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#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

#### **Addendum**

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## **1. ANTI-SLAVERY INTERNATIONAL**

(Special consultative status granted in 1950)

### **Part I**

#### ***1.1 Anti-Slavery International's Mission Statement***

Anti-Slavery International is committed to eliminating all forms of slavery in today's world. Slavery, servitude and forced labour are violations of individual freedom, which deny basic dignity and fundamental human rights. Anti-Slavery International works to end slavery by exposing current cases of slavery and campaigning for their eradication, supporting the initiatives of local organisations to release people, and pressing for more effective implementation of international laws against slavery.

#### ***1.2 Anti-Slavery International's membership and work with other NGOs/coalitions***

Anti-Slavery International has over 14,000 members, supporters and campaigners in 50 countries, the majority are individuals but there are 50 corporate members and 80 group members. Anti-Slavery International co-ordinates its activities with other anti-slavery organisations, notably those in Australia, the United States of America, France, Italy and Norway. It takes part in alliances or coalitions with other NGOs on a number of issues within its mandate, including the United Kingdom (UK) branch of ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking), the International Coalition Against Child Soldiers, Consortium of Street Children, Global March Against Child Labour, The Coalition for Migrant Workers' Rights, GATTW- Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, UK Forum on Marriage, Lambeth Fair Trade Network, BOND (British Overseas NGOs in Development), Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, Make Poverty History, Rugmark UK, and Ethical Trading Initiative.

Anti-Slavery International is a member of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the convenor of the Sub-Group on Child Labour and also the United Nations Committee on UNICEF. Anti-Slavery International is the NGO representative to the UK Steering Group on Counter-Trafficking and co-chair of the NGO Sub-group on Counter Trafficking and Victim Support. Anti-Slavery International is a partner in OSCE Alliance against Trafficking in Persons; the following UN bodies are also partners: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations: Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Part II – Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.**

***United Nations Commission on Human Rights Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (WGCFS)***

2002: 27<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva, 31 May 2002. Attendance and Submissions on: Forced Labour in Brazil; Forced Labour in Mauritania; The Relationship Between Child Domestic Servitude and the Sexual Exploitation of Children; The Trafficking of Child Camel Jockeys to the United Arab Emirates; Manual Scavenging –The Most Indecent Form of Work; Forced Labour and Slavery of Women and Children in Sudan. Statements on behalf/in support of others were made on the following issues: Bonded Agricultural Labourers in Lower Sindh Province - Pakistan, Anti –Slavery International and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan , Special Task Force –Sindh; The Restavek Practice ; Child Domestic Servitude in Haiti, Anti-Slavery International and the National Coalition For Haitian Rights.

2003: 28<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva, 20 June 2003. Attendance and Submission on: Contemporary forms of slavery related to and generated by discrimination: forced and bonded labour in India, Nepal and Pakistan; Support, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking, particularly in host countries; Forced labour and slavery in Sudan; Trafficking and forced labour of children in the United Arab Emirates. Statements on behalf/in support of others were made on the following issues: Forced labour and exploitation of Indonesian migrant workers (with Asian Migrants Centre and Indonesian Migrant Workers Union); Slavery in Niger (with Timidria).

2004: 29<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva, 28 June – 2 July 2004. Attendance and Submissions on: The migration and trafficking nexus; Abductions and forced labour in Sudan; Trafficking and forced labour of children in the United Arab Emirates. Statements on behalf/in support of others were made on the following issues: Contemporary Forms of Slavery in India (Statement by Volunteers for Social Justice); Forced Labour in Pakistan (Statement by Pakistan Institute of Labour and Education and Research); Forced labour in Brazil (Joint Statement with the Pastoral Land Commission of Brazil).

2005: 30<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva, 6 – 10 June 2005. Attendance and Submissions on: Review of the Working Group over 30 years; Abductions and forced labour in Sudan; Trafficking and forced labour of children in the Gulf region; Child domestic labour: child domestic workers speak out; Forced labour in Brazil; Slavery in Niger; North Korea: trafficking in women and forced labour. Statements on behalf/in support of others were made on the following issues: Problems of bonded labour system in Chattisgarh, Karnataka and Punjab (Anti-Slavery International and Jan Jagriti Kendra).

