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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/43/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/9, by which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (A/42/419 and Add.1) and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation; noted with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community; and noted with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts.

2. The General Assembly further expressed concern over the main problems facing the African continent, including the urgent development needs of independent African States, the refugee situation and the need for special economic and emergency programmes to help African States affected by natural and other disasters and socio-economic problems. In this context, it called upon the international community to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, annex) and to give its maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-first session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 (see A/40/666, annex I). Reference was also made to southern Africa, particularly with regard to the deteriorating situation arising from South Africa's policy of apartheid and its acts of aggression against neighbouring States.

3. The following sections of the present report indicate the nature and extent of co-operation between the United Nations and OAU during the past 12 months, as well as the responses of the various components of the United Nations system to the measures called for in the resolution.

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

4. On 6 October 1987, the Chairman of OAU, Mr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia, visited United Nations Headquarters and addressed the General Assembly at its forty-second session (see A/42/PV.26); on that date the Chairman also met with the Secretary-General to discuss matters of mutual interest to the two organizations.

5. In his address to the General Assembly, President Kaunda reviewed the main social, economic and political developments in Africa. These included the United Nations Programme of Action, the external debt of African countries, the fall in export earnings of Africa and the problem of the environment. He described the continued efforts of OAU to seek solutions to African political questions, including those of Western Sahara and Chad, and called upon the United Nations to help ensure Namibia's independence and put an end to apartheid.

6. During the period under review, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of OAU, acting within the framework of General Assembly resolution 42/78 of 4 December 1987 and in exercise of their good offices, continued their efforts for a solution to the question of Western Sahara. In this connection, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of OAU, dispatched a technical mission to Western Sahara in November and December 1987 to gather certain technical information and data in order to facilitate their task of promoting a peaceful settlement of the problem.

7. Following the receipt of the report by the technical mission, the Secretary-General met with President Kaunda at Brussels in April 1988 to discuss developments relating to this issue.

8. The Secretary-General addressed the OAU Summit Conference at Addis Ababa in May 1988 and also participated in celebrations marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of OAU. While in Addis Ababa, the Secretary-General met again with President Kaunda and with President Moussa Traore of Mali who was elected to be the current OAU Chairman for the next 12 months. In his meetings with these leaders as well as with other African heads of State and Government, discussions included the critical economic situation facing the African continent, the political situation in southern Africa and matters relating to refugees, drought and desertification.

III. CO-OPERATION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Office at Geneva

9. Fruitful co-operation continued to be maintained between the Centre for Human Rights and OAU, in particular the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. Such co-operation focused principally on the investigations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, which reports annually to the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in that region.

B. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat

10. The Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid have continued to co-operate with OAU in all its activities concerning the promotion of an effective and concerted international action programme against apartheid.

11. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government and other important meetings of OAU.

12. The OAU representative is invited on a regular basis to attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa as an observer. There are currently 1,398 scholarship holders under the Programme.

13. The Centre against Apartheid continues to provide the OAU secretariat, member

States of OAU and liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia with publications and audio-visual materials issued in several languages. The Centre also provides assistance to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, whose anti-apartheid radio programmes are being used in broadcasts to South Africa, inter alia, by several OAU member States.

C. Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat

14. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to maintain a close working relationship with the secretariat of OAU and to co-ordinate information relating to developments with regard to Namibia and southern Africa in the discharge of their respective mandates.

15. During the year under review, the Special Committee and the Council were represented at the forty-ninth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, at the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, and at the twenty-fourth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held also at Addis Ababa.

16. Within the framework of the Special Committee's consideration of the situation in southern Africa, representatives of OAU participated in the meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. Representatives of OAU also participated in various meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in the commemorative meeting in observance of Namibia Day and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization.

D. Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat

17. The activities of the Office of Legal Affairs involving direct co-operation with OAU are for the most part procedural in nature. In this context, the Office maintains close contact with the secretariat of OAU in order to obtain updated information on the names and addresses of African national liberation movements. The information thus obtained is provided by the Office to the various units of the United Nations Secretariat to enable them to issue invitations to the liberation movements concerned for conferences and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations.

E. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

18. During the past year, UNHCR and OAU, together with the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), co-operated in the

preparations for the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, which is to be held at Oslo in August 1988, on the initiative of OAU.

19. UNHCR contributed financial, material and human resources towards the preparation of the Conference. In this regard, it participated actively in the Steering Committee of the Conference, assumed full responsibility for public information activities to promote it, as well as for the preparation of the nine country chapters highlighting the impact of the refugee/returnee burden on the countries of southern Africa. UNHCR also took part in joint OAU/UNHCR high-level missions to brief major donor countries on the objectives of the Conference.

20. In addition, UNHCR participated in the work of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugee Matters and that of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

Evacuation and resettlement of South African and Namibian refugees

21. OAU and UNHCR continued their joint efforts to seek and obtain more resettlement places for South African and Namibian refugees from countries of first asylum to other African countries, mainly in eastern, central and western Africa.

22. During the past year, several hundred refugees were evacuated under an emergency programme funded largely by the Nordic countries and implemented by UNHCR.

23. OAU and UNHCR also campaigned jointly and successfully for the maintenance of liberal asylum policies on the part of African refugee-hosting countries, in line with the OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.

