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

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

| | Paragraphs | Page |
|--|------------|------|
| I. INTRODUCTION | 1 - 5 | 2 |
| II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION | 6 - 10 | 2 |
| III. CO-OPERATION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA | 11 - 28 | 3 |
| IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | 29 - 121 | 7 |
| V. CO-OPERATION IN OTHER AREAS | 122 - 131 | 26 |

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 1 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/17, in which, inter alia, it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (A/44/425) and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation. It also 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, and 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.
2. Deeply concerned at the critical economic situation in Africa, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, annex) was the responsibility of the international community as a whole and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of OAU in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action.
3. The General Assembly also called upon the Secretary-General, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of OAU to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt (A/42/874, annex II).
4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation with OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa.
5. In the following sections of the report are indicated 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

6. On 29 September 1989, Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairman of OAU, addressed the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (see A/44/PV.12). On the same day, he met with the Secretary-General and discussed various African questions of mutual concern, including the issue of Western Sahara.
7. In his address to the General Assembly, President Mubarak reviewed the main political, economic and social developments in Africa. These included Namibia's transition to independence, developments relating to South Africa, the African

Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex), the critical social and economic situation in Africa, particularly with respect to the external debt problem, deteriorating terms of trade, the decline in primary commodity earnings and in investment flows, refugees, hunger and the environment.

8. During the period under review, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of OAU, acting within the framework of General Assembly resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989 and in the exercise of their good offices, continued their efforts for a solution to the question of Western Sahara. In addition to discussion at Headquarters, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of OAU conferred on the question and on other African issues of common concern at the Ninth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989.

9. In April 1990, the Secretary-General of OAU visited United Nations Headquarters to participate at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 23 to 30 April 1990, devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries. While in New York, the Secretary-General of OAU discussed with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a number of African issues. They also reviewed the ongoing co-operation between the secretariats of the two organizations and discussed ways and means of strengthening such co-operation.

10. During the period under review, following preparatory and consultative meetings between representatives of the OAU and United Nations secretariats, headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship and the Assistant Secretary-General of OAU for Economic Development and Co-operation, respectively, a high-level meeting between the secretariats of the two organizations was held at Addis Ababa from 2 to 5 April 1990 (see A/44/364/Add.1). The meeting, which was held pursuant to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 44/17, discussed ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation between the two organizations in the social and economic sectors.

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

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

11. During 1989 and 1990, co-operation between the United Nations and OAU continued on matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

12. The Special Committee against Apartheid continued to pursue the strengthening of its co-operation and co-ordination on political matters concerning the issue of apartheid in South Africa, particularly its fruitful collaboration with the representatives of OAU during the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, held in December 1989.

B. United Nations Council for Namibia

13. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/26 C of 17 November 1988 and in fulfilment of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to maintain close co-operation with OAU and to participate in its meetings.

14. During the period under review, the Council was represented at the fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 23 July 1989; at the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989; and at the fifty-third ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Cairo from 12 to 14 February 1990. OAU representatives were also regularly invited to participate in Council meetings.

C. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

15. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to maintain a close working relationship with the secretariat of OAU and to co-ordinate information relating to developments in regard to Namibia and southern Africa in the discharge of its mandate.

16. During the period under review, the Special Committee was represented at the fifty-second ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 10 to 12 July 1989; at the fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU; and at the twenty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government. The Chairman sent a message on behalf of the Committee to the fifty-third ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. Copies of a statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee were circulated to the fifty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 24 February 1990.

17. Within the framework of the Special Committee's consideration of the items relating to southern Africa, representatives of OAU participated in the meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

D. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

18. Within its mandate - reas of competence, FAO continued to support the African national liberation movements and intensified its assistance to Namibia during that Territory's transition to independence.

E. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

19. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat) provided assistance to the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the South West Africa People's Organization, using its own resources and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds. Since these resources were extremely limited, however, UNCHS (Habitat) had been exploring other possibilities. OAU could assist in identifying projects and funds to implement mutually agreed projects not only for the liberation movements but also for newly independent countries such as Namibia.

F. World Health Organization

20. After 16 years of associate membership in the World Health Organization (WHO), Namibia acceded to full membership on 23 April 1990 by depositing with the Secretary-General of the United Nations an instrument of acceptance of the WHO Constitution in accordance with articles 4 and 79 of the Constitution.

21. In response to World Health Assembly resolution WHA42.18 adopted in May 1989, a programme of health assistance for Namibia was initiated, which emphasized mobilization of international support for the establishment of an appropriate health system in Namibia in co-operation with OAU, other bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

22. In addition to appointing a co-ordinator in the relief operations unit at WHO headquarters, a liaison office was established in June 1989 through the Regional Office for Africa. The WHO liaison officer works in close consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other concerned organizations. WHO also participated in the emergency planning mission to Namibia from 28 July to 23 August 1989 to determine rehabilitation measures for returnees during the transition period.

23. The strategy developed for the strengthening of health services in Namibia includes elements for the provision of essential education, the supply of drugs, support to an expanded programme on immunization, the development of human resources for health and collaboration with specialized health services, particularly in the northern region of the country where there was an estimated 6.6 per cent increase in population after refugees were repatriated. Special emphasis was given to early reintegration of returning Namibian health care professionals such as doctors and nurses.

24. WHO also signed a letter of agreement with the United Nations University on 14 March 1990 to provide 21 health-care specialists and general practitioners, most of whom are already in place, requested by the Namibian authorities. In response to a request from the Minister for Health of Namibia, WHO developed alternative health policy options on the basis of primary health care approaches, with an emphasis on equity and the needs of children. A mission was organized prior to independence to help Namibia strengthen health legislation. Three bills were subsequently drafted with the aim of removing discriminatory legislation from existing health laws, creating a national health council to co-ordinate health policies and establishing legislation for the registration of health workers.