***United Nations Commission on Human Rights***

2002: 58<sup>th</sup> Session, 18 March – 26 April 2002. Oral intervention on item 13, Rights of the Child.

2003: 59<sup>th</sup> Session, 17 March – 25 April 2003. Oral interventions on: Item 10 – Policies of food deprivation in Burma; Item 13 – Children in Burma.

2004: 60<sup>th</sup> Session, 15 March – 23 April 2004. Joint statements and submissions on: Caste-based discrimination and analogous forms of inherited social exclusion (Joint statement with Lutheran World Federation, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination (IMADR), Minority Rights Group, Asian Forum for Human Rights, Pax Romana and Forum Asia); *The migration and trafficking nexus*, Anti-Slavery International, Franciscans International and Trocaire; Rights of the child - issues of the Rohingya refugees from Burma in Bangladesh; Human rights of women - issues of the Rohingya refugees from Burma in Bangladesh; Statement by Anywaa survival organisation on behalf of the indigenous peoples of the Gambela region of Ethiopia.

2005: 61<sup>st</sup> Session, 14 March – 22 April 2005. Submissions on: Civil and Political Rights - issues of refugees from Burma in Thailand and Bangladesh; Specific groups and individuals - issues of the Rohingya refugees from Burma in Bangladesh. Proposal by the Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights for the appointment of two Special Rapporteurs to study Discrimination Based on Work and Descent - Joint oral statement by Anti-Slavery International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, FORUM-ASIA, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights Watch, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Lutheran World Federation, Minority Rights Group International, Pax Romana, RADDHO, and Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation, NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; in conjunction with International Federation for Human Rights and Franciscans International.

### ***United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights***

2003: 55<sup>th</sup> Session, 11 August 2003. Submission on: Discrimination based on work and descent: The Midgan/Madhiban "Outcaste" Clans of Somalia.

### ***United Nations Special Rapporteurs***

2003: 30 October 2003, Submission of information about Bangladeshi Camel Jockey Children in the United Arab Emirates to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association; Submission of information about Sudanese camel jockey children in the United Arab Emirates to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; Anti-Slavery International.

2004: 13 September 2004, Submission of information about Bangladeshi Camel Jockey Children in the United Arab Emirates to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association.

2005: 22 August 2005, Submission of information gathered by the Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, on the trafficking of Bangladeshi children to the United Arab Emirates to work as camel jockeys.

***International Labour Organization – International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)***

These below information were report sent to ICTFU and with the ICFTU submitted to ILO.

May 2004, Information on Indonesia: Compliance with ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour.

August 2003, Information on India: Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour, The scale of the bonded labour problem in India.

June 2004, Information on the United Arab Emirates, Compliance with ILO Conventions No.29 on Forced Labour; No.138 on Minimum Age; and No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

August 2004, Information on Brazil, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on Niger, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on Sudan, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour.

May 2005, Information on Brazil, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on Sudan, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on the United Arab Emirates, Compliance with ILO Conventions No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

July 2005, Information on Pakistan, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on Niger, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on India, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour.

August 2005, Information on Sudan, Compliance with ILO Convention No.29 on Forced Labour; Information on the United Arab Emirates, Compliance with ILO Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour; Information on the Philippines, Compliance with ILO Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

***African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights***

2003: 34<sup>th</sup> Session, Banjul (Gambia), 6 – 20 November 2003. Attendance and Statement on Slavery in Niger.

2004: 35<sup>th</sup> Session, Banjul (Gambia), 21 May – 4 June 2004. Attendance and Statement on the current human rights situation in Darfur.

## **2. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (CIB)**

(Special Consultative Status since 1954)

### **Introduction**

CIB is the acronym of the abbreviated French (former) name: "Conseil International du Bâtiment" (in English: International Council for Building). In 1998 the full name changed into "International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction".

