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## Editorial

### The Afro Arab Cooperation Cooperation & Partnership



*Dr. Nabil El Arabi*

*Secretary General of the League of Arab  
States and the Arab Fund Chairman Of the  
Board of Directors*

*There is an evident political will in Africa and the Arab world to strengthening institutional relations between the League of Arab States (LAS) and the African Union (AU) and pushing them towards a new phase; a phase of strategic partnership that forms the basis of joint Afro-Arab action based on the harmony of the historical, geographic and civilized conditions of the two Arab and African worlds, as well as the orientation the Afro-Arab policies reflecting the will to expand the capacity of the two organizations and their member states to deal with present and future circumstances. As a matter of fact, it is worth noting that the two organizations work hand in hand to solve various crises that come their way.*

*Ever since their establishment – LAS in 1945, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 then AU in 2002- the two organizations contributed to developing political, economic, cultural, social, and commercial relations among the member states. The 1960s witnessed an Afro-Arab solidarity that succeeded in standing up to occupation and racism. Later, in the early 1970s, the pace of cooperation among Arab and African countries increased and included the economic, financial, and technical domains, and contribution to the process of socioeconomic development in Africa. This is through*

*establishing Arab financial institutions that work in financial domains such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries, in addition to contributions by different Arab national funds. The first Afro-Arab Summit held in Cairo in 1977 manifested this cooperation and formed its institutions.*

*Today, as the second Afro-Arab Summit is held in Libya, on October 10, 2010, we steadily moved towards the phase of strategic partnership. This phase does not suffice the current effective and successful political cooperation. Rather, it is expanding towards agriculture, food security, commerce, investment and means of financing it, human development and capacity building. All these axes formed the basis of documents of the “Strategic Plan” and “Action Plan (2010 – 2016)” that was adopted by the Summit.*

*Moreover, in our planning for future cooperation, the Afro Arab cooperation did not forget the obstacles that impeded our march and our aspired partnership. That is why we were keen to set a six-year- agenda that would determine goals, phase priorities, plan, and programmes that we endeavour to jointly apply. The application would be in a studied manner that helps us gradually build an Afro-Arab economic group that truly reflects its development aspirations and realizes the interests of its peoples.*

*It has become necessary for us as Africans and Arabs to work on confirming our active participation in decision – making worldwide and redrafting the international agenda and its items. Salient these items are those related to us, our direct and joint interests, and the future of the security and prosperity. Our defence method is our belief in our potentials and joint Afro-Arab will.*

## ***First : The Programs***

### ***1. Training Programs***

#### ***A. In Arab Countries :***

- ***Arab Republic of Egypt :***
  - *A training program was organized in the field of “Maternal & Neonatal Health Nursing”, in the Center for Training and Research Consultation, Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University, for 20 trainees from : Nigeria, Lesotho, Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Cameroun and Ghana, for 3 weeks starting 19/1/2011.*



**Training Course in Maternal & Neonatal Health Nursing in Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University**

- **People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria :**

*Four training programs were organized in the fields of :*

- *“Artificial Insemination for Cows”, in the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Algeria, for 17 trainees from: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Mali, Democratic Congo, Mauritania and Niger, from 18/6 to 1/7/2011.*



*Training Program in Artificial Insemination for Cows, in the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development*

- *“Management and Operation of Agriculture Productive Institutions”, in Algerian Rural Training Center, Al Madiyah City, for 21 trainees from : Chad, Djibouti, Congo, Burundi, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, Benin, Gabon, and Cameroun from 8 to 23/12/2011.*
- *“Fighting Tuberculosis”, in the National Institute for Public Health, Algeria, for 19 trainees from : Senegal, Burundi, Chad, Niger, Congo, Togo, Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, Mali, and Guinea, from 25/12/2011 to 12/1/2012.*



*Closing ceremony of Training programs for Fighting Tuberculosis and Malaria in the National Institute for Public Health, Algeria*

- *“Fighting Malaria”, in the National Institute for Public Health, Algeria, for 20 trainees from : Senegal, Burundi, Chad, Niger, Congo, Togo, Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, Mali and Guinea, from 25/12/2011 to 12/1/2012.*



*Training Program in Fighting Malaria, in the National Institute for Public Health, Algeria*

- **The Republic of Somalia :**

*Three training programs were organized in the fields of:*

- *“Media”, in Neelain University, Mogadishu for 30 Somali Journalists, from 8 to 13/1/2011.*
- *“Diplomacy” in Mogadishu, for 16 Somali diplomats from 29/1/2011 to 12/2/2011.*
- *“Training Midwives” in Mogadishu Health Sciences Institute, for 30 midwives from 24/10/2011 to 23/1/2012.*

- **The Union of the Comoros :**

- *A training program was organized in the field of “Diplomacy” for 25 Comorian diplomats for 3 weeks, from 10/1/2011.*

**B. In African Countries :**

- **The Republic of Niger :**

*Eight training programs were organized in the fields of :*

- *“Diplomacy and Protocol” for 30 Nigerian diplomats, from 10/6 to 30/6/2011.*
- *7 training programs in the field of “Fish Production”, for 280 Nigerian fishermen from governorates of : Difa, Zinder, Morady, Tahwa, Dousou, Tila Biry and Niamey, from 30/12/2011 to 9/2/2011.*

- **The Republic of Mozambique :**

- *A number of training programs were organized in the field of “Information Technology” for a period of 3 months from 12/12/2011 to 13/3/2012.*

## **2. Joint Cooperation With Funds, Organizations and Civil Society Institutions**

- **Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA) :**

*Four training programs were co-jointly organized in Cairo, in the following fields :*

- *“Diplomacy”, in the Institute for Diplomatic Studies, for 19 diplomats from : Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Sierraleone, Uganda, Sudan, Eritrea, and Kenya, from 8/5 to 19/5/2011.*



