organization, their wisdom, clear vision and the historical heritage they bequeathed to us.
2. They had indeed been in the forefront of the historical achievements of the National Liberation Movements and in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination. By founding the OAU within the framework of interaction between civilizations and institutional unity despite the cultural, linguistic, religious and national diversity. This is the everlasting great heritage which shall always guide us in our future endeavours.
3. To them we express our gratitude and appreciation. We also salute the peoples of Africa as a whole, particularly the gallant freedom fighters for their sacrifices and efforts in the struggle for freedom, equality, prosperity and development.
4. The Thirtieth Anniversary provides an opportunity for us to ponder over the experiences of the past and look forward with hope, determination and optimism to the day when the leaders of Africa will meet once again to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the OAU in 20 years time.
5. A positive projection of Africa's future requires the assessment of its past performance as well as the achievements and its shortcomings and the difficulties it has encountered. It also requires from us the renewal of our common determination and will to face the current challenges. We have indeed made achievements and with regard to the obstacles and the challenges, they have been identified in the resolutions we have adopted at various gatherings and in the declarations and other relevant documents in which our vision and strategies geared

towards the achievements of our goals and objectives, are elaborated. We are also committed to the adoption of common positions by consensus and to the continental unity of our peoples and nations who live in different regions, territories and islands with diverse cultural backgrounds.

6. These documents in their entirety reflect our view on such issues as independence, security, cooperation, development, economic integration, the need for collective self-reliance in achieving the overall development of our continent, promotion of human and peoples rights and our ability to foresee the trend of the fundamental changes taking place in our contemporary world in the political and economic fields as well as in the area of information and communication between peoples and nations. We have also, with strong conviction, arrived at a series of firm agreements on Africa's economic development plans, signed the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and always followed with concern Africa's economic situation including external debt crisis as well as our adverse multilateral trade relations.

7. While doing so, we have not lost sight of the activities and immense contributions made by our men and women of wisdom and intellect and the efforts of the continent's various organizations and institutions in this regard. Those men and women have indeed shared with us their thoughts and views on issues relating to security, stability, democracy and peace. Their contributions will be a source of pride for future generations and will form an integral part of the reservoir of global intellectual heritage acquired through international cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual respect, solidarity and peaceful co-existence. We believe that the communities of our various continents should have a collective role in shaping the future of the world without marginalization or discrimination against any given society or culture.

8. Despite the fundamental changes that have taken place in the post independence era, and more particularly since the end of the cold war, there is still the need for establishing a close link between development, democracy, security and stability in the years ahead as the most ideal formula for fulfilling the legitimate

aspirations of the peoples of Africa to a decent life, progress and social justice. This formula will enable us solve gradually the acute socio-economic and political problems facing the African Continent. It will also serve as a proper framework for the preservation of the diverse nature of our nations and societies and further enhancement of the fraternal ties that exist between our States.

9. By signing the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community at our meeting in Abuja in 1991, we have agreed on a Pan-African framework that defines the principles and objectives of African integration in the years ahead. It equally defines the areas of cooperation, coordination of activities and exchange of experiences at the national, regional and continental levels and also among regional organizations and groupings through the common will and action of the OAU, ECA and the ADB.

10. The Thirtieth Anniversary being celebrated at the threshold of the 21st century is an occasion for us to think about the future of the African peoples and nations vis-a-vis the far-reaching changes taking place in the fields of science, technology and communications.

11. We therefore renew our commitment to the principles and values of popular participation in the process of governance and democratic transformation as well as the emphasis on rectitude and accountability on the part of all those who hold public office and the principle of participation in politics by all our citizens, especially women and the youth.

12. The OAU Charter, the international declarations and instruments on human rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights all stipulate that the realisation of freedom, justice and human dignity are the legitimate aspirations of all peoples. Therefore, we undertake to promote the rights and freedoms of our peoples and to enhance the democratic values, ideals and institutions of our States in cultural, social, linguistic and religious diversity and on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of all African States as spelt out in the OAU Charter as well as respect for their political and socio-economic options.