CIB was established in 1953 with the support of the United Nations, as an Association whose objectives were to stimulate and facilitate international cooperation and information exchange between governmental research institutes in the building and construction sector.

The *purpose* of CIB is to provide a global network for international exchange and cooperation in research and innovation in building and construction in support of an improved building process and of improved performance of the built environment.

The *scope* of CIB covers the technical, economic, environmental, organisational and other aspects of the built environment during all stages of its life cycle, addressing all steps in the process of basic and applied research, documentation and transfer of the research results, and the implementation and actual application of them.

The *objectives* of CIB are to be: a relevant source of information concerning research and innovation world-wide in the field of building and construction; a reliable and effective access point to the global research community and a forum for achieving a meaningful exchange between the entire spectrum of building and construction interests and the global research community. In achieving its objectives CIB shall promote for international benefit appropriate collaboration with other international and national organisations.

### **Activities**

#### *General*

CIB Members - numbering some 450 - are institutes, companies and other types of organisations involved in research or in the transfer or application of research results. Member organisations appoint experts to participate in CIB Commissions, an individual also can be a Member and participate in a Commission. CIB Commissions - approximately 60 - are established for selected topics and initiate projects for Research&Development and information exchange, organise meetings and produce publications. During the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 respectively 69, 54, 55 and 50 of such meetings took place. These meetings can be Commission meetings for members only or international symposia and congresses open to all.

*Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies and participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.*

On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2001 CIB Secretary General Dr. Wim Bakens signed a framework agreement of cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme - International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC) represented by its Director Dr. Steve Halls, considering that UNEP-IETC's main role is to promote the application of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST's) to address urban environmental problems, such as drinking water, wastewater, air pollution, solid waste and noise, and the management of freshwater basins in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; as well as emphasizing that UNEP- IETC serves as a proactive inter-mediator for cooperation between sources and users of EST's and plays a role in strengthening the capacities of peoples living in target areas to make sensible decisions about technologies for sustainable community energy and infrastructure.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2005 CIB Secretary General Dr. Wim Bakens signed a Memorandum of Understanding between CIB and United Nations Environment Programme; Division of Technology, Industry & Economics (UNEP DTIE), Paris, France - represented by its director Mrs. Monique Barbut - project title: "Sustainable Building and Construction (SBC) Conferences in Asia". The project is co-ordinated by UNEP and financially supported by the European Commission's Asia Pro Eco Programme. The objective of the project is to develop Asian-led and Asian-owned action agendas for implementation of SBC practices, methods, policies and market mechanisms in the building construction sector. CIB is to complete several tasks to further develop UNEP's work related to promoting Sustainable Building and Construction practices in Asia, as well as to assist in preparing for EU (European Union) - Asia cross-learning seminar materials, compile and synthesise of all SB04 (SB = Sustainable Building) regional conference outcomes, including SB04 China and SB04 South East Asia.

*Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals*

#### *CIB Priority Themes*

The established CIB Priority Themes, for which programmes have been developed are: SC – Sustainable Construction, PBB - Performance Based Building and RC – Revaluing Construction.

#### *Theme 1: Sustainable Construction (SC)*

Sustainable Construction has been a CIB Priority Theme since 1995. Amongst others this has resulted in two worldwide agenda setting publications: the CIB "Agenda 21 on Sustainable Construction" and the joint CIB-UNEP "Agenda on Sustainable Construction in developing countries".

Together with iiSBE (International Initiative for a Sustainable Built Environment) and UNEP-DTIE, CIB is responsible for the series of Sustainable Building (SB) conferences. In 2004/2005 this series included 7 preparatory regional SB04 Conferences plus the global SB05 Conference that took place on 27-29 September 2005 in Tokyo. The global SB08 Conference will take place in Melbourne.

#### *Theme 2: Performance Based Building (PBB)*

In the context of this theme CIB focuses on the following three priorities: to prepare a compendium of validated models of building performance; to prepare a compendium of statements of objectives and functional requirements.