25. WHO continues to collaborate closely with OAU in an effort to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by OAU and to the front-line States, as well as to Lesotho and Swaziland. In its resolution WHA42.17 the World Health Assembly requested the Director-General "to intensify humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements ... and to make use when necessary of funds from the Director-General's and the Regional Director's Development Programmes and to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to assist the countries concerned to overcome the problems arising both from the presence of the South African refugees and displaced persons and from destabilization activities, as well as for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures".

26. WHO has also responded to the appeal from the OAU Council of Ministers issued at its fifty-first ordinary session in February 1990, which called upon the international community to continue to increase its assistance in the struggle for peace and security in southern Africa, as well as the Council's request to the United Nations system to enhance the ability of African countries to combat disasters. The WHO response has been channelled through the Regional Office for Africa, its subregional health development teams and the country representatives in the front-line States.

27. Following the peace agreement on Namibia and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the southern region of Angola, there have been positive consequences for health. In Angola and all the other front-line States a special emphasis has been placed on training health professionals through awarding fellowships in a number of specialized fields. These include health statistics, laboratory technology, environmental sanitation, epidemiology and rural health, health planning and public health administration. WHO has recruited consultants for programmes against cancer and against malaria and other communicable diseases. It has procured vaccines, for example, for meningitis control, laboratory materials and equipment for research and development, as well as equipment maintenance. A number of projects of technical co-operation with national liberation movements are also being implemented by WHO in collaboration with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and with UNDP and other international partners.

G. International Labour Organisation

28. ILO assistance to national liberation movements in southern Africa also continued to expand in vocational training, labour administration, workers' education and co-operatives, including income-generating activities for women and refugees. In the case of refugees, following the conclusions of the Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, ILO financed a consultancy mission fielded jointly with OAU, which has recommended seven small-scale income-generating activities for Mozambican refugees in Malawi, especially the vulnerable categories of women and young persons.

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

A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat

29. Under the auspices of the World LINK Project (an econometric model of the world economy), the Department maintains econometric models of different member States of OAU to analyse the economic outlook of those countries and the evolution of their economic policies. These assessments were included in the report on the Overall Socio-economic Perspective of the World Economy to the Year 2000. These capabilities can be further used to broaden the economic horizons of the research conducted by those countries, by giving more explicit treatment to specific socio-economic development issues. Linking various individual country planning models into a comprehensive framework for a regional model could provide an excellent basis for studying prospective trends and conditions in the region.

30. The Department recently published an econometric research study entitled African Development Prospects: A Policy Modeling Approach, which gives an in-depth analysis of the economies of several African countries and provides comprehensive perspectives of African development prospects. This publication also examines the effect of alternative development policies that could realistically be adopted by African countries in order to achieve rapid and sustained economic growth. It suggests a methodology for understanding and resolving the crisis in Africa and for laying the groundwork for resumption of long-term economic development. A recurrent theme of the study is that, if developed on a realistic basis and on careful study of socio-economic realities, the results of econometric analysis can contribute significantly to development strategies intended to overcome the crisis prevailing in Africa.

31. The Department also provides information on world trade matrices, which now cover a 22-year period from 1965 to 1986 for four commodity groupings and comprise 80 countries/regions and Eastern European countries. In its analysis of global trade patterns, the Department treats 11 member States of the OAU individually and others as members of subregional groups. The Department prepares comprehensive sets of internationally standardized data measuring economic activity and social conditions in most countries of the world.

32. The Statistical Office of the Department continues with the activities outlined in the previous report (see A/44/425, paras. 38-39). Regarding future proposed activities in the area of statistics, the Department will continue to respond to requests from OAU for substantive technical support and will stand ready to assist the OAU secretariat and its intergovernmental machinery in revising and updating its scale of assessing contributions levied on States members of the organization. It will also make available to OAU statistics of individual member States and regional groupings of member States in various areas, including, inter alia, external trade, industry, national accounts and population. This information could prove very useful to the OAU secretariat in analysing the performance of certain sectors of the economy of regional grouping such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as required by its Council of Ministers. The Department will continue to assist OAU member States by providing a range of methodological and statistical outputs.

33. During 1990 and 1991, special attention will be given to improving national accounting methodology, including environmental accounting, international trade statistics, statistics and data bases needed to monitor social goals in the 1990s. In addition, technical backstopping support will continue to be provided to technical co-operation projects in OAU member States in the field of statistics and statistical data processing through the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

34. The Population Division of the Department for International, Economic and Social Affairs provides basic information essential to social and economic planning in Africa in the form of estimates and population projections for every country. The projections are updated every two years and provide detailed information on population size by age and sex, measures of fertility and mortality, urban and rural populations and rates of growth. Given that the rates of population growth and of urbanization in Africa are now the highest in the world, the estimates and population projections for the continent are of particular importance. The Department also continuously monitors population policies which are reported biennially for all countries. This provides an efficient means by which countries can exchange experience in this area of policy formulation. It is particularly relevant for Africa because it has been observed that national population policies have been evolving more rapidly in Africa during recent decades than in any other region in the world.

35. In connection with its ongoing research and analysis of global development issues, the Department makes available its results through, inter alia, the World Economic Survey and the Report on the World Social Situation, which provide analyses of regional developments, particularly in Africa. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the problems of external debt and resource transfers to African countries. The 1990 World Economic Survey will contain a segment devoted to drought and desertification, an area that should be accorded priority at the national level for Africa, according to the Programme of Action.

36. Regarding its activities on energy, the Department has analysed energy trends and prospects in developing countries, including African developing countries. The most recent report that the Department issued on Energy in the Least Developed Countries focused on Africa.

B. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat

37. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development participated in the Joint Review Meeting between the secretariats of OAU and the United Nations, held at Addis Ababa from 2 to 5 April 1990. In preparation for the meeting, the Department submitted a comprehensive paper giving information on ways in which it might co-operate with OAU through technical co-operation activities falling under the Department's mandate in the areas of priority designated by OAU as suitable for co-operation between OAU and the United Nations. The expertise of the Department is relevant in particular to the proposed establishment of an African economic community, to human resources development and to enhancing the management and technical capacity of the OAU secretariat.