*Training Program in Diplomacy, Joint Cooperation with the Egyptian Fund , in the Institute for Diplomatic Studies, Cairo*

- *“Fish Culture Development”, in the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA) for 12 trainees from : Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia, Niger, Uganda, and Zambia, from 11 to 28/9/2011.*



*Training Program in Fish Culture Development, Joint Cooperation with the Egyptian Fund, in the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA), Cairo*

- *“Animal Health” in EICA, for 12 trainees from Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda, Chad, Eritrea and Ethiopia, from 18/12/2011 to 5/1/2012.*



*Training program in Animal Health, Joint Cooperation with the Egyptian Fund, in EICA*

- *“Woman’s Health”, in the Center for Training and Research Consultation, Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University, for 19 trainees from: Liberia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Eritrea, on 25/12/2011.*



*Training Program in Woman’s Health, Joint Cooperation with the Egyptian Fund, in Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University*

- **African Union : (AU) :**
  - *Joint training program with SAFGRAD (AU’s Office for Agriculture) was organized in “The Effect of Climatic Changes on Agriculture and Natural Resources” in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, for 21 trainees from : Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Democratic Congo, Gabon, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger, Congo Kinshasa, Senegal and Togo, from 30/9 to 15/10/2011.*

- **Hawa Organization (A Civil Society Organization in Sudan):**
  - *A training program was organized in cooperation with Hawa Organization in the field of “Training Midwives”, for 40 Sudanese midwives in North Kordofan, Sudan, on 15/7/2011.*



*Program in Training Midwives, in Cooperation with Hawa Organization in North Kordofan, Sudan*

## *Training programs organized by the Fund*

<b>Program Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Organized in</b>	<b>Countries Benefited</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Co-Financers Co-Organizers</b>
Media	8/1-13/1/2011	Al- Neelain University Mogadishu	Somalia	30	—
Maternal & Neonatal Health Nursing	9/1/2011 (3 weeks)	Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University	Nigeria, Lesotho, Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Cameroun, Ghana	20	—
Diplomacy	10/1/2011 (3 weeks)	Comoros	Comoros	25	—
Diplomacy	29/1-12/2/2011	Mogadishu	Somali Diplomats	16	—
Diplomacy	8/5-19/5/2011	Institute for Diplomatic Studies, Cairo	Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Sierra-Leone, Uganda, Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya	19	Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA)
Diplomacy & Protocol	10/6-30/6/2011	Niger	Niger	30	—
Artificial Insemination for Cows	18/6 – 1/7/2011	Ministry for Agricultural & Rural Development, Algeria	Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Mali, Democratic Congo, Mauritania, Niger	17	—
Training Midwives	15/7/2011 (3 weeks)	North Kordofan	Sudan	40	Hawa Organization
Fish Culture Development	11/9-28/9/2011	Egyptian Intl Centre for Agriculture (EICA)	Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia, Niger, Uganda, Zambia	12	EFTCA
The Effect of Climatic Changes on Agriculture and Natural Resources	30/9-15/10/2011	Ouagadougou Burkina Faso	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Congo, Senegal, Togo	21	African Union (AU) (SAFGRAD )
Training Midwives	24/10/2011-23/1/2012	Mogadishu Institute for Health Sciences	Somalia	30	—
Management & Operation of Agricultural Productive Institutes	8-12-23/12/2011	Rural Training Center, Al Madiyah City, Algeria	Chad, Djibouti, Congo, Burundi, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Benin, Gabon, Cameroun	21	—
Information Technology	12/12/2011-13/3/2012	Maputo, Mozambique			
Animal Health	18/12/2011-5/1/2012	EICA	Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia	12	EFTCA

<b>Program Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Organized in</b>	<b>Countries Benefited</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Co-Financers Co-Organizers</b>
<i>Woman's Health</i>	25/12/2011 5/1/2012	<i>Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University</i>	<i>Liberia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Eritrea</i>	19	EFTCA
<i>Fighting Tuberculosis</i>	25/12/2011 12/1/2012	<i>National Institute for Public Health, Algeria</i>	<i>Senegal, Burundi, Chad, Niger, Congo, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Mali, Guinea</i>	19	—
<i>Fighting Malaria</i>	25/12/2011 12/1/2012	<i>National Institute for Public Health, Algeria</i>	<i>Senegal, Burundi, Chad, Niger, Congo, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Mali, Guinea</i>	20	—
<i>Fish Culture Development</i>	30/12/2011 4/1/2012	<i>Diffa, Niger</i>	<i>Niger</i>	40	—

### **3. List of Experts and Specialists**

<i>The Country</i>	<i>The Field</i>	<i>Experts &amp; Specialists</i>
<i>The Union of the Comoros</i>	<i>Diplomacy &amp; Protocol</i>	<i>Algerian Expert</i>
	<i>Health (Gynecologist)</i>	<i>Egyptian Expert</i>
<i>Republic of Somalia</i>	<i>Media</i>	<i>Somali Specialist</i>
	<i>Diplomacy &amp; Protocol</i>	<i>5 Somali Specialists</i>
	<i>Health (Midwives Training)</i>	<i>5 Somali Specialists</i>
<i>Republic of Sudan</i>	<i>Health (Training of Midwives)</i>	<i>4 Sudanese Specialists</i>
<i>Republic of Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Agriculture (Effects of Climatic Changes on Agriculture and Natural Resources) :</i>	<i>Algerian Expert</i>
	<i>(N.B: organized jointly with SAFGRAD, AU's office for Agriculture).</i>	<i>Egyptian Specialist</i>
<i>Republic of Mozambique</i>	<i>Information Technology (IT)</i>	<i>Palestinian Expert</i>
<i>Republic of Niger</i>	<i>Agriculture (Fish Culture Development)</i>	<i>Mauritanian Expert</i>