13. The achievement of the objectives of development, integration, democratic

transformation and the strengthening of the democratic institutions, requires peace and stability not only at the internal level but also among African States and in their relations with the outside world.

14. Security and stability have always been our priority concern at the national, regional and continental levels for the achievement of development and integration in the socio-economic and cultural fields in accordance with the aspirations of our governments and peoples so that Africa could become a safe continent, free of weapons of mass destruction and free of all threats and pressures. The establishment of peace and security will not only lead to the reduction of defence expenditure, but will also enable us redirect our resources towards raising the level of production and services, augmenting the living standards of our peoples, creating more job opportunities and achieving economic growth and development. Furthermore, the establishment of peace and security will enable us solve the problems of refugees and displaced persons, settle the existing conflicts of the continent and put an end to the blood-bath and the arms race with all their concomitant devastating socio-economic and political consequences.

15. We have agreed at our Dakar meeting of 1992 that the continuation of the various conflicts in the African continent has an adverse effect on the continent's security, stability and economic development. As a result; we have renewed our determination to work in unison for the peaceful resolution of all our conflicts and stressed the urgent need for Africa to take the appropriate steps for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts within the framework of the OAU and in consonance with the principles and objectives of its Charter.

16. Finally, the future of Africa, its security and progress are linked with those of the entire world. At a time when the international relations are being re-shaped, Africa cannot but as of right, participate in that exercise as a continent whose States form more than one quarter of the membership of the international community of nations, a Continent with immense wealth, potential, market and culture and a population of some 700 million.

17. We look forward to the future with confidence and call upon our peoples to

proceed steadily and triumphantly towards ushering in an era of cooperation and solidarity that will enable them to effectively take part in the process of shaping the new world; the world of the 21st Century.

AHG/DECL.2 (XXIX)

**DECLARATION OF THE OAU ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Having considered the critical situation in Angola, resulting from UNITA's refusal to accept the results of the democratic elections held in that country in September, 1992,

Having listened attentively to the part of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, concerning Angola and the information provided by the Head of State of Angola on the developments in his country,

Recalling the peace initiatives taken by the Angolan Government and the International Community, as well as the decisions of the OAU Ad-hoc Committee on Southern Africa, the Frontline States, SADC, PTA Summits and the relevant UN resolutions, namely Security Council's resolutions 804/93, 811/93 and 834/93,

Desirous of contributing to a quick re-establishment of peace in Angola,

DECLARES as follows:

- 1. When the Government of Angola and UNITA signed the Bicesse Agreement on 31 May, 1991, in Portugal, the whole world, particularly Africa, commended this great event which they thought could bring to the Angolan people the long desired peace, national reconciliation and democracy;**
- 2. The Angolan people demonstrated their adherence to these noble objectives by participating enthusiastically and in an orderly manner in the legislative and presidential elections of 29 and 30 September, 1992, considered free and fair by the international community;**
- 3. Owing to UNITA's refusal to accept the electoral verdict and simultaneously**

with the launching of armed action against the defenceless population, and democratically elected institutions, the military occupation of villages, municipalities and communities, the indiscriminate destruction of economic and social infrastructures of vital importance to the life of the population, the Angolan people feel now that the aspiration for peace, freedom and democracy have been betrayed and now confronted with a man-made catastrophic situation, resulting from the increase of bellicose actions carried out by UNITA's military wing;

