



**ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENT**
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**DECLARATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD
ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

AHG/Decl.1 (XXXIII)

**HARARE DECLARATION ON MALARIA PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN THE
CONTEXT OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-Third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997,

Bearing in mind Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) on Health "Basis of Development" adopted at the Twenty-Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa,

Recalling other major Declarations on the development of the Continent adopted by its previous sessions, particularly Declarations:

- ▶ AHG/Decl.4 (XXX) on Population and Development in Africa;
- ▶ AHG/Decl.5 (XXX) on Social Development.

Recognizing the burden that malaria places on the population of Africa and that malaria remains a killer disease and a barrier to sustainable social and economic development,

Taking note that:

- ▶ the disease and death (4,200 deaths everyday) caused by malaria only in tropical Africa is unacceptably high;
- ▶ malaria is a major impediment to social and economic development in Africa (US\$ 5 million loss everyday);
- ▶ there is a need for political commitment by all African countries in terms of malaria control policies, resource allocation and mobilization of communities at country level for active participation in malaria control;
- ▶ most national programmes are still at the initial stages of implementation and the scope of intervention activities is limited;

- ▶ **tools for malaria control in Africa are available to reduce deaths and illness but are not accessible, for various reasons, in appropriate forms;**
- ▶ **changes taking place in the world in the area of development often create conditions favourable for malaria transmission opening the way for epidemics in areas which were previously malaria-free;**

Acknowledging the invaluable technical and financial contributions provided to Member States of our Organization by all its partners, especially WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and The World Bank Group, in their efforts to prevent and control malaria,

Mindful of the grave concern and alarm over the loss of life and degradation in the quality of life caused by malaria, expressed by Member States of the United Nations at the 50th Regular Session of the General Assembly in 1995, as well as the reaffirmation of their endorsement of the Global Strategy for malaria control:

1. PLEDGES to:

- a) **consider malaria control in Africa as one of its priority programmes and reaffirms its unflagging resolve to maintain the gains so far achieved and prevent the outbreak of epidemics;**
- b) **support fully the implementation of the Global and Regional Strategy and approaches recommended by the World Health Organization;**
- c) **implement well planned and coordinated malaria control programmes involving individuals, families, communities, institutions, relevant government Ministries, and other public and private sectors;**
- d) **allocate sufficient human, financial and material resources, and mobilize other local resources including resources from non-governmental and**

private and civil sectors, for the sustained prevention and control of malaria in Africa;

- e) mobilize additional external resources from international agencies, governmental and non-governmental agencies, foundations and industrial and commercial enterprises to support national and commercial action to control malaria and surveillance to prevent epidemics and sustain the progress made;**
- f) support malaria prevention and control through well defined policies and appropriate legislation and its enforcement, to facilitate programme implementation, community participation and access to preventive measures and treatment, for all population at risk;**
- g) implement in our countries the activities enumerated in the attached African Plan of Action.**

2. CALLS UPON all Member States to take immediate and substantive action to:

- a) give their full political support to actions directed towards sustainable malaria prevention and control as an urgent priority, and mobilize all local, traditional and national and international leaders to participate actively in the control programme;**
- b) further develop and implement plans for malaria prevention and control including their incorporation into development projects based on environmental and health impact assessments;**
- c) develop strong community based programmes to mobilize active community participation for malaria prevention and control;**
- d) promote and support micro-financing schemes, especially for women, to initiate income generating projects aimed at basic environmental and**

household improvements which contribute to the prevention and control of malaria and the ready availability of affordable essential drugs, materials, supplies and transportation for personal protection and treatment;

- e) develop mechanisms that will facilitate and ensure well co-ordinated multisectoral action to reduce substantially the burden of malaria and promote inter-country collaboration and coordination of efforts;**
- f) promote basic and operational research to ensure that new tools, including vaccines, are made available without delay and existing ones are used in the most cost-effective and sustainable manner.**

3. MANDATES the Ministries of Health of OAU Member States in collaboration with all other relevant sectors of Government to ensure that the malaria control strategy recommended by the World Health Organization, is included in their action programme and evaluated at least once annually;