***Total : 22 Experts and Specialists***

#### 4. Scholarships 2011/2012

*For the academic year 2011/2012, the Fund provided 216 scholarships to African students in the following specializations : Medicine, Sciences, Agriculture, Economy, Nursing, Veterinary Medicine, Engineering, Commerce, Maritime Transport, Business Administration and Marketing, Law, Educational Studies, and Maritime Sciences.*

*The following table shows the countries benefiting from the above scholarships :*

<i>Country</i>	<i>No of Scholarships</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No of Scholarships</i>
<i>Sudan</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Somalia</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>Niger</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Eritrea</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Comoros</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Benin</i>	<i>5</i> <i>(3 in Egypt + 2 Nasser University)</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Burundi</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Chad</i>	<i>37</i> <i>(2 Nasser University + 12 Egypt + 23 King Faisal University)</i>	<i>Malawi</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Senegal</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Congo</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Madagascar</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>6</i>

<i>Country</i>	<i>No of Scholarships</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No of Scholarships</i>
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Guinea</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Cameroun</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Ghana</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>1</i>
		<i>South Sudan</i>	<i>3</i>

***Total no. of scholarships : 216***

***N.B:***

*189 Scholarships in Egyptian Universities.*

*4 Scholarships in Nasser University (2 Faculty of Sciences - 2 Faculty of Engineering).*

*23 Scholarships in King Faisal University (15 in High Institute for Sciences and Health Technology – 5 in Faculty of Information Technology Engineering – 3 in Faculty of Management and Economics).*

## ***Second : Meetings and Resolutions***

***The Fund's 45<sup>th</sup> Session of its Board of Directors Ordinary Council Meeting :***



***H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi, Secretary General of the Arab League, and Fund's Chairman of the Board of Directors***

*The Fund's 45<sup>th</sup> session of its Board of Directors' Council Meeting was held on 28 July 2011, in the Arab League's headquarters, chaired, on behalf of H.E. Mr. Nabil El Araby, Arab League's Secretary General, and the Fund's Chairman of the Board of Directors, by H.E. Ambassador Ahmad Ben Hilly, Deputy Secretary General of the Arab League.*



***Their Excellencies Members of the Board of Directors***

*The Board Council Meeting was attended by their Excellencies :*

**1. Mr. Amb. Abdul Aziz Buhedma**

*Assistant Secretary General, and D.G. of the Fund.*

**2. Mrs. Otaf Bent Abdullah**

*Economic Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia*

**3. Mr. Abd El Karim Mohei El Din**

*Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria*

**4. Mrs. Faeza Awad Mohammad Othman**

*Member, the Republic of Sudan*

**5. Mr. Loay El Ougah**

*Counselor, Arab Republic of Syria*

**6. Mr. Saad Sherif Yehia**

*Member, the Republic of Iraq*

**7. Mr. Dr. Elie Michel Maalouf**

*Member, the Republic of Lebanon*

**8. Mr. Amb. Mahmoud Hasan Nayel**

*Deputy Secretary General of the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, Arab Republic of Egypt.*

**9. Mr. Dr. Ahmad Youssef Ahmad**

*Director of the Institute of Arab Research and Studies, Cairo.*

***The agenda of the Council's Meeting comprised the following:***

- Nominations for the Council of the Board of Directors.*
- Report on the Fund's 2010 activities.*
- Requests of technical assistance.*
- Financial position for 2010, and 2012 budget.*
- Time and place of the next session.*
- Instantaneous subjects.*

***Word of H.E. Deputy Secretary General, Chairman of the Fund's Board of Directors:***



***H.E. Amb. Ahmad Ben Hilly, Deputy Secretary General***

*On behalf of H.E. the Secretary General, the Fund's Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was on an official mission outside of Egypt, H.E. Amb. Ben Hilly welcomed members of the Board, pointing out that the Fund is considered to be among the most important mechanisms that contributes to the reinforcement of Arab African cooperation, hence, calling for the necessity of supporting it, especially following the Second Arab African Summit, held in Sirte, on October 2010, which raised great hopes for revitalizing joint strategic projects. Amb. Ben Hilly added that during his attendance of the African Union July 2011 Summit, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, he had the opportunity to discuss Arab – African cooperation and met with several officials who expressed their deep appreciation towards*

*the Fund's developmental role and its efforts, asserting its importance to them, especially those who had participated in the training programs organized in Egypt or in other Arab countries.*

*H.E. the Deputy Secretary General clarified the issue pertaining to the committee, chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the membership of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, that was formed to review the Fund's situation and position. In the light of the Fund's achievements, despite the financial difficulties it encountered, committee members expressed their enthusiasm with regards to its new vision, which means that they may be willing to review their position, and advise to refinance and support the Fund. In this view, H.E. asserted that he will work with the Fund's Director General to help reinforce and activate the committee's role, that may result in it's providing the Fund with financial support. Also, H.E. asked from the Board members to request from Arab Countries, and their own states to meet their commitments and pay their due shares in the Fund's budget.*

*H.E. the deputy Secretary General urged their Excellencies members of the Board to present their ideas and recommendations regarding the Fund's development, being an important organ contributing to the reinforcement and development of Arab African cooperation, more importantly so following the Second Arab African Summit and its resolutions that reflected Africans strong will and determination to activate the existing mechanisms.*

***Word by H.E. the Fund's D.G. :***



***H.E. Amb. Abdul Aziz Buhedma, Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League, the Fund's Director General.***

*The Fund's D.G, Amb. Abdul Aziz Buhedma welcomed H.E. Amb. Ahmad Ben Hilly, Deputy Secretary General, and congratulated H.E. Dr. Nabil Al Araby, for residing over his new post as the Secretary General of the Arab League, adding that H.E. is the best choice for the position. H.E asserted that he is confident that the new Secretary General, being also the Fund's Chairman of the Board of Directors, will provide the Fund, with his full support, and guidance, assisting it in overcoming all obstacles coming its way.*

