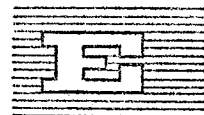


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FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE
PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION:
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE
ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Report prepared by the Secretary-General
pursuant to Economic and Social Council
resolution 1979/36, paragraph 8

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INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 33/54, paragraph 1, of 14 December 1978, the General Assembly requested
"the Commission on Human Rights, in the context of the over-all analysis it has undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 32/130 and in accordance with Commission resolution 26 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978, to consult with specialized agencies and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system which are, according to their mandates, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, as appropriate, with other regional intergovernmental bodies related to the United Nations system particularly concerned with human rights, on the various human rights activities and programmes and the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication among them"
2. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the General Assembly inter alia further requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a study of the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the field of human rights within the United Nations system.
3. With a view to enabling the Commission on Human Rights to carry out the study asked for in General Assembly resolution 33/54 of 14 December 1978, the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1979/36 of 10 May 1979, requested those specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system which are, according to their explicit mandates, concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to provide the Secretary-General with a short survey of their human rights activities and programmes.
4. In paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council further requested the Secretary-General to compile for the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session an analytical presentation of the material submitted pursuant to paragraph 7.
5. In paragraph 9 of that resolution the Council noted that the Commission, at its thirty-seventh session, may wish to set up a sessional working group to study the material compiled and to make proposals if it deems it appropriate for the co-ordination of specific human rights activities and programmes within the United Nations system.
6. The Secretary-General drew the attention of 22 specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system which are, according to their explicit mandates, concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms to the text of paragraph 7 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/36.
7. The following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional organizations have sent substantive replies: United Nations Children's Fund; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; and Council of Europe.
8. The present report contains information received from the above-mentioned organizations by 30 November 1980. In accordance with Economic and Social Council

resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979 entitled "Control and limitation of documentation" the contents of the replies received are not reproduced in extenso. The full texts of these are on file in the Secretariat and are available to any member of the Commission who may wish to consult them.

9. Any information received after 30 November 1980 will form the subject of addenda to the present document.

10. Chapter I of this report, subdivided by organizations, describes their main activities and programmes in the field of human rights. In accordance with the request in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/54, information relating to measures of co-operation and co-ordination has been presented under a separate heading for each organization. In chapter II, an attempt has been made to draw up, in an illustrative manner, the typology of the methods used by specialized agencies and other organs and bodies within and related to the United Nations system in the field of human rights.

I. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANS AND BODIES
WITHIN AND RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS
AND MEASURES OF CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

A. United Nations bodies

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Activities and programmes

11. At its fourteenth session in 1959 when the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (resolution 1386(XIV)) it also, in a separate resolution on UNICEF, stated its belief that the aid provided through UNICEF constituted "a practical way of international co-operation" to help developing countries to carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (resolution 1391(XIV)). The following year in reviewing the activities of UNICEF, the General Assembly welcomed the activities undertaken by the Fund, "within the framework of its responsibilities", in helping developing countries "give effect to the high principles" proclaimed in the Declaration (resolution 1507(XV)).

12. These activities of UNICEF, referred to by the General Assembly, have continued throughout the years in the fields of child health, nutrition, education, and social welfare. They have taken three main forms: help for the planning and design of policies and services benefiting children; the delivery of supplementary supplies, equipment and other aid for extending these services; and funds to strengthen training and orientation of national personnel. In addition UNICEF has provided emergency relief for children and mothers in disaster situations. In accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolution establishing UNICEF (57(I)) a basic principle of UNICEF aid is that it is used or distributed without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief.

13. In the preamble of the resolution proclaiming the International Year of the Child (IYC), the General Assembly noted that the year 1979 would be the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and "could serve as an occasion to further its implementation" (resolution 31/169). The relationship of IYC to the rights of children was further recognized by the General Assembly in a later resolution on IYC on December 1978 which in a preambular paragraph stated that the General Assembly was ... "Convinced that the International Year of the Child provides a unique opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and evaluation of their policies for children and to establish programmes of action to be undertaken, and for the world community to renew and reaffirm its determination to meet children's needs and to secure their fundamental rights" ... (resolution 33/83). The Rights of the Child has been a popular theme in the observance of IYC in all parts of the world and the Declaration has served to awaken and strengthen commitment to the wider and more effective implementation of children's rights in the years ahead.

14. There is a special aspect in relation to IYC which might be mentioned. Many groups and individuals have used the occasion of the Year to appeal to the United Nations to take action in instances where there are real or alleged violations of the rights of the child.

15. The long-range plans of developing countries for IYC follow-up are likely to give an important place to "survival" issues affecting large numbers of children, but aspects of such issues may also be present for some children in industrialized countries. In addition, IYC has provided opportunities for bringing to the attention of those at decision-making levels, long-existing concerns in connection with a number of other issues. Some of these concerns are more generally predominant in more advantaged countries, others more so in developing countries. An indication of a number of these issues and concerns is given below:

Rights of the child: legislation; social aspects; juvenile justice;
Health: preventable childhood diseases; water; sanitation; lack of health services; problems of accessibility and non-use of health services;
Food and nutrition: lack of food; bad nutritional habits, junk food;
Education: basic education; pre-school; preparation for life; education for parenting; development education;
Advancement of status of women and girls:
Child care: day care; foster care; adoption of abandoned children; street children; child beggars;
Children with special needs: children of refugees and migrant workers;
Abused and neglected children:
Mental health: social and emotional development of children;
Environmental: urban slums; clean air; water; sanitation;
Creativity: creative arts; gifted children; play and recreation;
Accidents in the home and on the street: a leading cause of child maiming and mortality;
Physically and mentally handicapped children: prevention and rehabilitation;
Exploitation of children: for labour; for pornography and prostitution;
Addictive drugs: the child as user and pusher;
Violence: the child as perpetrator and victim;
The impact of the media: good and bad effects and potentials.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

16. There is wide support for UNICEF continuing to be the lead agency of the United Nations system for issues affecting children. However, this should not lead to duplication of effort with other agencies in the United Nations system, nor involve UNICEF in "rights" issues which would clash with the "needs" mandate of UNICEF. UNICEF does not enter into the realm of making public statements on the rights of children which are judgemental in character, and which would be laden with legal and other complexities; UNICEF looks to the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat for the exercise of this responsibility.