4. WELCOMES

- a) the initiatives taken by the Director-General, and Regional Directors of the African and Eastern Mediterranean Regions, of the World Health Organization to re-organize and strengthen malaria activities that have established and reinforced the foundation for further development and implementation of sustainable malaria prevention and control in African countries in order to prevent deaths and reduce illness due to malaria;**
- b) the tremendous efforts made by WHO, The World Bank Group, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, other international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as other partners, to provide OAU Member States with the necessary technical logistical and financial support for the control of and research into malaria in Africa;**

- 5. REQUESTS the WHO, the World Bank Group, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations to augment their material, financial and scientific support to OAU Member States in order to substantially reduce the unnecessary suffering, loss of life and economic and social burden experienced by the present population in Africa and to sustain them in the long term for the benefit of future generations;**

- 6. INVITES Governments and other partners including multilateral and bilateral agencies to participate actively in a vigorous coordinated effort to control malaria in Africa in the remaining years of this millennium, and to build a foundation for sustainable malaria control into the third millennium;**

- 7. MANDATES the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to submit to the next OAU Summit a Plan of Action for the follow-up on and evaluation of the implementation of this declaration over a five-year period, as well as a progress report thereon every year.**

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

Priority areas of Action

Approaches and Activities

Health Systems:

- ▶ **Improve the capacity of the health services to respond promptly and appropriately to the needs of the population for disease prevention and control in a comprehensive manner.**
- ▶ **Further develop mechanisms to ensure adequate, uninterrupted and prompt delivery of supplies, especially of drugs, insecticides and other malaria-related materials.**

Disease Management:

- ▶ **Improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment by training, supervision and continuing education and by improving laboratory facilities and drug supply.**
- ▶ **Establish community based programmes for the early diagnosis and prompt adequate treatment of malaria.**
- ▶ **Provide health education and communication to schools, parents, especially mothers, and persons caring for young children, on recognition of malaria and treatment in the home.**

Provision of anti-Malarial Drugs:

- ▶ **Update national drug policies and assure their implementation and review across both government and private health sectors.**

- ▶ **Support the establishment and/or maintenance and extension of national drugs supply services.**
- ▶ **Promote rational prescribing policies in both the public and private sectors and an efficient regulatory authority that critically reviews all applications for market approval with meticulous inspection and enforcement.**
- ▶ **Support and contribute to the establishment and/or maintenance and extension of national and regional independent drug quality control laboratories.**

Disease Prevention:

- ▶ **Sensitize the population to those preventive measures, such as house screening and the use of personal prevention measures, including the use of mosquito nets, that can be carried out by families and communities;**
- ▶ **Support a public campaign to popularize the use of malaria prevention measures, especially for high risk population groups such as pregnant women and young children, particularly during high risk periods of the year;**
- ▶ **Support the selective use of vector control measures;**
- ▶ **Provide written and electronic information on malaria incidence and control to industries especially those related to agricultural development schemes, water and mining;**
- ▶ **Improve communication, physical and electronic, between peripheral areas affected by malaria and the centrally organized services, including tertiary facilities.**

Disease Surveillance and Epidemic Detection and Control:

- ▶ **Take action to ensure regular, reliable reporting of malaria cases and deaths, monitor progress and to guide the allocation of resources and provide health information services to health workers which are appropriate, opposite and up-to-date;**

- ▶ **Establish an effective system of alerting the malaria control programme to new development projects, labour and other population movements, environmental change and planned development;**
- ▶ **Establish an alert and effective epidemic response capability with a well developed preparedness plan backed up by stocks of, or rapid access to, the necessary supplies of drugs, insecticides and equipment and trained personnel and transport to be able to contain any outbreak as rapidly as possible.**

Sustainable Control:

