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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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\* A/43/150.

V. THIRD GENERAL MEETING BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

A. Preparatory arrangements and participation in the meeting

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/4 of 15 October 1987, the third general meeting between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system was held at Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1988.

2. Representatives of the following departments and offices of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system participated in the meeting: Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship; Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; Department for Disarmament Affairs; Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; Department of Technical Co-operation for Development; Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development; International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

3. Representatives of the following departments, organs and institutions of OIC participated in the meeting: general secretariat of OIC; Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SEERTCIC) (Ankara Centre); OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA); International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH); Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD); Islamic Centre for Development of Trade; Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka; and Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

4. The substantive preparations for the meeting were initiated in New York between the officials of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the United Nations Secretariat and the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 42/4. It was followed by close consultations with OIC and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. There was also a meeting between the Secretary-General of OIC and the Under-Secretary-General of the Department for

Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, held at Amman in March 1988.

5. The following Conference papers were prepared with the contribution of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and OIC and circulated to the participants:

(a) Provisional agenda (UN/OIC/CRP.1);

(b) Summary of information provided by the United Nations system (UN/OIC/CRP.2);

(c) Background note prepared by the general secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (UN/OIC/CRP.3).

#### B. Inaugural meeting

6. The meeting was co-chaired by the Under-Secretary-General of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the United Nations Secretariat, and by the Adviser to the Secretary-General of OIC.

7. In his opening remarks, the Under-Secretary-General stated that the primary objective of the meeting was to review and appraise the progress of co-operation between the two organizations and to lay the groundwork for future intensified co-operation. He briefly recounted the progress thus far achieved in promoting co-operation from 1983 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1988.

8. He pointed out that the General Assembly had increasingly accorded importance to close and continuing co-operation between the United Nations and OIC. He added that Assembly resolution 42/4 specifically urged the negotiation of co-operation agreements and meetings of focal points for co-operation, as well as the strengthening of the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations.

9. The Under-Secretary-General recalled that ever since the General Assembly had granted observer status to OIC there had been a beneficial partnership between the two organizations covering diverse fields of common endeavour, ranging from international peace and security to disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

10. He further stated that the meeting should take as its point of departure the conclusions and recommendations arrived at in the 1986 second general meeting and should endeavour to make progress in those areas in which interest had been expressed but tangible projects had not yet developed, namely, human resources and manpower development, which deserved particular consideration.

11. In his remarks, the Adviser to the Secretary-General of OIC stated that co-operation between the United Nations and OIC had been developing in a satisfactory manner, particularly in the designated priority areas, as well as through bilateral contacts between the agencies of the two organizations, which have proved extremely useful in promoting and strengthening co-operation between them. He said that if progress in some cases had been slower than in others it was because in certain areas there was greater scope of co-operation than in others.

12. The Adviser to the Secretary-General of OIC went on to say that one of the major constraints in the faster development of co-operation between the United Nations and OIC has been the problem of resource constraints, particularly financial resources. In addition, he said, OIC had other constraints, namely, expert manpower, data collection, collation and dissemination. Consequently, co-operation between the two systems should be carried out with all possible speed but with careful aforethought so that there was no wastage of scarce resources.

13. Addressing the question of human resource development, the head of the OIC delegation said that it was a cross-sectoral subject that applied to all sectors of economic activities and that the question had been before the United Nations and OIC in different forms. He said that OIC had paid particular attention to human resources development and, in fact, most of its agencies and centres were constantly involved in providing training and holding educational seminars to promote human resources in the Islamic countries.

#### C. Organization of work

14. The meeting devoted the first day to the consideration of agenda items 1 to 6. The second day was devoted to bilateral consultations between the focal points of the various organizations of the United Nations system and OIC, particularly in the designated priority areas of co-operation, with a view to examining the comprehensive papers and formulating proper recommendations for submission to the meeting. On the third day, the meeting considered the various proposals agreed upon during bilateral consultations.

#### D. Remarks by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

15. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the concluding session of the meeting and made statements.

16. The Secretary-General of OIC welcomed the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the meeting and said that it was a testimony of the latter's keen personal interest shown over the years in the promotion of close contacts and co-operation between the United Nations and OIC. The Secretary-General of OIC referred to the wide-ranging discussions held at the collective level, as well as the bilateral discussions between the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the focal points of OIC in the priority areas of co-operation.

17. Speaking on the new ideas that had been aired and discussed in the meeting, he made particular reference to the subject of human resource development. He said that OIC would examine the proposal in depth with a view to examining the possibilities of institutionalizing co-operation in this and other fields that have been discussed by the meeting.