*H.E. also welcomed members of the Board of Directors, wishing them a successful meeting, and the newly joined members, including Mrs. Faeza Awad Mohammad, Director of*

*the General Department for Arab Cooperation, in the Sudanese Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Amb. Mohammad Yerqy, Director of Eastern Arab, and Arab League department in Algerian Foreign Ministry. H.E. also welcomed Dr. Mr. Ahmad Youssef Ahmad, Director of the Institute of Arab Research and Studies, praising his continuous efforts in supporting the Fund and its' activities throughout all its Board Council Meetings.*

**- The Fund D.G's 2010 Activity Report :**



*The Fund's 2010 activities included the following :*

- *The dispatch of 20 Arab experts to Niger, Chad, Sudan, Cameroun, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Comoros.*
- *The grant of 195 scholarships in the various fields of human resource development such as in Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, details of which are :*
  - *159 scholarships in Egyptian Universities and Institutes.*
  - *26 in King Faisal University, Chad.*
  - *11 in Damascus University.*
  - *9 in Naser Al Omameya University, Libya.*

- *The Fund organized 30 training programs from which 800 trainees from 39 African countries had benefited.*
- *In cooperation with the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, EFTCA, 3 joint training programs in Agriculture and Health were organized, (in Animal Health and Production, Modern Technology in Agriculture, and Nursing).*
- *In cooperation with regional and Arab organizations, training programs were organized co-jointly with : Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa in Agriculture: “Land and Water Management”, executed in the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture, for 20 trainees from 12 African Countries. Also a training program was co-jointly organized with Arab Labour Organization in “Social Security” in Nouakchott, Mauritania. Two training programs were jointly organized with African Union, in “Diplomacy”, in Addis Ababa, the other in “the Effects of Climatic Changes on Agriculture”, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.*
- *With Civil Society, two training programs were organized, in cooperation with Hawa Organization in “Training Midwives”, one in Obayed City, Capital of North Kordofan, for 30 Sudanese midwives, the other in Al Damer, Capital City of Nahr El Nil province for 30 midwives. Also, two programs were organized, in cooperation with Labinah Organization, one in Agriculture, in Terkaka Province, Juba, for 35 trainees,*

*the second in “Animal Production”, in Zalingy Province, West Darfour, for 35 trainees.*

**- 2010 Budget and 2012 Budget Project :**

*The Fund’s D.G. presented its 2010 closing Account and budget, and 2012 Five million Dollars budget project with its working plan, in accordance with the available resources. H.E. proposed a three steps solution to resolve the Fund’s financial crisis, comprising:*

- 1. The payment by the General Secretariat of the Arab League its debts due to the Fund mounting to U.S Dollars 20.411.808.23 in the form of installments, and in accordance with the 1991 Arab League Council Resolutions that asserted the necessity of the continuation of the Arab League in the payment of its debts due to the Fund, so as to allow it to pursue and execute its plans and programs.*
- 2. Activating Sirte Summit Resolution no. 526, dated 28/3/2010, which calls for the formation of a committee from the Arab League General Secretariat and the countries that have reservations over the Fund’s performance aiming at rectifying its situation.*
- 3. Requesting from Arab countries payment of their annual shares in the Fund’s budget, in order to be able to execute and enact its programs and meet the increasing requests of technical assistance.*

***The most important Resolutions of the Fund's Board of Directors Council Meeting included :***

- *It's consent regarding the nomination of Mrs. Faeza Awad Mohammad, from the Republic of Sudan, in the Board's Council, ,resuming the period of Mr. Hassan Gaafar Abd El Rahman, ending on 25/10/2011.*
- *It's consent regarding the nomination of Mr. Amb. Mohammad Yerqy, from the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in the Board's Council, resuming the period of Mr. Amb. Khomaisy, ending on 25/10/2011.*
- *It's consent regarding the activity report presented by the Fund's D.G, and praised all his efforts directed towards widening the Fund's scope of activities in Africa, through the cooperation with International, Regional, and Arab organizations and institutions.*
- *Praising the Fund's administration for its active role and efforts leading to invigorating the Fund's role in Africa, and widening its scope of activities in the Arab countries through training African cadres in their specialized centers.*
- *Asserting the council's resolution no. 623 of its ordinary session, dated 18/7/2006, that agrees on providing technical assistance to African countries in accordance with the Fund's adopted strategy that gives priority to neighbouring countries, countries in the horn of Africa, and countries with special positions in the international and regional organizations; while at the same time covering the largest number of African Countries, especially those with limited resources.*

***Adopting 2012 Technical Assistance program that includes:***

- *The dispatch of 28 experts.*
- *Organization of 40 training programs.*
- *Granting 185 scholarships.*
- *Consent over the Fund's five million dollars Budget.*
- *Convening the next Board of Directors Council Meeting on the second half of April or May 2012.*

***Arab League Council Meetings Resolutions pertaining to the Fund (March/ Sept.2011 Sessions):***

***- Arab League Council Meeting – March 2011 – Resolution no. 7322 – Ordinary session no. 135 dated 2/3/2/2011 entailed :***

- 1. Abiding by the Arab League Summit resolutions, latest Sirte's resolution no. 526 dated 28/3/2010, and Arab League Council Ministerial Meeting Resolution no. 7249 dated 16/9/2010, reiterated the important role of the Fund as an instrumental tool in reinforcing and developing Arab African cooperation, in highlighting Arab role in Africa, and called for the necessity of revitalizing and supporting the Fund's activities.*
- 2. Following up the proceedings of the committee that was formed comprising the Secretariat General of the League and the countries with reservations over the Fund, requesting it to present its report to the upcoming Arab League Council Meeting.*