- ▶ **Promote essential multi-sectoral action to ensure that projects and activities do not create vector breeding, and expose workers, families and communities to an increased risk of malaria, and to enact and enforce appropriate legislation;**
- ▶ **Promote awareness among the business community on the positive benefits and negative economic impact of a continuing malaria problem, influence them to provide material and financial support to the malaria control programme and for community action, and provide official recognition to those making a sustained, substantial contribution;**
- ▶ **Create business opportunities and provide special incentives (such as exemption from excise, import and sales taxes) that would ensure that vulnerable people in the community have ready access to the necessary drugs, supplies, services" mosquito nets, mosquito repellents and other essential commodities when needed, and that they are well informed on how to prevent malaria, cure the disease and reduce length of illness and prevent death;**
- ▶ **Support and actively promote various initiatives for sustainability of malaria control as a result of increased social and economic development, through income generating projects within a basic development needs approach, and micro-financing schemes, to stimulate self-sufficiency;**

- ▶ **Establish on a sound footing, and enforce with the support of appropriate legislation, those essential public health functions that promote the sustained control of malaria, for instance, the system of surveillance, water resources management and sanitation as well as other functions. These functions should be implemented as a responsibility of government or carried out by other sectors monitored closely and legislated by government.**

Human Resources Development:

- ▶ **Provide continuing education opportunities, materials and organized learning sessions for health service personnel to enable them to keep abreast of national policy and guidelines on malaria control and international trends;**
- ▶ **Establish a long range national training programme following capacity building needs assessment, for all levels of the health services and malaria control programme, including the development and adaptation of training materials, and high quality training, based on WHO standards and norms;**
- ▶ **Ensure that standards and guidelines for case management, disease prevention, epidemic surveillance and control and other control related activities are incorporated into training activities, and that they provide a basis for evaluating competencies acquired by trainees during both training and work performance in all disciplines of health professions and including traditional health practitioners;**
- ▶ **Regularly review the curriculum of schools of medicine, public health, allied sciences and other training institutions to ensure that they are up to date with regard to national policies and disease management standards;**

Inter-disciplinary Operational Research

- ▶ **In collaboration with appropriate institutions, develop the capacity within the national malaria control programme to conduct, and analyze inter-disciplinary operational research on issues of direct relevance to the control objectives, and provide guidance for programme changes as necessary;**
- ▶ **Exchange of results of operational research between countries of the region, particularly those sharing similar problems, interests and borders.**

**DECLARATION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU
ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON THE DISPUTE
BETWEEN THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in our Thirty-third Ordinary Session in HARARE, ZIMBABWE, from 2 - 4 June, 1997 exhaustively discussed the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other. In examining this problem, we were guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations and OAU Charters respectively, requiring Member States to settle their differences by peaceful means, through dialogue, negotiation and legal procedures, to respect the independence of all Member States and refrain from any threats to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their nationals.

2. After considering the Secretary-General's report and that of the OAU Ministerial Committee on the dispute, we took note of the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had fully met the requirements demanded by the UN Security Council as contained in Resolution 731 (1992). As a matter of fact, Libya had unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms as well as all those perpetrating or encouraging it, and had made clear her readiness to give all necessary cooperation to the international community with a view to eradicating that heinous phenomenon. However, Libya had found it impossible to extradite its two nationals allegedly implicated in the bombing over Lockerbie in 1988.

3. We, regretting the continued sanctions imposed on the country, expressed our deep concern over the human and material deprivations to which the Libyan people have been subjected. We wish to emphasize that these obnoxious sanctions affect not only the Libyan people, but also the neighbouring countries as well as African workers from other countries of the continent.

4. We were once again informed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was willing to cooperate fully in any regional or international effort aimed at resolving the crisis. In this connection, we take note of the fact that the Government of Libya has accepted the initiative of the League of Arab States supported by the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization, to the effect that the two Libyan suspects be given a just and fair trial by Scottish judges and according to Scottish Law at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). We remain convinced that this initiative, if accepted, constitutes a practical solution and should guarantee a just and fair trial whereby the interests of the concerned parties would be taken into account. Indeed, the objective of Resolution 731 (1992) is not to violate the sovereignty of Libya but rather to serve the cause of justice and reveal the truth. We strongly deplore the fact that one or two concerned countries have so far shown indifference to the initiatives presented to them with a view to a just and equitable solution to the crisis. This has led to an impasse and, as a result, the entire people of Libya have not only been held hostage for five years, but have also been subjected to collective suffering because of accusations none of the two countries concerned have been able to substantiate.