17. UNICEF customarily refers to the Commission on Human Rights appeals to the United Nations to take action in instances where there are real or alleged violations of the rights of the child. Where appropriate it may also inform interested non-governmental organizations and/or the Government concerned.

B. Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

18. Human rights are not a distinct part of the activities of the International Labour Organisation, but lie at the very heart of the Organisation's mission. According to the definition of the ILO's objectives, contained in the Declaration of Philadelphia adopted in 1944 and subsequently incorporated in the ILO Constitution, all national and international policies and measures should be judged and accepted only in so far as they promote the attainment of conditions in which all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, are able to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity. The more detailed provisions of the Declaration of

Philadelphia, whether referring to such matters as freedom of expression and of association, promotion of full employment and the raising of living standards, wages and other conditions of work, social security measures or protection for the life and health of workers, all serve to direct the ILO's action towards the realization of human rights.

19. The specific forms which ILO action takes in pursuit of these objectives are summarized below.

Adoption of international labour conventions and recommendations.

20. To date, 153 conventions and 161 recommendations have been adopted. Most of these instruments are relevant to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and, in certain cases, of civil rights enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

21. Through the framing of ILO conventions and recommendations over a period of 60 years, a considerable body of international standards relevant to economic and social rights has been developed. They throw light on the various facets of the right to work and on the range of policies, programmes, legal standards and administrative arrangements which are involved in the realization of this right.

Arrangements for supervising the implementation of international labour conventions and recommendations

22. These arrangements include, particularly:

- regular supervision, on the basis of reports from governments, by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the (tripartite) Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations;
- provision for the examination of representations and complaints relating to the observance of ratified conventions in accordance with articles 24 to 34 of the ILO Constitution;
- the special procedure (available whether or not the State concerned has ratified the relevant conventions) for the examination of complaints alleging violation of trade union rights, by the Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association or the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association.

Technical co-operation

23. In the course of discussions in ILO deliberative organs, consistent emphasis has been placed upon the role of technical co-operation as one means of working towards the Organisation's constitutional objectives and upon the need to see such action within the framework of over-all ILO activity, in relation to research, information, standard-setting and other components of ILO programmes. In particular, the complementary nature of standard-setting and technical co-operation has frequently been pointed out, the former being designed to set goals for national policy and action, the latter to assist in the attainment of those goals.

24. Major areas of ILO technical co-operation relate to employment promotion, training, working conditions and environment, tripartism, industrial relations and participation, and social security, all of which have a direct bearing on the realization of economic and social rights.

25. While ILO technical co-operation reflects the Organisation's mandate and tripartite structure, it is conducted in the framework of the strategies, programmes, methods and procedures of the United Nations system as a whole. The ILO is participating in current United Nations policy discussions, such as those relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, including comprehensive policy review of operational activities, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/201, and those relating to the establishment of the new international economic order and the preparation of a new international development strategy. The same is true of measures for regional co-ordination and co-ordination of programming and execution of technical co-operation activities at country-level.

Studies and research

26. Reference has already been made to the complementary nature of the various forms of ILO action. Studies and research in the ILO are closely related to the development and implementation of international labour standards and assistance to member States through technical co-operation. Because member States look to the ILO for advice, guidance and assistance, the organisation also makes an important contribution by serving as a clearing house for research findings on social problems and developments.

27. The arrangements for supervising the implementation of ILO standards generate a variety of studies. Thus, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, in addition to examining individual compliance by States with their obligations under ILO conventions, every year makes a general survey of the position regarding implementation of standards in a particular field. In recent years, such surveys have dealt with subjects such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour, equal remuneration, the employment of women with family responsibilities, and termination of employment. In addition, the International Labour Office has prepared studies on questions arising out of or relating to human rights standards, for example, in the field of freedom of association and discrimination in employment. Reference should also be made to the series of reports and studies relating to discrimination in labour matters in South Africa and Namibia.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

28. It is appropriate, in the context of study of co-ordination of human rights activities, to recall that in a number of instances ILO standards have been adopted in response to discussions in and requests made by United Nations organs, particularly the Economic and Social Council. This was the case, for example, of instruments relating to freedom of association and the right to organize, discrimination in employment and occupation, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and the abolition of forced labour. In proceeding to the adoption of a new Convention and Recommendation relating to migrant workers in 1975, the ILO similarly took account of concern expressed in United Nations bodies about the need for international action to combat illicit trafficking in labour. Where the ILO has drawn up instruments on matters partly of concern also to other organizations of the United Nations system, it has sought their collaboration in the preparation of such instruments.

29. With an increasing volume of standard-setting at the international level, measures of co-operation and co-ordination have an important function to perform. In this connection, reference should be made to the principles concerning co-ordination of legislative work approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in 1974 and set out in the Committee's annual report for 1973-74 (E/5488). It will be recalled that the Committee considered (paragraph 204 of its report) that the fundamental concerns in this matter were the following:

(a) To prevent unnecessary duplication;

(b) To prevent conflict between the obligations undertaken by the States under different instruments, as well as in the interpretation and supervision of the implementation of instruments adopted by various organizations; and

(c) To ensure that statutory provisions on complex technical subjects are established and supervised by those most competent to do so.

30. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination considered in 1974 that, in view of the importance of achieving uniform interpretation of standards, analysis of compliance with standards should as far as possible be carried out by those with the greatest competence in the field and that, where more than one organization has a concern in an instrument, it would be desirable for provision for co-operation to be made in the terms of the instrument itself and for such co-operation to bear both on mutual representation and on full exchange of information and observations as appropriate.