F. International Labour Organisation

24. Following the ILO Tripartite Conference at Harare in May 1988 on Action against Apartheid, the ILO Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid 1/ has been updated by the seventy-fifth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Practical action against apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia (including sanctions and assistance to front-line and neighbouring States) will thus be strengthened.

G. World Health Organization

25. In line with the agreement of 24 September 1969 between OAU and WHO, as well as the new arrangement of 20 April 1982, collaboration continued to develop and expand, especially in support of the national liberation movements.

26. The Fortieth World Health Assembly of May 1987 requested the Director General of WHO to intensify humanitarian assistance to the national liberation movements.

Projects are being implemented in collaboration with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, UNDP and other international partners. Within this framework, WHO gives special support to Namibia, an associate member State of WHO, in particular on the medical management of disaster relief and the nutritional aspects of maternal and child health care. A number of activities designed to protect the health of refugee communities were organized in co-operation with UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and non-governmental organisations. WHO assisted countries of southern Africa in strengthening their basic health infrastructure.

IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation of the Secretariat

27. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation serves as Chairman of the United Nations Steering Committee for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/9, the OAU representative participated in meetings of the Steering Committee; reciprocally, the Office was represented at meetings of the OAU Steering Committee. During the period under review, the Office continued to co-operate closely with OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in the implementation of the Programme. This pattern of co-operation, covering various areas, extended to informal consultation on the various issues involved, including preparations for the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme.

B. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat

28. The Outer Space Affairs Division has co-operated with OAU member States, particularly in implementing for their benefit the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

29. Technical advisory services were provided on the basis of a request submitted to the United Nations by ECA. This assistance was offered by developing a project document on the establishment of a Remote Sensing Information Programme for Africa, which was financed by UNDP.

30. Furthermore, member States of OAU nominated candidates for participation in various United Nations international training courses, seminars and meetings of experts at Lagos, Moscow and Dresden, organized in co-operation with the Governments of Nigeria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic, respectively.

C. Department for International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat

31. The Department for International Economic and Social Affairs maintains an elaborate system of African macro-economic models linked with the world economy. Thirty-eight countries of the region are systematically analysed, either through individual country models or in subregional models. The Department is exploring the possibility of providing access to these models to ECA at Addis Ababa. This measure will allow an easier access by OAU to this important source of data on African economies.

32. The Department also gives special attention to the implementation of the Programme of Action in which the OAU contribution is of major importance. Within the context of its regular programme of work and in support of the Programme, the Department highlights information based on research on the African situation relating to development issues and policies, energy, population questions and statistics. In addition, the Department provides substantive and technical support for the Advisory Group on Resources Flows for Africa, for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

33. In the statistical area, the Department provides technical support to OAU by assisting its secretariat and intergovernmental machinery in revising the scale of assessment of OAU. The revised scale was officially accepted by OAU at the meeting of its Council of Ministers held in February 1988. In addition, the Department assists member States of OAU in the various areas of its responsibility, including the provision of a wide range of economic and social statistics, methodological guidelines and technical reports on the collection, classification, processing and dissemination of statistics. It also ensures substantive support for technical co-operation in statistics and statistical data processing through the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat.

D. Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat

34. This Department continued to work towards enhancing co-operation with OAU in the area of conference-servicing activities by scheduling meetings and providing conference services for meetings approved by the General Assembly. In that connection, the Department is taking steps to prepare and service the meeting between the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system to be held in New York in August 1988, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 42/9.

35. The Department continued to work closely with the New York office of the Executive Secretary of OAU in co-ordinating requests and finalizing arrangements for meetings of the African group of States at the United Nations. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, interpretation services for the informal meetings were provided on an ad hoc basis in accordance with established procedures.

E. Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Office at Geneva

36. The Centre for Human Rights maintains and seeks to develop its link with OAU on human rights issues of mutual concern. OAU was represented at the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, held at Geneva from 10 August to 4 September 1987, and at the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, held from 1 February to 11 March 1988 at Geneva.

37. The Centre for Human Rights organized an African Workshop on Human Rights at Lomé, from 5 to 7 April 1988, as part of the commemorative activities of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The representative of OAU made a statement to the opening session of the Workshop, and the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and People's Rights was a speaker and resource person for it. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights participated in the ceremony organized at Geneva on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU.

F. Economic Commission for Africa

38. During 1987, the OAU and ECA secretariats worked together to help member States in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action and Africa's Priority Programme. The two secretariats contributed in particular to the preparation of the progress report on the Programme of Action (A/42/560 and Corr.1), which was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

39. In addition to activities carried out by the joint ECA/OAU secretariats, the two secretariats also jointly organized meetings of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee.

40. Within the framework of international trade, development and finance, ECA and OAU further prepared and serviced a number of meetings, including the third extraordinary session of heads of State and Government of OAU on Africa's external debt crisis, held at Addis Ababa from 30 November to 1 December 1987.

41. During the past year, OAU and ECA organized jointly the meetings of the Subregional Working Groups of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development. At present OAU and ECA are working towards the establishment of the African Energy Commission, for which OAU is the lead organization. They collaborated in the provision of assistance to the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre at Brazzaville, as well as in the organization of the Joint Meeting of the African Association of Cartography and the African Remote Sensing Council at Kinshasa.

