

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Secretariat P. O. Box 3243

منظمة الرحدة الافريقيسة السكرتاريسة ص, سه ۲۶۴

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE

Secretariat B. P. 3243

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twentieth Ordinary Session
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 $CM/48\dot{6}$

OAU ASSISTANCE TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA



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In pursuance of Resolution AHG/Res.55/Rev.1(VI) by virtue of which the Conference of the Heads of State and Government, meeting in its sixth regular session mandated the Administrative Secretary General to co-ordinate and harmonise OAU Assistance to Equatorial Guinea, and to report to the political bodies of the OAU about the situation regarding this assistance; the Administrative Secretary General is hereby submitting the balance sheet of the above-mentioned OAU assistance, for the consideration of the 20th regular session of the Council of Ministers.

In his report (CM 367) made to the sixteenth session of the Council of Ministers in February 1971, the Administrative Secretary General pin pointed the situation as to the technical, financial, and economic assistance made available by Member States of the OAU as a whole, as well as international organisations. He reached the following conclusions:

- 1. That the assistance proffered to Equatorial Guinea by OAU Member States has been a successful experiment in interAfrican cooperation, as testified by the magnitude, and the variety of fields covered under such an assistance, as well as the number of African States that have actually brought assistance to Equatorial Guinea and those that have made firm and definite promises to this effect.
- 2. That the specialized agencies of the United Nations and some multinational African Organisations have been of considerable assistance, although there is still room for additional effort in order to make this assistance more efficacious.
- 3. That the OAU Bureau in Santa Isabel has successfully accomplished the tasks that were assigned to it.
- 4. Finally, that considering the magnitude of this joint venture and the necessity to make it an absolute success, the report (CM/367) recommended that the Conference of Heads of State and Government should appeal to all those member States that have not yet granted assistance to Equatorial Guinea, to make special efforts to do so as soon as possible.

There has hardly been any developments in the OAU Assistance to Equatorial Guinea, since the adoption of this report in 1971. The situation is as follows:

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

No changes have occurred regarding the special account, which was designed to pool funds made available to Equatorial Guinea, since the examination of document CM/367 by the sixteenth regular session of the Council of Ministers.

It was indicated in this report that OAU member States had paid a total amount of US.\$85,479.74 into this special account, and that on the request of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, a sum of US.\$85,389.50 was transferred to the Central Bank of Santa Isabel. The special account therefore shows a balance of 90.74 US dollars.

No further financial assistance came through the General Secretariat since February 1971.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

As on the 15th of November, the situation as regards experts put at the disposal of Equatorial Guinea under OAU technical assistance is as follows:

| • | Professional Category | Was 1 | OAU Experts |
|----|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1) | Doctors | 1 1 |), 6 |
| 2) | Nurses | | . 1. 2 |
| 3) | Military Officers | 1 | , 44 9 8 |
| 4) | Agronomists | , | 1 |
| | | Total | 17 |

It should be pointed out that duration of the services of the six Somalian experts is due to expire in March 1973.

For the period under consideration the General Secretariat, on the request of the Government of eEquatorial Guinea, has approached several governments in Africa for medical, and health planning experts as well as specialists for information, tourism and statistics, to be made available to Equatorial Guinea. It is to be hoped that the governments in question will make a positive response to this request so as to enable the Government of Equatorial Guinea to sustain her needs in these very important fields.

Moreover the Governments of the Malagasy Republic, the Peoples' Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Kenya, Botswana and Lybia have put experts at the disposal of Equatorial Guinea. These experts will be on duty as soon as the practical measures governing their transfer are decided upon.

It is also to be pointed out that within the framework of bilateral agreements entered into by Equatorial Guinea, there are fifteen experts recruited by the Government of this country on a contract basis.

The General Secretariat of the OAU has started negociations with the Government of Equatorial Guinea regarding the use of certain refugee cadres. The points agreed upon by the two parties, in other words the question of making 21 expert refugees available to Equatorial Guinea, have been submitted to the Coordination Committee for refugees for approval, during its meeting of December 1972. After having examined these requests, a voluntary Agency which is a member of the Committee has decided to take over financial responsibility for three expert refugees in the immediate future. Other member agencies of the Committee are presently looking into ways of financing the recruitment of the 18 experts required by Equatorial Guinea.

THE OAU BUREAU OF SANTA ISABEL

The OAU bureau in Santa Isabel is manned by two administrators and three junior staff members. Its task is to coordinate OAU member States Assistance to Equatorial Guinea. In this respect, it serves as a liaison between the experts and the host Government on the one hand, and between the experts and the Governments of their countries of origin, on the other.

The activities of Bureau are therefore related to the number of experts working in Equatorial Guinea. Because of the reduction of the number of these experts, the activities of the bureau have been rather limited during the last year.

The General Secretariat of the OAU therefore believes that the post of deputy director for this bureau should be cancelled for the 1973/74 financial year. It should of course be understood that were the volume of work within the Bureau to increase in the future, the Council of Ministers will be approached for the re-establishment of this pest.

CONCLUSION

It devolves upon the Council of Ministers in the light of what precedes to make the appropriate recommendations to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on what practical measures should be taken in the field of OAU Assistance to Equatorial Guinea. The General Secretariat of the OAU is of the opinion that this assistance should be reinforced in the joint interest of Equatorial Guinea and the Organization of African Unity.



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OAU assistance to Equatorial Guinea

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