31. As already noted, a number of ILO conventions deal with matters which are not of exclusive concern to the ILO but also in part fall within the sphere of activities of other organizations of the United Nations system. In addition to seeking the collaboration of the organizations concerned at the stage of preparation of such standards, the ILO has made arrangements for contribution by them to supervising the application of the standards by means of exchange of information and representation at the meetings of ILO supervisory bodies. Such arrangements have operated for a number of years as regards the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107) and the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117). The ILO has recently requested that they be applied also to several recent instruments relating to the prevention of accidents to seafarers, rural workers' organizations, vocational guidance and vocational training, migrant workers and nursing personnel. The organizations involved in such collaboration are the United Nations, UNESCO, FAO, WHO and IMCO.

32. Arrangements have been made for inter-agency collaboration in regard to the implementation of conventions in the field of discrimination: the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1965, the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960, and the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). This collaboration also takes the form of exchange of documents and representation at meetings of supervisory bodies.

33. The ILO is associated in the arrangements relating to the implementation of a number of other instruments adopted under the auspices of other organizations. These include, more particularly, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Reference is made to articles 16 to 24 of the Covenant, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX), the decisions of the ILO Governing Body of November 1976 accepting the Council's request for the ILO to report in accordance with article 18 of the Covenant, and the reports submitted to the Council by the ILO in 1978 and 1979.

34. The Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has indicated that it would welcome the attendance of representatives of specialized agencies, including the ILO, at its public meetings and, at its eighth session in October 1979, agreed that information from specialized agencies on their practice with regard to the interpretation and application of international instruments within their competence similar to provisions of the Covenant might be made available to members of the Committee, and that information might be requested by members of the Committee from representatives of specialized agencies during the Committee's meetings.

35. In the case of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers adopted by a special intergovernmental conference in 1966, a Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts has been established to examine reports on the application of the Recommendation.

36. On the regional level, the ILO is associated in the supervisory procedures in respect of the European Social Charter and the European Code of Social Security and its Protocol.

37. It should be noted that the relationship agreements concluded between the United Nations and the ILO and between the ILO and other specialized agencies are supplemented by more specific agreements and understandings spelling out modalities of co-operation and co-ordination in particular fields. Arrangements of this kind have been concluded, for example, by the ILO, FAO and UNESCO in respect of agricultural education and training, between ILO and FAO in respect of migration for land settlement, co-operatives and rural industries, between ILO and UNESCO on matters of technical and vocational education, between ILO and WHO regarding occupational health, between ILO and UNIDO in regard to various aspects of industrial development, and between ILO and UNEP regarding the working environment and other questions of common concern.

38. In the field of standard-setting and technical co-operation, there is continuing collaboration with other international agencies in studies and research in areas of common concern, as identified more particularly in the collaboration agreements referred to previously. Examples of joint studies are those undertaken by the ILO and WHO on questions of occupational health, studies relating to education and employment undertaken by the ILO in collaboration with UNESCO and its International Institute for Educational Planning, studies undertaken by the ILO and UNIDO in regard to technology and employment, a joint WHO/UNIDO/ILO/UNEP study on industrialization, health and environment for UNIDO's Third Regional Conference in 1980, and proposed studies on the construction industry in developing countries to be undertaken jointly by the World Bank and ILO.

39. The ILO has also frequently been called upon to contribute to studies in the field of human rights undertaken by the United Nations, particularly in relation to economic, social and cultural rights. It reports every year to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its activities relating to discrimination in employment and occupation, and has also regularly submitted reports under the system of periodic reports on human rights instituted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 (XXXIX).

40. It will be seen that, in the various forms of action developed to promote human rights in fields of its competence, the ILO has been conscious of the fact that its programmes constitute part of the endeavours of the world community and that in many instances its expertise and resources require to be combined with those of other international agencies in seeking solutions to problems of common concern.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Activities and programmes

41. Food can be regarded as the most important of all man's material needs and the right to adequate food has been recognized in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and given concrete form as a fundamental human right in Article 11 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The implementation of this right requires action on the part of the authorities and citizens of each country to improve the production, quality and distribution of food as well as the living conditions of the rural populations, who assume a pivotal role in the

production of food, and action on the part of the international community as a whole to co-ordinate efforts in this direction and to assist countries that do not have the technological, financial or other necessary resources or are suffering from the effects of disaster or from chronic poverty.

42. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was founded to promote such action. In the Preamble to its Constitution, the Member Nations proclaim their determination "to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action on their part for the purpose of:

- raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions;
- securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;
- bettering the condition of rural populations;
- and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger".

43. Article 1 of the Constitution specifies that the term "agriculture" includes fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products. The same Article lays down that the Organization shall "collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture" as well as promote and recommend national and international action with respect to research, administration, education, and the spread of public knowledge, conservation of natural resources, improvement of production, processing and distribution, provision of agricultural credit and international agreements for agricultural products. Article 1 further states that it shall be the function of the Organization to "furnish such technical assistance as governments may request" and "generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble".

44. The constitutional responsibilities of FAO are such that the entire programme of the Organization is a contribution to the advancement of certain fundamental human rights and in particular the right to food.

45. Through its Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO), the Organization is responding to emergencies such as the speedy delivery of food to avoid starvation in emergency and disaster situations or the provision of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. OSRO also helps countries to prepare for emergencies, providing technical and financial support for disaster prevention and projects. The Office, backed by the full range of FAO and World Food Programme technical and operational expertise, is the focal point for the Organization's relief operations.

46. FAO is joining its efforts to those of the international community to free mankind from the scourge of apartheid and racial discrimination, which have serious adverse effects on the ability of people to provide for their own livelihood, to grow their own food, feed their children, own land of their own and to be makers of their own destiny in every regard.