42. OAU and ECA further co-operated in the field of population, manpower and development planning in Africa, and participated in each other's meetings on that subject. OAU continued to take an active part as a member in the Regional Technical Committee of the ECA Pan-African Documentation and Information System. In the past year, ECA assisted OAU in the monitoring of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network programme, in the implementation of the Mbabane

Declaration on African Air Transport, as well as in that of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act.

43. In the field of industry, the two secretariats co-operated in the organization of the eighth meeting of the joint ECA/OAU/United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO) Committee on the Implementation of the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

G. United Nations Children's Fund

44. By its resolution AHG/Res.163 (XXIII) of July 1987 (see A/42/699, annex II), the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government declared 1988 the Year for the Protection, Survival and Development of the African Child, and requested the Executive Director of UNICEF to mobilize resources. The Executive Director submitted a report to the forty-eighth ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers (18 to 23 May 1988 at Addis Ababa, document CM/1505/XLVIII) on the action taken by UNICEF in this respect, and delivered an address to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (24 to 27 May 1988). The following two paragraphs are a summary of some of the major actions mentioned in the report.

Mobilizing African artists and intellectuals

45. In partnership with OAU, UNICEF mobilized artists, writers, playwrights, musicians, film makers, publishers, journalists and other intellectuals for a symposium at Dakar (March 1987), which led to the adoption of the Dakar Plan of Action on Behalf of the African Child. A similar symposium was organized at Harare in March 1988, entitled "Children on the Front-line: Artists, Writers and Intellectuals for Child Survival and Development in the Front-line States and Southern Africa". The symposium adopted the Harare Declaration, conceived as a regional component of the Dakar Plan of Action.

Forging working alliances with parliamentarians and the media

46. UNICEF also launched a parliamentary-media project in sub-Saharan Africa, with a view to forming a parliamentary lobby for children in each country, in order to make a difference in legislation and budgetary appropriations and to enlist the help of legislators and media leaders. Leading African parliamentarians have enthusiastically embraced the initiative and pledged their co-operation.

Working towards the goal of universal child immunization by the year 1990

47. In his address to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at Addis Ababa in May 1988, the Executive Director of UNICEF called upon African heads of State and Government to declare the 1990s the "Decade of the African Child" and noted that, contrary to demographers' predictions, the mortality rate of African children actually started falling in 1986 and 1987. The African heads of State adopted several resolutions endorsing child survival efforts, including Universal Child Immunization 1990, the Bamako Initiative for the provision of essential drugs.

to children and their mothers, and the process leading to the adoption of a convention on the rights of the child by the General Assembly in 1989.

Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and other areas of co-operation

48. During the past period under review, UNICEF continued to work with OAU through the secretariat of the United Nations Steering Committee for the United Nations Programme of Action. OAU also participated in the following UNICEF activities:

(a) Workshop on children in situations of acute conflict, held from 6 to 10 July 1987 at Nairobi, and sponsored by the African Network on the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect;

(b) Workshop on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, held at Nairobi from 9 to 11 May 1988.

These activities have specifically requested OAU to take actions in support of the recommendations.

H. United Nations Development Programme

49. Following detailed discussions and consultations with OAU, it was agreed that UNDP should support OAU activities during the UNDP fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) in the following areas:

(a) Improvement of OAU administrative and management capabilities. This project, with a budget of \$1,750,000, aims mainly at strengthening the capabilities, the effectiveness and the efficiency of the OAU secretariat in order to accelerate the socio-economic development of Africa through the promotion of its socio-economic integration at the national, subregional, regional and continental levels, and the achievement of self-sustaining economic growth and collective self-reliance;

(b) Establishment of the African Economic Community. This project, with a budget of \$2 million, aims at providing the OAU general secretariat with consultants and other necessary technical advisory and supportive personnel in order to enable it:

- (i) To follow up and monitor continuously the progress being made in the implementation of strategies and policies outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos, Africa's Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action;
- (ii) To assist in implementing without undue delay the decisions and directives of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on issues relating to the African Economic Community, technical co-operation among African countries, the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme and

the United Nations Programme of Action, as well as to other important economic, social and cultural areas concerning the socio-economic development of OAU member States.

I. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

50. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements prepared a report entitled "Human settlements development within the context of the strategies of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990". The report was submitted to the OAU secretariat and to the International Conference on Africa: the challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development (see A/42/410, annex), which was sponsored by ECA in conjunction with OAU and held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987.

51. Subsequently, Habitat prepared a detailed report in which it indicated its contribution to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action, and showed the actual programmes and outputs during the implementation of the Centre's work programme for the biennium 1988-1989. Habitat has taken steps to incorporate the substance of this report in the report of the Secretary-General to the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme of Action by the various organisations of the United Nations.

J. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

52. UNDRO kept OAU informed of the relief assistance that it provided to several African countries affected by natural disasters, particularly drought. In the field of disaster preparedness and prevention, UNDRO proposed at the ECA Ministerial Meeting in April 1987 that OAU, ECA and UNDRO should co-operate closely in establishing a plan of action to face natural disasters in Africa and mitigate their effects. This proposal was accepted in the form of a resolution adopted by the ECA Ministerial Meeting at Niamey in April 1988. The resolution requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to establish, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of OAU and with UNDRO, a plan of action to deal with natural disasters and mitigate their effects. It is expected that work on this plan will begin soon.