18. The Secretary-General of the United Nations appreciated the opportunity to address the meeting. He said that the discussions which had taken place during the two days had been most fruitful and that a number of very useful proposals had been agreed upon which would strengthen and expand the already excellent relations that existed between the two organizations.

19. The Secretary-General noted that the interest and concerns of the United Nations and OIC converged in many areas, and they were reflected in the common search for solutions to global problems relating to such questions as international peace and security, disarmament, social and economic development, decolonization and fundamental human rights. He stated that the conclusions and recommendations formulated for adoption reflected the nature and extent of relations between the two organizations and the potential for future co-operation. In that regard, the Secretary-General urged that the efforts of the United Nations and OIC continue to be mutually supportive and complementary.

20. The Secretary-General observed that the meeting was the second of its kind between the two organizations during the term of office of the current Secretary-General of OIC. The significant progress that had been achieved in that relatively short period of time was a tribute to the collective efforts of the agencies and organizations represented at the meeting and, in particular, to the personal commitment of the Secretary-General of OIC to the cause of United Nations/OIC co-operation.

#### E. Agreed recommendations

21. The meeting noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the seven designated priority areas of co-operation, given the constraints of resources, particularly the financial resources which have affected the capacity of both organizations. Having discussed the proposals put forward by the focal points of the lead agencies and by the individual representatives of the two organizations, the meeting decided to continue the bilateral and multilateral co-operation between the two systems and agreed upon conclusions and recommendations in the following areas.

##### 1. Food security and agriculture

22. The meeting took note of the continuous and satisfactory progress achieved in the area of food security and agricultural development, particularly the technical assistance provided by FAO to OIC member States and its substantive support in the preparation of research papers and studies on food security and agricultural development in the Islamic region, and for the training programmes of SESRTCIC.

23. The meeting noted with satisfaction the decision of FAO to participate actively in the Third OIC Ministerial Meeting on Food and Agriculture, which would be held at Islamabad in November 1988, and that FAO was preparing and would present the following three major studies for this meeting:

- (a) Food security situation in OIC member States;
- (b) Increasing trade in food and agricultural commodities among OIC member States;
- (c) Expanding livestock production in the Islamic countries.

24. It was also recalled that the Ministers of Agriculture of OIC recommended to its member States that higher priority should be accorded to agriculture in view of the critical food situation in the Islamic countries.

25. The meeting noted with satisfaction the joint activities between FAO and SESRTCIC undertaken in the areas of project analysis and evaluation, training programmes, agricultural statistics and information systems in the food and agricultural sector.

26. The meeting further noted with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and FAO whereby agricultural projects in OIC member countries, identified and prepared by FAO, are being financed by IDB.

27. The meeting also noted with appreciation the assistance being rendered by WFP to the Islamic countries members of the United Nations and called for greater exchange of information between OIC and WFP regarding their programmes and projects in the field of food security and agriculture.

## 2. Development of science and technology

28. The meeting reaffirmed the three areas of possible co-operation between the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and IFSTAD:

- (a) Endogenous capacity building of developing countries within OIC member States in science and technology for development;
- (b) End-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; 1/
- (c) Scientific and technological information.

29. It was agreed that a further exchange of views on the above areas of co-operation will be undertaken between the two organizations.

### 3. Investment mechanisms and joint ventures

30. The meeting noted with satisfaction the close and continuous co-operation developed in this area between UNIDO and some OIC agencies, including SESTRCIC, ICTVTR, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), the Islamic Chamber of Commerce Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE) and IDB.

31. It appreciated the active role that UNIDO has been playing in the follow-up and implementation of the resolutions of all the ministerial conferences on industrial development of OIC member States. In particular, UNIDO has contributed substantially to the work of the Task-Force on Industrial Co-operation by the development of guidelines and mechanisms for the promotion of industrial joint ventures among Islamic countries.

32. It was noted with appreciation that a meeting for the promotion of joint ventures among Islamic countries was held at Istanbul in June 1987, jointly organized by UNIDO, ICCICE and the Turkish Union of Chambers, where 22 OIC member States had participated. Some 79 project proposals in various industrial sectors were considered, which resulted in the signature of 15 memoranda of understanding during this meeting. The follow-up action would include the use of services of experts, consultants and enterprises from Islamic countries.

33. The meeting further noted that UNIDO had organized investors' forums for Bangladesh, Egypt and Indonesia, which are all OIC member countries.