- 4. Thus, we renew our strong commitment to the preservation of unity and territorial integrity of Angola and reaffirm our full support for the efforts deployed by the international observers of the Troika for the Angolan peace process; we, also ENCOURAGE them to proceed with their search for a peaceful solution to the conflict;**
- 5. We, strongly condemn UNITA for its repeated massacres of civilian populations and destruction of social infrastructures; we recommend that the United Nations Security Council impose sanctions and take concrete measures, including the closure of UNITA's Representative offices abroad so as to neutralize its war-like actions and force it to accept dialogue as the only way to achieve peace;**
- 6. We, urgently call on the governments of Angola's neighbouring countries not to allow the use of their territories and space as a spring board or headquarters to support the actions carried out by its military wing in Angolan territory;**
- 7. We, commend the government of Cote d'Ivoire and in particular, His Excellency, President Houphouet Boigny, for the contribution he has been making towards the restoration of peace in Angola and encourage him to pursue the already initiated action by making UNITA adopt a constructive and favourable stand on peace;**
- 8. We also praise the Angolan Government for its continued readiness to maintain dialogue with UNITA, as well as for its goodwill demonstrated in**

the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In this regard, we strongly call on UNITA to resume as soon as possible the peace talks with the government, with a view to establishing a definitive ceasefire and ensure a full implementation of the “Peace Agreement”;

- 9. We call on the OAU Member States and the international community to provide urgent humanitarian aid in order to mitigate the sufferings of the people in this country and urge UNITA not to impede or hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilian population affected by the war;**
- 10. We express our satisfaction with the recognition of the Angolan government by the present American Administration and encourage the Administration to proceed with its efforts to contribute, in collaboration with the Angolan Government, to the establishment of peace in Angola and safeguard democracy in the Continent.**

**DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT WITHIN THE OAU OF A
MECHANISM FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND
RESOLUTION**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 - 30 June 1993, having considered the situations of conflict in our Continent and recalling the Declaration we adopted on 11th July 1990, on the Political and Socio-Economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, declare as follows:

1. In May 1963, when the Founding Fathers met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to found the Organization of African Unity, they were guided by their collective conviction that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are legitimate aspirations of the African peoples, and by their desire to harness the natural and human resources for the advancement of the Continent in all spheres of human endeavour. The Founding Fathers were inspired by an equally common determination to promote understanding between the African peoples and co-operation among the African States, and to rekindle the aspirations of the African people for brotherhood and solidarity in a larger unity transcending linguistic, ideological, ethnic and national differences.
2. The Founding Fathers were fully convinced that to achieve these lofty objectives, conditions for peace and security must be established and maintained.
3. It was with this overriding conviction, and guided also by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that our countries began on the arduous task of meeting the triple challenge of

decolonization, economic development and maintenance of peace and security.

4. Today, thirty years later, we can look back with pride at the achievements which the Organization of African Unity has been able to make against heavy odds and the many obstacles it has had to surmount.
5. The ranks of independent countries have been strengthened; and the membership of the OAU has increased from thirty-two at its founding to fifty-two today. The frontiers of freedom in Africa have been pushed to the doors of Apartheid South Africa. And even there, significant progress has been made; and we have reasonable cause for optimism that we shall soon see the total eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
6. We, however, continue to be faced by the daunting dual challenge of economic development and democratic transformation. Our countries have made tremendous efforts both individually and collectively to arrest and reverse the decline in our economies. Notwithstanding the many serious difficulties they have encountered, and the magnitude of what remains to be done, appreciable progress has been made in the social and economic fields.
7. The socio-economic situation in our Continent remains nonetheless in a precarious state. Factors including the poverty, the deterioration of the terms of trade, plummeting prices of the commodities we produce, the excruciating external indebtedness and the resultant reverse flow of resources have combined to undermine the ability of our countries to provide for the basic needs of our people. In some cases, this situation has been further compounded by external political factors.
8. We do recognise, however, that there have also been certain internal human factors and policies which have negatively contributed to the present state of affairs on the Continent.
9. No single internal factor has contributed more to the present socio-economic

problems in the Continent than the scourge of conflicts in and among our countries. They have brought about death and human suffering, engendered hate and divided nations and families. Conflicts have forced millions of our people into a drifting life as refugees and displaced persons, deprived of their means of livelihood, human dignity and hope. Conflicts have gobbled-up scarce resources, and undermined the ability of our countries to address the many compelling needs of our people.