53. Within the framework of co-operation with OAU, UNDRO has also agreed to organize jointly a workshop on the African social situation, proposed by the JAU/ECA African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development. The workshop was scheduled to take place at Tripoli at the end of June 1988, and to study natural disasters and their social and economic effects.

K. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

54. During the period under consideration, UNHCR and OAU attended each other's meetings and maintained close contact through the UNHCR Liaison Office for Africa

at Addis Ababa, consulting each other regularly on matters of common interest, such as the revival of the process of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

55. UNHCR and OAU further collaborated in various legal and technical fields in respect of problems concerning refugees in Africa, particularly in the promotion of international and regional humanitarian instruments, such as the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention and the 1981 Charter on Human and People's Rights. In 1987, UNHCR appropriated \$191.5 million for assistance programmes in Africa, particularly in areas of the Horn of Africa, the Sudan and southern Africa.

L. World Food Council

56. Following the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action, WFC assisted OAU member States in the strengthening of their national food plans and strategies.

57. A number of regional consultations and one interregional meeting were held in Africa in 1987 with the assistance of UNDP. With the support of various United Nations agencies, WFC was able to identify areas in which follow-up action could be undertaken: assistance to food production; improvement of trade exchanges; agro-industries; and institution-building, training and enhancement of management capability.

58. WFC visited the OAU secretariat earlier this year and, after discussions between the two secretariats, it was agreed that the following two areas were of interest to both organizations: (a) regional and South-South co-operation; and (b) training of food specialists in Africa.

59. At the end of the consultation, it was agreed that: (a) OAU and WFC would work together more closely in the area of food; (b) food issues jointly agreed upon by OAU and WFC should be presented to the OAU Permanent Steering Committee for consideration; and (c) the above two issues would be presented to WFC and OAU.

M. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

60. Co-operation between UNCTAD and OAU has been progressing steadily. During the period under review, UNCTAD established a special Inter-divisional Task Force to ensure its effective implementation of those aspects of the United Nations Programme of Action which fall within its purview. With regard to technical co-operation activities, UNCTAD devoted 26 per cent of its total assistance to project activities in the African region, with particular attention to the least developed countries, of which 27 are in Africa.

61. Following the third extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, in which UNCTAD participated, UNCTAD expressed readiness to contribute to the needed technical support. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD has been consulting with the OAU Contact Group on this subject.

62. In July 1987, consultations were held between the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Deputy Secretary-General of OAU regarding the preparation of the regional project on "Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to the external sector of African countries". It was agreed with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa that during the implementation of this project, the OAU secretariat would play a co-ordinating role in some of the activities called for by the project, such as training activities and advisory services. Furthermore, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the ECA/OAU ministerial meeting in March 1987, calling on ECA, OAU and UNCTAD to intensify technical assistance for the promotion of trade of African countries with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, UNCTAD submitted proposals in this respect, which are now under consideration by UNDP.

63. Through the Permanent Observer Mission of OAU at Geneva, UNCTAD regularly provided information/briefing to the OAU member States on the evolution of the global system of trade preferences (GSTP) among developing countries, so as to enhance their participation in the GSTP. This arrangement facilitated the participation of the countries concerned in the deliberations and negotiations that took place at the Belgrade Ministerial Meeting on the GSTP in April 1988.

64. In the area of shipping, co-operation between UNCTAD and OAU has been undertaken within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action. Also, in May 1988 a workshop on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences was organized jointly with OAU and hosted by the Government of Ethiopia.

N. World Food Programme

65. Ever since the establishment of relations between WFP and OAU in June 1974 through an exchange of letters and memoranda, efforts have been made to forge close working relations. WFP has attended meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on a regular basis and at a high level over the past few years. Most recently, WFP participated in the celebrations marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of OAU, an event that coincided with the twenty-fifth anniversary of WFP.

66. WFP has singled out Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, as a priority area for directing assistance. Accordingly, sub-Saharan Africa received 38 per cent for 1986 and 37 per cent for 1987 respectively of the WFP commitment of development resources, the highest share for any region. This forms part of the Programme's overall actions in firm support of the objectives of Africa's Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action.

67. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Programme of Action in 1986, WFP has been an active participant in the work and activities of both the Steering Committee and the Inter-Agency Task Force set up to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Programme of Action. One of WFP's main contributions to the work of the Task Force was a paper entitled "Food Aid, Food Self-Reliance and Development in Africa".

68. Furthermore, WFP has taken concrete steps to intensify its support to OAU member States through its Action Plan for Africa adopted by the Programme's Governing Body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in June 1988. This Action Plan for Africa emphasizes the key sectors set out under the United Nations Programme of Action, namely, agriculture and food security, the environment (drought and desertification), human resources development, the development and maintenance of infrastructure and emergencies. The Action Plan, covering the period of the United Nations Programme of Action, 1986-1990, foresees a total investment level of \$1.8 billion, out of which it is expected that more than 80 per cent would be directed to sub-Saharan Africa.

69. In the area of food security, WFP has been working closely with the World Bank in its initiatives aimed at focusing greater attention and resources on this area in African countries as a major means to tackling their fundamental economic vulnerability.

70. Overall WFP assistance to OAU member States has remained at an extremely high level in line with previous years' trends and in keeping with the priority status accorded by WFP to the region. WFP development assistance committed to OAU member States in 1987 amounted to \$198.1 million (37 per cent of the total). For the same period, \$161.7 million were committed to emergency operations in OAU member countries (59.7 per cent of the total).