34. The meeting also appreciated the contribution by UNIDO to the Ankara Centre in the preparation by the latter of the study entitled "Role of small and medium-scale industries in OIC member States".

### 4. Education and eradication of illiteracy

35. The meeting noted with satisfaction the ongoing co-operation between ISESCO and UNESCO in their common fields of competence.

36. The main areas of future co-operation between the two organizations were explored at a meeting between their respective representatives, which was held at UNESCO headquarters in May 1988.

37. UNESCO will continue to support ISESCO programmes aiming at the improvement of contents and methods of education by supplying consultancy services for:

- (a) The elaboration of a programme for the teaching of informatics;
- (b) Training seminars for teachers in informatics.

38. The possibility for UNESCO of extending technical and financial assistance to ISESCO in the fields of primary education, literacy and adult education will be examined during the elaboration of the 1990-1991 programme and budget.

39. UNESCO will participate in ISESCO regional seminars, in 1989 to 1991, for the training of school laboratory technicians.
40. Within available resources in their respective approved programmes and budgets, both organizations will co-operate in seminars on numerical analysis and laser physics.
41. Advanced technical courses will be organized jointly, in 1990 and 1991, on analytical chemistry and on molecular biology.
42. Conferences will be organized jointly in States that are members of ISESCO on: (a) the chemistry of solids; (b) the chemistry of natural products; (c) molecular biology; (d) numerical analysis; and (e) biotechnology.
43. Within the framework of its Participation Programme, UNESCO will supply laboratory equipment and teaching materials to institutions in ISESCO member States.
44. WFP and ISESCO will co-operate in the eradication of illiteracy in the Islamic countries and among refugees. ISESCO will submit to WFP projects to be sponsored and executed jointly by the two parties. The modalities of this co-operation will be discussed directly by them.

#### 5. Assistance to refugees

45. The meeting noted with satisfaction the close and wide range of co-operation developed between OIC and UNHCR in the field of assistance to refugees. It welcomed the signature of the co-operation agreement between the two organizations, which will institutionalize and strengthen the excellent existing co-operation.
46. The meeting noted with satisfaction the assistance provided by OIC and its member States on humanitarian grounds to the large number of refugees in the OIC region.
47. The meeting also noted with appreciation the assistance that WFP provided to refugees, and called for the continuation of such assistance to refugees in Islamic countries.
48. The meeting expressed its support for the work being carried out by UNRWA in providing assistance to the Palestinian refugees. It was noted that a productive working relationship had been established between UNRWA and OIC and its affiliated institutions. It was noted that IDB had recently agreed in principle to contribute \$1 million to UNRWA to provide special assistance to refugees in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The meeting expressed its confidence that the two organizations would increase their co-operation, which was especially important at a time when the suffering of the refugees had created additional and acute needs. It was agreed that OIC would undertake to encourage greater financial and other support for UNRWA by its member States and other prospective donors.



49. ISESCO and UNHCR expressed their willingness to co-operate in the eradication of illiteracy in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. The modalities of this co-operation will be discussed directly between the two parties.

#### 6. Technical co-operation

50. The meeting recognized the difficulties being faced by several member countries of OIC in utilizing the technical co-operation modalities in their development programmes and projects. It identified the need for developing focal point mechanisms for technical co-operation among Islamic countries on the same basis as currently prevailing for developing countries. It was of the view that since the objectives of technical co-operation among Islamic countries were complementary to those of technical co-operation among developing countries, whenever possible, the focal points for both could be the same. It recommended that the focal point of technical co-operation mechanisms in both Islamic and developing countries should be strengthened wherever necessary at the request of the Governments of the member countries concerned and, for this purpose, technical assistance should be sought from SESRTCIC and UNDP.

51. The meeting recognized that the main responsibility for technical co-operation among Islamic countries rested with the member countries themselves and that OIC and the United Nations development system had a catalytic role in promoting technical co-operation among Islamic countries. It reiterated that technical co-operation projects in Islamic countries must be initiated, managed and principally financed by the member countries themselves with OIC and the United Nations system of organizations playing a supplementary role. It recommended that those member countries that had not done so should consider establishing special funds for supporting technical co-operation projects in Islamic countries.

52. The meeting reviewed the progress of technical training courses in several sectors that had been organized by member countries on a technical co-operation basis and were jointly supported by different OIC organs and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in the past two years. It recommended the continuation and expansion of this support in the promotion of technical co-operation among Islamic countries.