47. The programme FAO has launched to assist the people of southern Africa includes a significant contribution to the formulation and execution of the nationhood Programme for Namibia, a full member of the Organization. Assistance is also provided to refugees from Namibia and South Africa, in close collaboration with the national liberation movements concerned. A special effort has also been made to publicize, in the form of studies, radio programmes, special issues of its Ideas and Action Bulletin, the negative effects of apartheid on African rural family life and nutrition and on agriculture and production techniques.

48. The causes of hunger and malnutrition are not so much the lack of natural and human resources but rather psychological and political constraints. A great task of education directed at changing attitudes has therefore to be undertaken and the special FAO programme "Freedom From Hunger/Action for Development" (FFH/AD) is such an effort. It is intended to promote the participation of people in their own development and it assists governments and national institutions in strengthening rural development programmes. Above all, its work is based on linking peoples and non-governmental organizations in the developing and industrialized countries in a common endeavour to tackle the causes of underdevelopment. Over the years, as NGOs of the developing countries have become stronger, the nature of the programmes supported by FFH/AD has changed. Like other programmes of the Organization, they now emphasize the need for full participation in preparing and carrying out projects by those people who are going to be directly affected by them. At the same time, FFH/AD projects are concerned with the causes rather than the effects of hunger, poverty and injustice.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

49. FAO contributes to efforts to ensure the right of people to food, as enunciated in the Universal Declaration and elaborated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11.2 of which recognizes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger". During the period preceding the entry into force of the Covenant, FAO played an active part in inter-agency discussions on its implementation. FAO is co-operating in the manner provided for in the Covenant and in Economic and Social Council resolution E/RES/1988/LX of 11 May 1976. Such co-operation essentially consists of (i) assistance to the United Nations Human Rights Division in drawing up guidelines for country reports; (ii) the examination of those reports, or parts of them, concerning provisions relevant to FAO's activities, particularly Article 11; and (iii) the preparation of FAO's own reports to the Economic and Social Council on its activities contributing to furthering the right to food.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Activities and programmes

50. UNESCO's activity in the field of human rights is rooted in article I of its Constitution, which imposes on it the duty "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion ...".

51. A large part of UNESCO activities contribute directly or indirectly to the implementation of the rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, in particular the right to education, the right to participate in the cultural life of the community and to share in scientific advancement, and the right to information.

52. UNESCO also combats racism, racial discrimination and ~~apartheid~~, just as it seeks, under the appropriate procedure, to contribute to protection of the above-mentioned human rights which fall specifically within its mandate.

53. So far, UNESCO has adopted 26 conventions or agreements, 26 recommendations and five declarations.

54. While it is clear that not all these instruments adopted by the General Conference or by the intergovernmental conferences convened by UNESCO come directly under the heading of human rights, a large number of them are none the less related to human

rights questions, for example, the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers and the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

55. The International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, a joint initiative of UNESCO and the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria, was held in Vienna from 12 to 16 September 1978.

56. The Final Document of the Congress comprises two parts and an annex which contains recommendations formulated by the rapporteurs on the basis of proposals by participants and observers.

57. The first part, after referring to the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, enumerates the principles and considerations which should guide the teaching of human rights.

58. The second part suggests:

(a) The establishment of a six-year plan for human rights education;

(b) The setting up of a voluntary fund for the development of knowledge of human rights through education and information;

(c) The making of a preliminary study with a view to the preparation of a UNESCO convention on human rights teaching and education.

59. The draft seven-year plan for the development of the teaching of human rights is the outcome of a meeting of experts that was held at UNESCO from 25 to 28 June 1979. The draft plan is addressed partly to UNESCO, partly to Member States, and partly to non-governmental organizations and specialized institutions. It covers a series of measures relating to the structures, material, curricula and ways and means of human rights teaching.

60. As regards the right to culture, normative action to specify the content of this right began only recently. For this, UNESCO had to convene several intergovernmental conferences. In 1970, an Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies held at Vienna declared that Culture is an inalienable human right and an inseparable part of all aspects of life. Similar conferences on cultural policies were held at Helsinki in 1972, at Jogjakarta in 1973, and at Accra in 1975. They unquestionably helped to promote the right to culture and paved the way for the adoption by the General Conference, on 26 November 1976, of the Recommendation on participation by the people at large in cultural life and their contribution to it.

61. A study has been undertaken to identify the provisions of public international law that could facilitate the application at the national level of the measures called for in the Recommendation on participation by the people at large in cultural life and their contribution to it. Other studies are also under way on cultural rights and cultural legislation in the legal systems of a number of Latin American countries. In view of the interaction between cultural rights and the right to communication, the programme also provides for the making of studies to identify the potential afforded by the mass media for encouraging participation in cultural life.

62. To add to its earlier achievements concerning the Western and Eastern worlds, UNESCO has now drawn up a vast programme covering all cultures in all their multiple manifestations.

63. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers". As regards that right, UNESCO is required by its Constitution "to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image", and has adopted a number of international instruments.
64. In 1979, UNESCO's efforts in this connection were focused on giving wide publicity to the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War.
65. Research in the social sciences soon came to be one of the main means by which UNESCO combats racism and racial discrimination. The Organization has therefore published numerous works on these questions.
66. UNESCO's assistance to liberation movements in the field of education continues to include financial assistance offered under the Regular Programme.
67. UNESCO continues to function as the executive agency for numerous UNDP-financed projects in support of the national liberation movements in southern Africa.
68. The concept of amicable settlement underlies the procedures for the examination of communications alleging violation of human rights within the competence of UNESCO which are defined in the Executive Board's decision 104 EX/3.3.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