***- Arab League Council Meeting – September 2011 session :***

- (1) Resolution no. 7396 dated 13/9/2011 :*
  - Asserted the instrumental role of the Fund as a tool for reinforcing and reactivating Arab- African cooperation, and as per Arab League Summits resolutions, latest no. 526 dated 28/3/2010, and as per Arab League Ministerial Council meeting resolution dated 2/3/2011, calling for supporting the Fund's role as a tool for fortifying Arab African cooperation.*

- *Asserted Arab League Council meeting's resolution no. 7322 (session 135) calling for following up the proceedings of the committee formed of the Arab League Secretariat General and countries having reservations over the Fund, requesting it to present its report to the upcoming session of the Arab League Council meeting.*
- *The Board of Directors is composed of the following members for a three years period starting 26/10/2011 :*
  1. *Mr. Omar Al Jilani, Republic of Tunisia.*
  2. *H.E. Amb. Mohammad Yerqy, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.*
  3. *Mrs. Faezah Awad Mohammad, Republic of Sudan.*
  4. *H.E. Amb. Youssef Ahmad, Arab Republic of Syria.*
  5. *Mr. Saad Sherif Yehia El Kateb, Republic of Iraq.*
  6. *H.E. Amb. Ibrahim Abd Allah Ibrahim, Republic of the Union of the Comoros.*
  7. *Dr. Mr. Elie Michel Maalouf Republic of Lebanon*
  8. *H.E. Amb. Fatma Galal, Arab Republic of Egypt*

(2) *Resolution no. 7423 (session 136) dated 13/9/2011:*

- *Adopted the Fund's 5 Million Dollars budget for the year 2012.*
- *Requested from member countries to pay their due shares in the Fund's budget, to enable it to perform the tasks assigned to it.*

***Report by H.E. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the African Union Commission on African Arab Cooperation for the year 2011, comprised the following activities :***



*H.E. Mr. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the AU Commission*

- *The Joint Consultative meeting held between the AU Commission and the General League Secretariat in Cairo on August 2011, discussed the various mechanisms required to be emplaced to ensure the smooth application of the African Arab Partnership Strategy and the Joint Action Plan adopted by the Second African – Arab Summit, Sirte, Libya, on October 2010. It was agreed upon that the process of transferring the African Arab Cultural Institute to the African Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies should be hastened, as it will be assigned with the responsibility of steering African Arab partnership.*
- *The two parties have taken important steps, through studies, towards setting guiding frameworks, and forming technical committees to finalize some pending issues such as the*

*formation of African – Arab Ambassadors Committees in the various selected capitals and cities, and the establishment of African Arab Film Festival (which is being coordinated through the African – Arab Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies). These two initiatives will assist in facilitating the execution of the diplomatic and cultural programs pertaining to the Strategic Partnership and Joint Action Plan, in addition to encouraging interaction among the populations.*

- *A progress has also been achieved with regards to the establishment of the Facilitating Unit, under the auspices of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, which should help enact the Joint Action Plan on Agriculture and Food Security, adopted by Ministers of Agriculture in their First Joint African – Arab Meeting in Sharm Al Sheikh, on February 2010 in Egypt.*
- *African-Arab Cultural Institute held its 11<sup>th</sup> Executive Council Meeting in Iraq in October 2011.*
- *A.U. Commission hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> General Cooperation Meeting in Addis Ababa, in December 2011, where the progress in the various fields of African Arab partnership was presented and reviewed, together with the adoption of the 2012 Joint Action Plan based on the programs agreed upon between A.U. Commission and the Arab League General Secretariat. Also, the Second Meeting for the Peace and Security Councils was held in Addis Ababa, where consent over several issues of mutual interest was reached.*

- *African Arab Joint Action Plan for Agricultural Development and Food Security :*
  - *The inaugural session of the monitoring committee meeting for the Facilitating Unit of the Joint Action Plan was held on 30<sup>th</sup> of April and 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2011, in the headquarters of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, in Khartoum. The meeting, among many other issues, discussed the composition of the Facilitating Unit, its internal organization, its functions, and methods of employment.*
  - *A Consultative Technical Meeting between the A.U. Commission and the Arab League General Secretariat was held from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2011, in Addis Ababa. The meeting focused on the measures and rules necessary to effectively execute the Joint Action Plan for Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa and the Arab World. The meeting agreed to establish the Facilitating Unit pertaining to Agriculture before the end of the year 2012. It also proposed the holding of an Experts meeting from the 27<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of December 2011, to prepare for the second session of the monitoring committee that will present detailed proposals pertaining to resources mobilization, which should allow the Unit to proceed with its work for a period of three to five years.*
  - *Finally, the 6<sup>th</sup> General Cooperation Meeting between the AU Commission and the Arab League General Secretariat that was held from 17 and 18 December 2011, in Addis*

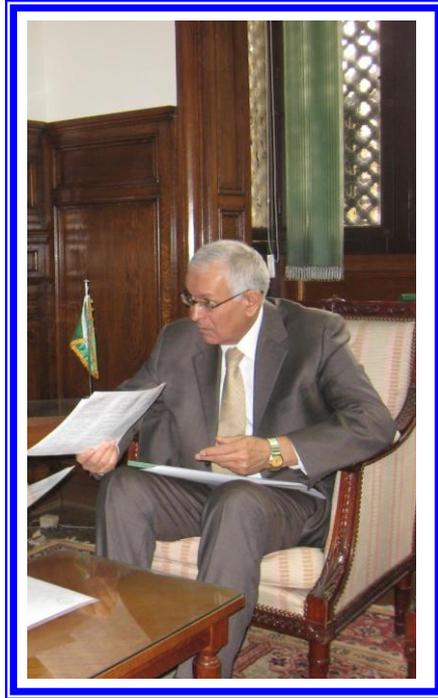
*Ababa, adopted the 2012 Joint Action Plan, and asserted the necessity of reinforcing all joint African – Arab institutions, establishing the agreed upon mechanisms, and mobilizing the resources necessary to effectively enact the priority issues pertaining to the Strategic Partnership, and the 2011 – 2012 Joint Action Plan.*

