

**Hundred and forty-first Session**

141 EX/22  
PARIS, 7 April 1993  
Original: English/French

**Item 7.2 of the provisional agenda**

**Recent decisions and activities of the organizations  
of the United Nations system of relevance  
to the work of UNESCO**

**Summary**

In accordance with paragraph 3 of 103 EX/Decision 6.1-6.2 and 124 EX/Decision 6.1 the Director-General informs the Executive Board of decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of interest to UNESCO that have been adopted or have taken place since the 139th session of the Board.

In accordance with paragraph 4(b) of 103 EX/Decision 6.1-6.2 the Director-General has decided to include in the agenda the sub-items mentioned in the introduction to this document. These sub-items are described in Part I of the document. The Board will wish to take note of Part II, which deals with other decisions and activities of relevance to UNESCO.

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## INTRODUCTION

This document contains information on resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its forty-seventh session (New York, 15 September-23 December 1992) that are of relevance to the work of UNESCO. It also contains information on changes in the organs and membership of the United Nations system and major appointments.

In accordance with paragraph 4(b) of 103 EX/Decision 6.1-6.2 the Director-General has decided to include the following sub-items, which were the subject of General Assembly resolutions and, in his opinion, should be discussed by the Board, so that the Board may, if appropriate, adopt a decision concerning them and give instructions regarding UNESCO's contribution to its implementation:

- A. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;
- B. Conferences and major events in 1993-1996:
  - International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993
  - World Conference on Human Rights, 1993
  - International Conference on Population and Development, 1994
  - Convening of a World Summit for Social Development, 1995
  - Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, 1995
  - Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, 1995
  - United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1996
- C. Operational activities.

These three sub-items are dealt with in Part I; Part II reports on the resolutions and decisions the Director-General considers should be brought to the attention of the Board for information. In pursuance of 116 EX/Decision 5.1.4, relating to the reduction of the volume of documentation, the Director-General submits observations on UNESCO action only where genuinely new developments have occurred since the previous report. In accordance with the same decision, the following matters are not presented in this document as they are the subject of separate agenda items at the present session of the Executive Board:

**Resolution 47/70A:** Report of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories (item 5.2.1, 141 EX/8 and Add.);

**Resolution 47/124:** United Nations Year for Tolerance (item 5.4.3, 141 EX/17);

**Resolution 47/216:** Report of the International Civil Service Commission (item 8.3, 141 EX/27);

**Resolution 47/203:** United Nations Pensions Scheme. A full report is being prepared on this subject and will be submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session.

**PART I****RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING  
A DECISION BY THE BOARD****A. FOLLOW-UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCED)****Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development  
(UNCED)**

1. In *resolution 47/190* the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests, as adopted at UNCED. In the same resolution, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, were signed by a large number of States at the Conference, and stressed the need for these Conventions to be put into force as soon as possible.
2. *Resolution 47/190* also includes the following operative paragraph (4) addressed, among others, to UNESCO: '*Urges* governments, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary action to give effective follow-up to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests'.
3. The General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions a standing item entitled 'Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development'. It decided further to convene not later than 1997 a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21.

**UNESCO action**

4. UNESCO is one of the nine core members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD), which will identify major policy issues relating to the follow-up of UNCED by the United Nations system and advise the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on ways and means of addressing them so as to ensure effective co-operation and co-ordination of the United Nations system on the implementation of Agenda 21. ACC requested IACSD to start work immediately by focusing on the following four items: (1) streamlining the existing inter-agency co-ordinating machinery; (2) allocating and sharing of responsibilities for the implementation of Agenda 21 by the United Nations system; (3) monitoring new and additional financial requirements of the United Nations system organizations related to Agenda 21; and (4) assessing new and existing reporting requirements related to the implementation of Agenda 21, and making recommendations for their streamlining. Information on the results of the first meeting of IACSD (New York, 23-25 March 1993) will be provided in the oral report of the Director-General.

### **Overview of progress of UNESCO action in response to UNCED**

5. The Board is reminded that document 140 EX/10 'Report by the Director-General on the Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)' submitted to it at its 140th session contained comprehensive information on UNESCO's strategy and plans to contribute to the implementation of the UNCED results, in particular Agenda 21. The document identified areas of highest priority for UNESCO action, i.e. training and capacity-building in developing countries, education of the public and information for decision-makers on the one hand, and the scientific issues related to oceans, biological diversity and freshwater on the other. During the period between sessions, elaborate planning of UNESCO's action in response to UNCED, and in particular Agenda 21, and implementation of preliminary activities as identified in document 140 EX/10, have gone hand in hand. In this respect, the Director-General wishes to reiterate his commitment to provide personal leadership to developing the Organization's response to UNCED.

### **Response by UNESCO's major scientific bodies and programmes**

6. All major scientific bodies and programmes concerned have by now terminated their in-depth analysis of the implications of the UNCED results for their respective activities. Programmes have been reoriented in line with Agenda 21 and other UNCED results. The respective revised strategies and action plans have been endorsed by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) (Paris, 6-11 July 1992), the International Co-ordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) (Paris, 25-29 January 1993), the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (Paris, 25 February-11 March 1993) and by the appropriate advisory bodies for the programmes of the Division of Earth Sciences. Information on the results of the meetings of these different bodies is provided in document 141 EX/INF.3. Preparations of 27 C/5 Draft for these various programmes have been based on these revised strategies and action plans.

### **Interdisciplinary and inter-agency co-operation project on environment and population education and information for human development**

7. Agenda 21 states that the joint UNESCO/UNEP International Environmental Education Programme should take the lead within the United Nations system in reorienting education towards sustainable development. In order to respond to this recommendation the Director-General has decided to propose to the General Conference, for inclusion in document 27 C/5, a major new initiative which would combine the efforts of UNESCO and its major United Nations partners, UNEP and UNFPA, in the fields of environment and population education and information. In co-operation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and WHO the project would also include UNESCO's activities in preventive education related to combating drug abuse and AIDS. Discussions on the project proposal with the main United Nations partners listed above have so far made good progress.

### **Measures for strengthening UNESCO's internal capacities**

8. In conformity with his proposal in document 140 EX/10, the Director-General has established a 'Committee for the Follow-up to UNCED' consisting of five eminent outside experts. The overall objectives of this Committee, which reports directly to the Director-General, will be to provide guidance for UNESCO's follow-up action to UNCED, both in the short term and in the long term, as covered by Agenda 21. At its first meeting (Paris, 1-2 February 1993), the Committee concentrated its discussions on UNESCO's potential comparative advantages at the cross-roads of education, sciences, culture and communication,



and on the proposal made by the Director-General in document 140 EX/10 that the Organization should significantly increase intersectoral work on environment and development, building on existing programmes. Based on the Director-General's preliminary plans identified in the aforementioned document, the Committee recommended the launching of intersectoral work immediately, within the existing overall staff resources and budget, in four priority areas of UNESCO's follow-up action to UNCED: (i) capacity-building: adapting training programmes and institutional functioning to complex environment and development issues; (ii) information on environment and development: towards an educated public and informed decision-making; (iii) interdisciplinary sciences for sustainable development: assisting and analysing experiences at the regional scale of decision-making; and (iv) biological diversity: a scientific, economic and socio-cultural challenge. Consequently, four ad hoc intersectoral task forces are being set up to encourage intersectoral work on each one of the four areas.

9. In order to better reflect the present post-UNCED requirements with regard to both enhanced intersectoral co-operation within the Organization and effective UNESCO participation in the relevant inter-agency co-ordination mechanisms established after UNCED, the Director-General has accordingly updated the responsibilities of the Bureau for the Co-ordination of Environmental Programmes. The Bureau, while being placed in the Science Sector, has the authority to operate housewide in fulfilling its intersectoral and inter-agency tasks.

#### **Decisions by the General Assembly concerning specific chapters of Agenda 21 or other specific UNCED results**

10. The General Assembly at its forty-seventh session adopted several other resolutions (in addition to resolution 47/190) directly related to specific issues and recommendations included in different chapters of Agenda 21, or related to other results of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. These resolutions and their relevance to UNESCO's competence and programmes will be introduced hereafter one by one.

#### **Drought and desertification**

11. In *resolution 47/188* the General Assembly decided to establish, under its auspices, an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa.

12. INC will be open to all States members of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies. While all relevant organizations, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system are invited to participate actively in the work of INC, several of them, including UNESCO, are invited nominally 'to make appropriate contributions to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate' (para. 8).

13. The resolution also included the decision that the convention should be finalized in June 1994. To this end, it was decided that INC 'in addition to an organizational session, shall hold five substantive sessions, each lasting for two weeks, which will be held at Geneva, Nairobi, New York, and, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, Paris'. The decision to convene one of the five INC sessions in Paris was based on an invitation extended by both the representative of the French Government and of UNESCO in the Second Committee of the General Assembly in November 1992 for INC to hold its last session (June 1994) in Paris and at UNESCO Headquarters respectively. During the organizational session of INC (New York, 25-29 January 1993) the Committee accepted the French Government's

invitation. Negotiations are under way between UNESCO and the French Government with the aim of holding this session at the UNESCO premises. The secretariat for all INC sessions will be provided by the specific secretariat support structure established for this organ within the United Nations Secretariat.

#### **UNESCO action**

14. UNESCO has long experience in programmes and activities aimed at providing the scientific basis for rational management of arid and semi-arid lands and for combating desertification. Traditionally, these activities have had a strong regional focus on Africa. A significant number of projects financed through extra-budgetary funds have been implemented in African countries experiencing drought and/or desertification. During the last two decades these activities have been undertaken primarily within the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP). Some activities of the Division of Earth Sciences are also related to a better understanding of the desertification problem. Based on this experience and its relevant ongoing activities, UNESCO will contribute fully to the work of INC's secretariat by providing technical support and advice. To this end a comprehensive set of technical information materials (publications, reports, etc.) has already been provided to the INC secretariat. UNESCO will also be ready to assume its role in the implementation of the convention with regard to national capacity-building to combat desertification, promotion of problem-solving scientific activities, information for decision-makers and education of the public at large.

#### **Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States**

15. In *resolution 47/189* the General Assembly decided to convene in Barbados (April 1994) the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The Conference will be of two weeks' duration and will have the highest possible level of participation. While establishing a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the General Assembly stressed the importance of holding regional technical meetings on sustainable development of small island developing States, as a means of preparing substantive contributions to the Conference, and invited 'relevant regional and subregional bodies, in close co-operation with UNEP, UNDP, UNCTAD, FAO, UNESCO and other agencies, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to organize such meetings as soon as practicable, and preferably in the first half of 1993'.

#### **UNESCO action**

16. Several ongoing UNESCO programmes include specific activities related to the environment and development problems of small islands, in particular in tropical zones. The major ones are the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, the International Hydrological Programme and the programmes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and of the Coastal Marine Project (COMAR). Moreover, UNESCO supports the International Scientific Council for Island Development (INSULA) which was created in 1989 as an international scientific NGO. A comprehensive list of possible UNESCO action to support sustainable development of small island developing States could include the following areas with contributions from all programme sectors: environment and development education, human resources development, marine and coastal zone studies, ocean observing systems and sea-level rise studies, biodiversity studies and conservation, development of appropriate geographical information systems, conducting capacity studies, preservation of culture and traditional environmental approaches, communication support for the above activities. Efforts

will be enhanced by UNESCO to seek extra-budgetary funds for priority action areas to be identified in co-operation with interested island developing States. To start with, UNESCO will provide, to the best of its institutional capacity, technical input to the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference as well as to technical regional meetings which may be organized during the preparatory process.

### **Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. In *resolution 47/191* the General Assembly requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, which will consist of representatives of 53 Member States of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies. It also, under the heading of 'Co-ordination within the United Nations system', *Requests* all Specialized Agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21, in particular regarding projects for promoting sustainable development, ... and make their reports on steps they have taken for that purpose to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994'. It further invites all relevant governing bodies to ensure that the tasks assigned to them are carried out effectively, including the preparation and publication of reports on a regular basis on the activities of the organs, programmes and organizations for which they are responsible and that continuous reviews are undertaken of their policies, programmes, budgets and activities.

18. ECOSOC at its organizational session in February 1993 decided to set up the Commission as requested. It also elected 53 States to become members of the Commission. The Council decided by drawing lots on the terms of office of the elected members (end of 1995, 1994 or 1993). The Commission on Sustainable Development held its organizational session at the end of February 1993 and agreed on a preliminary agenda for the first substantive session to be held in June 1993 in New York.

### **UNESCO action**

19. Accordingly, UNESCO is expected to submit to the Commission on Sustainable Development and to ECOSOC in 1993, or at the latest in 1994, a first report on steps taken by the Organization 'to strengthen and adjust [its] activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21'. Action for preparing such a report, which needs to be both comprehensive and succinct, has started in the Secretariat. As requested, UNESCO will also arrange for its active participation in the sessions of the Commission and assist and advise the latter in the performance of its functions within the Organization's areas of expertise.