38. The Department implements a substantial level of technical co-operation projects in African countries. During 1989, these projects accounted for expenditures totalling over \$65 million, and spanned the full range of substantive fields.

C. Economic Commission for Africa

39. During 1989, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as a member of the Joint Secretariat, participated in the seventeenth and eighteenth meetings of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee. The meetings dealt with actions and studies to be undertaken until the signing of the treaty of the proposed African economic community and the drafting and consideration of articles of the treaty, as well as various arrangements for the creation of the economic community.

40. ECA and OAU co-operated in 1989 in the preparation of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa as follows:

(a) OAU participated in the three inter-agency co-ordinating committee meetings on the Second Decade (March, June and November 1989) and in the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers for Transport, Communications and Planning at Tangiers (November 1989), during which the OAU delegation took a very active part by, *inter alia*, presenting progress reports on the Regional African Satellite Communications System and on matters arising from the meeting on issues relating to liner conferences;

(b) OAU and ECA are among the members of the Resource Mobilization Committee of the Second Decade and, in this regard, contributed ideas and proposals during the meetings of the Committee;

(c) In the area of telecommunications, ECA and OAU have pursued their efforts to promote the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) and the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) projects by actively participating in IACC (RASCOM) and other *ad hoc* meetings.

41. Concerning the maritime transport subsector, ECA collaborated with the OAU secretariat in the organization of two meetings aimed at better preparing African countries for the forthcoming resumed session of the review conference of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. These meetings were the OAU first special meeting of African Ministers in charge of Maritime Transport, held at Addis Ababa in July 1989, and the first meeting of the African Intergovernmental Working Group on Maritime Transport, held at Abuja, Nigeria from 4 to 8 December 1989.

42. In the field of industry, ECA continued to intensify its co-operation with OAU through the implementation of a number of activities and through continued collaboration and consultation within the established institutional channels, particularly with the joint committee of the secretariats of ECA, OAU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

43. The tenth meeting of the joint committee met during March 1990 at Addis Ababa to review and decide, inter alia, on further measures to be undertaken with regard to the implementation of the activities of the preparatory phase of the Decade as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989. The meeting agreed on the following texts:

(a) A framework for the preparation of country and subregional programmes for the Decade;

(b) The terms of reference for the national consultants on the preparation of country programmes for the Decade;

(c) The terms of reference for international consultants to assist subregional organizations in the integration of country programmes in subregional programmes of the Decade.

44. The Pan African Documentation and Information Service (PADIS) of ECA has provided a dedicated telecommunications line to OAU in order for the organization to have access to all of ECA, and thereby, United Nations data bases. This is in line with General Assembly resolution 44/17, in which the Assembly called for OAU to be informed of the response of the international community to special programmes of economic assistance and on making adequate facilities available to encourage continued liaison and consultation on matters of common interest as well as on technical assistance.

45. ECA collaborated with the OAU in organizing and servicing the Fifth Conference of the African Ministers for Social Affairs, as well as the International Experts Group Meeting. The two meetings were held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, at the invitation of the Government in October 1989. The Ministers reviewed the background papers that were prepared by both ECA and OAU. Among these were reports on the African social situation and its implications for socio-economic development, the draft African charter for social action, and reports on institutions established by the Conference, namely, the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) and the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD).

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

46. In 1989, the Centre for Human Rights continued and strengthened its co-operation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of OAU.

47. In collaboration with the Government of the Gambia, the Centre organized a training course at Banjul on the topic "Developing national strategies and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa", which was held from 24 April to 2 May 1989. The purpose of the training course was to familiarize members of the African Commission and senior government officials, who have direct involvement in the promotion and protection of human rights, with the relevant knowledge and information about human rights. In particular, the training course focused upon international human rights instruments, international human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, the experiences

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of the various countries of the region in the implementation of human rights, the role of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and the role of the African Commission and the scope and nature of the African Charter and examined those activities in a co-ordinated context as they related to the region of Africa.

48. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights attended the inauguration of the headquarters of the African Commission at Banjul and addressed a special session of the Commission. He held consultations with the Chairman and other members of the Commission and with the Secretary-General of OAU on future areas of co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the African Commission. Those consultations were pursued in March, April and June 1990 in visits to Geneva.

49. The Chairman of the African Commission took part in the regional workshop on human rights in Asia and the Pacific, organized by the Centre for Human Rights, which was held at Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990.

50. On 14 June 1990, the Centre organized a meeting of agencies, regional, intergovernmental organizations and other interested organizations to co-ordinate all forms of assistance to the African Commission.

51. In addition, the Centre continued providing technical assistance in the field of human rights to Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, the Gambia and Uganda, as well as to the Arab Institute of Human Rights of Tunis (Tunisia).

E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

52. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continues to provide full support to the United Nations Programme of Action and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (see A/40/666, annex I), which was initiated by OAU. The organization participates in all the work of both the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force and the Steering Committee on the Programme of Action, and, in particular, plays a major role in the preparation of monitoring and assessment reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

53. Close co-operation between FAO and the OAU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) continues with regard to the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign. Three OAU-sponsored projects under the Campaign were under execution by FAO during the period under review. The Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Division of Nuclear and Biotechnology Applications in Food and Agriculture has set up a network of 22 institutes in 19 African countries carrying out rinderpest sero-monitoring.

54. FAO is a member of the OAU/IBAR-sponsored International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control and continued to collaborate with OAU, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Tropical Disease Research Institute in the publication of the Information Quarterly on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis. At OAU/IBAR's request, FAO has assisted in the identification of a subregional co-ordinating unit for tsetse control activities in eight African countries.

55. FAO collaboration with OAU and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture continued in the area of biological control of cassava mealybug and green spider mites, mango mealybug and other food crop pests. FAO also collaborates with the OAU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council in various programmes such as the development of a plant quarantine action plan for Africa. Close liaison is maintained with OAU on matters relating to the safe use of pesticides in line with the provisions of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticides.

56. With UNDP funding, FAO is preparing the second phase of the OAU-sponsored project for the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon Mountains.