69. Efforts towards co-operation first emerged in the process of drafting the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. In this respect, it should be recalled that everything of course has its roots in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 26 of which states that everyone has the right to education. This was the firm basis on which the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur, Mr. Charles Ammoun, to prepare a "Study of Discrimination in Education", for which UNESCO provided financing and documentation. The Special Rapporteur successfully appeared on a number of occasions before the UNESCO Executive Board to request UNESCO co-operation in his study, which has since been referred to as one of the keystones in the preparatory work for the two instruments later adopted by the General Conference.
70. Following the publication of this study, the trend towards co-operation among the United Nations bodies concerned intensified and it was therefore natural that Mr. Charles Ammoun and another member of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Pierre Juvigny, should be designated President and Rapporteur respectively of the Expert Committee appointed to consider the draft convention and recommendation. In 1960, the General Conference, after making some amendments, approved the Committee's text. In elaborating its Convention and Recommendation, UNESCO adopted the "questionnaire" procedure which has been used by the International Labour Organisation since 1919. It used the same technique with respect to their implementation, and to this end called upon ILO's long experience in questionnaire procedures.
71. The Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers may be taken as a successful example of co-operation and co-ordination, particularly between UNESCO and ILO, in both its conception and application.
72. The preparation of the Recommendation took the form of fruitful co-operation, particularly between UNESCO and ILO. For the Recommendation to be of value, similar conditions, at the very least, were called for in its application. The

Intergovernmental Conference was quick to understand this and expressed the wish that "the two organizations (UNESCO and ILO), after consultation with each other and in the spirit of close co-operation, should take measures with a view to implementing the Recommendation on the Status of Teachers ...". To this end, the two Organizations decided in 1966 to set up a Joint Expert Committee on the Application of the Recommendation on the Status of Teachers to examine reports by governments on their follow-up to the Recommendation and to report to the ILO Governing Body and the UNESCO General Conference.

73. The fight against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid clearly requires the active co-operation of the parties concerned.

74. For this purpose, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which was established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, by its decision 2 (VI) of 21 August 1972, offered UNESCO and ILO the possibility of establishing appropriate co-operation to combat racial discrimination. This decision not only settles the question of the representation of the two organizations at Committee sessions but also makes provision for written statements to be submitted by them in order to provide information on the application of their relevant instruments.

75. CERD is known to attach importance to article 7 of the Convention under which it was established, which states:

"States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention."

In view of the difficulties encountered in ensuring that States respect the Convention, it therefore decided to consider the question of how far UNESCO might assist in formulating general guidelines with a view to assisting States to apply these provisions.

76. In this context, at its nineteenth session, which was held at UNESCO headquarters from 26 March to 19 April 1979, CERD made arrangements for co-operation between the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the implementation of article 7 of the Convention. It should be mentioned that these arrangements were announced in the light of the recent UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, adopted by the General Conference on 27 November 1978, and following discussions arising from the Declaration.

77. Under these arrangements, CERD suggested to the Director-General of UNESCO that when requesting information from States members of that organization on the implementation of the aforementioned Declaration, he take fully into account the requirements of the reporting obligations undertaken by States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in accordance with article 9 thereof, with a view to avoiding duplication. CERD also invited the Director-General periodically to transmit to it information on the experience gained by UNESCO within its field of competence. Lastly, it requested him to transmit to the Committee suggestions for the preparation of general guidelines that might assist the States parties in implementing article 7 of the Convention. The implementation of this decision will certainly provide an opportunity for the two organizations to maintain close relations with a view to combating racism.

78. The fight against racism requires not only that the various bodies concerned should co-operate at the normative level but that co-operation should also take place at other levels. To this end, UNESCO has over the years, together with UNDP, made increasing efforts to promote operational activities in favour of national liberation movements. In addition to the regular assistance which it provides to these movements, UNESCO also operates as executing agency for UNDP-financed projects in southern Africa.

79. It should also be pointed out that in recent years UNESCO has increased its co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by providing educational support services in refugee resettlement programmes, mainly in Africa.

80. UNESCO's co-operation with the Sub-Commission in its activities has become well-established. It participates regularly in Sub-Commission meetings and submits reports on its activities to the Sub-Commission.

81. In addition, UNESCO has regularly offered its assistance to the Human Rights Committee, particularly on the question of implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights. On several occasions the UNESCO General Conference has stressed the importance of these Covenants for safeguarding of human rights. At its eighteenth session, the General Conference called on Member States to ratify as soon as possible the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights and to take a decision concerning the Optional Protocol relating thereto and invited the Director-General to give the widest possible publicity to the entry into force of these Covenants and to their implementation in the fields of UNESCO's competence.

82. UNESCO is also co-operating closely with the Commission on Human Rights. It takes part in all sessions of the Commission, provides assistance whenever necessary and makes every effort to follow up as effectively as possible any initiatives coming from the Commission. In this respect it should be noted that the organization by UNESCO of an International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, which was held in Vienna from 12 to 16 September 1978, was in response to recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 3 (XXXIII). The development of the teaching of human rights which, since the Congress, has increasingly tended to occupy a prominent place in UNESCO activities, might in many respects provide an opportunity for very close co-operation among the various institutions of the United Nations system.

83. In conclusion, it should be noted that, in the field of human rights, UNESCO has made every effort over the past three years to institutionalize relations within the United Nations system. In so far as the co-ordination of activities and programmes is concerned, it was at UNESCO's initiative that the first meeting of heads of department concerned with human rights matters in the various international organizations, both worldwide and regional, took place at UNESCO headquarters in June-July 1977. Since then two meetings of the same type have been held, one at the United Nations Office at Geneva in April 1979 and the other at the International Labour Office in June 1979. These meetings provide opportunities for exchanging information and, where appropriate, adopting measures to improve co-operation among institutions in the field of human rights.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Activities and programmes

84. WHO has no human rights procedures and programmes per se, although according to its constitutional mandate, the Organization's fundamental objective is the promotion and protection of one dimension of human rights, namely health. This dimension encompasses the whole of WHO's activities and programmes and is particularly relevant to the Organization's social philosophy and to its main goal of health for all by the year 2000, e.g. the attainment by all citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that would permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

85. The health status of hundreds of millions of people in the world today is unacceptable. More than half the population of the world does not have the benefit of adequate health care. There is a wide gap between the developed and the developing countries in their levels of health and in the resources they are devoting to the improvement of health. Moreover, within individual countries, whatever their level of development, analogous gaps are commonly evident between different groups of the population.