Besides, CIB is the technical and financial administrative Coordinator of a thematic network funded

under the European Commission's (CEU) 5<sup>th</sup> Framework - Competitive and Sustainable Growth "*Performance Based Building – PeBBu*": a large programme that aims to initiate and coordinate PBB supportive research worldwide and that runs during 2001-2005. The PeBBu website includes information about the detailed outcomes of the PeBBu project, which included 26 final reports that can be downloaded from this website.

### *Theme 3: Revaluing Construction (RC)*

'Re-valued' construction can be typified by projects where significant constraints drive those involved to collaborate strongly. The idea of a 're-valued' project explicitly contributes to and gains credit for adding value to society economically, culturally, socially and environmentally.

### *Other initiatives*

In the framework of the European Commission (CEU) Competitive and Sustainable Growth (Growth 2000) Programme to carry out the Thematic Network entitled "*European Construction Research Network – E-core*", on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2002 CIB entered into a membership agreement with the European Network of Building Research Institutes Development EEIG (ENBRID) acting on behalf of the European Council for Construction Research, Development and Innovation (ECCREDI). E-core seeks to become the electronic reference point in Europe for obtaining information on the state-of-the-art and the status of research and technical development in the construction sector.

On 16<sup>th</sup> December 2004, by signing the contract with the European Commission (CEU), in its capacity as manager of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel, CIB became a contractor in the CEU funded project that shall run for 36 months called "*Integrated Pre-fabricated Steel Technologies for Multi-Storey Sector - INPREST*". Objectives of this project can be abstracted as follows. The concept of Open Building systems in steel will be developed, aimed primarily at the multistorey residential sector. The research will concentrate on providing 'enabling' or supporting technologies and on basic performance data to assist in the development of these systems and will lead to the development of new systems involving skeletal, planar and modular components, including supporting design information.

### *Partnerships*

As one of the ways to achieve its objectives, CIB has - besides the United Nations and its commission's own Liaisons with counterpart international organisations - entered into the following official partnerships.

- ISO, the International Organisation for Standardization and CEN, the European Committee for Standardization.
- In the area of Civil Engineering CIB has an official cooperation with five other international organisations with whom it shares a membership of the Liaison Committee of International Associations of Civil Engineering. ECCS, European Convention for Construction Steelwork; FIB, Fédération Internationale du Béton; IABSE, International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering and RILEM, Réunion Internationale des Laboratoires d'Essais et de Recherche sur les Matériaux et les Constructions.
- IEA, International Energy Agency and ECBCS, Executive Committee for Energy Conservation in



Buildings and Community Systems.

- ISIAQ, International Society for Indoor Air Quality and Climate.
- FIG, International Federation of Surveyors.
- UICB, International Union of Building Centres.

### **3. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE (IFAW)**

(Special Consultative Status since 2002)

#### **Part I. Introduction**

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) works to improve the welfare of wild and domestic animals throughout the world by reducing commercial exploitation of animals, protecting wildlife habitats, and assisting animals in distress. IFAW seeks to motivate the public to prevent cruelty to animals and to promote animal welfare and conservation policies that advance the well-being of both animals and people.

Headquartered in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, IFAW is now staffed by more than 200 experienced campaigners, educators, legal and communications experts, and internationally acclaimed scientists working from offices in fifteen countries, and from IFAW's marine research vessel, the *Song of the Whale*.

#### **Part II. Contribution of IFAW to the Work of the United Nations**

##### ***Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)***

IFAW is a sponsor of Interpol's Ecomessage Reporting System for Environmental Crime. Ecomessage, a new Interpol reporting system designed in collaboration with IFAW, allows real-time access to wildlife crime information among law enforcement agencies worldwide. Ecomessage ensures critical data is transmitted efficiently to the Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon, France. Interpol and IFAW distributed an Ecomessage pack in Interpol's four working languages—Arabic, English, French and Spanish—to all CITES Management Authorities and selected wildlife law enforcement agencies worldwide. IFAW pledged up to US\$30,000 in training and law enforcement equipment to the Ecomessage award winner for the CITES intercessional period November 2002 – October 2004. The award recognizes organizations which effectively contribute to the international fight against criminals who traffic in protected wildlife. In 2005, Interpol selected the Government of Kenya as the first Ecomessage Award Recipient.