57. Co-operation continued with the OAU Regional Remote Sensing Centre at Nairobi in monitoring precipitation and vegetation by environmental satellites and incorporating the data into early warning systems for food security in the country members of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). In 1989, FAO participated in a meeting organized by the OAU on the topic "Disaster preparedness in Africa".

58. As a member of the Africa Regional Technical Group on Nutrition, FAO participated in the second meeting of the Africa Region Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development, which was hosted and chaired by WHO in October 1989, with OAU as one of the core members.

59. Since October 1989, FAO has been assisting the OAU Scientific, Technical and Research Commission in the preparation of technical documents for a meeting of the OAU Committee on Oceanography and Fisheries (June 1990).

60. FAO has followed closely the preparation by OAU of the draft treaty establishing the African economic community, as a first step in the mobilization of substantive inputs by the organization in the drafting of Protocols on subjects relating to food and agriculture.

61. During a visit by the FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa to OAU headquarters in January 1990, a number of ideas for strengthening liaison, joint programming and other co-operative endeavours between the two organizations were put forward for further consideration at the appropriate policy and legislative levels.

F. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

62. During 1989, the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) continued to provide technical assistance to member States of the OAU. Thirty-one officials from these States participated in commercial policy courses organized and held at Geneva by the GATT secretariat. In addition, the secretariat organized five trade policy seminars on GATT and the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden and Tunisia. The secretariat also made available the services of its officials for participation in regional seminars on the Uruguay Round held at Lusaka and Lomé.

G. International Civil Aviation Organization

63. OAU was invited to meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), within its sphere of interest, including the extraordinary session of the ICAO Assembly, to be convened in October 1990, which will consider the important topic of possible noise restrictions on subsonic jet aircraft that do not meet noise certification requirements.

64. ICAO in turn was represented at the high-level meeting between OAU and organizations of the United Nations system, held at Addis Ababa from 2 to 5 April 1990, and submitted a paper on the co-operative activities of ICAO, with particular reference to human resources and development.

65. ICAO continues to support the United Nations Programme of Action and to participate actively in inter-agency preparations for the Second Transport and Communications Decade for Africa.

66. ICAO also continues to maintain a close and continuous working relationship with the African Civil Aviation Commission, providing expert and secretariat assistance in response to the Commission's request.

H. International Labour Organisation

67. During the period under review, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) participated in a wide range of meetings organized by OAU both of a political and technical nature, such as the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, meetings of the Council of Ministers, the OAU Labour Commission, the African Ministers for Social Affairs conference and technical advisory meetings, as well as regional conferences and meetings concerning assistance to refugees, returnees, displaced persons, migrant workers and disabled persons. In addition, ILO actively participated in the consultative meeting between the secretariats of OAU and the United Nations system at Addis Ababa in April aimed at exploring ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation in the social and economic sectors, including support to OAU in its efforts to establish an African economic community.

68. Within the specific context of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action, ILC assistance continued to concentrate, within the framework of its Programme of Action for Africa adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1985, on employment-oriented training, the development and maintenance of rural and urban infrastructure through labour-intensive programmes and the alleviation of hardships arising out of measures taken by member States to implement structural adjustment programmes.

69. Joint technical co-operation activities maintained the momentum already generated in such fields as assistance to the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) and the establishment of regional branches to service north, west and east Africa at Cairo, Dakar and Kampala, respectively, and strengthening the operational centres at Harare and Brazzaville, which service southern Africa in addition to

headquarters role and central Africa, respectively. The research and training activities of this institute expanded to include co-ordination with national institutes in this field of assistance to well over 50 million disabled persons in Africa.

70. With regard to strengthening the institutional capacity of the OAU secretariat itself and its regional and subregional offices, ILO provided a specialist on job classification to study and evaluate existing salary scales, career development and the promotion system, as well as performance appraisal, and to make suitable recommendations. The report is under study for implementation. As concerns consultations, OAU and ILO have now established a Joint Consultative Committee to meet regularly to strengthen mutual co-operation.

71. Other activities of interest to OAU included the development of strategies for employment promotion and human resources utilization in sub-Saharan Africa. A report prepared by the ILO Employment Team was discussed by the thirteenth ordinary session of the OAU Labour Commission, after which the recommendations were submitted for consideration by the ECA Conference of Ministers for Economic Development and Planning held at Tripoli in May 1990.

72. ILO continued to maintain close collaboration with OAU-affiliated organizations, including the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), the Pan-African Employers' Confederation (PAEC) and other subregional economic groupings in which national employers' and workers' organizations participate.

I. International Maritime Organization

73. With regard to the implementation of the transport component of the Lagos Plan of Action (see A/S-11/14, annex I), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) participates, in co-operation with ECA and OAU, in projects and activities within the framework of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

74. In particular, IMO has undertaken the following activities:

(a) Assistance to ECA, through the Inter-Agency Committee, in the formulation of a draft programme for the Decade, which was submitted to the various meetings of experts and ministers;

(b) Identification, elaboration and evaluation of maritime projects;

(c) Assistance to the countries or interregional organizations for the formulation of draft documents for these projects;

(d) Follow-up of the decade programme and, in particular, co-ordination with ECA on action taken for the implementation of the projects;

(e) Assistance in the presentation of the projects to the consultative and technical meetings with donors on maritime projects;

(f) Follow-up and updating of the projects;

(g) Participation in the work of the inter-agencies, expert and ministerial committees in the evaluation of the different phases of the Decade.

75. At the national level, the IMO technical co-operation programme has promoted and assisted in the establishment or improvement of nautical schools and marine academies. Examples of the African institutions assisted or scheduled for assistance are the Nigerian Nautical College, the Maritime Training Institute in Lobito, Angola, and the Higher Institute for Maritime Studies in Morocco.

76. At the regional level, IMO has continued its support to the Academy of Sciences and Techniques of the Sea at Abidjan, for French-speaking African countries, and the Regional Maritime Academy at Accra, for English-speaking African countries.