86. The Constitution of WHO and numerous Health Assembly resolutions have reaffirmed that health is a basic right; that it is essential to the satisfaction of basic human needs and the quality of life; and that it is to be attained by all people.

87. The Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted in 1978 by the International Conference on Primary Health Care that was jointly sponsored and organized by WHO and UNICEF, proclaimed primary health care as the main method for attaining the target of health for all by the year 2000 as part of the over-all development and in the spirit of social justice. Every individual should have access to primary health care and through it to all levels of a comprehensive health system.

88. In addition to this overall framework and main thrust of the Organization's programmes, a number of WHO's activities are directly concerned with the protection of human rights.

89. At the request of the United Nations General Assembly inviting WHO to review the question of a code of medical ethics, in particular as it relates to the protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners and detainees, WHO invited CIOMS and the World Medical Association to elaborate such a draft code. The CIOMS document entitled "Principles of medical ethics relevant to the role of health personnel in the protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", was endorsed by the WHO Executive Board at its Sixty-third session in 1978 and transmitted by the Director-General to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

90. Concern regarding international aspects of bio-ethics and human rights has been voiced in recent years in WHO's governing bodies, the significant decisions being embodied in a resolution of the Executive Board on health aspects of human rights in the light of scientific and technological developments, and more particularly, in resolutions of the World Health Assembly which have drawn attention to the importance of the ethical issues arising within the context of biomedical research.

91. The activities WHO is undertaking with regard to the elimination of racial discrimination falls into two groups, namely technical co-operation programmes with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity,

and dissemination of information on the effects of apartheid on health and psychosocial well-being. The WHO Regional Office for Africa has established special structures to facilitate co-operation with these national liberation movements and a special programme of intercountry activities has been implemented to ensure such health co-operation with the liberation movements. During the past few years, WHO has undertaken a number of studies on apartheid and its implication for health. A WHO monograph on health and psychosocial implications of apartheid is expected to be issued shortly.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

92. Reference is made to the preparation by WHO of a Code of Medical Ethics, on the invitation of the United Nations General Assembly (see para. 89 above). WHO also collaborates with the Division of Human Rights in the implementation of the health provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

93. WHO's activities related to the health of migrant workers and their families are carried out in close collaboration with ILO and a standing ILO/WHO Committee for the Health of Migrant Workers has been established. These activities cover such areas as organization of health care for migrant workers, occupational diseases and accidents, communicable diseases, health education, and psychosocial factors affecting the health of migrant workers.

C. Regional Organizations

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Activities and programmes

94. One of the aims of the Council of Europe as set out in Article 1 of its Statute is to achieve greater unity among its members inter alia through the maintenance and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

95. The Statute of the Council was signed some six months after the proclamation on 10 December 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One of the first tasks of the Consultative Assembly of the new organization was therefore to consider the creation of practical machinery for the protection of human rights. In so doing it took the Universal Declaration as its guide. The result of the ensuing studies was the adoption of the European Convention on Human Rights on 4 November 1950, which essentially covers rights of a "civil" and "political" character, and which establishes machinery for the judicial control of the engagements entered into by the Contracting Parties to the Convention. The control organs to which supervision of the implementation of the Convention is entrusted are the European Commission and Court of Human Rights and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Decisions taken by these bodies under the Convention are binding on the Contracting Parties concerned.

96. The most original feature of the system established under the Convention is that individuals may institute proceedings against the State within whose jurisdiction they come alleging violations by the public authorities of that State of one or several of the rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Convention. This possibility, known as the right of individual petition, is optional in character and is dependent on an express declaration by States Parties accepting the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to examine individual petitions concerning them.

97. As indicated above, the European Convention on Human Rights guarantees essentially "civil" and "political" rights whereas the Universal Declaration sets

forth both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. The prevailing view at the time the Convention was drafted was that civil and political rights could be secured immediately but that economic, social and cultural rights could be achieved only progressively.

98. The European Social Charter, adopted after 10 years of preparatory work on 18 October 1961, deals essentially with rights in the economic and social field. The Charter is divided into two parts, the first one setting out a list of rights and principles which States accept as aims of their social policy. The second part deals with each of these rights in substance and is designed to allow States to take on different commitments depending on their particular economic and social circumstances and priorities. The supervisory machinery is based on the principle of regular reports by Governments which are examined by a Committee of Independent Experts, and a Committee comprising representatives of the Contracting Parties and observers of European workers' and employers' organizations and can eventually, after consultation of the Parliamentary Assembly, lead to the adoption of recommendations by the Committee of Ministers.

99. The guarantee of civil and political rights has, within the Council of Europe, been further strengthened by the conclusion of five Protocols to the Convention which add new rights and freedoms to the list contained in the Convention, amend certain of its procedural provisions and institute a mechanism for advisory opinions by the European Court of Human Rights.

100. The promotion of rights within the category of civil and political rights has also been ensured by the adoption of resolutions by the Committee of Ministers containing recommendations to Governments and in some cases elaborate guidelines. Resolution (65) 11 on Remand in Custody contains an important body of principles which Governments are invited to follow in respect of remand in custody and provides for a system of reports by Governments containing information on the steps taken to implement these recommendations. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Resolution (73) 5) which sets out very detailed standards, can be regarded as in effect a code for prison treatment notwithstanding that it lacks binding legal force. Similarly Resolution (67) 14 on Asylum for Persons facing Persecution sets out a number of principles on which Governments should base their policies for political asylum. Resolution (68) 30 on Measures to be taken against Incitement to Racial, National and Religious Hatred and Resolution (77) 22 on the Suppression of and Guaranteeing against Unjustifiable Discrimination contain recommendations to Governments and guidelines which are still of importance in this field. Likewise Resolution (74) 26 on the Right of Reply sets out guidelines for the protection of the individual in this regard. In 1973 and 1974 two Resolutions were adopted (Resolution (73) 22 and (74) 29) concerning the Protection of Privacy against the Interferences resulting from modern data-processing techniques. One of the Resolutions concerns data banks in the private sector, while the other deals with the public sector. A recent Resolution (Resolution (77) 31) deals with the protection of the individual in relation to the acts of administrative authorities. Under this Resolution, Governments are invited to be guided in their law and administrative practice by an important body of principles appended to the Resolution aimed at the more effective protection of the individual in relation to administrative acts. These are some examples of how the Council of Europe has built on the fundamental safeguards in the European Convention on Human Rights. Other aspects of the protection of the individual in the enjoyment of his rights have also been made the subject of recommendations to Governments.