### **Convening of a United Nations Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (resolution 47/192)**

20. Recalling Agenda 21 and in particular Chapter 17c relating to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas, the General Assembly decided to convene the above Conference, starting in 1993. The Conference 'should make all efforts to complete its work as early as possible in advance of the forty-ninth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly'. Relevant Specialized Agencies, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations are invited 'to contribute with relevant scientific and

technical studies and reports and to organize technical meetings in order to contribute to the work of the Conference'.

### **UNESCO action**

21. While FAO is the lead agency in the field of fisheries within the United Nations system, the Conference is highly relevant to the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and more particularly to the joint IOC/FAO Ocean Science in Relation to Marine Living Resources Programme (OSLR). As requested, IOC will provide scientific and technical support to the work of the Conference and will participate actively in technical meetings organized with a view to contributing to the success of the Conference.

### **Observance of World Day for Water**

22. In *resolution 47/193* the General Assembly, recalling the relevant provisions of Chapter 18 of Agenda 21, decided to declare 22 March of each year World Day for Water, to be observed starting in 1993. The General Assembly invited States to devote the Day, as appropriate in the national context, to concrete activities such as the promotion of public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries, the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars and exhibitions related to the conservation and the development of water resources and the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21.

### **UNESCO action**

23. Within the activities of its International Hydrological Programme and general public awareness activities, UNESCO will endeavour to contribute to the observance of the World Day for Water.

### **Capacity-building for Agenda 21**

24. The General Assembly adopted a separate resolution on this issue (*resolution 47/194*), addressed at the same time to the UNDP Governing Council, United Nations Specialized Agencies and the Commission on Sustainable Development. First, the General Assembly noted with interest the UNDP initiative of launching 'Capacity 21' as a distinct programme and trust fund, aimed at supporting Agenda 21-related national capacity-building activities in developing countries. It invited the UNDP Governing Council to lend its full support to this initiative. Second, all appropriate United Nations agencies were invited to promote within their mandates early action on capacity-building for Agenda 21. Third, the Commission on Sustainable Development was requested 'to give urgent consideration to the implementation of provisions in Agenda 21 on capacity-building'.

### **UNESCO action**

25. National scientific and technical capacity-building in developing countries in the areas of competence of UNESCO has been identified as one of the overriding priority areas for UNESCO action to UNCED follow-up. Consequently, this priority has been taken into account in the proposals included in the 27 C/5 Draft. 'Capacity-building: adapting training programmes and institutional functioning to complex environment and development' has also been identified by the UNESCO Committee for the Follow-up of UNCED as one of the four areas for enhancing intersectoral co-operation in the Organization. Moreover, UNESCO has informed UNDP that it welcomes the UNDP initiative on 'Capacity 21' and proposes to make it

a United Nations system-wide endeavour which would enable developing countries to benefit from the expertise available in the different Specialized Agencies and ensure that the latter are fully involved as co-operating and executing agencies.

### **Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

26. In *resolution 47/195* related to the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the General Assembly decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Convention shall continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. It also urges States to support and contribute to activities aimed at improving the scientific and technical basis of the Convention, 'including those activities carried out under the World Climate Programme and the Global Climate Observing System'.

### **UNESCO action**

27. The Board is reminded that the World Climate Programme (WCP) is jointly sponsored by WMO, UNEP, UNESCO and its IOC, FAO and ICSU, with component programmes focused on: data and monitoring; applications and services; impact assessment and response strategies; and research. IOC has also become a formal sponsor of the joint secretariat of the World Climate Research Programme, together with WMO and ICSU. The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) involves WMO, UNEP, IOC and ICSU. The Global Ocean Observing System being developed by IOC, in co-operation with other competent international bodies, will be both complementary and interlinked with GCOS. Based on a decision by the WMO Governing Council in 1992, the sponsoring organizations of the World Climate Programme and UNDP have organized in April 1993 an intergovernmental meeting (entitled 'The Climate Agenda') on the World Climate Programme. The objectives of the meeting were: to review means of strengthening national climate programmes; to assess how national programmes can make greater contributions internationally; and to assess the changed demands on WCP and associated activities due to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the resource needs, and consider means of meeting the new requirements. IOC, IHP and MAB have also included relevant activities in their respective subprogrammes of 27 C/5 Draft. The recent IOC Assembly has reiterated its strong support for the development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). IOC also provides scientific and technical advice to the UNEP/WMO Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which has been reorganized in order to be better prepared for its future work, in particular future assessments of available knowledge and information on a possible change in the global climate.

### **Other UNCED follow-up activities and issues**

#### **Convention on Biological Diversity**

28. The General Assembly did not consider it necessary and opportune to address at its forty-seventh session the issue of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a separate resolution. UNEP is going ahead with the preparations for the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on the Convention (signatory parties) to be held in September 1993. Five expert panels have been set up to prepare the working documents for this meeting. UNESCO participates actively in the work of those panels that relates to the competence of UNESCO in the field of science, including country studies, and *in situ* conservation of biological diversity. In particular, UNESCO has provided input into the preparation of one of the key documents for the Intergovernmental Committee meeting, entitled 'Priorities for action for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and an agenda for scientific and

technological research'. The Government of Norway and UNEP have also agreed to hold an expert conference on biodiversity in Trondheim, Norway, from 24 to 28 May 1993. Upon invitation by the Government of Norway, UNESCO has participated actively in the International Advisory Committee for the Expert Conference. In addition, in accordance with the resolutions of the Final Act of the Convention, UNESCO will actively contribute to the establishment and operation of the Interim Secretariat for the Convention.

**Enhanced co-operation between the United Nations system and financing institutions and mechanisms in UNCED follow-up**

29. While Agenda 21 recognizes the need for co-operation among all United Nations system organizations, it refers, in particular, to the need for enhanced co-operation between the United Nations system and financing institutions (e.g. UNDP, the World Bank) and mechanisms (e.g. Global Environment Facility (GEF)). The rationale for such co-operation is not merely to link executing and funding agencies, but also to integrate different capacities and experiences available within the United Nations system. Paragraph 38.28 in Chapter 38 of Agenda 21 states that United Nations Specialized Agencies 'may consider establishing special arrangements with donors and financial institutions for project implementation that may require additional resources' for promoting sustainable development. Positive steps in this direction should therefore be considered an essential follow-up element to Agenda 21.

30. The experience of Specialized Agencies, and in particular UNESCO, with regard to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has not yet been fully satisfactory in this respect. At a first inter-agency consultation on GEF convened by its managing organizations (the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP) at the end of GEF's pilot phase (November 1992), agency representatives, including those from UNESCO, expressed concern *uni sono* that GEF had developed as a funding mechanism with very limited involvement of Specialized Agencies. GEF was criticized for not having used the competence and experience of agencies such as UNESCO in the four areas of GEF's work (global warming, biological diversity, international waters and depletion of the ozone layer). It was proposed that agencies be involved in the work of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of GEF set up by UNEP, at least by being consulted in the process of designating STAP members. Another issue of concern was that UNDP/OPS was identified as executing agency of a majority of GEF technical assistance projects in areas clearly falling within the competence of relevant Specialized Agencies. UNESCO welcomes and notes with satisfaction that the Chairman of GEF has indicated that the restructured GEF in its operational phase should enable United Nations agencies to be more actively involved. The Director-General invites Member States to support a policy of increased agency involvement in the Global Environment Facility. He considers that those agencies of the United Nations system, which have important programmes in the main areas of GEF such as UNESCO, should play an important role in a co-operating and executing capacity, within GEF technical assistance and investment activities.

31. Regarding UNDP's initiative of establishing a trust fund for 'Capacity 21' projects in developing countries, UNESCO welcomes UNDP's plans to involve the relevant parts of the United Nations system from the beginning in the new endeavour. Two inter-agency consultations have taken place to this end, the second one at UNESCO Headquarters in early February 1993. UNDP acknowledged that a number of capacity-building programmes are already being carried out by agencies which would need additional support through Capacity 21. On the other hand, the experience of these programmes should be drawn on by Capacity 21. In order to facilitate agency involvement in Capacity 21 projects, UNDP agreed to send an operational memorandum to its Resident Representatives in developing countries on

the subject of agency participation at all stages of the cycle of those projects. UNESCO's regional and country offices have been invited to assist governments in the preparation of projects under Capacity 21. The Director-General will also inform UNESCO Focal Points in developing Member States about the possibility of submitting project proposals to UNDP under Capacity 21 in areas related to UNESCO's programmes and competence.

32. The Executive Board may wish to take note of this report on the 'Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development' (Part I.A of document 141 EX/22) and adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Taking note of resolutions 47/188 to 47/195 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-seventh session, and brought to its attention in document 141 EX/22,
2. Taking note also of the information provided by the Director-General on the 'Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)' in the same document,
3. Recalling the 'Report by the Director-General on the Follow-up to UNCED' examined by the Executive Board at its 140th session (140 EX/10),
4. Referring to resolution 25 C/4/156, paragraph 2(b), of UNESCO's third Medium-Term Plan, and confirming decision 4.1 (para. 15(b)(i)) adopted at its 140th session, relating to the importance to be attributed in document 27 C/5 to activities in the field of environment and natural resources management, and in response to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED),
5. Endorses the approach outlined for UNESCO action and measures envisaged in response to the General Assembly resolutions referred to above;
6. Stresses the need to reinforce the intersectoral and inter-agency co-operation required to optimize UNESCO's activities in this domain;
7. Urges Member States to support UNESCO action in response to UNCED and to increase their voluntary contributions to implement relevant activities, particularly those benefiting the developing countries;
8. Calls upon Member States to support in the governing bodies of financing institutions and mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Capacity 21 of UNDP a policy of full involvement by Specialized Agencies such as UNESCO as co-operating and executing entities;
9. Invites Member States to ensure appropriate cross-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation at national level considered indispensable for the effective implementation of Agenda 21, taking into account its comprehensiveness and complexity;
10. Invites the Director-General:
  - (i) to continue to give priority importance to UNESCO activities concerned with the implementation of relevant chapters of Agenda 21 and of other

UNCED results, within the competence of UNESCO, both in the present biennium and in planning programmes for 1994-1995 and beyond;

- (ii) to report regularly to the Executive Board on progress made both at the level of UNESCO and at the level of the United Nations system in the implementation of UNCED chapters, in particular Agenda 21.

## **B. CONFERENCES AND MAJOR EVENTS IN 1993-1996**

### **International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993**

33. In *resolution 47/75* the General Assembly proclaims 1993 'International Year of the World's Indigenous People', with the theme 'Indigenous People - a new partnership'. It *Calls* upon the United Nations system and governments which have not yet done so to develop policies in support of the objectives and the theme of the International Year and to strengthen the institutional framework for their implementation'; and *Urges* the Co-ordinator of the International Year to continue to solicit actively the co-operation of Specialized Agencies, regional commissions, financial and development institutions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the promotion of the programme of activities contained in the Annex to General Assembly resolution 46/128'.

#### **UNESCO action**

34. UNESCO participated in the third inter-agency meeting on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, convened by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights (Geneva, 6 August 1992). UNESCO also participated in the launching of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People on 10 December 1992 at a plenary meeting of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. On the day the Year was launched a large number of heads of organizations and public figures coming from among the indigenous peoples of the world were afforded the opportunity of taking the floor before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

35. UNESCO launched a project to celebrate the International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples in 1993, in the framework of its Associated Schools Project. Teaching materials intended for secondary-school teachers on 'The importance of teaching about indigenous peoples' are presently being prepared by educators on different continents. These materials are to be translated into several languages and will be distributed to teacher-training institutions belonging to the UNESCO Associated Schools network worldwide. The educational needs of indigenous and tribal peoples have also mobilized wide interest at the 43rd session of the International Conference on Education held last September in Geneva on the theme 'Education and Cultural Development'. Following up the AMERINDIA '92 programme launched on the occasion of the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds, a number of activities will be pursued in 1993, *inter alia*, a major meeting will be held in Mexico, in May 1993, to discuss international networks and relations of indigenous peoples' organizations with governmental structures. The main object of the meeting will be to draft a document on the rights of the Amerindian peoples, to be addressed to the World Conference on Human Rights due to be held in Vienna in June 1993.



### **World Conference on Human Rights, 1993**

36. In *resolution 47/122* the General Assembly approves the provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights and decides, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee, that the Committee shall hold its fourth session in Geneva in April 1993, and that the Secretary-General shall ensure full co-ordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system. It renews its request to governments, the Specialized Agencies, other international organizations, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights or development to participate actively in the preparatory process and the World Conference itself.