10. While reaffirming our commitment to the Declaration on the Political and Socio-Economic situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World which we adopted during the 26th Session of our Assembly, in Addis Ababa, in July 1990, we renew our determination to work in concert in the search for speedy and peaceful resolution to all the conflicts in Africa.
11. In June last year at the Twenty-eighth meeting of our Assembly in Dakar - Senegal, we decided in principle to establish within the OAU, and in keeping with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization, a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. We took that decision against the background of the history of many prolonged and destructive conflicts in our continent and of our limited success at finding lasting solutions to them, notwithstanding the many efforts we and our predecessors expended. In so doing, we were also guided by our determination to ensure that Africa through the Organization of African Unity plays a central role in bringing about peace and stability in the Continent.
12. We saw in the establishment of such a mechanism the opportunity to bring to the processes of dealing with conflicts in our continent a new institutional dynamism, enabling speedy action to prevent or manage and ultimately resolve conflicts when and where they occur.
13. Now, having considered the report on the Mechanism prepared by the Secretary General pursuant to our decision on the principle of its creation,

we hereby establish, within the OAU, a Mechanism for preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in Africa.

14. The Mechanism will be guided by the objectives and principles of the OAU Charter; in particular, the sovereign equality of Member States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, their inalienable right to independent existence, the peaceful settlement of disputes as well as the inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism. It will also function on the basis of the consent and the co-operation of the parties to a conflict.
15. The Mechanism will have as a primary objective, the anticipation and prevention of conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred, it will be its responsibility to undertake peace-making and peace-building functions in order to facilitate the resolution of these conflicts. In this respect, civilian and military missions of observation and monitoring of limited scope and duration may be mounted and deployed. In setting these objectives, we are fully convinced that prompt and decisive action in these spheres will, in the first instance, prevent the emergence of conflicts, and where they do inevitably occur, stop them from degenerating into intense or generalised conflicts. Emphasis on anticipatory and preventive measures, and concerted action in peace-making and peace-building will obviate the need to resort to the complex and resource-demanding peacekeeping operations, which our countries will find difficult to finance.
16. However, in the event that conflicts degenerate to the extent of requiring collective international intervention and policing, the assistance or where appropriate the services of the United Nations will be sought under the general terms of its Charter. In this instance, our respective countries will examine ways and modalities through which they can make practical contribution to such a United Nations undertaking and participate effectively in the peacekeeping operations in Africa.
17. The Mechanism will be built around a Central Organ with the Secretary

General and the Secretariat as its operational arm.

- 18. The Central Organ of the Mechanism shall be composed of the States members of the Bureau of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government elected annually, bearing in mind the principles of equitable regional representation and rotation. In order to ensure continuity, the States of the outgoing Chairman and (where known) the incoming Chairman shall also be members of the Central Organ. In between Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly, it will assume overall direction and co-ordinate the activities of the Mechanism.**
- 19. The Central Organ shall function at the level of Heads of State as well as that of Ministers and Ambassadors accredited to the OAU or duly authorised representatives. It may, where necessary, seek the participation of other OAU Member States in its deliberations particularly, the neighbouring countries. It may also seek, from within the Continent, such military, legal and other forms of expertise as it may require in the performance of its functions.**
- 20. The proceedings of the Central Organ shall be governed by the pertinent Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Central Organ shall be convened by the Chairman or at the request of the Secretary General or any Member State. It will meet at least once a year at the level of Heads of State and Government; twice a year at the ministerial level; and once a month at Ambassadorial and duly authorised representatives' level. The quorum of the Central Organ shall be two thirds of its members. In deciding on its recommendations and without prejudice to the decision-making methods provided for in the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, it shall generally be guided by the principle of consensus. The Central Organ shall report on its activities to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.**
- 21. The venue of its meetings shall ordinarily be at the Headquarters of the Organization. Meetings may also be held elsewhere if so decided through**

consultations among its members. The provisional agenda of the Central Organ shall be prepared by the Secretary General in consultation with the Chairman.