53. It was agreed at the meeting that IFSTAD and UNDP would continue joint actions aimed at promoting technical co-operation among Islamic countries. UNDP agreed to provide IFSTAD with relevant information from its databases when requested.

54. It was noted at the meeting that UNDP would assist in the strengthening of the capacity of ICTVTR, and consider the provision of air fares for trainees and resource persons exchanged among member countries for the promotion of technical co-operation.

55. It was also noted that IRCICA would address inquiries to the UNDP Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries for information on developing countries' institutions that might be useful in the compilation of the fourth edition of the Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions Worldwide, and an exchange of information between the two organizations would be increased.

56. It was further noted that ISESCO and UNDP had agreed to collaborate, in promoting technical co-operation among the member States of OIC.

57. This co-operation could take the form of the exchange of experts, consultants and trainees in the fields of education, science and culture.

58. It was noted at the meeting that there was vast scope for co-operation between OIC and the United Nations development system, in their technical co-operation activities and in their support of activities aimed at the promotion of technical co-operation among Islamic countries.

59. Bilateral discussions between several agencies of OIC and organizations of the United Nations system led to a mutual understanding of the areas, besides those seven already identified, in which co-operation among them would be both possible and desirable. This would include an exchange of information, on their respective programmes, policies and procedures, provisions of experts consultants and fellowships and joint research, in all sectors of social and economic development.

60. The meeting agreed that SESRTCIC and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat should exchange information on projects and training programmes. In particular, SESRTCIC will consult with the Department on the possibility of co-operation in the following seminars planned by SESRTCIC:

(a) Seminar on Household Survey Techniques, to be conducted in the French language, at Tunis, Tunisia, in 1989;

(b) Seminar on Investment Analysis and Economic Management, to be held at the Pakistan Administrative Staff College, Lahore, Pakistan, in December 1988.

61. The meeting noted that the Department had agreed to provide IFSTAD, through the resident representative at Riyadh, a list of the Department's interregional advisers.

## 7. Development of trade

62. The meeting noted with satisfaction the close and wide-ranging co-operation developed in this priority area of United Nations/OIC co-operation between UNCTAD and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), at Casablanca.

63. The meeting also noted the agreement reached between the two secretariats on the following points:

(a) UNCTAD would provide ICDT, on a regular basis, with data on the Islamic countries relating to basic economic indicators, products affected by the global system of preferences (GSP) rates and products that would lend themselves to trade negotiations;

(b) The organization of joint seminars, notably on the global system of trade preferences (GSTP) information system and other trade liberalization schemes;

/...

(c) The preparation of a study to review the potential for establishing preferential trade relations among the Islamic countries;

(d) Provision by UNCTAD of assistance to ICDT in developing the latter's own information system.

64. The meeting welcomed the seminar organized jointly by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and ICDT on the new round of multilateral trade negotiations at Casablanca in May 1988. It noted that the success of this seminar generated interest among OIC member countries, and that other seminars were proposed to be jointly organized, notably in Kuwait.

#### 8. Other areas of co-operation

65. It was noted at the meeting that the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat continued its co-operation with OIC, in particular by listing, as appropriate, under various disarmament agenda items of the General Assembly, resolutions adopted by OIC. The Department expressed its readiness to extend to OIC at its request, any assistance aimed at enhancing its activities in the field of disarmament. The meeting also noted that the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman, Jordan, from 21 to 25 March 1988, had recommended that Islamic countries should continue to co-operate with the Conference on Disarmament, at the General Assembly and other international forums, with a view to strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (see A/43/393-S/19930, annex I).

66. The meeting expressed its satisfaction at the well established and long-standing co-operation in the fields of economic and social research and policy analysis between the Department of International, Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and OIC. It was believed that co-operation could be further developed in such areas as national econometric models, the use of world trade matrices for trade development among member States of OIC, the development of social indicators, sustainable development, human resources development and energy in its international context. It was also agreed that the two sides would pursue discussions on concluding an agreement of co-operation among them.

67. The meeting noted that OIC and UNDR0 had agreed to strengthen co-operation, that the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction in the 1990s would provide an opportunity for strengthening co-operation, particularly in the areas of disaster preparedness and prevention, and that the Office would supply OIC with information regarding relief assistance provided to their member States stricken by disasters.

68. Co-operation between IFSTAD and INSTRAW would be pursued through the provision by IFSTAD to INSTRAW with rosters of female experts, as well as applicants for fellowships. INSTRAW would inform IFSTAD about the offers of fellowships by the academic and other institutions with which INSTRAW co-operated.