77. IMO has acted as the executing agency for numerous national projects dealing with maritime safety, maritime administration, maritime legislation and technical port operations. These contribute to the development of human resources by training individual experts on the specific disciplines and by providing advice on the planning of the necessary cadres to manage or administer essential shipping and maritime services in the countries concerned. IMO is at present implementing or providing assistance to projects in over 15 countries in Africa.

78. Continuous advice and support for maritime transport development in Africa are available through IMO regional maritime advisers who are stationed in Lagos and, until recently, in Abidjan. An adviser on maritime legislation for French-speaking countries in Africa has also done very useful work. In addition, the inter-regional maritime advisers and consultants based at IMO headquarters in London are available on request to advise the African countries on maritime questions.

J. International Monetary Fund

79. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has co-operated with OAU during 1989 through OAU member States that are also Fund members and, at the United Nations, through contacts between the Director of the IMF office of the United Nations, who is also the Special Representative of IMF to the United Nations, and the OAU Steering Committee in relation to Africa's Priority Programme.

80. In accordance with its role, the Fund carries out its regular consultations with the authorities of member States regarding their economic and financial situations and provides financial and technical assistance in support of adjustment programmes in African countries. The Managing Director visits a number of African countries during the year. The Fund also plays an active role in helping African countries mobilize additional external resources to finance their adjustment programmes.

81. In 1989, the Fund continued to provide balance-of-payments support to a large number of African countries that have adopted adjustment programmes. At the end of 1989, the Fund gave financial assistance to 30 African countries, with the total amount committed under all its facilities reaching SDR 3.0 billion. As at that date, 7 countries had Stand-By Arrangements (SBA); 13 countries had arrangements under the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF), including 1 country with an arrangement under both SAF and SBA; 1 country had an Extended Fund Facility; while 10 countries had arrangements under the newly created Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility.

K. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

82. The memorandum of understanding signed between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat) and OAU in 1986 contains three main areas of co-operation, that is, reciprocal representation, exchange of information and co-operation in joint missions and other activities:

(a) Reciprocal representation: UNCHS (Habitat) regularly participates in the relevant meetings of OAU, and OAU participates in the sessions of the Commission on Human Settlements. This practice has been extremely useful, especially with reference to the formulation of resolutions and recommendations for further action;

(b) Exchange of information: Documents and publications of common interest, including pertinent decisions and resolutions of governing bodies of the two organizations, are regularly exchanged. Decisions of OAU with respect to the Lagos Plan of Action, the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa (see A/34/552, annex I) and the United Nations Programme of Action have been particularly helpful in reorientation of UNCHS assistance to African countries;

(c) Joint missions and other activities: In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, the following four areas have been presented to OAU as being especially suitable for future co-operation between UNCHS and OAU:

- (i) Technical co-operation among developing countries: a number of African countries have carried out innovative research in the development of building materials and technologies which could be useful to many other African countries. Arrangements could be made under the mechanism for technical co-operation in developing countries to diffuse these construction technologies among African countries;
- (ii) Implementation of national shelter strategies to the year 2000 in African countries: several African countries are currently engaged in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies to the year 2000. UNCHS (Habitat), in co-operation with the Government of Finland, supports these efforts as part of a global programme and is assisting the Governments of Uganda and Zimbabwe in this activity. OAU could be helpful in mobilizing additional resources so as to disseminate the results of this experience throughout Africa and to provide technical assistance to African countries upon request to enable them to formulate

and implement national shelter strategies to the year 2000. The Centre organized a meeting on the subregional Global Shelter Strategy for East African countries at Nairobi from 29 January to 2 February 1990. Further subregional seminars are planned for francophone countries and for the southern African and anglophone West African subregion;

- (iii) Refugee settlements: UNCHS (Habitat) and OAU could jointly convene a training workshop on planning and management of refugee settlements in Africa, making use of the substantial experience of UNCHS (Habitat) with problems related to refugee settlements. The workshop could review the actual experience in various African countries and formulate guidelines and recommendations for future action;
- (iv) Establishment of technical networks to promote manpower capacity building: while there are several African countries that lack proper training institutions in the field of human settlements, there are also a large number of institutions that are strong on a specific field of human settlements training. OAU, in collaboration with UNCHS, could identify the institutions that need strengthening, as well as the stronger institutions which, with external support, could be further strengthened so that they could serve as regional centres in their specific fields of training.

83. Within the framework of the 1990-1991 work programme, UNCHS (Habitat) is currently implementing over 70 projects in 33 African countries.

L. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Activities pertaining to priorities on the agenda submitted by the OAU secretariat on ways and means of concretizing regional and multilateral programmes/projects in co-operation with OAU

84. Transnational corporations are involved in one way or another in those sectoral areas which OAU identified as priority areas that should be considered as a matter of priority co-operation with the United Nations and its agencies. As a United Nations agency, with the mandate on the issues involving dealings with transnational corporations, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations would wish to highlight several areas for co-operation with the OAU secretariat.

Economic co-operation and integration with special focus on the African economic community

85. At the subregional level, major activities, some of which are already ongoing, will include the following:

- (a) Establishment of multinational joint ventures among African countries;
- (b) Enhancement of the capabilities of indigenous business enterprises for joint ventures with transnational corporations;

(c) Policy harmonization measures in investment arrangements;

(d) Activities to facilitate co-operation in the exploration and development of hydrocarbons;

(e) Institutional facility and development, including computer hardware and software, for collection and analysis of agreements with transnational corporations, particularly in the natural resource sectors with a view to determining the areas and scope for improvement;

(f) Studies on the effect economic integration is having in terms of encouraging direct foreign investment in the relevant subregions in Africa.

86. At the continental level, major activities in the context of the OAU agenda include the following:

(a) Studies on strategies to encourage increased and mutually beneficial direct foreign investment by transnational corporations in Africa;

(b) Measures to improve contractual arrangements in the tourist sector between African countries and transnational hotel chains;

(c) Entrepreneurial development programmes to create small- and medium-sized enterprises through the combined input of Governments, commercial banks, domestic corporations and transnational corporations;

(d) Short-term, high-level training workshops on negotiations with transnational corporations covering a whole range of issues, such as policy formulation and implementation of foreign investment arrangements, structuring of joint ventures, acquisition of technology, management contracts and natural resource-based contracts (in petroleum, mining, fisheries, forestry etc.).