22. The Secretary General shall, under the authority of the Central Organ and in consultation with the parties involved in the conflict, deploy efforts and take all appropriate initiatives to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts. To this end, the Secretary General shall rely upon the human and material resources available at the General Secretariat. Accordingly, we direct the Council of Ministers, in consultation with the Secretary General, to examine ways and means in which the capacity within the General Secretariat can be built and brought to a level commensurate with the magnitude of the tasks at hand and the responsibilities expected of the organization. In his efforts, the Secretary General may also resort to eminent African personalities in consultation with the Authorities of their countries of origin. Where necessary, he may make use of other relevant expertise, send special envoys or special representatives as well as despatch fact-finding missions to conflict areas.
23. A special Fund governed by the relevant OAU Financial Rules and Regulations shall be established for the purpose of providing financial resources to support exclusively the OAU operational activities relating to conflict management and resolution. It will be made up of financial appropriations from the regular budget of the OAU, voluntary contributions from Member States as well as from other sources within Africa. The Secretary General may, with the consent of the Central Organ, and in conformity with the principles and objectives of the OAU Charter, also accept voluntary contributions from sources outside Africa. Disbursement from the Special Fund shall be subject to the approval of the Central Organ.
24. Within the context of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, the OAU shall closely co-ordinate its activities with the African regional and sub-regional organizations and shall co-operate as

appropriate with the neighbouring countries with respect to conflicts which may arise in the different sub-regions of the Continent.

25. The OAU shall also co-operate and work closely with the United Nations not only with regard to issues relating to peace-making but, and especially, also those relating to peace-keeping. Where necessary, recourse will be had to the United Nations to provide the necessary financial, logistical and military support for the OAU's activities in Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa in keeping with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter on the role of regional organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. In the like manner, the Secretary General of the OAU shall maintain close co-operation with other international organizations.

* Reservations by Sudan and Eritrea

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RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling the Declaration on the Political and Economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental changes currently taking place in the world,

Concerned by the on-going geo-strategic transformations in the world and the increasing risk of marginalization of the African Continent,

Reiterating the relevant provisions of the Resolution AHG/Res.206 (XXVIII) adopted by its Twenty-Eight Ordinary Session calling on Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure on early ratification of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community if they have not yet done so:

- 1. CONGRATULATES OAU Member States which have ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and REQUESTS those States that have not done so, to take urgent steps to ratify the treaty as early as possible;**
- 2. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Doc. CM/1775 (LVIII));**
- 3. REQUESTS the Joint Secretariat to exploit all possibilities to mobilize financial resources for the benefit of the Community projects and to submit appropriate report to its next session;**
- 4. CALLS ON Member States to organize, with the help of the OAU/Community Secretariat, national seminars to popularize the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;**

5. **REQUESTS ALSO** each of the five regions of the continent, to rationalize all the existing sub-regional organs for economic cooperation and integration under the aegis of the regional economic communities, if they have not yet done so;
6. **FURTHER REQUESTS** each regional economic community to begin revising their constituent texts in the light of the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community if they have not yet done so;
7. **CALLS UPON**, the Current Chairman of each regional economic community to submit an annual report on the development in the activities undertaken by his community as part of the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
8. **REAFFIRMS** its commitment to the Abuja Treaty and **URGES** the International Community to render appropriate assistance towards its implementation with due regard to Africa's options, while ensuring that the actions proposed are consistent with the Treaty;
9. **REQUESTS** the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue to lend its financial support to the General Secretariat of the OAU for the implementation of the Treaty;
10. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a draft on the restructuring of the General Secretariat to Member States during the next Session of the Council of Ministers;

11. **FINALLY REQUESTS the Secretary-General, upon the entry into force of the Treaty, to convene the Economic and Social Commission provided for under Article 15 of the Treaty and to present a report on the implementation of the present resolution.**

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA'S EXTERNAL DEBT
SITUATION AND ON THE OPERATING CONDITIONS
OF THE OAU CONTACT GROUP

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session, from 28 to 30 June, 1993 in Cairo, Egypt,