#### **UNESCO action**

37. The Director-General, right at the outset of the planning of the World Conference on Human Rights, expressed his willingness to involve the Organization in the field of education for human rights. UNESCO's views concerning its possible contribution, as formulated by the Director-General, were presented in the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council. It was agreed that the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy organized by UNESCO, in co-operation with the United Nations Centre in Geneva, from 8 to 11 March 1993 in Montreal, Canada, would be an important preparatory step for the World Conference on Human Rights. Documents adopted by the Congress will be presented at the next session of the Preparatory Committee (April 1993) and subsequently to the World Conference on Human Rights. A report on studies and documentation for the World Conference on Human Rights (A/Conf.157/PC/22, dated 29 March 1992), apart from the Montreal Congress, also lists other meetings related to the preparatory process of the World Conference on Human Rights, namely a Seminar on Academic Freedoms in Lund, Sweden (9-11 March 1992), co-organized by UNESCO; International Conference on Academic Freedoms and University Autonomy in Sinaia, Romania (5-7 May 1992), and an Expert Meeting at the Human Rights Centre in Poznan, Poland, in January 1993. A number of publications, including a new edition of *United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights; Human Rights - A Compilation of International Instruments; The Status of International Instruments*, and an inventory of United Nations studies will be prepared. UNESCO has already sent its contributions to the above publications.

38. The Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights asked UNESCO to submit a contribution to six studies under preparation. UNESCO has so far sent five contributions to Geneva:

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the UNESCO human rights procedures;

Presentation of UNESCO's activities concerning women;

Achievements and obstacles in human rights education;

Comments on the status of the artist, and cultural rights;

Free flow of information and freedom of expression.

### **International Conference on Population and Development, 1994**

39. In *resolution 47/176* the General Assembly 'Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International

Conference on Population and Development at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994', and '*Calls upon* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference'.

#### **UNESCO action**

40. UNESCO participated actively in the inter-agency meetings and related activities, in particular those concerning population growth and demographic structure, population distribution and migration, population and women, and population policies and programmes, towards the substantive preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development. The Organization's contribution to the 1994 International Conference to be convened by the United Nations in Cairo, Egypt, will be based on the actions taken in the last biennium and on the results of the first International Congress on Population Education and Development (ICPED), jointly convened by UNESCO and UNFPA (Istanbul, Turkey, April 1993).

#### **Convening of a World Summit for Social Development, 1995**

41. In *resolution 47/92* the General Assembly '*Acknowledging* the need for an integrated approach in the fields of economic and social development in the United Nations system to deploy more effectively the widespread experience of the system in those areas, ... *Decides* to convene a world summit for social development at the level of heads of State or government to be held early in 1995' and, after defining the objects of the summit and the questions that should be discussed, '*Requests* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to contribute fully to the preparations for the summit'.

#### **UNESCO action**

42. UNESCO is conscious of the far-reaching implications of this project and intends to make a substantial contribution to its implementation. The programmes carried out in the areas of economic and social development in recent years could serve as a basis for this contribution. In January 1993 the Director-General appointed a senior official of the Organization to act as UNESCO's Focal Point in Latin America and liaise with ECLAC and other United Nations institutions on preparations for the summit. At Headquarters, a programme specialist was made responsible for monitoring activities concerning the summit and in particular for co-ordinating a variety of contributions for UNESCO's participation in the preparations. In January 1993 the Regional Unit for the Social and Human Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean (URSHSLAC) in Caracas organized, in co-operation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a meeting on 'Analysis of social development in the context of adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean', with the participation of high-level government figures from a number of countries in the region. Document 27 C/5 Draft proposes action under Major Programme Area V (Subprogramme V.1.2) to prepare UNESCO's contribution to the world summit. Emphasis will be placed on the formulation of social policies that raise living standards, encourage citizens to participate in their implementation and channel international assistance towards people's needs.

### **Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, 1995**

43. At its thirty-fifth session the Commission on the Status of Women, the preparatory body for the fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, which is scheduled to be held in 1995, adopted resolution 35/4, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-sixth session on the contribution made by the bodies, regional commissions, Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations concerned to the preparations for the world conference.

#### **UNESCO action**

44. UNICEF and UNFPA have intimated their interest in working in co-ordination with UNESCO on the themes common to the three organizations, with particular reference to girls and women as mothers and child-bearers. In addition, the whole range of activities provided for the 1994-1995 biennium will contribute to the attainment of the goals set for the Conference by the Commission on the Status of Women. UNESCO will also present a number of reports at the Conference on *the findings of the 'Task Force of Women Leaders in Education'* that will be set up with the aim of building an overall framework of action for enhancing the participation of girls and women in basic education and developing their capacity to play a more active part in the life of society; *the Third World Report on Education*, which will focus on women as the instruments and beneficiaries of education; the results of the activity to *promote* the key role of women in the transmission of cultural values, particularly in traditional rural societies; the report of the seminar on 'Women and the Media'; and the collection of studies on *migrant women: 'Migrant Women: Emerging Trends, Major Issues and Policy'*.

#### **Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, 1995**

45. The United Nations will be celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 1995. Centring on the theme: 'We, the peoples', the first three words of its Charter, it will seize this opportunity to make the achievements of the United Nations and the challenges facing it better known. A preparatory committee has been set up at United Nations Headquarters for this purpose. A draft programme of activities, which is expected to be completely funded by extra-budgetary resources, is being drawn up. All Member States are invited to set up national committees so that the celebrations can be universal in scope.

46. The Secretary-General of the United Nations attaches great importance to seeing all the agencies of the United Nations system take part in the celebration of the anniversary. Their activities will be co-ordinated by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At the same time as thought is being given in the Secretariat to UNESCO's possible contribution to this event, the Director-General is contemplating linking its contribution to the preparations for the celebration of its own fiftieth anniversary, in 1996.

#### **United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1996**

47. In *resolution 47/180* the General Assembly '*Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation' and '*Invites* relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental subregional and regional intergovernmental organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process'.

### **UNESCO action**

48. In view of the problems with which urban and rural population centres have to contend in many parts of the world and in recognition of the failure of housing policies and programmes and the deterioration of the quality of life, especially in urban areas, the decision to convene a second Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) has to be welcomed with satisfaction. UNESCO's human settlements programme will contribute to the preparation of this Conference, and it is desirable for UNESCO to be represented on the preparatory committee and on any other body responsible for staging this event.

49. Some programme activities planned for the 1994-1995 biennium will probably make a useful contribution to the basic documentation for the Conference.

50. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision concerning the major conferences and events in the United Nations system during the period 1993-1996:

The Executive Board,

1. Having studied document 141 EX/22 (Part I.B),
2. Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session concerning the following major conferences and events scheduled to take place over the period 1993 to 1996 and of the information provided by the Director-General on the action already undertaken or proposed by UNESCO with a view to contributing fully to them:

International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993 (resolution 47/75)

World Conference on Human Rights, June 1993 (resolution 47/122)

International Conference on Population and Development, 1994 (resolution 47/176)

World Summit for Social Development, 1995 (resolution 47/92)

Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, 1995 (resolution 36/8 of the Commission on the Status of Women and E/RES/1990/12)

Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations (decision 47/147)

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1996 (resolution 47/180),

3. Noting in these resolutions that all the organizations of the United Nations system are invited by the General Assembly to contribute fully to the preparations for these major international conferences, having regard to the fact that the questions that will be discussed at them will have direct implications for their activities,
4. Invites the Director-General:
  - (i) to devote particular attention to UNESCO's contribution to the preparations for, and follow-up to, these major conferences and events;

- (ii) to provide in the Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 for the necessary resources to enable UNESCO to make a significant contribution to the preparation and implementation of the recommendations arising out of these major events.

### C. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

51. In *resolution 47/199*, which aims to strengthen and render more 'operational' the principles contained in *resolution 44/211*, the General Assembly reiterates that 'national execution should be the norm for programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system', requests the Secretary-General to 'promote an early agreement on a common interpretation' of this concept and to report thereon to ECOSOC at its substantive session of 1993 and decides that '... capacity and authority should be further decentralized to the field offices, providing them with the necessary technical and substantive expertise'. It urges strongly, in this context, governing bodies of the Specialized Agencies, *inter alia*, to '... ensure that the prescribed limits on field-level authority for modifying and adding activities within approved programmes ... should be expanded to become equal and uniform'. The Secretary-General is requested to further 'strengthen the resident co-ordinator system' with the aim of, among other suggested measures, 'widening the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as UNDP Resident Representatives/Resident Co-ordinators' to include staff from UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and IFAD which, together with UNDP, form the Joint Consultative Group on Policies (JCGP).

52. The authority of the Resident Co-ordinators would be increased:

- (a) allowing them to propose the amendment of major programmes and projects 'to bring them into line with the Country Strategy Note' (prepared under the leadership of the Resident Co-ordinator to serve as a framework for all United Nations system assistance), and
- (b) requesting that they establish a 'field-level committee' of all resident United Nations system representatives: this co-ordinating mechanism would perform advisory functions, review sector strategies, and investigate 'problems and issues requiring a co-ordinated response'.

53. Executive heads of all United Nations agencies are called upon to 'submit a yearly progress report to their governing bodies on measures taken' relative to the implementation of *resolution 47/199*. Furthermore, the Secretary-General is asked to incorporate these agency reports into a consolidated progress report to be submitted to ECOSOC, beginning in 1993.

#### UNESCO action

54. This resolution, which, with 55 operative paragraphs, is one of the longest and most complex adopted by the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, would normally have been brought to the attention of the Executive Board in its autumn session, when it is expected to examine the item on 'Operational Activities'. However, given the specific implementation schedule framed in this resolution, the Director-General thought it appropriate at this stage of the process to share, in the present document, with the Executive Board information on the most salient aspects of the resolution, pending an in-depth examination at the 142nd session.

55. As regards decentralization, the 27 C/5 Draft, currently under consideration, proposes the transfer of a markedly increased number of activities to field units. In particular, all activities aimed at assisting Member States in their national development efforts, as well as the execution of projects funded from extra-budgetary resources, should, as a matter of principle, be decentralized.

56. This being stated, two observations are called for in this respect:

- (i) small offices (one or two professionals) are not able to handle the levels of financial and programming authority that can be delegated to larger offices having a wider range of specialized staff;
- (ii) this resolution implies, throughout, that United Nations agencies should seek to install resident technical capacity in most developing countries. However, most agencies (like UNESCO) have resource constraints which dictate the consolidation of field presence through *subregional* offices endowed with multi-sectoral capacities.

57. As for the strengthened Resident Co-ordinator system, it is probable, in view of the aforementioned resource constraints, that most 'field-level committees' would be primarily composed of funding-source representatives. The resolution seems not to envisage involvement by agency representatives residing elsewhere. Without that alternative, exclusion from these committees may be tantamount to exclusion from policy/strategy dialogue and programming exercises, including the formulation of the 'Country Strategy Note', i.e. the framework with which all external assistance is to be aligned.

58. Moreover, there seems to be need to enlarge the potential reservoir of candidates for the post of Resident Co-ordinator beyond JCGP organizations to make eligible good candidates from any United Nations body.

59. As for the implementation schedule, it is noted that the first report to ECOSOC from the Secretary-General, outlining measures taken and planned with respect to resolution 47/199, is to be submitted around the end of May 1993. Since this report is to be the sum of separate reports by each United Nations body to its governing body - and that submission of proposed actions is not feasible before the autumn of 1993 - it would seem premature to report to ECOSOC in 1993.

60. The Executive Board may therefore wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having had a preliminary discussion on resolution 47/199 relating to the 'Operational Activities' of the United Nations system on the basis of an interim report by the Director-General in document 141 EX/22 (Part I.C), and pending further in-depth examination at a subsequent session,
2. Noting the concern expressed in this resolution, as in resolution 44/211, relative to the need to further decentralize capacity and authority to the field offices of United Nations organizations,
3. Also noting, in this connection, the general orientation of document 27 C/5 as regards increased decentralization of all direct support to individual Member

States, and the resources required for providing such support, to the field offices of the Organization by the end of 1995,

4. Considering, however, that increased delegation of authority to the field level should take place at a rhythm consonant with that of the effective transfer of resources,
5. Notes that the proposed 'field-level committees', under the leadership of Resident Co-ordinators, would review sector strategies and investigate problems and issues requiring a co-ordinated response at country level; and
6. Observes that this important new mechanism does not appear amenable to the involvement of non-resident United Nations system specialists;
7. Notes, in this connection, that decentralization will, for a number of United Nations bodies, be accomplished through regional and subregional rather than country offices;
8. Considers that the widening of the selection of Resident Co-ordinators should not be limited to candidates from the Joint Consultative Group on Policies Organizations (JCGP);
9. Calls attention, in connection with the enhancement of national capacities in the fields of science and technology, to the need to ensure that UNESCO's experience and capacities in this area be fully exploited when establishing closer inter-institutional mechanisms for this purpose;
10. Invites the Director-General:
  - (i) to report to the Executive Board at its 142nd session on measures taken and planned with regard to the decentralization of technical and substantive expertise with due consideration for the overall balance between Headquarters and field staffing;
  - (ii) to include, in his 1993 report to the Board on Operational Activities, information relating to the various aspects of resolution 47/199.