5. In its search for a just and urgent solution to the conflict, in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, we once again express our hope that the Security Council consider the ways and means for a rapid resolution of the crisis, and to this end, submit for consideration the following recommendations adopted jointly with the League of Arab States, and supported by the Non-Aligned Group.

Option 1: Hold the trial of the two suspects in a third and neutral country to be determined by the Security Council.

Option 2: Have the two suspects tried by Scottish judges at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague, in accordance with Scottish Law.

Option 3: Establish a special criminal tribunal at the ICJ Headquarters in the Hague to try the two suspects.

- 6. We, the Heads of State and Government call on the Security Council to accept one of the proposed options thereby facilitating the speedy and definitive resolution of the dispute. In the same vein, we appeal to the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This has become imperative more so as the sanctions are having an increasingly devastating effect on the people of Libya as well as on the country's economy. In this connection, we endorse the position expressed by the Council of Ministers at its Sixty-Fourth Ordinary Session held in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 1 - 6 July, 1996 and at its Sixty-Fifth Ordinary Session held in Tripoli, Libya, from 24 - 28 February, 1997, to the effect that continued imposition of sanctions might lead African countries to devise other means of sparing the Libyan people future suffering. In this respect, we mandate the Secretary-General of the OAU to prepare a practical plan of action.**
- 7. We, Heads of State and Government commend the efforts made by the two committees set up, respectively, by the OAU and the League of Arab States on the dispute, and encourage them to proceed with the implementation of the Plan of Action agreed upon by the two committees with a view to reaching an acceptable solution of the dispute. At the same time, we appeal to the International Community and the Security Council, in particular, to heed the support given to the Libyan position, by regional Organizations and numerous States. We also call upon the Security Council, to envisage as a prelude to the lifting of sanctions imposed upon the Libyan Jamahiriya - provisions for exempting from the embargo such flights as may be run by the Libyan Airlines for a humanitarian purpose, including assistance in kind to some African countries; for promoting the role played by the Libyan Jamahiriya in the African context as well as flights for religious purposes.**
- 8. We, Heads of State and Government appreciate the support given by the African States,, individually and collectively to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to mitigating the negative impact of the embargo.**
- 9. Lastly, we Heads of State and Government appreciating the efforts made by the Secretary-General, call upon the latter to follow the implementation of the present declaration and report thereon to our next session.**

**HARARE DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT OF THE OAU ON THE REFORM OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

**We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in our
Thirty-Third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997,**

**Reaffirming the Declaration we adopted in Tunis, Tunisia at the 30th Ordinary Session of our
Assembly, on the reform of the United Nations Security Council,**

Reiterating the need to democratize the Council and make it more efficient and transparent,

**Convinced of the necessity to enlarge the composition of the Council and reform its decision-
making process,**

**Stressing the imperative need of ensuring equitable geographical representation in the
Security Council,**

**Recognizing the collective responsibility of maintaining International peace and Security in
accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,**

Declare as follows:

- 1. The composition of the Security Council should be democratized to reflect the increase
in the number of State members of the United Nations;**
- 2. Membership of the Security Council should be expanded to 26;**

**This expansion of the Security Council should embrace both categories of its
membership, for the benefit of developing countries, and African countries in
particular;**

- a) **Africa should be allocated no less than two permanent seats. These seats will be allotted to countries by a decision of Africans themselves, in accordance with a system of rotation based on the current established criteria of the OAU and subsequent elements which might improve upon these criteria,**
 - b) **Africa should also be allocated five non-permanent seats in the expanded Security Council.**
3. **New permanent members should be granted same prerogatives and powers as the current members. Ultimately, the permanent members should also be nominated by their respective regions and elected by the General Assembly. Such a system of periodic elections of Permanent Members of the Security Council will in the final analysis ensure that the decisions of the Council are less subject to the strictly national interest of its various members;**
4. **The need to strengthen the transparency of the Security Council, improve upon its functioning, methods of work, decision-making process and its relations with States non-members of the Council, and endorse the relevant document of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted in New Delhi on 8 April 1997;**
5. **The need for periodic review of the structure and functioning of the Security Council in order to enable it respond better and more effectively to the new challenges in international relations, especially with regard to international peace and security;**
6. **By adopting these decisions, we reaffirm that:**
 - a) **Efforts aimed at restructuring the Security Council should not be subjected to a pre-determined timetable. While recognizing the need to deal with the issue as a matter of urgency, no decision should be taken before a general agreement has been reached;**
 - b) **The same importance should be accorded to the enlargement of the composition of the Security Council and improvement in its method of work;**