Recalling the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, adopted by the Third Extra-Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 1 December, 1987,

Recalling the General Assembly Res. 47/198 that Calls Upon creditors countries and the multi-lateral financial debt and debt-servicing in the developing countries,

Gravely concerned by Africa's increased external indebtedness, the debt-servicing burden and the persistent deterioration of the socio-economic situation in Africa,

Reaffirming that Africa's external debt problem necessitates the implementation of a practical strategy to attain a comprehensive and final solution,

Bearing in mind the important role of the joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat in support of the Contact Group in its contribution to the formulation of such strategy,

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the OAU Current Chairman on the activities of the Contact Group;**
- 2. CONGRATULATES H.E.Mr Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Out-going Chairman of the OAU for his relentless efforts in sensitizing the international community on Africa's external debt crisis;**
- 3. REQUESTS the Current Chairman of the OAU to continue and intensity the sensitization of Africa's creditors, with a view to persuading them to participate actively in the search for lasting solutions to Africa's external debt crisis;**
- 4. REQUESTS the joint Secretariat, in collaboration with the African Centre for Monetary Studies and other relevant institutions, to prepare the necessary studies for the review and the reassessment of the external debt situation of Africa and INVITES Member States to communicate their view on the abovementioned studies to the General Secretariat;**
- 5. DECIDES to convene a meeting of the Contact Group at expert level comprising of experts from Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, Foreign Affairs as well as other experts dealing with the management**

of external debt, with a view to preparing appropriate recommendations on future actions on the debt situation, for submission to the meeting of the Contact Group at the Ministerial level;

6. **CALLS ON** the international community to enhance the existing mechanisms and establish new ones so as to positively tackle Africa's debt problems.

7. **MANDATES** the Current Chairman of the Organization to take up the problem of Africa's debt with the developed countries, in particular the Group of the Seven most industrialized countries during its next meeting in July 1993 in Tokyo, with a view to adopting new initiatives with most effective solutions to Africa's external debt problems;

8. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to implement the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State of the OAU.

**RESOLUTION ON MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT OF THE
FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Conscious of the primary importance of self-help among Member States of the Organization in the efforts to foster the individual and collective economic and social growth of the Member States,

Recalling that the African Development Bank was created by the Organization's Member States to function as a continental financial instrument for development,

Noting with justifiable pride the remarkable and durable successes of the Bank, both in the pursuit of its objectives and in the establishment of its credibility as a first-rank world financial institution,

Bearing in mind that the achievements of the Bank would have been impossible without the staunch support and commitment of its regional members, despite the severe financial constraints, both domestic and external, facing the majority of them,

Convinced that the Bank has now and in the future an even more essential role to play in the development of its regional Member States,

Aware that, to maintain its present financial status and deepen its impact on the future development of its regional Member States, it is essential for its regional members to give the institution maximum support in the area of the repayment of loan instalment and the payment of their periodic capital subscriptions,

Further noting, however, with great concern that, in spite of the foregoing, certain Member States appear to accord to their obligations to the Bank, a lower order of priority than is good for the Bank's financial credibility and the external perception of its regional membership support:

- 1. CALLS UPON all regional Member States of the Bank to make every possible efforts to ensure that their payment obligations, particularly in respect of loans made to them by the Bank, are discharged fully and on time,**
- 2. APPEALS to all financial authorities in Member States to ensure that, in the allocation of external resources for setting their international obligations, the African Development Bank is accorded the highest priority;**
- 3. NOTES, WARMLY COMMEND, AND UNRESERVEDLY SUPPORTS the excellent initiative of the Out-going Chairman of OAU, his excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, for underlining the importance of these obligations in his recent communication with his colleague Heads of State and**

Government on this matter.