O. International Labour Organisation

71. Co-operation between ILO and OAU continued to increase since the co-operation agreement signed between the two organisations 23 years ago. During the period under review, OAU and ILO continued to participate in each other's meetings. ILO participated in all OAU policy-making conferences and technical meetings, with particular involvement in the OAU Labour Commission and the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs. Within the framework of Africa's Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action, ILO concentrated its efforts on employment-oriented training, the development and maintenance of rural and urban infrastructure through labour-intensive schemes, and the improvement of working and living conditions.

72. Currently ongoing joint technical co-operation activities with OAU include:

(a) Assistance to the jointly established and directed African Rehabilitation Institute for the Disabled at Harare (officially inaugurated on 11 May 1988). A branch office has been established at Brazzaville and a second is being established at Cairo; two others will be established, one for East Africa and the other for West Africa, respectively. In this connection, ILO has contributed over past and current bienniums a total of \$430,000 from its regular budget for technical co-operation, in addition to technical advisory services to the Institute and to the OAU general secretariat;

(b) Harmonisation and co-ordination of social security training schemes in the region, including an evaluation of such ongoing programmes both at national and multinational levels;

(c) Assistance to the OAU secretariat in setting up an institutional mechanism to address population, labour and development issues in the continent;

(d) Training programmes in various fields, such as vocational training, vocational rehabilitation of the disabled war victims of national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, income-generating employment activities, including activities for women and refugees (in close collaboration with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, of which ILO is current Chairman), labour administration, workers' education and development of co-operatives and small-scale enterprises.

73. ILO maintained close co-operation at field level with the OAU subregional offices and OAU-affiliated organizations, including, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, the Pan-African Confederation of Employers' Associations and numerous subregional economic groupings, in which national employers' and workers' organizations are also associated.

P. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

74. FAO continued to provide full support to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action and Africa's Priority Programme. FAO participated in all meetings of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the implementation of the United Nations Programme at the regional level, of which it is a core member, and of the Steering Committee on the Programme. It was a member of the inter-agency working group that prepared the draft of the Secretary-General's mid-term review of the Programme.

75. FAO maintained close co-operation with the OAU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) with regard to the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign by, inter alia, providing assistance in improving African vaccine production for rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia; training African nationals in various aspects of rinderpest control; improving the diagnostic methods and capacity of national laboratories; strengthening relevant epidemiological data-processing and management systems; and preparing audio-visual and other motivational aids for use during the campaign. Since 1980, complementary assistance amounting to \$10.5 million has been provided under the FAO technical co-operation programme for national projects for the control and eradication of rinderpest in Africa.

76. FAO is an active member of the OAU/IBAR-sponsored International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control. Joint training courses and seminars are organized with IBAR on trypanosomiasis control. FAO continued its collaboration with OAU in the publication of the Information Quarterly on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis, and also continues to support OAU efforts to set up centres for the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases.

77. The collaboration of FAO with OAU and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture continued in the area of biological control of cassava mealy bug and green spider-mites.

78. FAO remained active in the execution of the OAU-sponsored project on the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon Mountains, funded by UNDP and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office. Technical support is being provided to OAU in its efforts to secure funding for a second phase of the project.

79. Co-operation continued between the FAO Remote Sensing Centre and the OAU Regional Sensing Centres at Nairobi and Ouagadougou in the organization of training courses in remote sensing applications.

80. Through its Accra-based regional office, FAO co-operated in the development of the OAU technical programme, including the formulation of proposals for setting up an inter-African bureau of research on tropical forests. FAO also participated in the preparation of the OAU-sponsored First Congress of African Scientists.

81. Within its mandate and areas of competence, FAO continued to provide assistance to Namibia and the African national liberation movements.

Q. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

82. UNESCO and OAU continued to maintain close co-operation at a very high level by participating in and organizing joint meetings. Among others, UNESCO and UNDP jointly co-operated with OAU in organizing the first Congress of African Scientists at Brassaville in June 1987, with a view to mobilizing African scientific communities for development. The Congress then adopted the Brazzaville Declaration, and created the Pan-African Union of Science and Technology.

83. The relationship is strengthened further through operational activities. UNESCO executes several projects in education and training, communication and the promotion of women's participation in development, of the national liberation movements. Furthermore, UNESCO has executed regional projects in conjunction with OAU and is looking forward to continuing this co-operation.

84. At the request of OAU, UNESCO also elaborated on the Specific Programme of Assistance to Africa in the fields of science and technology research and of research and development. The Programme aims at building up the scientific and technological capacities of the countries of the region, and was endorsed by the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa, organised by UNESCO at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July 1987.

R. International Civil Aviation Organization

85. OAU is invited to meetings of ICAO within its sphere of interest, including sessions of the Assembly of ICAO. Documents and studies of interest to the African region are provided to OAU on a regular basis to allow it to maintain basic documentation on ICAO matters.

86. ICAO has endeavoured to provide support for Africa's Priority Programme, as well as for the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. There is a growing

awareness of the vital role that civil aviation can play in the economic development of a country or a region; nevertheless, important regional projects for Africa, notably for aeronautical telecommunications and for agricultural aviation, are being held back due to lack of funds.