## PART II

### OTHER RESOLUTIONS, DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES

#### A. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

##### 1. Composition of the organs of the United Nations system

61. **Security Council:** The General Assembly elected Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain for a two-year term of office starting on 1 January 1993. Consequently in 1993 the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

62. **Economic and Social Council:** The General Assembly elected for a three-year term of office starting on 1 January 1993 the following Member States: Bahamas, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Gabon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire. The Economic and Social Council is consequently composed of the following 54 States as of 1 January 1993: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

63. **Committee for Programme and Co-ordination:** On the proposal of ECOSOC, the General Assembly elected the following Member States for a three-year term of office starting on 1 January 1993: China, Egypt, Japan, Kenya, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea and Togo. The Committee on Programme and Co-ordination is consequently composed as of 1 January 1993 of the following 34 Member States: Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia.

64. The **Economic and Social Council** elected on 12 February 1993 the 53 Member States of the new Commission on Sustainable Development with the following terms of office: (African group): Algeria (to 1994), Angola (1993), Benin (1994), Burkina Faso (1995), Egypt (1994), Gabon (1995), Guinea (1993), Madagascar (1993), Malawi (1995), Morocco (1993), Namibia (1993), Nigeria (1994), Tunisia (1995); (Asian group): China (1995), India (1993), Indonesia (1995), Japan (1993), Malaysia (1993), Pakistan (1995), Philippines (1994), Republic of Korea (1995), Singapore (1994), Sri Lanka (1994), Vanuatu (1994); (Eastern European group): Belarus (1993), Bulgaria (1993), Czech Republic (1994), Hungary (1994), Poland (1995), Russian Federation (1995); (Latin American and Caribbean group): Antigua and Barbuda (1995), Barbados (1993), Bolivia (1995), Brazil (1994), Chile (1995), Colombia



(1994), Cuba (1994), Mexico (1993), Uruguay (1995), Venezuela (1993); (Western European group): Australia (1994), Austria (1994), Belgium (1995), Canada (1993), France (1994), Germany (1995), Iceland (1995), Italy (1993), Netherlands (1995), Norway (1994), Turkey (1995), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1993), United States of America (1993).

## **2. Elections and appointments to posts within the United Nations system**

65. On 15 September 1992 Mr Stoyan Ganev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, was elected President of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

66. The General Assembly appointed Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell (Canada) to the post of Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Following the retirement of Mr Arcot Ramachandra Ms Dowdeswell will also head the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT).

67. The Secretary-General appointed Ms Gertrude Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania) Secretary-General of the fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995. The appointment is at Assistant Secretary-General level.

68. Mr Juan Somavia (Chile) was elected President of the Economic and Social Council for 1993.

69. Dr Martin Adouki (Congo) was elected President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 1993.

70. Mr Layashi Yaker (Algeria) was appointed Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), with effect from 13 August 1992.

71. Mr Tayseer Abdel Jaber (Jordan), Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, came to the end of his term of office on 31 January 1993.

72. Dr Assad Kotaite (Lebanon), President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), was re-elected for a seventh consecutive term on 20 November 1992.

73. The mandate of Mr Arthur Dunkel (Switzerland) as Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was renewed in July 1992 up to June 1993.

74. Mr Idriss Jazairy (Algeria), President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, ended his term of office on 23 January 1993. Mr Fawzi H. Al-Sultan (Kuwait) was elected to be the new President.

75. Mr Domingo L. Siazon, Jr., Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, resigned from his post in December 1992. Elections for the designation of a new Director-General will be held on 30 March 1993.

76. The Director-General of the World Health Organization, Dr Hiroshi Nakajima (Japan), was nominated by the Executive Board of the Organization on 20 January 1993 for a second term. His re-election is subject to confirmation by the World Health Assembly meeting in May 1993.

77. The **Joint Inspection Unit** elected Ms Erica Irene-Daes (Greece) Chairperson and Mr Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Vice-Chairperson for 1993. Five other newly appointed Inspectors took up their posts on 1 January 1993: Mr Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Mr Homero L. Hernandez Sanchez (Dominican Republic), Mr Boris P. Krasulin (Russian Federation), Mr Francesco Mezzalama (Italy) and Mr Khalil I. Othman (Jordan).

### 3. Reform and restructuring of the United Nations

78. During the whole of 1992 and the beginning of 1993 the Secretary-General has proceeded with further restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat and corresponding appointments.

79. Mr Ibrahim Fall (Senegal), has been the new Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Geneva as from 12 August 1992. In December 1992 he was appointed Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

80. In December 1992 the Secretary-General announced the establishment of three new departments in New York (which will share among them the functions previously entrusted to the Department for Economic and Social Development).

81. **Department for Policy Co-ordination and Sustainable Development**, headed by an Under Secretary-General, Mr Nitin Desai (India). The central focus of the work of this Department will be on the provision of support for central co-ordinating and policy-making functions vested in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, including the new Commission for Sustainable Development, responsibility for the preparation of the World Summit on Social Development and secretariat arrangements for the fourth World Conference on Women, both to be held in 1995, overall co-ordination of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields and provision of policy guidance to operational programmes and field offices.

82. **Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis**, also headed by an Under Secretary-General, Mr Jean-Claude Milleron (France), former Director-General of INSEE. Its activities will be mainly statistical support to the Organization as a whole, analysis of long-term trends, monitoring and assessment of economic and social policies, and identification of new and emerging issues requiring the attention of the international community. It will link its activities with early warning capabilities being developed in the humanitarian and political sectors.

83. **Department for Development Support and Management Issues**, headed by Mr Ji Chaozhu (China), Under Secretary-General. The new Department will serve as focal point for the provision of management services for technical co-operation, act as an executing agency especially in institutional development and human resources development, and focus its activities on the requirements of the least-developed countries and of economies in transition.

84. Mr K.K.S. Dadzie, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, has been designated by the Secretary-General to follow up and oversee this phase of the Secretariat reform.

85. **Department for Administration and Management:** On 9 March 1993 the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Ms Melissa F. Wells (United States), to be

Under Secretary-General for Administration and Management with effect from 5 April 1993, in replacement of Mr Dick Thornburgh (United States).

86. Effective 1 January 1993, the Office of General Services, the Office of Human Resources Management, the Office of Conference Services and the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance are headed by officials at the Director (D-2) level instead of Assistant Secretary-General. These Offices have been filled as follows: Mr Jacques Baudot (France), Director, Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, and Comptroller; Ms Françoise Cestac (France), Director, Office of Conference Services; Mr Armando Duque (Colombia), Director, Office for Human Resources Management and United Nations Security Co-ordinator; Ms Carole Thompson (United States), Director, Office of General Services.

87. On 12 February 1993 the Secretary-General appointed Mr Iqbal Riza (Pakistan), Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations in the Department for Peace-keeping Operations, effective 1 March 1993.

88. Mr Marrack-Goulding (United Kingdom) has been appointed Under Secretary-General and given the responsibility of the Department for Political Affairs, starting from 1 March 1993. He will share his responsibilities with Mr James O. Jonah (Sierra Leone), who will follow Middle East and East African affairs. Mr Goulding will cover the remaining parts of the world.

89. On 26 February 1993 Mr Marco Vianello-Chiodo (Italy), was appointed Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information with effect from 1 March 1993, in replacement of Mr Eugeniusz Wyzner.

90. Mr Antoine Blanca, Under Secretary-General (France), who was Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, resigned on 28 February 1993. He is replaced by Mr Vladimir Petrovsky (Russian Federation), former Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs in the Department for Political Affairs since February 1992.

#### **4. International years, decades and days**

91. 1993 is proclaimed International Year of the World's Indigenous People (A/RES/47/75).

92. 1994 will be the International Year of the Family (A/RES/44/82).

93. 1995: The General Assembly welcomes UNESCO's proposal to proclaim 1995 United Nations Year for Tolerance and will consider the question again at its forty-eighth session, in September 1993 (A/RES/47/124).

94. 1999 will be International Year of Older Persons (A/RES/47/5).

95. By its resolution 47/73, the General Assembly transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the question of the proclamation of 3 May as 'International Press Freedom Day'.

96. 22 March will be World Day for Water (A/RES/47/193).

97. 3 December will be International Day of Disabled Persons (A/RES/47/3).

## **5. Institutional arrangements**

### **(a) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States**

98. In *resolution 47/11* the General Assembly '*Recommends* that a second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States be held in 1993 to review and appraise progress, and that inter-agency sectoral and focal-point meetings be held on areas of priority or mutually agreed issues'.

#### **UNESCO action**

99. UNESCO continues to be represented by an observer at the annual meetings of OAS. It maintains particularly close relations with the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC), UNESCO's counterpart in OAS, and with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC).

100. Relations are also maintained with certain specialized agencies of OAS, such as the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) and the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

### **(b) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)**

101. In *resolution 47/18* the General Assembly, *inter alia*, '*Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on human resources development: basic education and training' (Jedda, 17-18 May 1992) and '*Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance co-operation'.

#### **UNESCO action**

102. UNESCO participated in the United Nations/OIC Focal Points meeting (Geneva, 27-29 October 1992), held in conformity with General Assembly resolution 46/13 to review and appraise progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the previous meeting (Geneva, 1991). UNESCO is lead agency in this exercise for one of the eight priority areas under examination by the group, namely priority area (d): Human resources development, basic education and training. In this field, UNESCO co-operates mainly with its counterpart lead agency in OIC, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) through a series of joint activities. The fourth UNESCO/ISESCO Joint Meeting to review this co-operation and to plan for future joint activities is scheduled to take place at UNESCO Headquarters from 6 to 8 April 1993.

103. The second Joint Meeting between the secretariats of UNESCO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference was convened at UNESCO Headquarters on 3 and 4 November 1992 to review present co-operation and to exchange views on future activities. A number of priority areas were identified for increased co-operation between the two organizations, notably:

- (i) in the field of culture special emphasis was laid on the cultural heritage of Jerusalem, the Arabia Plan and the cultural strategy for the Muslim World;
  - (ii) in the field of education, basic education, literacy and human resources development continued to be on top of the priority list. Special attention was also awarded to the UNESCO/UNICEF project on the Nine Largest and Most Populous Countries and education in the occupied territories for refugees and liberation movements and the Koranic schools (a seminar on the role of Koranic schools in the universalization of basic education was jointly organized by UNESCO and ISESCO in Khartoum, 20-24 July 1993);
  - (iii) in the field of sciences increased co-operation with IFSTAD was called for; and
  - (iv) in the field of communication, OIC's project 'ISLAMVISION' and the Islamic Information Strategy were selected as privileged areas for co-operation between the two organizations.
- (c) **Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States**

104. In *resolution 47/12*, the General Assembly calls upon the Specialized Agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to, *inter alia*, 'continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies'.

#### **UNESCO action**

105. When the Director-General and Dr Esmat Abdelmeguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, met on 25 January 1993, they agreed to work together to strengthen co-operation between the two organizations, especially on the establishment of the Euro-Arab University at Grenada.

106. As regards current co-operation between the two organizations the following salient aspects are worth highlighting:

#### **(i) Education**

107. Literacy, adult education and non-formal education will continue to represent a high priority area in co-operation between the two organizations through joint activities with the specialized agencies of the League of Arab States (ALECSO and ARLO). In this respect the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in the Arab States (UNEDBAS) will continue to co-ordinate the greatest part of this co-operation in the form of joint meetings, seminars, conferences, etc.

108. Other areas of co-operation between UNESCO and LAS include, *inter alia*, the utilization of ARABSAT to promote mass education, the Regional Programme for the Universalization of Primary Education (ARABUPEAL) and the advancement of women.

**(ii) Science**

109. Important activities for future co-operation include the joint follow-up of UNCED in the Arab region, the Arab Strategy on Science and Technology Policies and the use of computer networks in science and technology institutions.

**(iii) Culture**

110. Co-operation will continue, notably with ALECSO, within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development, particularly in the field of traditional cultural industries (handicrafts), and the translation of books from the Arab region. Increased co-operation with LAS will be sought as regards activities under the Arabia Plan, especially on questions related to Arab contemporary culture and Arab heritage. The two organizations will also continue their co-operation in the field of copyright with a view to the publication of a book in Arabic on the basic principles of author's rights and neighbouring rights.