Environment and development in Africa

87. The major activities the Centre has been contemplating in this area, which has now been listed by OAU as a top priority, include the following:

(a) The establishment of environmental standards, including environmental protection laws and regulations pertaining to investment by transnational corporations in Africa;

(b) Development of an institutional mechanism for environmental data collection and for monitoring and enforcement of environmental standards, including the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes or other forms of wastes likely to endanger the environment;

(c) Structuring of contractual arrangements with transnational corporations in the mining, energy and other natural resources sectors, such as forestry and fisheries, to ensure elaborate and effective environmental safeguards.

Human resources and development

88. Major programme activities in this area, in which the OAU secretariat could co-operate in their expansion and implementation, include the following:

(a) Support to management and public administration institutions in carrying out regular training programmes for mid-level officials on foreign investment issues and policies involving participation by transnational corporations in joint ventures, management contracts, technology licensing, etc.;

(b) Support to institutions of higher learning in Africa, i.e. universities in the development and implementation of a curriculum for graduate studies on issues relating to transnational corporations covering law, economics and international business. Such studies would focus on contractual and financial issues involving the participation of transnational corporations in the economies of African countries.

89. Other activities by the Centre necessitating the co-operation of the OAU secretariat include the following:

(a) Research and studies on the socio-cultural and political impact of transnational corporations in Africa, and related problems of sovereignty;

(b) The code of conduct on transnational corporations, in particular the need for Africa effectively to participate in shaping the code that would ultimately emerge to ensure that it is favourable to the needs of Africa;

(c) Development of a legal and institutional framework for direct foreign investment in Africa and implementation of appropriate incentives and support for indigenous entrepreneurs.

M. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

90. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) contributed as an observer to the review of the draft treaty establishing the African economic community undertaken by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee at its eighteenth and nineteenth ordinary sessions.

91. In the area of commodities, the Group of Experts on African Commodities, which was established by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/12 of 25 October 1988, held four meetings in 1989. OAU participated fully in these meetings.

92. Consultations were held with OAU concerning two UNDP-financed projects on policies for improving the commercialization of commodities by developing countries and on a programme to promote commodity processing in those countries.

93. In the area of external debt, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD addressed the OAU international seminar held in Cairo in August 1989 on the common position by African States on Africa's external debt crisis. In addition, since the beginning

of the 1980s UNCTAD has been running a technical assistance programme on debt management associated largely with the installation of a computer-based management information system - the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System. Under this programme, UNCTAD has been co-operating with 13 African countries.

94. In the area of trade, the UNCTAD secretariat co-operates closely with the OAU secretariat in the execution of the African multilateral trade negotiations project (RAF/87/157) "Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to the external sector of African countries". The OAU Steering Committee and Council of Ministers were informed about African participation and the contribution of the project to activate the African Group, as well as its effort to establish a national negotiating infrastructure. The OAU Council of Ministers adopted a resolution calling upon African countries to take advantage of the technical assistance provided by the project. UNCTAD and UNDP are co-operating with OAU in order to improve the ability of African countries to negotiate effectively and to build national negotiating infrastructures. In addition, the project is aimed at strengthening of the service sector which would provide to African countries viable means of increasing their foreign exchange earnings or at least permit them to realize unexploited export potential.

95. UNCTAD has provided assistance in the area of maritime transport in a number of programmes and projects in the African region. Three major projects fully support the basic aims and objectives of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and are particularly designed to facilitate and reinforce managerial skills on the main transport routes of Africa. The UNCTAD secretariat has also developed a cargo tracking system which will be systematically implemented under these projects on all major transport routes.

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

96. During the period under review, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) continued its contacts with OAU with the view to enhancing their co-operation on matters related to disaster relief and disaster preparedness and prevention in Africa. In this regard, UNDRO participates in OAU annual meetings and in July 1989 it informed the OAU Steering Committee meeting that it would co-operate closely with OAU in its efforts to combat disasters in Africa.

97. In October 1989, UNDRO participated in an inter-agency meeting, called by OAU and held at Addis Ababa, to discuss and approve an OAU plan of action for disasters in Africa. The plan was adopted in February 1990 by the OAU Council of Ministers, together with a resolution on disasters.

98. UNDRO also attended an inter-agency meeting organized by OAU and held at Geneva in April 1990 to discuss the contribution of the United Nations system in the implementation of the OAU Council plan of action.

99. UNDRO continued to provide OAU with information on its activities in Africa, particularly with regard to relief assistance. During the period under review, the

Office was involved in relief operations and national and regional disaster preparedness and prevention projects implemented in or with the participation of the following OAU member States: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

100. Within the framework of UNDRO/OAU co-operation, UNDRO submitted five specific proposals in April 1990 for consideration by OAU. With regard to relief activities, two of the five proposals related to the facilitation of the transit of relief supplies between African States and to assistance to displaced persons in southern Africa. The other three proposals concerned disaster preparedness and prevention, including a proposal on the establishment of a "network" of subregional disaster management centres.

O. United Nations Development Programme

101. UNDP continued to provide consultancy services to OAU and its Permanent Steering Committee regarding the preparation of a treaty for an African economic community. The project document for the provision of further assistance by UNDP to OAU for the establishment of an African economic community will be finalized for approval in the near future. Furthermore, a project document is currently being reformulated through which UNDP would assist the OAU secretariat in the strengthening of its administrative, financial and management mechanisms in order to ensure an optimum utilization of the resources at its disposal.

102. Through the projects financed by the UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to Refugee-related Development Projects in Africa, pursuant to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, assistance was provided for development activities benefiting refugees and returnees, and missions were undertaken for an assessment of the needs of refugees and displaced people.

103. Under the special programme of assistance to national liberation movements, UNDP continued to extend to the movements recognized by OAU technical assistance for the promotion of professional expertise and human resources development in areas such as general education, administration and management of community services, vocational training, agriculture and food production.