***The 6<sup>th</sup> General Cooperation Meeting :***

- *The Fund participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> General Cooperation Meeting Between the African Union Commission and the Arab League Secretariat General that was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 17 to 18 December 2011, where the Fund's programs and activities in Africa were introduced. The meeting praised the Fund for its developmental role in Africa encouraging it to further continue providing its assistance and requested it to present a report of its activities before Arab -African Meetings, on a regular basis.*

### ***Third : Activities of the Fund's Director General***

#### ***The Fund's Director General :***



*H.E. Amb. Abdel Aziz Buhedma, Assistant Secretary General and the Fund's D.G.*

- *Participated in the meetings of the committee composed of the League's Secretariat General and several Arab countries that discussed the Fund and its activities, on 21/2/2011.*
- *Met with H.E. Ambassador Mohammad Al Monsef, head of Arab League office in Juba, in the Fund's headquarters, on 7/3/2011.*
- *Participated in the 38<sup>th</sup> session of the Arab Labour Conference organized in A.R.E and attended by their*

*Excellencies Ministers of Labour, Businessmen and Labour representatives, on 15/5/2011.*

- *Received, in his office, H.E Mr. José Antonio Matsinha, Mozambique's Ambassador to A.R.E, on 19/5/2011.*



*Meeting with H.E. Mr. José Antonio Matsinha, Mozambique's Amb. to A.R.E*

- *Met with H.E. Wadrigo Koka, Burkina Fasso's Chargé d'Affaires to A.R.E on 22/6/2011.*
- *Received H.E. Mohammad Habib Doutoum, Chad's Ambassador to A.R.E., on 17/7/2011.*



*Meeting with H.E. Mr Mohammad Habib Doutoum, Chad's Amb. to A.R.E.*

- *Was received by H.E. Mohammad Farag Al Doukali, Morocco's Ambassador to A.R.E., in the Embassy's headquarters on 17/7/2011.*
- *Received H.E. Gaafar Abdullah Sheikh, Comoro's Ambassador to A.R.E., on 7/8/2011.*
- *Received H.E. Othman Mohammad Omar, Eritrea's Ambassador to A.R.E., on 14/8/2011.*
- *Participated in the African-Arab Cultural Institute's Executive Council Meetings, held in Arabil, Iraq, from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2011.*
- *Participated in the ceremony held celebrating the publication of the First Report on AIDS in Cairo, under the framework of Joint cooperation between the League of Arab States (LAS) and U.N program for fighting AIDS, on 4/12/2011.*
- *Assigned by H.E. the Secretary General of the Arab League, the Fund's D.G. paid a visit to Libya on a special mission, on 24/12/2011.*

- *Participated in the closing ceremony of the training programs in the field of Tuberculosis and Malaria, that were held in Algeria, from 25/12/2011 to 13/1/2012.*



*The Fund's D.G. attending the closing ceremony of the Training programs in tuberculosis and Malaria held in Algeria*

## Fourth : Events

### 1. *Farewell party in honour of H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa, the former Secretary General of the Arab League :*



*H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi's farewell speech in honour of H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa*

*The General Secretariat of the Arab League organized a reception in its headquarters in honour of H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa, the League's former Secretary General, paying him farewell, and welcomed H.E. Nabil El Arabi, as the Arab League new Secretary General.*

*The celebration was attended by their Excellencies the Assistant Secretaries General, employees of the League, its organs, and institutions, including the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries. Also, attended the ceremony were their Excellencies the Permanent Representatives of the Arab countries . The party witnessed a large media coverage.*

*H.E. Amb. Ben Hilly, Deputy Secretary General, gave a small speech in which he praised H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa's outstanding achievements, over the duration of his ten years post, which, he asserted had significantly served Arab League's goals, and in the face of all challenges and difficulties it encountered.*

*H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa gave a speech in which he pointed out to his efforts, as Secretary General, that aimed at developing the Arab League, its mechanisms, reinforcing its resolutions and enabling it to attain its goals, serving Arab causes and objectives. H.E. expressed his best wishes for H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi in his new post. H.E., furthermore, insisted on taking photos with many officials and Arab League employees.*



*H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa and H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi*

*Their Excellencies Arab Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives threw another party in honour of their Excellencies Mr. Amr Mousa and Dr. Nabil El Arabi, on 3/7/2011. On behalf of their Excellencies the Permanent Representatives, Amb. Abd El Qader Al Hajjar, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria's Ambassador to Cairo,*

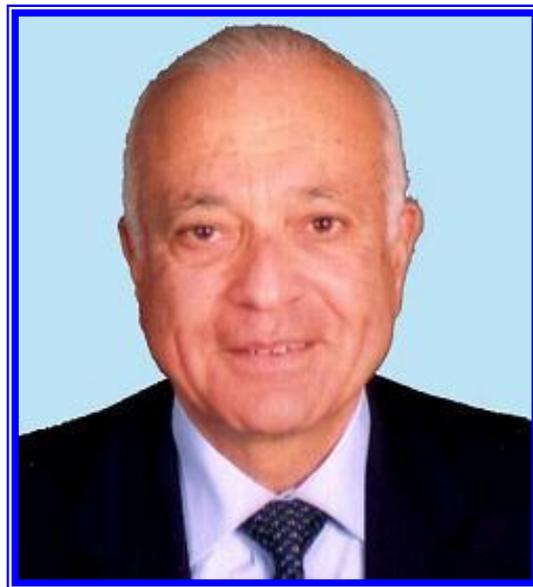
*presented a shield to H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa. Also, H.E. Amb. Ahmad Abd El Aziz Qattan, Peremanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, organized a business lunch in honour of H.E. Mr. Amr. Mousa, paying him farewell, and welcoming H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi.*