THE SEVENTH GENERAL REPLENISHMENT OF THE
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session, in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Bearing in mind the severe impact of current global economic conditions on the economies of the Organization's Member States,

Noting with concern the continuous diminution of the real benefits which the development efforts of Member States are bringing to their peoples, because of the general deterioration in their terms of trade and the increasing burden of their indebtedness,

Recalling the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), adopted at the Special Economic Summit of the OAU in July 1985,

Recalling also, the new Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's (UN-NADAF), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1992,

Convinced that these Plans, excellent in themselves and as to their intentions, may prove impossible to implement fully and satisfactorily in the face of the present

serious shortage of concessionary resources for financing the development efforts requiring to be undertaken in their implementation,

Noting with satisfaction that, despite severe constraints, the institutions of the African Development Bank Group, namely the Bank, the Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund have made remarkable and highly commendable efforts in facilitating positive flows of development resources to Member States,

Grateful, in particular, to the Donor Members of the African Development Fund for their sustained efforts to provide Member States with suitably concessionary resources for use in their development efforts,

Noting that consultations are currently being held among the Donor Members of the Fund with a view to instituting the Seventh General Replenishment of the Fund,

Recalling with renewed gratitude the unanimous pledge of the Donor Members, upon their admission to non-regional membership of the Bank, that this would ensure additionally not substitution, in their contribution of development resources to the Continent:

1. THANKS AND WARMLY COMMENDS the Donor Members of the Fund for their sustained support of the Fund during the course of the six previous replenishments;
2. CALLS UPON THEM, in their deliberations on the contributions they can make to the Seventh General Replenishment, to bear in mind the magnitude of Africa's concessionary resource-requirements at this

critical phase in its development; and

3. **APPEALS TO THEM, individually and collectively, to make a special effort to set the Seventh General Replenishment at a level which will correspond to a substantial real increase over the amount attained in the previous replenishment.**

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**RESOLUTION OF THE REVIEW OF THE CRITERIA FOR
GRANTING OAU OBSERVER STATUS**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Review of the Criteria for the Granting of OAU Observer Status (Doc. AHG/192 (XXIX)),

Considering Resolution AHG/194 (XXVI) by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government decided to review the criteria in question, and entrusted the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters with the task of carrying out the review exercise,

Considering the amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Secretary-General on the subject
– Doc. AHG/192 (XXIX);**

- 2. ADOPTS the amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee and
approved by the OAU Council of Ministers.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN REGIONAL FOOD AND
NUTRITION STRATEGY**

The Assembly Head of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General contained in Document CM/1785 (LVIII) on the current African Food and Nutrition Crisis,

Recalling the Reports of the various sessions of the OAU working party for the establishment of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food, (June, 1975, May 1982 and June 1984),

Recalling further document AIMCF/3 (II) the Secretary-General's report on the African Food situation, of 4 – 7 June, 1984

Recalling further document AIMCF/4 (II) World Food Council report on the African Food Crisis, Basis for Future Action,

Recognizing the seriousness of the African Food and Nutrition Situation and the efforts of the OAU Member States towards alleviating the challenges caused by the food crisis,

Recognizing further the efforts of various UN agencies, bilateral and NGOs in assisting OAU Member States in meeting the challenges caused by the Food and Nutrition Crisis,

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Concerned that African Food and Nutrition Crisis is getting worse and adversely affecting all efforts for economic recovery,

Having examined the document African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy,

Noting the recommendation of the International Conference on Nutrition and the endorsement of the Administrative Committee on Coordination/Sub-Committee on Nutrition of this Strategy:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General (Doc. CM/1785 (LVIII));**
- 2. APPEALS to the International Community to continue assistance towards the attainment of the objectives contained in this document;**
- 3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to officially forward the document African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy through Administrative Committee on Coordination/Sub-Committee on**

Nutrition to the UN General Assembly for adoption;

- 4. URGES Member States to mobilize and allocate adequate domestic resources towards achieving the objectives of the strategy;**
- 5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General in collaboration with the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development to report every two years to Council progress made towards realization of the goals contained in this Strategy.**