**(iv) Communication and information**

111. UNESCO plans to continue collaboration with relevant LAS institutions in studying ways and means of optimizing ARABSAT through the updating and re-evaluation of studies conducted in previous years.

112. Co-operation will also continue with the Documentation Centre of the League of Arab States (ALDOC) on a UNDP-funded project (RAB/86/010) with the objective of creating an information network (ARIS-NET) in the Arab region.

113. UNESCO hopes to further develop co-operation with the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), notably in the field of training of communication and broadcasting personnel, provided funding under extra-budgetary arrangements is made available.

**(v) Institutional arrangements for co-operation**

114. UNESCO and ALECSO meet in a joint committee once every two years to review ongoing co-operation and to plan for future joint activities within the framework of programmes and budgets adopted by their respective governing bodies. The next meeting is scheduled to take place during the first quarter of 1993.

**(d) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (SELA)**

115. In *resolution 47/13* the General Assembly '*Urges* the Specialized Agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System'.

**UNESCO action**

116. The main aim of co-operation between UNESCO and SELA is to respond, within the realm of the possible, to the needs that arise in Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, UNESCO took part in the regional TCDC meeting on technological development in the health field. That regional meeting was organized jointly with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), SELA and UNDP in the framework of the CONVERGENCIA project

(Santiago de Chile, 6-10 July 1992). UNESCO, represented by its Regional Adviser for the Social and Human Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean (URSHSLAC) also took part in the eighteenth meeting of the SELA Council (Caracas, 10-11 September 1992).

117. The UNESCO Office in Caracas, too, is developing a series of activities in close liaison with SELA. One of these is the production of a joint UNESCO/SELA work on key challenges to the region. The publication of the Spanish version, '*Desafios centrales de la region*', is scheduled for September 1993.

**(e) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)**

118. In *resolution 47/10* the General Assembly refers to the declaration of the Helsinki summit of CSCE (10 July 1992) in which the heads of State and government of the participating countries affirmed 'their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security', notes 'the role that the Conference plays in promoting democratic values and institutions and human rights' and stresses the need for 'enhanced co-ordination and co-operation with international organizations, in particular the United Nations'.

**UNESCO action**

119. Active co-operation between UNESCO and CSCE goes back to 1975. Since that time, UNESCO has been regularly invited to participate in follow-up meetings, technical seminars in the fields of competence of the Organization held in the framework of CSCE and summit meetings organized by the Conference. For example, at the invitation of the Government of Finland, the Director-General was represented at the Helsinki summit, which met on 9 and 10 July 1992. The decisions adopted at that meeting, particularly those under the chapter on the human dimension, are of considerable interest to UNESCO, which follows attentively the responses of CSCE to the important changes taking place in Europe.

**(f) United Nations University**

120. In *resolution 47/200* the General Assembly, having taken note, *inter alia*, of decision 4.3.2 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 139th session, encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as one of the principal academic institutions of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes.

**UNESCO action**

121. Efforts are under way to reinforce the long-standing co-operation between the United Nations University and its various specialized institutes and the programme of the Education, Science, Social Sciences and Communication Sectors of UNESCO.

122. This co-operation involves a variety of projects in the area of higher education (UNITWIN), oceanography, genetics (launching of a UNESCO/UNU chair in plant genetics in China), energy futures, cultural development and sustainable development in mountain areas

and also in the humid tropics, UNESCO/IIP and UNESCO/IIST collaboration in information technology. In his address to the inaugural ceremony of the new headquarters building of UNU (Tokyo, 17 February 1993), the Director-General renewed UNESCO's commitment to 'reinforce its special links and joint ventures with UNU, particularly for networking and UNU/UNESCO chairs' and appealed to governments, academic institutions and funding bodies everywhere to support UNU. UNESCO for its part will seek to develop particular co-operation through the creation of joint chairs related to sustainable development in areas such as industrial marine pollution, plant biotechnology and distance education.

## **6. Apartheid**

### **(a) International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa**

123. In *resolution 47/116*, the General Assembly calls upon the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic, anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields.

124. It also appeals to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution by providing, and increasing, its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing.

#### **UNESCO action**

125. The Director-General was represented at a high level at the United Nations-sponsored follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans (New York, 8-9 September 1992) by his personal adviser on South Africa, Mr Hammarskjöld, assisted by senior staff of the organization. Other events in which UNESCO participated actively include:

the United Nations Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: future role of the United Nations system in helping to solve them (Windhoek, Namibia, 22-24 May 1992);

International workshop on cultural policies in South Africa after apartheid (Abidjan, 16-19 June 1992);

United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid: consultation with anti-apartheid Movements and NGOs (Geneva, 30 November-1 December 1992).

126. In line with the consultation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO pertaining to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/79A, the Organization is proposing to include a special project for its contribution to the elimination of apartheid in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5).



127. The objectives and strategies of this project will be, for UNESCO, to contribute in all areas of its competence to the building of a non-racial, equitable and democratic society in an apartheid-free South Africa, encourage progress towards democracy and the consolidation of democratic organizations and institutions, continue the reconciliation process based on the respect of democratic values, human rights and tolerance within the country, and undertake special efforts to overcome the apartheid heritage, in particular with regard to the most disadvantaged groups.

128. In more concrete terms, UNESCO will, *inter alia*, arrange at Headquarters a consultation of specialists from South Africa in all UNESCO's fields of competence in order to review the needs for medium-term assistance. Assistance will also be provided for the development of education and information materials for promoting a culture of peace for various educational levels and adult education.

129. In co-operation with the United Nations, OAU and the Commonwealth Secretariat, a programme will be launched with Black universities and higher education institutions to restructure and improve programmes and curricula in the social sciences, science and communication, to review needs in social and economic research and to prepare special training programmes for new cadres.

130. Co-operation will be provided for strengthening higher education institutions serving the majority of population and in networking them with outside expertise, through UNESCO chairs, the UNITWIN southern African network and other means.

**(b) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa**

131. By *resolution 47/117*, the General Assembly appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

**UNESCO action**

132. From 1972 to 1991 UNESCO has, through its regular programme, granted over 30 'fellowships' to candidates submitted by ANC and PAC for university-level studies, in particular in the fields of educational sciences and planning, natural and physical sciences and social sciences. It has provided technical advice and material assistance to educational officers and educational departments of ANC and PAC, as well as assistance - jointly with UNDP - for the setting up of educational centres of ANC and PAC in the United Republic of Tanzania: the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, the Dakawa Orientation Centre and the Kitonga Centre for PAC youth. Through its regular programme UNESCO has sponsored workshops to upgrade teacher training, and has given assistance to ANC in revising and preparing curriculum materials for its educational centres.

133. The scope of this programme of assistance has been expanded through co-operation with UNDP and fund-in-trust partners. Since 1972, UNESCO has served as the United Nations executing agency for UNDP-financed projects aimed at providing education for primary and secondary-school students. In addition some international fellowships were provided for university students and professionals. Projects are now being prepared for the fifth UNDP Country Programme Cycle. It may be noted that ANC has now requested support for some training within the country.

134. Through a fund-in-trust arrangement with Germany, 15 ANC trainees had completed a two-year course for primary-school teachers at the Korogwe Teacher Training College in the United Republic of Tanzania in May 1992; 20 trainees will have completed a three-year course for secondary-school teachers at the Mkwawa Teacher Training Institute in June 1993.

135. The International Conference on Educational Assistance for the Victims of Apartheid, organized jointly with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and in co-operation with the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 25 to 27 June 1991, reflects the new approach of involving anti-apartheid democratic organizations and institutions from South Africa as well as ANC and PAC in discussing priority needs for a future non-racial and democratic South Africa. Critical areas for international assistance identified by the Conference were: planning for the restructuring of the educational system; assistance for transforming the curricula and developing quality education; training of educational personnel; particular attention to problems of illiteracy, school drop-outs, the marginalization of women and other structural imbalances; assistance for a massive programme of adult education; emphasis on language, sciences, technology and technical education; training in public administration and policy analysis; support for universities and other educational institutions which promote educational and training programmes for the Black majority. The need to promote human rights and humanistic values within education at all levels (formal and non-formal) as part of action for a culture of peace and democracy was also mentioned. In this regard, the Conference called for international support to a national conference of anti-apartheid groups to discuss educational transformation and agree on a common set of educational priorities.

136. UNESCO considers that it is important to examine the best means to implement various recommendations adopted by the Conference in co-operation with ANC, PAC and non-racial educational organizations and institutions from South Africa, joining its efforts as appropriate with other United Nations system bodies and other organizations such as the Commonwealth Secretariat. UNESCO has very recently initiated some assistance to university training and research by involving the University of Western Cape in a twinning agreement, under UNESCO's UNITWIN programme, whereby the University of Western Cape will be connected to a network of other universities both in southern Africa - the University of Eduardo Mondlane, the University of Namibia, the University of Zimbabwe - and to Utrecht University in the Netherlands. Activities will centre on networking and exchanging experience and expertise, particularly for postgraduate training and research between these universities and other universities in the countries and regions concerned, around the following clusters of disciplines: health (medical-biotechnological) fields; science and mathematics; issues concerning human beings and the environment.

## **7. The Palestine question**

### **Aid to Palestinian refugees and assistance to the Palestinian people**

137. In *resolution 47/69D*, the General Assembly strongly appeals to all States, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). It invites the relevant Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance

for higher education to Palestine refugee students and appeals to all States, Specialized Agencies and the United Nations to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees. In *resolution 47/170*, the General Assembly requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### **UNESCO action**

138. In accordance with decision 4.3.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 139th session, the Director-General sent on 22 January 1993 a circular letter to Member States, international organizations and various funding sources for voluntary contributions in order to make good the deficit in the operating budget of the Palestinian universities caused by the protracted closure of those institutions and by the current situation. This appeal shared the same broad intent as the Director-General's appeals of 27 April 1988 and 8 December 1986 for 'fellowships' for students from the occupied territories and as his appeal of 7 September 1990 for research and further training fellowships to Palestinian lecturers in various areas of science and technology. Any significant responses to the appeal of 22 January 1993 will be reported by the Director-General to the Executive Board at the present session in the addendum to document 141 EX/8 under item 5.2.1. The Director-General is reporting under that item on UNESCO's recent co-operative agreement with the PEACE programme (Palestine European Academic Co-operation in Europe) further to which the Organization allocated a grant of \$16,000 in December 1992. In addition, Palestine has received financial assistance amounting to \$93,000 under the Participation Programme for 1992-1993, as of February 1993.

## **8. Humanitarian assistance for emergency relief and economic recovery**

### **(a) Aid to refugees**

#### **Assistance to Mozambique**

139. In *resolution 47/42* the General Assembly '*Stressing* the need for a sustained effort by the international community to respond to the increasing and urgent emergency humanitarian needs of the people of Mozambique, in the light of the current severe drought and the evolving process of repatriation of refugees and normalization of the lives of displaced persons, ... *Urges* the international community, in particular the United Nations system, to extend its full support and contribute to the peace-building process in Mozambique in accordance with the General Peace Agreement, providing, *inter alia*, assistance for the electoral process, emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons and support for programmes of demobilization of armed forces'.

### **UNESCO action**

140. Following the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (Rome, 4 October 1992), and the Secretary-General's plea to the United Nations system to extend its full support to and contribute to the peace-building process in the country, UNESCO joined its efforts with other organizations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR) by sending three experts in the framework of 'Priority: Africa' to participate in the preparation of emergency assistance in education for children in difficult circumstances (CIDC). The development objectives of this

two-year programme are to contribute to the formulation of strategies for the reconstruction of the national system of education, and to provide work-related education and training opportunities for the socio-educational rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances.

141. In conformity with the Member State's request, UNESCO's contribution will concentrate on three specific activities: (i) creation of 'street centres' in Beira and Quelimane for orphans, abandoned and street children; (ii) design, development and application of a specific curriculum, including literacy skills, basic learning subjects, education for peace items, environmental issues, as well as community development for war-traumatized children; (iii) training of teachers at provincial and district level, as well as community action groups in the resettlement areas, on the specific curriculum and on basic socio-psychological attendance of most affected and traumatized children.

142. In addition, \$97,400 has been allocated as a financial contribution to the rehabilitation programme for young people who have suffered the effects of war.

#### **Assistance to Yemen**

143. In *resolution 47/179*, the General Assembly, noting the social and economic challenges still facing Yemen as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the continuous flow of thousands of refugees from Somalia and recent natural disasters, calls upon the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in the efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and especially by the returnees and refugees.

#### **UNESCO action**

144. The UNESCO Regional Office in Amman (UNEDBAS) fielded a mission to Yemen in September 1992 to help the authorities in identifying the most urgent educational needs of the Somali refugees in the Republic of Yemen. The Organization also participated in an inter-agency mission led by ILO during August and September 1992. The aim of the mission was to provide multi-sectoral approach and assessment for human resources development, with particular emphasis on technical and vocational education, whereby the returnees from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait could be retrained to meet job market requirements in Yemen.