104. UNDP also continued to provide full support for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action. UNDP participated in the meetings of the Steering Committee and the Inter-Agency Task Force, and provided financial resources for the functioning of the Steering Committee secretariat. Furthermore, UNDP financed a project for the establishment of a high-level group of experts, who are to undertake an in-depth assessment of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification. Other recently approved UNDP funded activities to support OAU include, biological control of food crops, pest control, veterinary vaccine production and quality control, and the implementation of Lagos Plan of Action in the area of science and technology. In collaboration with UNIFEM, UNDP is also in the process of approving a project to establish a women's unit in the OAU secretariat.

P. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

105. During the period under review, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued to strengthen its co-operation with OAU through the implementation of a number of activities. UNESCO attended the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as OAU ministerial meetings related to its fields of competence. These meetings enabled UNESCO to provide information on its major programmes such as the World Decade for Cultural Development, the International Literacy Year and the Special Programme of Assistance to Africa in the fields of scientific and technological research and of research and development.

106. Owing to the exceptional situation of the region, UNESCO has singled out Africa as a high priority area for assistance and has prepared a paper entitled "Priority Africa" describing its programme of action for the next five years. The addendum to the present report contains specific programmes and projects to be implemented in Africa during 1990 and 1991.

107. In addition, an intersectoral team visited Addis Ababa in January 1990 in order to discuss with the OAU secretariat and its specialized agencies. Together, they identified several areas for future co-operation, among which are the following:

(a) Organization of the sixth conference of ministers of education, to be held in 1991;

(b) Highlighting the importance of the International Literacy Year and stimulating literacy activities by means of a joint broadcast by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the OAU;

(c) Organization of the African scientific technological information network;

(d) Assessment of African institutions in science and technology;

(e) Organization of meetings, studies and surveys on the Intergovernmental Council for Communication in Africa;

(f) Establishment of the African cultural common market;

(g) Development of a regional network of cultural data banks.

Q. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

108. During the period under review, UNHCR maintained and intensified its traditional co-operation with OAU in various fields of humanitarian assistance for refugees and returnees in Africa. This relationship was governed by the terms of the UNHCR/OAU Agreement of Co-operation signed on 13 June 1969 and the various other initiatives within, *inter alia*, the General Assembly, the United Nations and OAU itself. The main areas of co-operation and collaboration between UNHCR and OAU during the period were as follows:

/...

(a) Follow-up on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa: UNHCR and OAU discussed various issues arising from this Conference. This subject featured prominently in all discussions concerning the relationship between the two organizations. In this connection, it was agreed that the OAU would establish necessary contacts with the governing councils of the development agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank, UNDP etc. with a view to their including the implementation of refugee assistance programmes in their regular activities. OAU would also lend support to the High Commissioner in his efforts to mobilize funds from both traditional and non-traditional donor countries for the activities of UNHCR. In addition, OAU would work at the appropriate levels to ensure that the development agencies adopt appropriate mechanisms with which to accommodate refugee assistance components in their general programmes.

(b) Participation in the work of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugee Matters and that of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa: UNHCR participated in the work of the above bodies of OAU in order to promote an environment with better legal protection for the refugees and returnees and displaced persons in Africa. As a result of continued co-operation in this area, several African Governments ratified the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa, during the period under review.

(c) Representation of UNHCR in Addis Ababa: the UNHCR Liaison Office for Africa, located at Addis Ababa, participated as an observer in the activities and discussions of OAU concerning refugee issues and problems. Similarly, OAU continued to participate as an observer in the deliberations of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. UNHCR and the OAU secretariat worked together to ensure that the Africa Refugee Day was properly celebrated on 20 June 1989, as has been the practice for some time now.

(d) Evacuation and resettlement of South African refugees: during the period under review, the policy sponsored jointly by OAU and UNHCR continued to operate. Through that policy, resettlement places for South African refugees were obtained in other African countries apart from those of first asylum (normally the front-line States). That policy thereby continued to assure safe asylum to several refugees whose lives would otherwise have been threatened.

(e) Repatriation of Namibian refugees: the highlight of UNHCR/OAU co-operation during 1989 consisted of the preparations for and organization, of the repatriation of Namibian refugees as part of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. Joint consultations and discussions greatly assisted in facilitating the political impetus which eventually resulted in the voluntary repatriation of 43,000 Namibian refugees during this period.

(f) Review of OAU/UNHCR co-operation agreement: during 1989, UNHCR and OAU agreed to review at a later date the 1969 co-operation agreement which has so far governed the relationship between the two bodies. The aim of this exercise is to further intensify the areas of co-operation between the two organizations.

R. Universal Postal Union

109. Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and OAU takes place within the context of the activities conducted by UPU and the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), primarily in the area of technical assistance to African countries.

110. An agreement on co-operation between UPU and PAPU, a specialized agency of OAU, was concluded, inter alia, for purposes of programme co-ordination and joint implementation of technical assistance activities, taking into consideration the resources provided by each of the two parties.

111. UPU and PAPU did not carry out any joint activity during the period from May to December 1989.

112. UPU, however, provided substantial technical assistance in the form of activities to member countries of PAPU in the following areas: (a) 11 months of consultant missions for training and research for operational activities; and (b) 63 training fellowships for a variety of postal specializations.

113. In addition, UPU provided direct assistance to 29 postal administrations of member countries of PAPU in the form of either consultant missions or fellowships and/or equipment.

S. World Health Organization

114. The Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted the Declaration on Health as a Foundation for Development at their twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, from 27 to 29 July 1987 (A/42/699, annex I). The Declaration suggested, inter alia, that Governments define or redefine their politico-administrative policies in order to reinforce the managerial responsibilities of the local or district level for social and economic development, including health. That emphasis is in line with that of the Africa Health Development Scenario elaborated by the member States of the WHO African region and is also aligned with the newly emerging concept in WHO of intensified and integrated co-operation, on a country-by-country basis, aimed at overcoming the economic and managerial problems which are preventing the efficient and rapid implementation of primary health care and thus the achievement of health for all the African peoples. WHO and OAU member States co-operate in the implementation of broad objectives of the health programme in Africa through the mechanism of the OAU Conference of Ministers of Health. WHO assists the OAU secretariat and its Health Bureau to organize these conferences.