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RESOLUTION ON THE RE-ELECTION OF
PROFESSOR FREDERICO MAJOR DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION FOR A SECOND MANDATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Attaching particular importance to the development of human resources in the difficult context of constant degradation of living conditions of African populations and taking into consideration the need to promote a culture of peace conducive to democratic solidarity in the whole region,

Noting with appreciation the major contribution that the programme “Priority Africa”, launched by the Director-General of UNESCO at the outset of his first mandate, brings to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the years ninety (UN-NADAF);

Considering that it is in the interest of the African Countries as a whole to ensure the continuity of this action:

- 1. RECOMMENDS that a firm and unanimous support be given to the renewal of the mandate of Professor Frederico Mayor as Director-General of UNESCO during the election that will take place at the Twenty-Seventh Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1993,**
- 2. URGES the international community to give full support to this candidature;**
- 3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to transmit this resolution to the President of the Executive Board of UNESCO.**

SPONSORS:

Benin, Gabon, Cote d’Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Congo, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria and Mauritania.

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF COMORIAN ISLAND
OF MAYOTTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVIII) establishing OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Recalling the relevant OAU resolutions on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

Recalling further the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the UN, the on-Aligned Movement, Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Considering the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Reiterating the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government regarding the reintegration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

Recalling the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, contained in document Cttee.7/Mayotte/Rec. 1 – 9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November, 1981,

Taking into account the activities being undertaken by the Indian Ocean Committee (IOC) to promote regional cooperation among its Member States:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;**
- 2. REAFFIRMS the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian Island of Mayotte;**
- 3. REAFFIRMS its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.**
- 4. APPEALS to the French Government to accede to the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in accordance with the relevant decisions of the OAU, the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;**
- 5. INVITES OAU Member States to take every step, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte in order to bring the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;**

6. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States and the international community of categorically condemn and reject all forms of consultations to be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte regarding the international legal status of the Island specially as the referendum of self-determination conducted on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire Archipelago;
7. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn any initiative taken by France to make the Comorian Island of Mayotte participate in the activities that might differentiate it from the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;
8. **CHARGES** the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU Secretary-General to resume dialogue with the French authorities bearing in mind the recent declaration made in Rome in June 1990 for a rapid settlement of the Comorian issue;
9. **URGES** the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU General Secretariat to meet in Moroni before the 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to consider possible ways and means of facilitating the convening of the Tripartite Conference;

10. **REQUESTS** that the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte remains on the Agenda of all the Sessions of the OAU, UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the Island is restored to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

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11. **ALSO REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments in the situation and report to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON
HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 – 30 June, 1993,

Considering the Sixth Annual Activity Report of the Africa Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, submitted by the Chairman Dr. Ibrahim A.I. BADAWI EL SHEIKH in conformity with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recalling that the Charter of the Organization of African Unity declares that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are essential objectives for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations by the African peoples,

Recalling also the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the 21st October, 1986 and the Declaration on the Political and Socio-Economic Situation in African and the On-going Changes in the World, adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 1990,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa with all possible human and material resources it needs to carry out its work,

Considering that pursuant to Article 1 of the African Charter, States parties to it are required to recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter and to undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

Noting with satisfaction that the African Charter is the first Treaty that sanctions the right to development as a Human Rights:

Activities of the Commission:

- 1. UNDERLINE THE IMPORTANCE of ensuring respect for human and peoples' rights with a view to enhancing peace, stability and development in Africa;**

2. **REAFFIRMS** that the right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human being is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy the economic, social, cultural and political development of the society;
3. **STRONGLY SUPPORTS AND ENCOURAGES** the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote and protect Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, particularly in its efforts aimed at encouraging States Parties to ensure strict implementation of their obligations under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote and protect the rights recognized and guaranteed in the African Charter;
4. **RECOMMENDS** that States Parties to the African Charter designate high ranking officials to act as focal points in the relation between the Commission and the States as such focal points would facilitate the follow-up on the Commission's recommendations and contact between states and the Commission;
5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to consider possible ways and means to respond as matter of urgency, to the requirements of the African Commission to enable it fulfil its mission.

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