69. INSTRAW would provide a fellowship at the senior level to a female expert selected by IFSTAD who would provide inputs into ongoing research by INSTRAW relating to the choice and assessment of technology for the mobilization of women's participation in development.

70. INSTRAW would forward to IFSTAD by the end of 1988, a proposal relating to the conduct of three national training workshops on women and new and renewable sources of energy.

71. It was noted at the meeting that IRCICA and INSTRAW had agreed to centre their co-operation on information activities, including the regular exchange of publications on women and development. They would also explore other forms of information activities, such as joint exhibits, posters and films, and exchange databases, inter alia, on mailing lists, rosters of women in professional fields and bibliographies.

72. It was also noted that ICTVTR and INSTRAW had agreed to exchange information on future programme development of the two organizations. They also agreed to seek support for development of a joint programme on computer literacy for women.

73. It was further noted that ISESCO and INSTRAW had agreed upon a number of areas of co-operation, including the exchange of information on curricula on education of women and development, and the provision of relevant publications and training manuals on women.

74. The meeting took note of the possible areas of collaboration between UNFPA and SESRTCIC (Ankara Centre) in the areas of demographic studies and data collection, and welcomed the readiness of the two institutions to enter into consultations in order to exchange information and to explore areas of collaboration together with other organizations and specialized agencies concerned.

75. It was noted at the meeting that ITU would participate in the forthcoming First Ministerial Conference on Telecommunications, to be held at Istanbul in September 1988, and would co-operate with OIC in preparing a "Telecommunication master plan" for the Islamic countries and an assessment of the training needs in telecommunications by submitting a paper containing proposals on the above two areas to the Conference.

76. It was also noted that the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and IRCICA agreed that the research and development database programme project developed by the Centre in conjunction with the third-world Academy of Sciences and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) would be beneficial to IRCICA.

77. It was further noted that IRCICA and UNESCO had agreed on the need to strengthen further their relationship and to seek new areas of co-operation, especially in the field of research on Islamic civilization.

78. It also noted that ICPTCH and UNESCO would co-operate in the field of the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage.

79. It also noted that the agreement between WIPO and the OIC general secretariat, establishing the framework of co-operation was still under examination.

80. WIPO agreed to co-sponsor the seminar planned by IFSTAD on science and technology self-reliance in the Muslim world, and to provide IFSTAD with a number of seats in their training courses and their guide on licensing, as well as other selected publications. WIPO would also consult the IFSTAD roster of experts when applicable.

81. It was noted at the meeting that ILO would supply the Ankara Centre (SESRTCIC) with documentation and information on human resources development and manpower planning, which would serve as a basis for further consultations and for future co-operation in this important field.

82. It noted that ILO had assisted the Ankara Centre in the organization of the second meeting of the heads of national statistical organizations of OIC member countries.

83. It also noted the contribution of ILO to the preparation of a model social security bilateral convention between member States of OIC, for the protection of migrant workers. ILO would provide to the Centre documentation and information on employment and the world employment programme for consideration and future bilateral consultations.

84. It was also noted that ILO would establish contact with ICTVTR to identify fields of future co-operation. It was agreed that contacts between the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, and ICTVTR should be initiated to examine the fields of co-operation in courses and workshops aimed at the development of human resources and manpower planning.

85. It was further noted that WIPO would initiate contacts with the Director-General of ISESCO and propose specific fields of co-operation.

86. In order to promote health education in Islamic countries it was noted at the meeting that:

(a) ISESCO would translate the Prototype Action-Oriented School Health Curriculum for Primary Schools (including Koranic schools), prepared by WHO/UNICEF, into the French language, and later into other national languages of the Islamic countries;

(b) WHO/UNICEF and ISESCO would organize a number of in-service training courses for inspectors, supervisors and teachers in the Islamic countries to familiarize them with the contents and methods of teaching of the prototype curriculum;

(c) ISESCO would participate in the intercountry seminar/workshop for the national co-ordinators and their inter-agency counterparts to discuss strategies for implementation and to exchange experience;

(d) ISESCO would include health education in its teacher training programmes, literary courses and Koranic school programmes, and would provide participants with WHO/UNICEF publications;

(e) There are possibilities of co-operation between UNICEF and ISESCO in teacher-training, pre-school education, literacy programmes for women and the possibility of translation of the report on the state of world children into Arabic and other languages of the Islamic countries.

87. The meeting discussed the issue of human resources development, and it was agreed that consultations would be held between the two sides with a view to examining the possibility of institutionalizing co-operation in this cross-sectional field.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

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