- (c) **The exercise of the right of veto should be progressively curtailed until abrogated.**

7. In pursuit of the above, We:

- (a) **Direct the African Group at the UN to continue to consider in detail the proposals submitted to an open-ended Working Group on the restructuring of the Security Council in order to arrive at a general agreement which takes into account the interests of Africa.**
- (b) **Mandate our Permanent Representatives at the United Nations in New York to continue to defend the African Common Position and examine in greater detail the concept and modalities of rotation as well as its application to the Permanent seats.**

8. Finally, request our Ministers of Foreign affairs to remain seized of the matter and its developments.

DECLARATION ON AFRICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe from 2 -4 June, 1997,

Conscious of the important role of industrialization in the economic transformation of a nation, and noting with concern the precarious state of African industries,

Recalling the motion of support for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization adopted by the Thirty-first Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in June 1995, and the Abidjan Declaration of October, 1996 establishing the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization,

Conscious of the need to involve the donor community and the other United Nations agencies in the formulation and implementation of the Alliance Programmes:

- 1. DECIDES to redouble efforts to promote sustainable industrial developments to overcome major economic and social constraints and achieve a greater stake in the global market place as called for in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African economic Community;**
- 2. REAFFIRMS its belief that without sustainable industrial development, African economies will be condemned to persistent economic crisis, dependence on humanitarian relief and deepening poverty, despair and political unrest with dire consequences for global peace and stability;**
- 3. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the significant role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in harnessing the joint forces of government and the private sector to foster competitive industrial production, develop international industrial partnerships and promote socially equitable and environmentally friendly industrial development;**

- 4. IS APPRECIATIVE of the significant reforms undertaken by UNIDO in recent years and CALLS on the international community and partners in development to strengthen the Organization and maintain it as the UN specialized agency focusing on promoting industrial development through institutional capacity building, investments, environmentally friendly technologies, skills enhancement and facilitating partnerships and initiatives to support global industrial cooperation in developing countries and countries in transition;**
- 5. TAKES NOTE of the findings and recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the Second Industrial Development Decade (IDDA-II) Programme, and ADOPTS the Plan of Action of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization as the implementation mechanism for a refocused IDDA-II Programme;**
- 6. CALLS ON Member States and the Regional Economic Communities, with the full involvement of the African private sector and with the technical support of UNIDO and other relevant international organizations, to elaborate national and regional plans of action for the Alliance;**
- 7. APPROVES the creation of a Patron Group of Africa's Industrialization, consisting of five Heads of State and Government;**
- 8. APPROVES the creation of a Steering Committee - including its structure, composition, technical committees and supporting secretariat, to coordinate and guide the activities of the Alliance and develop strategies to promote the Alliance in Africa, in other developing regions and in developed countries;**
- 9. INVITES each African country to take appropriate measures at the national level to incorporate the objectives of the Alliance in multilateral as well as bilateral cooperation programmes.**
- 10. REQUESTS the Director-General of UNIDO, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to organize preferably by the end of 1998, a meeting of donors under the leadership of the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the World Bank, the European Union and the United**

Nations Development Programme, as well as the other donors, in order to decide on the measures to be taken for financing programmes elaborated in the framework of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization.