101. The situation as regards "social" and "economic" rights is somewhat different. Whereas the European Social Charter, which did not enter into force until 1965, has not itself been amended or extended, it has been supplemented by other important treaties which elaborate on some of the principles and rights contained in it.

102. The European Code of Social Security, which came into force in 1968, is a standard setting instrument in the field of social security protection. Its structure is similar to that of the Social Charter in that it provides for both compulsory and optional undertakings. The supervisory procedures are also based on regular reports by Governments and may lead to the adoption of recommendations by the Committee of Ministers. The European Code has been supplemented by a Protocol.

103. Two major conventions have also been concluded which further develop the Social Charter's basic rules relating to foreign and migrant workers. They require that such workers should not be treated less favourably than persons working in their home countries. The first of these, the European Convention on Social Security, accompanied by a Supplementary Agreement, entered into force in 1977. The aim of the Convention is to provide solutions to the numerous difficulties that arise as a result of discrepancies between national social security schemes in cases where the protected persons have lived and worked in several different countries.

104. In addition, the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, which was opened for signature in November 1977, aims to improve the legal situation of migrant workers by facilitating their social advancement and raising their living standards. Migrant workers' rights under this Convention are rights to equal treatment with nationals on the one hand, and rights specifically related to the special situation of migrant workers on the other. As with the Social Charter and Code of Social Security, States have some degree of latitude regarding the extent of the obligations which they accept as Parties to the Convention.

105. The European Convention on Human Rights has instituted an international mechanism of control entrusted to independent institutions namely: The European Commission and Court of Human Rights. These organs ensure, together with the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, supervision of the implementation of the Convention.

106. Over the years, the Commission and Court of Human Rights have built up a substantial body of case law, mainly through the operation of the procedure for individual applications. This case law, which is dynamic in character, has resulted in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms beyond the literal terms of the text of the Convention and has thus strengthened the position of individuals within the jurisdiction of the Contracting Parties.

107. A number of activities are aimed at the promotion of teaching of human rights in an appropriate manner at all levels of education and in vocational training. Resolution (78) 41 of the Committee of Ministers represents the general philosophy underlying the Council's action in this field. Various activities are in the process of realization such as the elaboration of a handbook for teachers for the teaching of human rights at secondary school level, the organization of seminars for secondary school teachers on the teaching of human rights, the preparation of a skeleton syllabus for the teaching of human rights in law and political science faculties, the organization of information meetings for practising lawyers in member States on the Convention and the elaboration of documentation on the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of its organs for practising lawyers and law students. In addition studies are currently engaged on the measures to be envisaged for the further insertion of teaching about human rights in the vocational training of certain professional groups.

108. The promotion of human rights research also occupies an important place in this sector. A system of fellowships for studies and research (legal or interdisciplinary) in the field of human rights was introduced under Resolution (78) 40 and, under Recommendation R (79) 16, Governments were invited to

encourage such research and facilitate the establishment and development of centres for studies and research in the field of human rights. For its part, the Council has instituted a system of grants to scientific institutions specializing in human rights.

Measures of co-operation and co-ordination

109. The present Medium-term Plan contains four sectors in the human rights field concerning respectively:

- The machinery and application of the European Convention
- The definition of fundamental rights to be guaranteed
- Education and information on human rights
- Exchange of views on human rights.

110. The fourth sector relates to a series of ad hoc meetings to exchange views on human rights activities envisaged or undertaken in the framework of groups of States other than those of the Council of Europe. Thus, for example, periodic exchanges of views have been held on the implementation of the International Covenant on civil and political rights and the International Convention against all forms of racial discrimination. Recently, exchanges of views were held on the draft Convention against torture presently under study within the United Nations Commission of Human Rights. The purpose of such exchanges of views is to allow the responsible officials in the member States to exchange experiences and discuss together their approach to specific matters.

II. MAIN TYPES OF ACTIVITY

A. Standard-setting activities

111. As indicated inter alia in paragraphs 20, 21 and 53 above, the ILO and UNESCO have adopted a considerable number of normative instruments, particularly on the right to work and the right to education.

112. Realization of the right to health for all by the year 2000 is proclaimed as a fundamental purpose of WHO in the 1978 Declaration of Alma Ata, adopted by that agency (see paragraph 87).

113. Under the auspices of WHO, a draft Code of Medical Ethics was prepared, and Guidelines with respect to health aspects of certain rights in the light of scientific and technological developments - in particular in the context of biomedical research - were established (see paragraphs 89 and 90).

114. Among the standards formulated by specialized agencies, there are some which relate to matters of common concern to various organizations of the United Nations system. These include, for instance, the elimination of discrimination (see paragraphs 32 and 54) and the protection of migrant workers (see paragraphs 28 and 31).

115. Several human rights issues, which are also of concern to the United Nations such as the prevention of incitement to racial, national and religious hatred, the prevention of discrimination, the legal status of migrant workers and the protection of prisoners, are the subject-matters of resolutions of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe containing general guidelines for Governments (see paragraph 100) and, in the case of migrant workers, of a convention of the Council of Europe (see paragraph 104).

B. Supervision of implementation of international standards

116. As can be seen in particular from paragraphs 22, 33, 35, 36, 70, 72, 77 and 98 above, international supervision often takes the form of periodic examination of reports from governments. Such activities are sometimes carried out by joint inter-agency organs (see, for instance, paragraph 72).