*H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi paying Farewell to H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa*

*The League of Arab States New Secretary General H.E. Dr. Nabil El Arabi assumed his post as the new Secretary General of the League of Arab States on July 2011. H.E. is the Seventh Secretary General of the Arab League since its establishment in 1945, and was Egypt's Minister of Foreign Affairs prior to his election unanimously by the Extraordinary Arab League Council Meeting, on 15<sup>th</sup> of May, following his predecessor H.E. Mr. Amr Mousa.*

***Dr. Nabil El Arabi's Curriculum Vitae :***



***Date of Birth :*** 15 March 1935.

***Place of Birth:*** Egypt

***Education:***

- *J.S.D. (Doctor of Juridical Science), New York University Law School (1971).*
- *L.L.M. (Master in International Law), New York University Law School (1969).*
- *License en Droit, Faculty of Law, Cairo University (1955).*

***Professional History :***

- *July 2011 Secretary General of the League of Arab States*
- *2011 Minister of Foreign Affairs*
- *2008 -2011 Director, Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration*
- *2001-2006 Member of the International Court of Justice.*
- *1999-2001 Commissioner at the United Nations Compensation Commission in Geneva.*
- *1994-2001 Member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations.*
- *1990 Judge, Judicial Tribunal of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.*
- *Member of the Governing Board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.*
- *Partner, Zaki Hashem & Partners, Attorneys at Law.*
- *1991-1999 Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations in New York.*
- *1987-1991 Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva.*
- *1976-1978 1983-1987 Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*
- *1981-1983 Ambassador to India.*
- *1978-1981 Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York.*

***Previous Positions at the United Nations:***

- *June 1996 President of the Security Council.*
- *1993, 1994, 1997 Vice-President of the General Assembly.*
- *Chairman, First (Disarmament and international security questions) Committee of the General Assembly (Fourty-seventh Session).*
- *1992-1996 Chairman, Informal Working Group on an Agenda for Peace.*

- 1992 *Chairman, Working Group on Legal Instruments, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro.*
- 1981-1982 *Chairman, United Nations Special Committee on Enhancing the Principle of the Prohibition of the Use of Force in International Relations.*

***Legal Activities:***

- 1976-1978 1983-1987 *Legal Adviser and Director, Legal and Treaties Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo.*
- 1986-1988 *Agent of the Egyptian Government to the Egyptian-Israeli arbitration tribunal (Taba dispute).*
- 1985-1989 *Head of the Egyptian delegation to the Taba negotiations.*
- 1995 *Appointed by the Egyptian Minister of Justice on the list of arbitrations in civil and commercial affairs in Egypt.*
- *Member of the Board, Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration.*
- *Member of the Board, Egyptian Society of International Law.*
- *Member of the World Intellectual Property Organization Arbitration and Mediation Centre List of Neutrals.*
- 1989-1992 *Arbitrator at the International Chamber of Commerce International Court of Arbitration in Paris in a dispute concerning the Suez Canal.*
- 1978 *Legal Adviser to the Egyptian delegation to the Camp David Middle East peace conference.*
- 1973 *Special Fellow in International Law, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).*
- 1973-1975 *Legal Adviser to the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations Geneva Middle East peace conference.*
- 1968 *Adlai Stevenson Fellow in International Law, UNITAR.*

***Other Legal Activities:***

***Lectured at:***

- *The Hague Academy of International Law, Columbia University, New York University, Duke University, Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Houston.*
- *American Society of International Law, New York Bar Association, Greek Institute of International Law and International Peace Academy in New York and Vienna.*
- *Lecturer in international law and international organizations, Institute for Diplomatic Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo.*
- *Keynote Speaker at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, 1993: "The United Nations and the New World Order", Geneva.*
- *Panellist at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.*

## Fifth : Points of Views

### *Cooperation between the Republic of Mozambique and the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries*



*By H.E. Mr. Jose Antonio Matsinha,  
Mozambique's Ambassador to Egypt*

*The Republic of Mozambique is pleased to be one of the African Countries included in the programmes carried out by the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries in its efforts to enhance the economic and social developments in and around Africa.*

*It is important to mention that the relationship between Mozambique and this region goes back to end of Sixth century when the Swahili-Arabs established forts to trade for gold, copper and iron.*

*The Arab countries have played an important role in supporting the liberation struggle of Mozambique.*

*Today this relationship has extended not only with countries of the region but also with several regional organizations such as the Arab Fund.*

*In this regard, the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding in Maputo, in May 2007, between the Arab Fund*

*for Technical Assistance to African Countries and the Government of Mozambique constitutes an important step towards the economic and social development of our country.*

*We have been witnessing during our relationship that the assistance provided by the Arab Fund to Mozambique is growing further and further, covering areas such as agriculture, health, education, Radio and Television, Information and Technology and cotton research.*

*However, it is our understanding that much more can be done. It is important to consider the specification of each one of the African Countries.*

*The dialogue which already exists has to continue on the spirit of Afro-Arab co-operation. The foundations are strong but needs to be strengthened in order to respond to the new challenges.*

*Therefore, the Arab Fund with the receiving countries should continue engaging their efforts in order to enhance and reinforce the mechanism of implementing the projects being carried out in the receiving countries.*

*In the near future, we would like to suggest that the Arab Fund could organize courses which would last for a bit longer in order to enable the participants to get more exposure and gain more experience.*