115. WHO participated actively in the joint meetings of OAU and the organizations and organs of the United Nations system at which areas for mutual co-operation and collaboration were discussed. The Deputy Director-General of WHO led the delegation to the high-level meeting held at Addis Ababa, from 2 to 4 April 1990, which focused on six priority areas: establishment of the African economic community; agriculture, food and nutrition; refugees and emergency relief; environment and development; development of human resources; and science and technology. Since health is intimately bound to all of these development issues,

WHO offered specific support to the six priority areas through (a) strengthening analytical and management capacities at the country level and through supporting OAU policy-making in respect to international measures required in relation to the political and social problems arising from the fight against acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS); (b) ensuring an effective contribution from the African region to the WHO/FAO International Conference on Nutrition to be held in December 1992; (c) making available the services of the Pan-African Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response to all countries in need, and implementing joint activities within the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; (d) putting a major emphasis on environmental health programmes in collaboration with OAU and other United Nations agencies, as well as on the control of emerging environmental hazards; (e) strengthening human resource development, particularly at the local or district level; and (f) promoting the development and use of technology that is appropriate, affordable and acceptable to local communities, as well as by strengthening the capacity in Africa to manufacture essential drugs, vaccines and biological products, all of which are vital to the health programme in Africa.

T. World Intellectual Property Organization

116. During the period under review, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continued to intensify its co-operation with OAU.

117. In December 1989, WIPO and OAU jointly organized a regional seminar on industrial property, which was the first such seminar to be held in Mauritius. WIPO was represented by a Deputy Director-General and two officials, while OAU was represented by an Assistant Secretary-General and one official. There were 33 participants from 22 African countries, in addition to 23 Mauritian participants. There were eight invited guest speakers from Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Mauritius, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania, in addition to a speaker from WIPO. The purpose of the seminar was to provide policy makers in research and development institutions with an opportunity to focus attention on and discuss the importance of industrial property in the technological and economic development of African countries.

118. In April 1990, WIPO participated in a high-level meeting between the secretariats of OAU and of the United Nations system, which was held at Addis Ababa.

119. In preparation for the meeting WIPO forwarded information documents explaining activities of co-operation with OAU and provided a document containing information explaining the activities of the co-operation with OAU. Additionally, during the meeting, WIPO made a statement highlighting technical assistance activities with the member States of OAU that are members of WIPO, a summary of which was provided for incorporation into the final report of the meeting.

120. In April 1990, WIPO and OAU also held a bilateral intersecretariat meeting at Addis Ababa and, together, identified the following areas for immediate and future co-operation:

(a) Training by WIPO of two OAU officials in the fields of industrial property and copyright during 1990;

(b) Holding of a joint WIPO/OAU medal-award ceremony for an outstanding African inventor and a young inventor in June 1991, during the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

(c) Organizing of a joint WIPO/OAU seminar in the copyright field to be held in an African country in 1991.

121. In addition to direct co-operation with the OAU secretariat, WIPO continued to co-operate with OAU member States within the framework of the two regional industrial property organizations, namely the African Regional Industrial Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization, and also with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT). The co-operation involved the organization of joint training courses, the granting of WIPO training fellowships, the awarding of a WIPO medal during the tenth anniversary celebrations of ARCT at Dakar in November 1989, and assistance in the drafting of new industrial property legislation and with the computerization of the industrial property offices of some of the member States.

V. CO-OPERATION IN OTHER AREAS

A. Office for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services

122. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People continued to invite OAU to be represented at the African regional seminars and regional non-governmental organizations symposia organized under its auspices. The Chairman of the Committee attended the fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

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

123. The Outer Space Affairs Division co-operated with OAU through regional and international meetings, training courses and workshops organized under the auspices of the United Nations Space Applications Programme.

124. During the period covered by the present report, OAU member States participated in the joint United Nations/UNDP/ECA meeting on remote sensing and satellite meteorology applications to marine resources and coastal management in the Atlantic coast of the African region, held in May 1989. They also attended the United Nations/Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation Council (IOMAC) workshop on oceanographic/marine space information systems, held in July 1989.

125. The member States of OAU will also benefit from the first United Nations course on remote sensing education for educators, being conducted in co-operation with the Government of Sweden from 14 May to 15 June 1990.

126. On an ongoing basis, candidates from OAU member States are the beneficiaries of annual long-range fellowships offered by States Members of the United Nations and international organizations within the framework of the space applications programme. Member States of OAU will nominate candidates for participation in United Nations international training courses and meetings of experts.

C. Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat

127. During the reporting period, the Department for Disarmament Affairs continued to co-operate with the OAU and with individual OAU member States, both in the specific framework of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in the overall context of the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and related security matters.

128. The Chief of the Defence and Security Section of the OAU secretariat participated in a workshop for senior experts, held at the Regional Centre at Lomé in August 1989, to elaborate an agenda on priority areas for research on peace and progress in Africa and in a follow-up meeting on the subject, held in New York in October 1989.

129. Senior military and civilian officials from 29 OAU member States, drawn largely from areas of conflict in the region, were invited to participate in a high-level workshop on conflict resolution, crisis prevention and management and confidence-building among African States, which was organized by the Department, in co-operation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and its Centre for Foreign Relations, and was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 5 to 16 March 1990. Senior United Nations and OAU officials, as well as experts from several countries and organizations in Africa, Europe and the United States of America, also participated in the workshop as guest speakers. The OAU Secretary-General delivered the keynote statement and a representative of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the current OAU Chairman, also addressed the workshop.

130. The Department is co-operating with Member States, including OAU member States and the OAU secretariat, in connection with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/113 B of 15 December 1989, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to investigate recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile.

131. Nine OAU member States received fellowships under the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme during 1989.