#### **Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa**

145. In *resolution 47/107*, the General Assembly appeals to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters.

#### **UNESCO action**

146. UNESCO co-operates in its field of competence with UNHCR for assistance to refugees. Particular emphasis was put on Somalia in view of the critical situation in that country. UNESCO has participated in the two international conferences on Somalia which have been held under the auspices of the United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs: at Geneva

(October 1992) and Addis Ababa (January 1993). Long-term inter-agency planning is going on to reopen educational facilities all over the country after peace returns. In this regard, within the framework of an Emergency Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Education System in Somalia, UNESCO has decided to provide funds for the construction of a new education for war-torn Somalia. This project represents UNESCO's major contribution to the United Nations 100-day Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance for which a non-food-pledging conference was held in Geneva, October 1992. In this connection, the project 'Islands for Education for Peace in Somalia' prepared by UNESCO will initially benefit children, youth and women in urban centres having regained normal security conditions, as well as refugee camps. The project will subsequently be extended to rural populations and other urban areas. It is aimed at establishing three pilot education centres in Mogadishu, Aargeisa and Gedo region and providing primary education and a non-formal literacy programme which includes life skills. The project will study the feasibility of opening several secondary schools and the faculty of education and will be extended to Somali refugees in Kenya.

147. The financial resources so far mobilized for this project amount to \$1.5 million. An educational adviser, based in Somalia, has been appointed in January 1993 to co-ordinate UNESCO activities in this field.

#### **(b) Emergency assistance**

148. In *resolution 47/7*, concerning the Philippines, the General Assembly requests the Specialized Agencies and other bodies concerned of the United Nations system to pursue, with great urgency, their programme of assistance in their respective fields of competence in order to meet the urgent needs of the people of that country.

#### **UNESCO action**

149. Under its Participation Programme for 1992-1993: *Emergency Assistance* UNESCO allocated to the Philippines a financial contribution of \$100,000 to finance a programme for disaster mitigation of the volcanic and related hazards of Pinatubo Volcano.

#### **(c) Special economic rehabilitation programme**

##### **Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia**

150. In *resolution 47/154* the General Assembly 'Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia' and to organize, when conditions permit, a round-table conference of donors wishing to contribute to that cause.

#### **UNESCO action**

151. UNESCO granted Liberia the sum of \$70,000 under the Participation Programme for 1992-1993, to be used for launching a *curriculum readaptation project*. However, the implementation of this project has been suspended on security grounds.

##### **Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon**

152. In *resolution 47/155* the General Assembly 'Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon in their

programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction wherever possible' and 'to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed as soon as possible'.

### **UNESCO action**

153. In May and June 1992 UNESCO organized a UNDP-financed mission for the formulation of projects for the rehabilitation of the Education Sector and the preparation of an overall programme for it. As the lead United Nations agency for education in Lebanon, UNESCO followed up the work begun by this mission by sending another mission in March 1993 to finalize the first phase of the overall education programme (UNDP financing for the two missions: \$200,000). UNESCO is also engaged with UNDP and ILO in a joint project formulation mission, the aim of which is to set up an operational sectoral unit responsible for strengthening the 'absorptive capacity' of the Ministry of Education. In the science field, UNESCO has begun co-operation with Lebanon's National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) by supplying it with specialized geophysics equipment (\$15,000) and by sending a mission to assess the requirements for the rehabilitation of the country's marine studies centre (\$10,000). Following that mission, the French institute IFREMER informed UNESCO that it wished to co-operate in the effort to help Lebanon's CNRS; it has already sent an exploratory mission to Lebanon for that purpose. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given its agreement in principle for the establishment of the International Centre for the Humanities at Byblos, and the government has already selected a Lebanese period dwelling that could house the centre. In the field of town planning and the heritage, UNDP has approved the financing of a project for the rehabilitation of the General Directorates of Town-Planning and Antiquities (\$300,000 for the first year). This project will cover the inclusion of provision for archaeological digs in the project for the reconstruction of the city centre of Beirut, the rehabilitation of the National Museum and the preparation of a campaign for the archaeological site of Tyre. This project has already received the support of several partners: \$1 million from the Hariri Foundation, secondment of staff from the Regional Council of *Ile-de-France*, an archaeological team from the *Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient* (French institute for Near-East archaeology) and the provision of computer software and staff training by the Municipality of Marseilles. This project is expected to draw further contributions from Lebanese and international sources. Its first consultants have already arrived in Beirut.

### **Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador**

154. In *resolution 47/158* the General Assembly 'Appeals to all States, the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the requisite assistance, on the most favourable terms possible, for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador'.

### **UNESCO action**

155. Seven staff members and four consultants from UNESCO participated in the multi-agency mission to El Salvador (10-22 February 1992) organized by UNDP at the request of the government to help plan and implement a co-ordinated United Nations system response to the technical needs associated with the execution of El Salvador's National Reconstruction Plan. The cost of this participation was covered mainly by UNESCO.

### **International co-operation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery**

156. In *resolution 47/166* the General Assembly, deploring 'the extensive material destruction of major sectors of the national infrastructure, dwellings, the environment and the cultural heritage in Croatia ... *Appeals* to all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide co-operation in various forms and special ... assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to those areas'.

#### **UNESCO action**

157. Since the breakout of the conflict in September 1991, UNESCO has, by the presence of its observers (December 1991) borne witness to the solidarity of the Organization with the national authorities and the population and invited the parties to the conflict through numerous appeals in the course of 1991 and 1992 to respect the provisions of the two international conventions for the protection of the cultural heritage: the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972) and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954). The successive expert missions sent out in 1992 have, in co-operation with local and national institutes, prepared an emergency action programme and, on the basis of the detailed inventory carried out by those institutes, established a plan of action for the safeguard of the old city of Dubrovnik, which was damaged by a series of attacks in 1991 and 1992. This plan of action has been made into a publication, which will be distributed to the Member States.

158. The Director-General granted \$200,000 in financial assistance for the implementation of an emergency programme. This sum covered the restoration of the ramparts (damaged in 1991), the purchase and transport of Dubrovnik-type tiles and a cadastral survey of the old city. A financial allocation of \$19,000 was granted under the World Heritage Fund to cover the organization of a meeting of national and international experts (April 1992) and the organization of training courses for three architects who are members of institutes in Dubrovnik and involved in the rescue operation within the walls of the old city.

159. During the present biennium UNESCO will pursue its efforts to assist the local and national authorities in the implementation of the plan of action for the old city of Dubrovnik by providing technical assistance to complement that provided by the consultative commission of experts, and by specific operations, depending on the availability of funds. At the same time, and within the limits of available resources, a training programme for managerial and operational staff will be set up on the site itself.

160. UNESCO will encourage Member States and the international community to participate in the international solidarity campaign launched by the Director-General on 14 November 1991 to mobilize the necessary resources needed to safeguard the old city. Working together with the local and national authorities, and with media co-operation, UNESCO will seek to publicize the plan for safeguarding damaged cultural property. A quarterly trilingual bulletin will be issued.

161. Furthermore, the fact-finding mission to Croatia (November 1992) permitted the preparation of a plan of action with regard to education of children and displaced persons which was proposed to the national authorities, comprising such elements as financial support, educational technical support, capacity-building: creation of flagship schools and

rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational centres/institutions. Germany confirmed to UNESCO the transfer of funds collected for the educational assistance to Bosnian refugees and other displaced persons in Croatia and Slovenia. These funds will make it possible to start the proposed programme of assistance.

**Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia**

162. In *resolution 47/160* the General Assembly '*Urges* the concerned Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system ... to continue implementing their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia'. In *resolution 47/167* it not only welcomes the idea of convening an international peace conference for Somalia but stresses the need to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community to restore national unity and peace and to ensure the reconstruction of Somalia's national economy.

**UNESCO action**

163. The Director-General has taken a deep interest in Somalia and is organizing assistance to establish educational centres in key locations across the country, as mentioned in paragraphs 146 and 147. The Organization has led in the preparation of a proposal for the development of education, which was presented to the International Pledging Conference held from 11 to 13 March 1993 in Addis Ababa. However, the International Conference on Somalia for National Reconciliation to be convened should result in the eventual creation of a government in which the new ministry of education would establish structures which could eventually absorb the educational institutions developed with UNESCO assistance.

164. Furthermore, under its Participation Programme for 1992-1993, *Emergency Assistance*, UNESCO has allocated \$38,400 to Somalia.

**International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters**

165. In *resolution 47/169* the General Assembly '*Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and in close co-operation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive and effective formulation and co-ordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace'.

**UNESCO action**

166. Following the tidal wave (tsunami) that struck Nicaragua on 1 September 1992, UNESCO granted the most heavily hit areas - San Juan del Sur, Casares, La Boguita, Masachapa, Pochomil, Las Penitas, PoneLOYA and the port of Carinto - the sum of \$50,000 under the Participation Programme for 1992-1993, to be used for the reconstruction of local schools destroyed during the disaster and for the education of young people and children.



## 9. Development and international economic co-operation

### Programme of action for development

167. In *resolution 47/181* the General Assembly *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international co-operation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions' articles of agreement, ...'.

### UNESCO action

168. In order to follow up the Secretary-General's report to ECOSOC (July 1992) on the role of the United Nations system in enhancing international co-operation for development, the Director-General set up an intersectoral working group to study the contribution UNESCO might make to the achievement of the goals set out in that report. The working group produced a synoptic report, which the Director-General has communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. From this report it emerges clearly, on the basis of the programme activities for 1992-1993 (selected by the group as the reference period), that UNESCO's contribution to international co-operation for development is situated at three levels:

creating the conditions for human development, through its range of activities in basic education for all, population and environmental education, education in science and technology, and education relative to peace, human rights and democracy (see another report on UNESCO's response to 'Agenda for peace');

developing human capital through the activities related to training and retraining in science and technology, technical and vocational education, training of education planners, teacher training and cultural dimension of human development;

strengthening institutions and infrastructures for human development, through networking and co-operation, 'upstream' analysis for education and human resources development.

## 10. Questions relating to women

### (a) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

169. In *resolution 47/93* the General Assembly *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by ... submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat [of the United Nations], Specialized Agencies and regional commissions'.

### **UNESCO action**

170. In December 1990 the Director-General set up an ad hoc working group on equal opportunities for women in UNESCO's Secretariat. The ad hoc group was responsible, *inter alia*, for submitting to the Director-General, after in-depth study of the status of women in the Secretariat, practical recommendations that would make it possible to reach the target of 30 per cent women in posts in the Professional category and above by 1995 set by the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session (1987, 24 C/Resolution 14.1, para. 2(h)). After preliminary studies the ad hoc group came to the conclusion that it needed to resort to outside expertise to carry out its task and duly selected an outside expert. It should be stressed at this point that lack of financial resources hindered the work of the group. On 31 December 1992 women made up 28.66 per cent of the total number of members of the Secretariat in the Professional category and above and 10.10 per cent of total number at D-1 level and above.

#### **(b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**

171. In *resolution 47/94* the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and requested him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention.

### **UNESCO action**

172. It should be recalled that UNESCO reports annually to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the implementation of the Convention in its programme and budget. UNESCO has placed considerable emphasis on Articles 5 and 10 of the Convention, which concern programmes in education, social and human sciences and culture.

173. UNESCO also contributes, within the limits of its resources, to the drive against violence towards women and against 'traffic in and exploitation of prostitution of women' (Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women). Mention should also be made of the case-studies on education and child prostitution carried out in 1992 in Benin, Colombia and Thailand, which led to proposals for operational projects.

#### **(c) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women**

174. In *resolution 47/95* the General Assembly '*Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to ensure active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development'. It '*Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-Looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women'. It also requests him 'to invite governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional

commissions and the Specialized Agencies, and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-Looking Strategies'.

### **UNESCO action**

175. The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women provide UNESCO with a framework for all activities aimed at promoting the status of women. By way of inter-agency co-operation, UNESCO contributes to the annual report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the implementation of the 'strategies' by the organizations and agencies of the system.

176. UNESCO also helped to prepare the draft version of the system-wide medium-term plan for 1996-2001, for the purpose of which it has been designated 'lead agency' for the section on education.

177. With regard to paragraph 11, on the updating of *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*, UNESCO's Division of Statistics, in furnishing the United Nations with the statistics for its fields of competence, will break them down by sex.

## **B. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING EDUCATION**

### **1. Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)**

178. In *resolution 47/40* the General Assembly *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS'.

### **UNESCO action**

179. In response to the *urgent appeal* of the International Conference on Education at its 40th session held in Geneva in December 1986, UNESCO formulated, in 1987, a Plan of Action in Education for the Prevention and Control of AIDS.