*Once again, we are sincerely grateful for the support and assistance of the Arab Fund and will continue to work to achieve our goals in the eradication of poverty in Mozambique.*

*Viva (Long live) Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries.*

*Cairo, 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 2012*

# **African- Arab Relations**

## **Framework and Instruments**

***By : Amb. Said Refaat  
Editor- in -Chief of Arab Affairs  
Journal and former Director  
General of the Fund***



*When you return after a period of absence that exceeded seventeen years from the African field, to discuss topics related to Afro-Arab cooperation, and to the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African countries, as one of the main instruments of this cooperation (which are the files undertaken by the League of Arab States by virtue of its responsibilities as to the follow-up of the collective African-Arab relations); then you find that, all along this period, the Arab procession, except within the narrowest limits, did not move in this course whether for*

*activating the devices of Arab-African cooperation, or improving the circumstances in which the Fund works and removing constraints imposed on its mission, notwithstanding the extensive studies elaborated in this regard, the numerous meetings held at different levels, and the political, economic and technical decisions adopted by them. You cannot help but believe that the issue is no longer about investigating the cause of the stumbling of the Afro-Arab cooperation process, nor about discussing ways to encourage and push that process technically and operationally, but it rather became related to the nature of African relations and the structural impediments facing them, as well as the dissimilarity of the parties' conceptions concerning those relations along with their varying expectations and aspirations to reap their fruits. The issue is associated also to the disparity of views on the feasibility and scope of those relations in addition to the likely competition with foreign powers, the nature of the political links and economic interests between the States parties, and their effective appreciation of the method to be used for promoting this cooperation: would it be within the collective framework, the bilateral one, or both frameworks in parallel?*

*Hence, the stances of the Arab countries, in this regard, can be identified within three directions:*

- I- Arab states which are geographically located in the African continent, and are members of the African Union, contributing effectively in its activities, and abiding by its decisions. Some of these states share high*

*strategic interests with some African countries and their water basins. Given the site, the link and interests, those States are supposed to push in the direction of encouraging Arab-African cooperation, especially in light of their preference to distribute the obligations of this cooperation between all Arab countries, although, by boycotting the activities of the African Union, some refrain from participating in this process.*

*II- Arab states which have active economic, cultural and investment relations in some African countries, given their successful development and investment projects on the territories of those countries, as well as their Islamic activities in the areas of “Daawa” and education of the Arabic language. These states prefer to implement the cooperation within a bilateral framework that they control its rhythm, determine its course, and enjoy - alone - the fruits of its achievements.*

*III- Arab states whose African relations -given their geographical remoteness and their preoccupation of their own sensitive issues and turbulent geographical neighborhood- are limited within the official framework or within an exclusive bilateral framework related to the protection of the interests of their communities in some African countries. Therefore, they do not feel the importance of Arab-African cooperation, and have no desire to participate in its activities or contribute to its obligations.*

*While it is expected that the Arab African States focus on the collective relations with the other states of the continent, and work to promote and encourage the process of Arab-African cooperation, whereas Gulf states, as donor countries, prefer to establish their relations with the African states through their bilateral activities and special funds, it is remarkable, however, that all Arab states - of whatever inclination – do not give the Arab-African relations the attention they deserve, nor have a clear vision or a precise political perception of the Arab-African cooperation concept and the means of activating it. This is reflected not only in their disregard and stalling movement to push the process of this cooperation, but also in the fact that most of Arab actions, which have been undertaken to frame this cooperation, stimulate its mechanisms and activate its projects (though some were implemented pursuant to decisions made at the summit level) lacked the seriousness and was unrealistic. They were mainly intended to political and media propaganda, and not to the actual implementation.*

*Consequently, it should be considered that the starting point in this regard is chiefly related to the existence of an Arab-African conviction that the relations between the parties are of an utmost importance. Relations must not be based on the exchange of political support through Arab financial aid, but on the strategic, economic, cultural and security interests which are shared by both parties. For this purpose, a crystallization of a political will is required – from the Arab party- to materialize and reflect this conviction, not only with connection to policies for consultation*

*and exchange of views on issues of common interest, but also in the development, investment and technical cooperation plans and projects that mirror the common interests between the parties, and that should be feasible and easy to be implemented on the ground, on the basis of its conformity with the African conditions and Arab funding capabilities. All that have to be fulfilled through advancing the process of Arab-African cooperation – with its financial and technical instruments- as it embodies the significance of Arab political investment in the continent, and represents the operational framework for the Arab-African relations, especially, in light of the challenges of the strong Western influence, i.e. the United States and France in particular, in addition to the intense activity of China, Russia, Iran and Israel, as well as the growing role of some Latin American countries on the African arena.*

*As for the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African countries, it is clearly still suffering from many constraints and dual pressures between the hammer of failure of most Arab countries to pay their contributions in its budget for irrelevant reasons, and the anvil of the due debt owed to it by the General Secretariat. However, the Fund is still actively and professionally managing its functions, relying on its limited resources, and on its success to conclude agreements with some Arab and African financial institutions with the purpose of performing joint actions in the continent. Therefore, it is no longer acceptable to act toward the fund with the same restrictions, reservations and objections, especially that it has*

*proven its ability to carry on its work, complete its functions and develop its Capabilities with the least resources over the past twenty years. Needless to say that it is the only fund working on the African arena under the umbrella of the League of Arab States, and carrying out its mission through the interface of joint Arab action. Accordingly, its work should be evaluated from a political perspective, and necessary decisions should be taken- at the appropriate level - to ensure the fulfillment of all the Arab countries of their obligations established in its budget. The debts owed to the fund by the Secretariat have to be regularly scheduled so that it may be able to carry out its duties, expand its activities, and open new horizons for its action areas.*