117. A procedure related to periodic reporting is the preparation of general surveys by an expert body concerning the implementation of standards on human rights topics, the subject-matter of such surveys being changed every year. See for instance, in this regard, the activities of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (paragraph 27). Human rights studies undertaken by international organizations may assist policy-making organs in determining the progress achieved and difficulties encountered in implementation of international standards.

118. Procedures for the consideration of communications from States, non-governmental groups and individuals alleging violations of human rights exist - to mention only the reporting organizations - in the ILO (paragraph 22), UNESCO (paragraph 68), and the Council of Europe (paragraphs 96, 105 and 106).

C. Research and studies

119. Most agencies have developed comprehensive programmes of research and studies which are closely related to their other activities for the promotion of human rights (see for instance paragraphs 26, 61, 107 and 108).

120. A number of studies deal with human rights questions which are of common interest to various United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional organizations, such as racism and racial discrimination (paragraph 65). Discrimination in employment and discrimination in labour matters in South Africa and Namibia (paragraph 27) and apartheid and its implications for health (paragraph 91).

121. Some studies have been undertaken jointly by two organizations (paragraph 38).

D. Technical co-operation and services

122. As indicated in paragraph 12 above, the assistance activities of UNICEF aim at planning and designing policies and services for the benefit of children, facilitating the delivery of supplies and equipment, establishing funds to strengthen the training of national personnel, and providing emergency relief for children and mothers in disaster situations.

123. The ILO carries out various activities of technical co-operation to assist its member States in the attainment of goals as laid down in its international instruments (paragraphs 23 to 25). This technical co-operation which aims at the implementation of economic and social rights is conducted within the framework of the strategies, programmes, methods and procedures of the United Nations system as a whole.

124. The assistance activities of the EAO in promoting the right to food are described in detail in paragraphs 43 to 48 above. EAO gives special assistance to the people of southern Africa, in particular to refugees from Namibia and South Africa (see paragraphs 46 and 47).

125. UNESCO assists its members inter alia by extending technical co-operation in the field of education, including programmes for the eradication of illiteracy, and by formulating plans to develop the teaching of human rights (see paragraphs 58 and 59).

126. WHO's programmes cover such matters as the organization of public health services, the treatment of occupational diseases and accidents, the prevention of communicable diseases, health education and health care for migrant workers (paragraph 93). WHO also undertakes various activities to assist national liberation movements recognized by the OAU (paragraph 91).

E. Information and education

127. Comprehensive programmes of information and education, which include notably training activities, conferences at various levels and measures of publicity, have been undertaken on certain themes under the aegis of some agencies, for instance the programme of the International Year of the Child (paragraphs 13 to 15) and those of UNESCO to promote the teaching of human rights (paragraphs 55 to 59) and to develop the mutual appreciation of, and respect for, cultural values (paragraphs 60 and 61).

128. Efforts are made by certain agencies, for instance by the ILO (paragraph 26), to serve as clearing-houses for information and research findings.

129. Various educational programmes promoted by the agencies aim at developing people's awareness of human rights and their will to contribute to the realization of those rights. Reference may be made, for instance, to UNESCO's activities for the teaching of human rights (paragraphs 55 to 59) and to EAO's programme for encouraging people's participation in their own development in the areas of agriculture and nutrition (paragraph 48).

130. Exchanges of information and views are often carried out through conferences on broad issues - such as those of UNESCO on the right to enjoy culture (paragraph 60) - as well as in experts meetings at various levels on specific problems such as those convened from time to time by the Council of Europe (paragraph 110).

131. Wide publicity is being given to certain undertakings, for example work in preparation of the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (paragraph 64).

F. Co-operation and co-ordination

132. All the organizations which replied to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/36 emphasized the importance of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in the field of human rights.

133. Guidelines for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination are as a rule set forth in general agreements governing the relationship between organizations, such as the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Certain norms governing inter-agency co-ordination are contained in conventions, notably article 16 (2) (b), articles 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, special agreements have been concluded for various projects, for instance by the ILO with other agencies of the United Nations system (paragraph 37).

134. Efforts at inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination have been reported in respect of most of the activities described in A to E above: standard-setting (paragraphs 29-30, 69-72); examination of periodic reports (see, for instance, paragraphs 32, 36, 49, 72); the preparation of studies (paragraphs 38 and 69); and technical co-operation activities (paragraphs 73-78).

135. In some instances, the concern for co-ordination has led to the establishment of joint bodies. For instance, an ILO/WHO Committee has been set up to deal with the health problems of migrant workers (paragraph 93), and a joint ILO/UNESCO Expert Committee examines reports by governments on the application of the Recommendation on the Status of Teachers (paragraph 72).

136. Standing arrangements exist for the participation of a given agency in certain regular activities of another organization, or for inter-agency consultations in respect of certain activities, for example the examination of periodic reports by expert committees (see, for instance, paragraphs 71 to 77).

137. The most common method of liaison between policy-making organs is mutual representation at meetings (paragraphs 32, 34, 36 and 39).

138. Within the framework of a given agency, ad hoc meetings may be held to obtain from States with dual membership information on the related human rights activities of other organizations. This practice is followed, for instance, in the Council of Europe (paragraph 110).

139. Inter-secretariat guidelines for co-operation and co-ordination are formulated within the framework of the ACC and its subsidiary bodies.

140. Furthermore, since 1977, several meetings have been held between the heads of departments or divisions concerned with human rights in the various organizations of the United Nations system (see, for instance, paragraph 83).

141. In accordance with the directives of the policy-making organs and ACC

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140. Furthermore, since 1977, several meetings have been held between the heads of departments or divisions concerned with human rights in the various organizations of the United Nations system (see, for instance, paragraph 83).

141. In accordance with the directives of the policy-making organs and ACC guidelines, inter-secretariat co-operation is being carried out in the implementation of a number of specific projects, for instance the preparation of various studies and reports (paragraph 38), and frequent exchange of information are taking place.