A sixteen-member delegation from IFAW participated in the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (CITES CoP 13), held 4-14 October 2004, in Bangkok, Thailand. IFAW also sent a delegation to the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES held 3-15 November 2002, in Santiago, Chile.

IFAW also partners with the International Network of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) to promote effective wildlife law enforcement. IFAW co-sponsored and participated in

INECE Sixth (15-19 April 2002 San Jose, Costa Rica) and Seventh (9-15 April 2005 in Marrakech, Morocco) International Conference on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement. Throughout the reporting period, IFAW made contacts with wildlife enforcement officials in the Middle East, which culminated in IFAW collaborating with local authorities to provide local CITES enforcement training in Kuwait (March 2005).

***Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS)***

IFAW was invited by ACCOBAMS to participate in activities related to conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters in 2003. IFAW became a partner of ACCOBAMS in 2003 with the *Song of the Whale* (SOTW) research team conducting a pilot survey for sperm whales using acoustic techniques in the Ionian Sea in the summer of 2003, with the intention of using IFAW techniques for a Mediterranean basin wide survey for sperm whales. During October/November 2004, again working closely with ACCOBAMS, the SOTW team conducted a study of sperm whales (and other cetaceans) in another previously little studied area, the south central Mediterranean Sea between Spain, Sardinia and North Africa. The SOTW team was gathering information on the distribution and abundance of sperm whales in little known areas. In October 2003 ACCOBAMS-IFAW hosted a joint event in Monaco with His Serene Highness Albert II, Sovereign Prince of Monaco as guest of honor to celebrate the Memorandum of Understanding between IFAW and ACCOBAMS. IFAW representatives participated in the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties, 9-12 November 2004 in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, where the

“Results of 2003 Pilot Survey and Remarks on Proposed Basin-Wide Sperm Whale Survey,” produced by the *Song of the Whale* Research Team, International Fund for Animal Welfare (Document: MOP 2 / Inf 10) was presented. Since 2002, IFAW has participated in two meetings of the Scientific Council of ACCOBAMS: the First Meeting held 3-5 October 2002 in Tunis, Tunisia and the Second Meeting held 20-22 November 2003 in Istanbul, Turkey.

***Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)***

IFAW and its *Song of the Whale* (SOTW) research team worked with ASCOBANS in 2001 and 2002 to conduct surveys in the North Sea and Baltic for highly endangered harbor porpoises. The SOTW team along with IFAW’s EU and German offices, provided research and campaign support to the development of the Baltic recovery plan for porpoises (Jastarnia plan) and attended the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to ASCOBANS held in Esbjerg, Denmark, 19 – 22 August 2003, as well as ASCOBANS Scientific Committee meetings during the 2002-2005 reporting period. IFAW continued work in support of this project through funding of porpoises research in the Baltic Sea.

***Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)***

IFAW signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of CMS in November 2005 through which IFAW’s Wildlife Habitat Protection Department will cooperate with CMS on a range of programmatic and information sharing initiatives around migratory species conservation. Eight IFAW representatives participated in the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CMS (CMS COP 8), held 20 - 25 November 2005, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Headquarters in Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya.

### ***Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP)***

The Director of IFAW's Wildlife Habitat Protection Department represented IFAW at the Regional Workshop of Experts on the Development of the Marine Mammal Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean Region held in Bridgetown, Barbados, 18 - 21 July 2005. In 2003, IFAW participated in a consultation exercise conducted by Randy Reeves under contract to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to look at the future viability of UNEP's Marine Mammal Action Plan.