180. Through its Global Programme on AIDS (GPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) has led the United Nations system in the worldwide fight against AIDS. UNESCO's Programme of Education for the Prevention of AIDS was set up, in collaboration with WHO/GPA and with the recognized role of providing support to governments for policy and planning in the Education Sector, especially in curriculum development related to AIDS.

181. UNESCO's approach to this issue is twofold. It is based, on the one hand, on experience acquired by countries in this field, by gathering and analysing the maximum amount of information, documentation and educational material within the framework of *resource centres* and, on the other, by testing innovative approaches with *pilot projects*.

182. The result of the programme action has been formulation of *educational strategies for the prevention of AIDS*, of which the outcome in 1992-1993 will be: (a) based on experience

from the resources centres - *preparation of prototype educational materials*, and (b) based on the experience from the pilot projects - *training of decision-makers in ministries of education on AIDS education in school*. Two courses are currently being planned:

- (i) one for Asia and the Pacific, to be held in Bangkok in December 1993;
- (ii) one for English-speaking African countries, to be held in Nairobi in 1994.

183. Outside the field of education, action to prevent AIDS is being conducted in the area of the natural sciences, in Major Programme Area II, Programme II.1: *Promotion of research in the basic sciences* (para. 02119).

184. In May 1988 a virology network was set up to link UNESCO and its Regional Office for Science and Technology for Europe (ROSTE) with the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities and the European Federation of AIDS Research. This international network for action against the virus is associated with 11 laboratories, and its principal aims are the study of the pathology of AIDS, vaccination against AIDS and the treatment of AIDS. There have already been many contacts and meetings between researchers and members of the network, and papers have been published on some of the main lines of research. Ten research contracts have been awarded for the benefit of young scientists in training and research laboratories. A contract has also been drawn up with the authorities of Zaire for the establishment at Lubumbashi of a centre for the training of trainers for the control and prevention of AIDS. From 25 to 27 January 1993 a mission travelled to the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to assist the launch of an AIDS prevention and control campaign in liaison with representatives of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation and the federal authorities of Brazil. Also worthy of note was the establishment by Professor Luc Montagnier and Professor Federico Mayor under UNESCO auspices, on 28 January 1993, of the *World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention*.

## **2. Drug abuse control**

185. In *resolution 47/100* the General Assembly '*Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies, particularly those associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, to establish agency-specific implementation plans to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan, and to report to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993 on progress made in establishing such agency-specific plans, for inclusion in an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan'. It also '*Calls upon* the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to facilitate its implementation by designating an agenda item under which the Action Plan may be considered at their next regular meeting'.

### **UNESCO action**

186. The System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) is an instrument of co-ordination to favour complementarity and to avoid duplication of activities by agencies in their fight against drug abuse. The Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as President of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) is mandated to co-ordinate SWAP at the inter-institution level, to include it in the annual report of ACC for consideration and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly.

187. SWAP is revised biannually at the inter-agency meeting of Specialized Agencies in conformity with General Assembly resolution 44/141. UNESCO contributes to the preparation of this plan and to its updating, given the importance of preventive education to reduce the demand of drugs, and according to the specific recommendations of the United Nations and of its own governing body (resolution I.9 adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference).

188. UNESCO action on drugs in the 26 C/5 programme involves the establishment of a network of preventive education against drug abuse, the implementation of joint programmes with the United Nations International Drug Abuse Control Programme aimed at promoting preventive education in the developing countries of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific, and the development of educational syllabuses, programmes and materials for formal and informal education on drug abuse; in collaboration with other Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, UNESCO is implementing strategies for preventive education outside school.

189. In *resolution 47/102* the General Assembly reiterates the importance of reducing the demand for drugs and reaffirms the resolution adopted at the special session of the General Assembly on drugs (1990), as regards, in particular, the necessity of implementing the Global Programme of Action under UNDCP's co-ordination of the action of all United Nations Specialized Agencies. The General Assembly also requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in co-operation with the appropriate United Nations agencies, to study the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities, and calls upon, *inter alia*, United Nations Specialized Agencies to extend their co-operation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

### **UNESCO action**

190. UNESCO collaborates in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the reduction of the demand of drugs through education by adopting a multidisciplinary approach and therefore co-operates in the efforts made by UNDCP in the fight against drug abuse.

191. The adoption of this resolution emphasizes the importance of concerted international action for drug abuse control and the complementarity of activities across the United Nations system. On 26 June 1992, in observance of the United Nations Day against Drug Abuse, UNESCO organized several events co-sponsored by the Mayor of Paris and the co-ordinator of the French efforts against drug abuse. In the next biennium (1994-1995) street children and women will constitute the main target groups in UNESCO's programmes on drug-related matters.

### **3. Programme of action concerning disabled persons**

192. In *resolution 47/3* the General Assembly proclaims 3 December *International Day of Disabled Persons* and urges governments and national, regional and international organizations to co-operate fully in celebrating it. In *resolution 47/88* it requests the Secretary-General 'to give higher priority and visibility to disability issues within the work programme of the United Nations system'.

### **UNESCO action**

193. UNESCO's activities for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons within the framework of its Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 focus on the development of the formal school system to include children with special needs. The concept known as 'inclusive schools' linked to the overall aim of 'integration' is being argued for and implemented in various activities within awareness raising, upstream work with educational officials, teacher training and parent education specialists. The aim of UNESCO is to support the development of relevant, meaningful education for all including children with special needs, focusing on equity, access and quality education responding to diversity in the school population. The priority of this Special Education Programme is to link up, whenever possible, with ongoing and planned action in the Education Sector as well as with UNESCO institutes to ensure that the development of the education for children with special needs are reflected throughout UNESCO's educational programme components.

194. UNESCO is co-operating with other United Nations agencies in the inter-agency meetings organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) on a yearly basis and has also participated in the 'Ad hoc Open-Ended Working Group to Elaborate Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities'. Co-operation with NGOs to promote initiatives for 'inclusive schools' and 'integration' is currently being strengthened.

#### **4. The plight of street children**

195. In *resolution 47/126* the General Assembly, *Reaffirming* that children are a particularly vulnerable section of society whose rights require special protection and that children living under especially difficult circumstances, such as street children, deserve special attention ... *Invites* governments, United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with each other and to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children'.

### **UNESCO action**

196. The *Street Children/Working Children* programme launched by UNESCO in November 1990 seeks to follow up the *Declaration* and the *Plan of Action* produced by the Jomtien World Conference on Education for All. It is one of the two planks in the UNESCO/UNICEF co-operation programme, and its goals are the analysis and dissemination of innovations in the area of basic education. The programme is being executed in co-operation with NGOs and with the support of extra-budgetary funding sources. It consists of the following action:

- (a) putting the case of the target group (by means of research, publications and the mobilization of public opinion);
- (b) providing technical and educational support for field projects in the Third World;
- (c) fund-raising in the countries of the North (a gala was held in Düsseldorf, Germany, in October 1992) to finance the education of children in difficulty in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe.

Such action, which has produced encouraging results, may be renewed from one biennium to the next, depending on the programme's financial situation.

## **C. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE NATURAL SCIENCES**

### **1. Environmental questions**

#### **(a) International co-operation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait**

197. In *resolution 47/151* the General Assembly, welcoming the Mount Mitchell Research Cruise organized jointly by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) and the United Nations Environment Programme to make a scientific assessment of environmental conditions in the region, '*Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental degradation of the region and to consider measures that may be needed to counteract' it.

#### **UNESCO action**

198. At its twenty-fifth session, in March 1992, the IOC Executive Council took note of the ongoing implementation of the Integrated Project Plan (IPP) for the Coastal and Marine Environment of the ROPME Sea Area, formulated in 1991 in response to resolution XVI-14 of the sixteenth IOC Assembly, which addressed the action necessary for the assessment and subsequent alleviation of war-related pollution in the aforementioned area.

199. As originally planned, the Joint ROPME-NOAA-IOC 100-day Oceanographic Cruise in the ROPME Sea Area commenced on 28 February 1992 and ended on 29 May 1992. From 16 to 18 June 1992, a ROPME-IOC Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Integrated Project Plan was held in Geneva, Switzerland, to review the accomplishments of the cruise and highlight suggested follow-up programmes. The Scientific Workshop on the results of the Mount Mitchell cruise was held in the premises of the Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait, from 24 to 28 January 1993. Over 140 regional and international scientists participated. Forty-eight scientific presentations were made on large-scale dynamics, nearshore processes including pollution, coral reef ecology and fisheries plankton ecology. The workshop agreed that knowledge of the oceanography and marine ecology of the ROPME Sea Area had improved tremendously as a result of the cruise but recognized, however, that certain worrying gaps in knowledge of the ROPME Sea Area still exist in the post-cruise period and urged ROPME to continue its collaboration with IOC in particular and UNEP in addition to other relevant parties, towards the organization of further cruises in the immediate future, in particular in summer 1993, a cruise aimed at recording summer oceanographic conditions in the ROPME Sea Area.

**(b) Strengthening of international co-operation and co-ordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster**

200. In *resolution 47/165* the General Assembly '*Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster'.

**UNESCO action**

201. UNESCO has been organizing ecological research on the effects of the Chernobyl accident (Programme II.2, para. 02249) within the framework of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme.

202. The relevant UNESCO action includes the establishment of the Chernobyl Ecological Science Network (CESN) in which 14 countries of Europe, America and Asia participate. This network operates through established scientific institutions in Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and other countries. Seven international research groups on radio-ecological monitoring, monitoring of agro-ecosystems, human ecology and population health control, genetic monitoring, biological diversity, radioactive waste site control, and socio-economic effects of the catastrophe have been established. An agenda was drawn up for collaborative research activity, training and scientist exchange for 1993-1994.

**2. Law of the sea**

203. In *resolution 47/65* the General Assembly '*Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours'.

204. Reference in resolution 47/65 to the role of the United Nations bodies in assisting Member States to benefit from and assume their responsibilities under the new ocean regime is of particular interest to UNESCO and its IOC. The needs of nations in this respect are far greater than the present level of assistance and, as the General Assembly has noted for several sessions, the gap in technology and human resources is growing.

205. One response to these requirements is embodied within the UNESCO-IOC Comprehensive Plan for a Major Assistance Programme, including its application to post-UNCED requirements. These aspects will be given particular attention during the 1994-1995 biennium under Subprogramme II.2.4 (The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission) in two of the three programme actions, notably those on capacity-building and development from the regional perspective. Such activities need, however, to be considerably reinforced in terms of funding if they are to be responsive to the increased demand from Member States and acceleration of interest resulting from UNCED.

206. The resolution also makes reference to reporting mechanisms to the General Assembly, notably those undertaken by the United Nations, in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies. Through a recent initiative by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-



General of WMO, proposals are being made to revise the mandate and broaden the composition of the Inter-Secretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography (ICSPRO) within the restructuring of the ACC machinery. The purpose is to provide an appropriate inter-agency mechanism for harmonized reporting and programme development of ocean and coastal area concerns in response to UNCED as well as in support of UNCLOS.

### **3. Question of Antarctica**

207. By *resolution 47/57* the General Assembly reiterates its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community and urges the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all humankind.

#### **UNESCO action**

208. Since 1960 the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission has continued its efforts to promote and co-ordinate scientific research and related ocean services in the Southern Ocean. For this purpose the Commission established in 1967 the IOC Regional Committee for the Southern Ocean. IOC co-operates with many international organizations involved in the study of Antarctica.

209. In response to a request by the twenty-fifth session of the IOC Executive Council (March 1992) the Secretariat prepared a comprehensive review paper on research and observational activities related to IOC programmes going on in the Southern Ocean. This report, entitled 'The Southern Ocean: A review of activities in relation to IOC programmes' (IOC/INF.909),<sup>1</sup> was considered by the seventeenth Assembly of IOC (Paris, 25 February-11 March 1993) with a view to identifying the future IOC activities Committee for the Southern Ocean. This background paper can also be used for presenting IOC related activities at the United Nations General Assembly as well as meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR).

### **4. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space**

210. In *resolution 47/67* the General Assembly *Requests* the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee [on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space] and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space'.

#### **UNESCO action**

211. Co-ordination with other bodies of the United Nations system was pursued within the framework of the annual ad hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, which was held at UNESCO Headquarters from 5 to 7 October 1992 and was attended by representatives from FAO, WHO, ITU, WMO, UNEP, ECA and the United Nations (Office of Outer Space and Office of Legal Affairs). During the meeting the draft report by the Secretary-General on

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1. This document can be obtained from the Secretariat.

the 'programme of work for 1993 and 1994 and future years' was finalized. It will reflect UNESCO activities, which included the following:

UNESCO, as a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee (IACC) on the RASCOM project, is acting in an advisory capacity and is providing assistance to this project.