87. Following adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1987 of a resolution on the problems of African airlines relating to aircraft noise restrictions (see A/42/699, annex I), at the request of OAU ICAO provided information on its activities and policies on this subject.

88. ICAO maintains a close and continuous working relationship with the African Civil Aviation Commission, providing expert advice and secretariat assistance at the request of that body.

S. World Health Organization

89. Collaboration between the OAU Health and Nutrition Bureau, the WHO Liaison Office with OAU and ECA at Addis Ababa has developed considerably. The nucleus of a bureau of documentation and information has been jointly created and regular consultative meetings have been held, particularly with respect to drafting technical reports destined for the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, and in organizing the annual meetings of the OAU Ministers of Health, which are held at Geneva alongside the World Health Assembly.

90. As a follow-up to the Second OAU Conference of African Ministers of Health co-sponsored by WHO in 1987, an Inter-agency Consultative Group on Food and Nutrition Development in Africa met at Addis Ababa from 30 November to 7 December 1987 in an effort to concretize collaborative activity in this important sphere.

91. WHO also collaborated with the OAU Scientific, Technical and Research Commission at Lagos, together with ECA and UNIDO, in the development of industry in Africa utilizing medicinal plants and continued to support the OAU Labour Commission in respect to the health of the working population. Funds from the WHO regular budget and extrabudgetary sources continue to be devoted to solving critical health problems in the African region and in support of the United Nations Programme of Action.

T. World Bank

92. Co-operation with OAU and its member States increased in the period under review. The World Bank continued to give priority to the special needs and development objectives of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa. In recent years, the Bank made a strong effort to increase both the volume and the share of its lending to Africa. For all of Africa, commitments by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (including the Special Facility for Africa) reached \$4 billion in fiscal year 1987 and are programmed to reach \$5 billion in fiscal year 1988. For the poorest African countries, the trend in World Bank lending continues to be one of

substantial increases; the increase from the level of the early 1980s has been over 50 per cent. A further increase of over 25 per cent is planned for fiscal year 1988, when IDA commitments are programmed to exceed \$2 billion. World Bank net disbursements to Africa exceeded \$3 billion in fiscal year 1987, three times higher than the level of fiscal year 1981.

93. Some 25 OAU member States in sub-Saharan Africa have embarked upon economic reform programmes supported by the World Bank; encouraging signs have begun to emerge and real economic growth rates have been achieved in a number of these countries.

94. To help address the twin constraints of external debt and external financing, the World Bank launched a Special Programme of Assistance for low-income, debt-distressed countries of sub-Saharan Africa eligible for assistance from IDA that are undertaking adjustment. The Programme involved both increased resources and debt-relief measures. At a special multi-donor meeting convened by the World Bank in Paris in December 1987, some \$6.5 billion in concessional co-financing aid was mobilised to support adjustment efforts in debt-distressed African countries that receive aid from IDA from 1988 to 1990.

95. Other recent initiatives launched by the World Bank include: an Agricultural Productivity Initiative aimed at bringing improved technology and services to African farmers - especially women farmers; a special food security report and initiative aimed at reaching the most vulnerable and food-insecure areas and groups of people; a major policy report on "Education in Sub-Saharan Africa", which re-emphasizes the Bank's commitment to education as one of the most effective ways of helping the poor to climb out of poverty; and a Social Dimension of Adjustment Project, funded by the World Bank, the African Development Bank, UNDP and other bilateral donors, to help ensure that the human dimensions of economic adjustment programmes are systematically taken into account. Some 20 African countries are already involved in the project.

U. International Monetary Fund

96. Co-operation of the Fund with OAU has been mainly with OAU member States that are also Fund members, and at the United Nations through contacts between the Director of the Fund's liaison office in the United Nations and Special Representative to the United Nations, and the Steering Committee of OAU in relation to Africa's Priority Programme.

97. In accordance with its role, the Fund carried out its regular consultations with the Governments of member States regarding their economic and financial situations, provided financial assistance in support of adjustment programmes of African countries, and technical assistance in support of ongoing efforts to strengthen their capacities.

98. In 1977, the Fund increased its balance-of-payments support to a large number of African countries that have adopted comprehensive adjustment programmes. At the end of 1987, 25 African countries were supported by the Fund's financial assistance, with the total amount committed under all its facilities rising to

SDR 2.2 billion. As at that date, 8 countries had stand-by arrangements (SBA), 7 had arrangements under the newly established Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF), and 10 countries had arrangements under both the SAF and SBA, including one country with an arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility.

V. Universal Postal Union

99. Co-operation between the OAU and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) is developing within the framework of the activities conducted jointly by the UPU and the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), mainly in technical assistance. In connection with the possible merger of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU) and PAPU, the corresponding study is on the work programme of a consultant under the project "Establishment of an African Economic Community". UPU is co-operating on implementing this activity.

100. During this period, UPU, in co-operation with PAPU, took the necessary steps to implement the following activities:

(a) On the basis of a co-operation agreement between UPU and PAPU concerning a joint project in 1987, a course on costing methods and rate-fixing policy for English-speaking countries was held at Nairobi from 5 to 24 October 1987. A consultant-lecturer was recruited by PAPU, while a second consultant and 14 fellowships were financed under the UPU 1987 budget;

(b) The same type of co-operation agreement has just been signed between UPU and PAPU for the implementation of a course on the same topic, on behalf of French-speaking countries, to be held during the second half of 1988.