DECISION

Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control

(Doc. CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.4)

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

- (i) TAKES NOTE of the intervention of the representative of Zimbabwe in introducing this item;**
- (ii) FURTHER TAKES NOTE of the support of the OAU Member States of the urgent need to accelerate the prevention and control of Malaria in Africa;**
- (iii) ADOPTS the Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control and the Plan of Action annexed thereto.**

DECISION

Mobilization of Africa in favour of the Alliance for Industrialization of the Continent

(Doc.CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.6)

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

- (i) TAKES NOTE of the intervention of the representative of Cote d'Ivoire in introducing this item;**
- (ii) TAKES NOTE of the Statement of the Chairman of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry CAMI 13, the Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana, on the outcome of the Conference;**
- (iii) ADOPTS the Declaration on the Industrialization of Africa prepared by CAMI 13.**

DECISION

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

(Doc. CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.1)

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

- (a) TAKES NOTE of the report;**
- (b) COMMENDS the Regional Centre for the activities so far carried out to promote dialogue at regional and sub-regional levels and the dissemination of information on peace, security and disarmament in Africa, despite its limited financial resources;**
- (c) REAFFIRMS the need to keep the Centre operational in accordance with its mandate and the necessity for it the latter to work in close collaboration with the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution for the promotion of preventive diplomacy, peaceful resolution of conflicts, disarmament, peace, security and humanitarian activities;**
- (d) INVITES African States and African Sub-regional Organizations to make annual payments to the Special Trust Fund and the International Community to make voluntary contributions to enable the Regional Centre to successfully implement its programme of activities and improve its services;**
- (e) REQUESTS the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Director to be based at the Headquarters of the Centre and take appropriate measures to enable the latter to discharge its responsibility;**
- (f) ALSO REQUESTS the UN General Assembly to invite the United Nations Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure, among other things the smooth functioning of the Centre, bearing in mind the role to be played by the**

Centre as part of conflicts prevention and maintenance of peace and security in Africa;

- (g) CALLS UPON the OAU General Secretariat and the Regional Centre to strengthen cooperation not only between the two institutions but also between the Regional Centre, Regional and the Sub-regional Organizations working for peace, security and development, particularly the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Matters in Central Africa;**
- (h) FURTHER INVITES the OAU General Secretariat and the Centre to approach the donor countries and International Institutions and Foundations in order to raise the Funds needed to revitalize and ensure the smooth functioning of the Centre;**
- (i) REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to submit a report to the Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session on the implementation of the present decision.**

**DECISION ON THE TENTH ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE AFRICAN
COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

The Assembly:

- 1. ADOPTS the Tenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and AUTHORIZES its publication;**
- 2. COMMENDS the African Commission for the excellent work done and EXHORTS it to persevere in its efforts to promote and protect Human and Peoples' Rights in Member States in keeping with its mandate;**
- 3. INVITES all Member States to co-operate with the African Commission in the accomplishment of its mandate in general, and the implementation of the Mauritius Plan of Action (1996-2001) in particular, with a view to strengthening the promotion and respect for Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa;**
- 4. ACKNOWLEDGES the inadequate resources at the disposal of the African Commission and CALLS ON the competent organs of the OAU to take the necessary measures, as appropriate, to provide the African Commission as quickly as possible with adequate human and financial resources to ensure its smooth functioning;**
- 5. REQUESTS that a report be submitted to the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Session on the implementation of this decision.**

DECISION ON THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

Considering the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Considering the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Further considering Decision CM/Dec.316 (LXV) of the OAU Council of Ministers on the First Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC), of the OAU/African Economic Community:

- 1. ADOPTS:**
 - (i) the recommendations of the First Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) of the Community held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, on 20 and 21 November, 1996;**
 - (ii) the Protocol on relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities;**
 - (iii) the Work Programme of ECOSOC.**
- 2. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General of the OAU/Community to sign, on behalf of all Member States, the Protocol on the relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities;**
- 3. DISSOLVES the OAU Permanent Steering Committee on economic matters;**
- 4. URGES the Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community to do so;**

- 5. FURTHER URGES the Regional Economic Communities to ensure that African economic integration related issues are included on the agenda of the Sessions of their respective communities and**

- 6. REQUESTS the Member States concerned to identify the Economic Community which would serve as a regional pillar of the African Economic Community.**