With respect to the decisions and recommendations of UNISPACE 82, UNESCO and the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) will continue to make every effort, within the scope of their mandate and subject to the availability of financial resources, to assist all Member States, in particular the developing countries, to promote the use of space technology for economic, social and cultural development.

Either by itself or in collaboration with ILO and WIPO, UNESCO will undertake various actions to encourage further ratifications and acceptances of the Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels, 1974). The search for solutions of the copyright and neighbouring rights problems raised by the use of satellites for broadcasting purposes will remain one of UNESCO's concerns. In particular, this relates to the copyright problems raised by the case of the direct broadcasting satellites. The legal aspects of the use of satellite remote sensing data may also be explored.

UNESCO continues to examine different ways and means of making wider use of satellites systems (low and geostationary orbit) for information, education, sciences, environmental protection and culture in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined above. In this respect, Spain proposed that UNESCO should join the HISPASAT project. This satellite will cover Spain in direct broadcasting (DBS) and Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean (Fixed Satellite Service (FSS)). It also foresees programmes for distance education. It is envisaged that in co-operation with the UNESCO Regional Office in Santiago, a study will be carried out on the establishment of a satellite network for education in connection with HISPASAT. Within the framework of the recovery plan for the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), a satellite communication network for exchange of information will be established by linking most of the national agencies in Africa (INTELSAT).

## **D. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING INFORMATION**

### **Information in the service of humankind**

212. In *resolution 47/73B* the General Assembly takes note of the reports of the Committee on Information and of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, emphasizing the need to reinforce multilateralism and promote, within the United Nations system, development activities in the field of information. It stresses the need to co-operate on a more regular basis with UNESCO, especially at the operational level, in order to raise as much as possible the level of participation by the United Nations Department of Public Information in UNESCO's efforts, in particular by providing it with information on new forms of co-operation that will make it possible to train media specialists and improve facilities in the developing countries in the field of information and communication.

213. Part A of the resolution relates to information in the service of humankind; the General Assembly underscores the importance of the principles of freedom of the press, freedom of information, and the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media. It lays emphasis on the role of international co-operation as a means of reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication capabilities and the improvement of media infrastructure and communication technology in developing countries.

214. The General Assembly urges all countries to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries. It also expresses full support for UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which it urges to support both public and private media.

### **UNESCO action**

215. UNESCO has strengthened considerably its collaboration with professional media organizations that see to the application of freedom of the press worldwide. They therefore turned to UNESCO for assistance in financing an International Freedom of Expression Exchange Clearing House (IFEX) and a warning and intervention network linking up all those organizations, developed countries and developing countries.

216. UNESCO marked International Press Freedom Day on 3 May 1992, the date of the first anniversary of the adoption of the Windhoek Declaration. The principle of celebrating the anniversary, which was recommended at Windhoek by the participants in the 'Seminar on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press' (23 April-3 May 1991), was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-sixth session. The International Day was celebrated at UNESCO Headquarters in the presence of the Kenyan journalist Gitobu Imanyara, who was in prison during the Windhoek seminar.

217. A *Seminar on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Asian Media*, similar to the Windhoek seminar, was held at Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan) in October 1992 to review the situation of the media in Asia, especially those of the Central Asian Republics. The declaration adopted on that occasion endorsed the principles adopted at Windhoek. Various aid projects were also formulated for submission to IPDC. As its first follow-up action on the seminar, UNESCO sent three experts to Kazakhstan to advise the authorities on the preparation of a new body of media laws and on the setting up of a public radio and television service.

218. In the area of training, UNESCO set up an *East-West training programme* for media professionals under which journalists from Eastern countries may be sent on training courses in Western schools of journalism and press corporations. In 1991, 34 media workers attended courses under the programme, and in 1992, 16 visits were organized for media workers. One of the most pressing needs in the production of and access to information, which came to light during the seminars, is for legislation: it is obvious that a new media environment necessitates a new legal framework. UNESCO has therefore rapidly established a data base on existing broadcasting laws in Western European and North American countries. A diversified set of models has been compiled for use by all the parties involved in the legislative process under way in many countries undergoing democratic transition. A comparative study for the Eastern European countries on the press was also made in 1992. In preparing it UNESCO involved itself in various parallel studies undertaken by professional organizations (such as the European

Journalists Training Centre) and other intergovernmental bodies such as the Council of Europe.

219. In the former Yugoslavia, UNESCO, in a desire to support the work of local journalists whose independence and concern for objectivity were threatened by the warring factions, backed up the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ) in their decision to hold a meeting of 30-odd journalists from all the regions of the former Yugoslavia at Ljubljana on 4 and 5 February 1993. During that meeting, at which the theme was 'Nationalism: independent journalism in crisis', the participants adopted a resolution that included a decision to set up a co-ordination centre for the independent media. In the same spirit, and still concerned to support local independent media, the Organization helped 'Oslobodenje', the multi-ethnic Sarajevo daily, to obtain equipment required for its survival and that of its journalists.

220. The thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC in February 1992 marked a turning-point. The development of a free, pluralist and independent press has become, by decision of the Council, 'a priority concern' of IPDC, which has changed its rules for the submission of projects. From now on, projects may be submitted directly to IPDC by non-governmental organizations, whether or not they are connected with the media, that maintain official relations with UNESCO.

221. Of the 36 projects approved for financing from the IPDC Special Account in 1992, there are three projects concerning the independent press, including 'Operation Sponsorship' for the African press. A plan prepared by UNESCO for the recovery of PANA with a view to its privatization was approved in May 1992 by the Ministers of Information of OAU. The plan, endorsed last July by African heads of State at the OAU summit in Dakar, was launched in February 1993, and one of its officials was seconded to direct PANA for an interim period of about three years.

## **E. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

### **1. Questions relating to human rights and peace**

#### **(a) Agenda for peace**

222. In *resolution 47/120* the General Assembly emphasizes the need for all organs and bodies of the United Nations, as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to strengthen the Organization's role in preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping and peace-building and humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law. The resolution, however, does not address directly the United Nations Specialized Agencies with specific recommendations or invite them to take specific action.

#### **UNESCO action**

223. The Director-General has set up an intersectoral working group to scrutinize the 'Agenda for peace' and to identify those proposals that call for a response from UNESCO.

224. The Executive Board adopted decision 140 EX/Decision 5.4.2, in which it decided to establish an action programme aimed at promoting a culture for peace and invited the Director-

General to submit the action programme to it at its 141st session after consultation with the United Nations and the agencies of the United Nations system that play an active role in the maintenance and promotion of peace. In conformity with this decision the Director-General consulted the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of relevant United Nations agencies and is submitting to the Executive Board at its present session document 141 EX/16.

**(b) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights**

225. In *resolution 47/128* the General Assembly '*Stresses* the need for close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the aims established for the [World Public Information] Campaign [for Human Rights pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights] and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to education for human rights'.

**UNESCO action**

226. UNESCO already co-operates actively with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights on this subject. The International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, Canada, 8-11 March 1993), was organized by UNESCO in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. A *Manual on Human Rights* for institutions of higher education is being prepared in consultation with that centre. UNESCO representatives participate on a regular basis in preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993), and a contribution to the issue of human rights education on behalf of UNESCO at this Conference is planned. UNESCO representatives also participated in sessions of the main United Nations human rights bodies, such as the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which take place in Geneva. These forums are used to express UNESCO's views on human rights education and to develop co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. The Director-General took part in the 48th session of the Commission on Human Rights and made a statement.

**(c) Right to development**

227. In *resolution 47/123* the General Assembly '*Reaffirming* the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development' and '*Recalling also* that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights ... *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the Specialized Agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application'.

**UNESCO action**

228. With regard to paragraph 10 of this resolution, concerning the relationship between economic and social development, democracy and the enjoyment of human rights, UNESCO

provided a financial contribution and intellectual assistance for the holding in Dakar, Senegal, from 11 to 17 December 1992, of a colloquium on 'culture, democracy and development'.

**(d) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities**

229. In *resolution 47/135* the General Assembly 'Adopts the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities' and 'Invites United Nations agencies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Declaration and to promoting understanding thereof'.

**UNESCO action**

230. Article IX of the above Declaration calls on the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system to contribute to its full realization within their respective fields of competence. This means that UNESCO bears special responsibility for the promotion of the implementation, clarification and further elaboration of the cultural rights of minorities. The programme on cultural rights of minorities in document 26 C/5 provides, *inter alia*, for the preparation of studies on cultural rights in different regions. Three studies have been commissioned and received:

- (i) 'The legal protection of the cultural rights and identities of minorities in Asia', by Dr Rahat Nabi Khan (India);
- (ii) 'Les Etats africains et la question des minorités', by Jean Yangoumalé (Central African Republic);
- (iii) 'The status of the cultural rights of minorities in Europe after 1989', by the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO.

**(e) Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia**

231. In *resolution 47/147* the General Assembly 'Deeply concerned at the human tragedy in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in most of that territory, particularly in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serbian control, ... calls upon all United Nations bodies, including ... the Specialized Agencies, ... to co-operate fully with the Special Rapporteur and in particular to provide him on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia' and 'make [it] available to the Commission of Experts pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992)'.

**UNESCO action**

232. From 8 to 18 November 1992, the Director-General fielded a mission headed by Ambassador J. Martenson (Sweden), assisted by three Education Sector staff specialists, to Slovenia and Croatia to evaluate the educational needs of refugee children, discuss forms of assistance which would ensure *the basic right to education*, and process specific actions which could be undertaken with other United Nations bodies concerned.

233. The mission made possible the 'operationalization' of a policy in respect of present and future calls for assistance to refugee education. A conceptual framework was developed by the mission for analysing the characteristics of a specific situation in relation to the spirit and letter of the 'right of education' as set forth in the Declaration of Human Rights. From it there emerged a programme of concrete action proposed for extra-budgetary financing.

234. As a result of this mission and in view of the escalating refugee situation in the world, UNESCO is initiating a new operational scheme entitled *Scheme of Humanitarian Assistance for Refugee Education (SHARE)*.

235. The Director-General took a decision to send a mission to Kosovo as soon as possible to evaluate the situation of the right to education of the local population.

#### **(f) Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child**

236. In *resolution 47/112* the General Assembly 'Convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being, ... Requests bodies and organizations of the United Nations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, promote understanding of it and assist governments in its implementation'.

#### **UNESCO action**

237. UNESCO promotes the Convention on the Rights of the Child mainly through its *Young Child and the Family Environment (YCF)* project established by the General Conference in 1989. UNESCO worked to associate its programmes with the International Project on the Elimination of Child Labour run by ILO, to which UNESCO's expertise in vocational and technical education could make a difference to many children. The Organization supported the publication of the UNESCO *Courier on Children in Danger*, the *Co-ordinators' Notebook*, which frequently publishes material relevant to the Convention, e.g. *Protecting Children from the Scourge of War*, and commissions original material on the Convention, especially booklets and cartoon strips prepared for or by young children. Also, UNESCO is planning with the French Ministry of Social Affairs and *Secours populaire* to publish a cartoon strip produced by children from disadvantaged and immigrant backgrounds in France. If successful, this experiment will be extended to eight developing countries in which *Secours populaire* is active.

238. UNESCO co-operated with UNICEF on matters pertaining to the Convention within the framework of early childhood education and distributed widely (especially to French schools) the information kit on the Convention prepared by UNICEF and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

## **2. United Nations Decade of International Law**

239. In *resolution 47/32* the General Assembly 'Expresses its appreciation to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade' and 'adopts the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade as an integral part of the ... resolution, to which it is annexed'.

240. This programme of activities is organized under the following five headings:

- (i) Promotion of the acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;
- (ii) Promotion of means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;
- (iii) Encouragement of the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- (iv) Encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;
- (v) Procedures and organizational aspects.

**UNESCO action**

241. The work entitled *Droit international: Bilan et perspectives* and its English version, *International Law: Achievement and Prospects*, have been widely distributed since their publication in 1991. In 1992 UNESCO also published the following two works: (i) *Peace and Conflict Issues After the Cold War*, 226 pages, in the UNESCO *Studies on Peace and Conflict* collection. This work considers not only questions relating to conflicts but also the concept of a culture of peace; and (ii) the second edition of the *World Directory of Human Rights Teaching and Research Institutions*. This publication provides a list of these institutions and also of the NGOs that concern themselves particularly with human rights documentation.

242. Two works are being prepared for publication at present: (i) the third edition of the *World Directory of Teaching and Research Institutions in International Law*; and (ii) a *synthesis of UNESCO's contribution to the teaching of international law*, which is due to be published by the end of the year.