W. International Maritime Organization

101. IMO continued to contribute to the implementation of the transport component of the Lagos Plan of Action within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in co-operation with ECA and OAU.

X. World Intellectual Property Organization

102. During the period under review, WIPO continued its co-operation with OAU and its agencies in the following areas:

(a) Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. WIPO continued to co-operate with OAU member States within the framework of the two regional industrial property organizations, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), and also with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT);

(b) African Regional Industrial Property Organization. In December 1987, during the eleventh session of the ARIPO Council at Mbabane, WIPO organized, with

the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, an industrial property seminar for 29 officials from 15 African countries;

(c) Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property. In April 1988, WIPO organized a "Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property" at Harare, which was attended by 17 African countries and ARIPO;

(d) African Intellectual Property Organization. In October 1987, the first seminar on intellectual property for magistrates was organized at Niamey by WIPO in co-operation with OAPI and the Government of the Niger. Twenty-seven magistrates from 13 African countries attended the seminar.

In November 1987, the Director-General of WIPO visited the headquarters of OAPI at Yaoundé for talks with the Director-General and staff of that organization on how to assist OAPI to improve the functioning of its services.

In December 1987, WIPO financed a seminar on industrial property at Yaoundé for the heads of OAPI national structures. Representatives of the 13 member States of OAPI, all from Africa, attended;

(e) Co-operation agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI. In the framework of the quadripartite co-operation agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI signed at WIPO headquarters in July 1985, ARIPO hosted a meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee at Harare in May 1988. The four organizations were represented;

(f) Development of human resources. During the reporting period, WIPO increased its development co-operation activities with individual member States of OAU, especially in the field of training. In 1987, WIPO awarded 141 fellowships to Africans from OAU member States for training in the field of industrial property;

(g) Organization of African Unity. In November 1987, a WIPO official visited the OAU headquarters at Addis Ababa and held talks with the Secretary-General to identify further areas of co-operation;

(h) OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government. In May 1988, WIPO was represented at the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that organization. The WIPO representative addressed the Assembly in a ceremony at which the WIPO Gold Medal was offered to an outstanding African inventor and innovator for his work in the field of solar energy.

Y. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

103. During the reporting period, UNIDO continued to attend meetings of the OAU Steering Committee, the OAU Council of Ministers and the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, during which it provided information on measures by UNIDO, African countries and the international community to implement industrial activities in support of the Industrial Development Decade of Africa and the United Nations Programme of Action. At the second session of the General Conference of

UNIDO, held in November 1987 at Bangkok, African Ministers of Industry presented a memorandum on industrial development in Africa. The memorandum was prepared at a special session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, organized in October 1986 at Addis Ababa by OAU, UNIDO and ECA within the framework of their secretariats' Joint Committee for the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

104. The OAU secretariat participated actively along with the secretariat of ECA in the preparatory activities for, and in the second session of, the General Conference of UNIDO, which in its resolutions, inter alia, paid particular attention to the potential contribution of the industrial sector in providing a lasting solution to the economic crisis faced by the African countries, reaffirmed the importance of the Decade and requested the Director-General to study the feasibility of establishing a UNIDO regional office in Africa.

105. Also, within the framework of the Joint Committee of the secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the three secretariats undertook the preparation of the Seventh Joint Progress Report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade, as well as follow-up actions to the decisions of meetings of the Conference of Ministers of Industry and of the legislative bodies of OAU, ECA and UNIDO relating to Africa's industrialization. The secretariats also continued to monitor the implementation of the programme for the Decade and, through it, those industrial activities relating to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action and Africa's Priority Programme.

106. Concerning the monitoring of progress in the implementation of the programme for the Decade, UNIDO also continued to provide assistance to OAU and its member States and agencies, as well as to African intergovernmental organizations in monitoring activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels.

Z. International Atomic Energy Agency

107. IAEA was invited by OAU to be represented at the first preparatory meeting of experts for the OAU seminar on Africa's role in nuclear science for peace and development, as called for in resolution 1042 (XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU in July 1986 (see A/41/654, annex I). A staff member from the Department of Technical Co-operation and Assistance represented the Agency at the meeting, which took place at Addis Ababa from 7 to 11 March 1988.

AA. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

108. Thirty OAU member States are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and, as such, take part in the continuing activities and functions of GATT, including the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which has been the main focus of the work of GATT since 1986. Two other member States of OAU, Tunisia and Algeria, are concurrently completing the procedures for

accession to GATT. Another nine OAU member States apply the basic GATT rules and principles in their commercial policy on a de facto basis.

109. The GATT secretariat provides technical assistance to developing countries. Technical assistance under this programme has been regularly extended to OAU member States, contracting parties to GATT as well as others.

110. Officials from member States of OAU, both contracting parties and others, have participated regularly in the twice-yearly commercial policy training courses organised by the GATT secretariat. Nineteen African officials participated in these courses in 1987.

111. As part of its technical co-operation activities, the GATT secretariat organised a seminar on GATT and the Uruguay Round for officials from African countries at Dakar in April 1987. A one-week trade policy seminar for Tunisian government officials was also arranged at Tunis in June 1987.

112. In response to a specific request from the representatives of African countries members of GATT, arrangements were further streamlined and strengthened in the GATT secretariat to provide technical assistance to these countries (such as through the provision of analytical background notes and technical studies and data, arrangements for periodic briefing sessions for delegates and the organisation of national and regional training workshops and seminars) to facilitate and support their effective participation in the work of GATT, in particular the Uruguay Round trade negotiations.

V. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

113. During the period under review, the Department of Public Information continued to provide extensive radio, television and photographic coverage of developments concerning Africa, including those relating to OAU. United Nations information centres were increasingly active in stimulating discussion and support on issues of joint concern to the United Nations and OAU, and in organizing special commemorative meetings and observance of important dates.

114. The Department's press releases, periodicals and other publications continued to feature political, economic and social themes relating to Africa, highlighting, where appropriate, the activities of OAU. The Department continued to provide extensive coverage of the Africa recovery programme, anti-apartheid action, Namibia and Western Sahara, emphasising the involvement of OAU in all these questions. The Department also reported on statements by OAU representatives in the General Assembly and in the Security Council, as well as on press briefings by leaders of the Group of African States at the United Nations, OAU and leaders of the liberation movements.

115. The Department provided detailed reports of the Secretary-General's participation in the Meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1987 and again in May 1988. It also covered his participation in the

ceremonies marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU. During the OAU meetings the Secretary-General's talks with the representatives of States members of OAU were highlighted. The Department also provided information on the Secretary-General's wide-ranging talks on the question of Western Sahara, including his consultations with the Chairman of OAU, the King of Morocco and the Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO.

116. The UN Chronicle magazine and the weekly News Digest continued to give coverage to developments relating to questions such as apartheid, Namibia, the African recovery programme, Western Sahara, the problem of refugees and the island of Mayotte. Besides covering the statements made by OAU representatives in United Nations bodies, these publications also highlighted the Secretary-General's statement to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 27 July 1988. The magazine entitled Objective Justice, published twice yearly, carried articles on Namibia and Western Sahara. The updated Basic Facts about the United Nations continues to have major sections dealing with apartheid and Namibia. The Yearbook of the United Nations contains a special section on co-operation between OAU and the United Nations.

117. In the context of the Africa recovery programme, the Department continued to publish Africa Recovery in the French and English languages. The goal of the periodical is to keep the international community informed of developments within Africa relating to the recovery programme and the actions requested or being taken by the donor countries. The joint actions of OAU, its member States and the United Nations form a major part of Africa Recovery's reportage.

118. A total of 206 television news packages were prepared by the Department for world-wide dissemination on political and economic subjects, on which the United Nations and OAU work closely. Full television coverage was provided on the questions of Namibia and apartheid, as well as on other items such as "co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU" and the World Food Day commemoration (16 October), which emphasized the food situation in Africa. There was television coverage of Security Council meetings on Angola and the apartheid policies of the South African Government. Twenty-nine of the 206 news packages were on the critical economic situation in Africa, Africa recovery and aid to Ethiopia. They included the two appeals by the Secretary-General for causes in Africa.

119. The weekly television magazine, United Nations in Action, translated into the official and other languages and distributed world-wide, covered the African economic recovery (October 1987) and women and children under apartheid (January 1988).

120. Television and press coverage were also provided during the following commemorative events: International Day of Solidarity with the Women of South Africa and Namibia (10 August 1987), International Day of Solidarity for South African Political Prisoners (12 October 1987), International Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and SWAPO (27 October 1987), and the opening ceremony of the Art against Apartheid exhibit (3 November 1987).

121. The United Nations radio service for Africa continued to provide comprehensive coverage of OAU in all its broadcast languages, namely, English, French, Swahili

and Portuguese. Programmes in the English language include Africa Update, which is sent to stations in North America, the Caribbean and Europe, and deals exclusively with the African economic recovery; UN News Briefs, a weekly news summary broadcast on shortwave by Voice of Nigeria and Radio Cairo; UN Africa, an in-depth analysis programme on development issues; and Namibia Update, which is a special series on the current situation in Namibia, Namibians in exile and efforts to secure independence. United Nations programmes that address issues of mutual concern to the Organization and OAU also include Perspectives internationales, L'Afrique à l'ONU, and Bonjour l'Afrique in the French language; Mwangaza Wa Umoja Wa Mataifa and Jarida La Umoja Wa Mataifa in the Swahili language; and A Vitrine do Mundo and Perspectiva Internacional in the Portuguese language.

122. In addition to the regular coverage, the radio service produced 12 separate radio documentary/feature programmes. Mr. Oumarou Youssoufou, Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations, was interviewed for a special programme previewing African issues in 1988. A radio documentary on the African liberation movements was produced in the series South Africa and the United Nations.

123. The United Nations information centres co-operated with OAU in organizing the various United Nations observances and commemorations relating to Namibia, anti-apartheid activities and political prisoners in South Africa.

VI. CO-OPERATION IN OTHER AREAS

Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat

124. The Office of Legal Affairs has co-operated in matters concerning OAU by providing legal advice or assistance to other units of the Secretariat directly concerned with substantive issues of interest to OAU, such as assistance to the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the drafting and negotiation with the Government of Togo of the Headquarters agreement relating to the establishment at Lomé of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.

Notes

1/ International Labour Conference, Sixty-seventh Session, 1981, pp. 19-14 to 19-17.