### ***United Nations Environment Programme's Caribbean Environment Program (UNEP-CEP)***

In 2005, IFAW cooperated with UNEP-CEP to secure research permits from regional governments for the *Song of the Whale*, IFAW's whale research vessel, to visit Caribbean ports from January to March 2006.

### ***Food and Agriculture Organization – Committee on Fisheries (FAO-COFI)***

IFAW participated in the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee on Fisheries, held on 7 -11 March 2005 in Rome, Italy.

### ***The International Whaling Commission (IWC)***

Throughout the reporting period, IFAW has been actively involved in the work of the IWC. An IFAW delegation participated in the 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the IWC, held 20-24 June 2005, in Ulsan, Republic of Korea, where the government of New Zealand formally presented a recent (May 2005) IFAW report entitled, "The Growth of the New Zealand Whale Watching Industry." IFAW also sent delegations to the 56th Annual Meeting held 19-22 July 2004 in Sorrento, Italy, the 55<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting held the week of 16 June 2003 in Berlin, Germany and the 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting held 20-24 May 2002 in Shimonoseki, Japan.

### **III. In Conclusion**

IFAW's engagement with United Nations agencies, conventions and agreements has grown in breadth and depth during the 2002-2005 reporting period. Reflecting its commitment to increasing this engagement in the coming years, IFAW has designated staff expertise to identifying additional ways in which IFAW can contribute to United Nations and other intergovernmental activities in the fields of animal welfare and wildlife habitat protection. The IFAW community appreciates this opportunity to update the United Nations Committee on Non Governmental Organizations on its work related to its Special Consultative Status, and would be pleased to provide any additional information required in evaluating this report.

#### 4. LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

(General Consultative Status granted in 1998)

##### **PART 1: Introduction**

##### **i.) Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action.** Founded in 1917,

The International Association of Lions Clubs is a non-political organization devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian condition. *We Serve* is the Association's motto. In 1945, the leaders of this established worldwide service organization, Melvin Jones, Fred W. Smith, and D.A. Skeen were invited to help develop the non-governmental organization (NGO) charter for a new global organization to be known as the United Nations. The purposes of Lions clubs closely parallel those of the United Nations in the areas of economic, social, and humanitarian development. The Lions' mission is: *To create and foster a spirit of understanding among all people for humanitarian needs by providing voluntary services through community involvement and international cooperation.* As of May 30, 2006, there were 1.32 million Lions club members (both male and female) in 45,233 Lions clubs in 197 countries.

##### **PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

##### **i.) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.**

Otto Strobino of the USA represents Lions as liaison to the **NGO Committees on Narcotics and Substance Abuse** in New York and the corresponding committee in Vienna. Lions support drug abuse education. In 2003, the Lions Clubs International Foundation (LCIF) purchased the Lions-Quest life skills education program. Implemented by school systems in 32 countries, Lions-Quest teaches of life skills such as the importance of making healthy decisions such as avoiding the use of tobacco, drugs, and alcohol.

“World Youth Forum Against Hunger and Poverty” 14-16 October 2005. Rome, Italy. Attended by Lion liaison to **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, Massimo Fabio of Italy.

“Cultural Dialogue Committee” 27 September 2004; 4 November 2004, 30 November 2004. Attended by Lion liaison to **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**, Dr. Roland Ribeyrol of France. Dr. Ribeyrol was the only member of a service organization to be elected to the Liaison Committee.

“28<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on World Food Security,” 6-8 June 2002. Rome, Italy. Attended by Lion liaison to **FAO**, Massimo Fabio of Italy.

“UN Special Session on Children,” May 2002. New York, New York, USA. Attended by Lion liaison to **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, Albert Brandel of the USA, and Lion William Pinter of the USA.

**ii.) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters** Lions are dedicated to preventing blindness including the prevention of cataract, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, river blindness, and trachoma. In 1989, Lions initiated the SightFirst

grant program. Since then, 792 LCIF SightFirst grants have been awarded for a total of US\$191 million for sight-related projects in 89 countries on six continents. SightFirst funds have: completed construction of 207 eye clinics/hospitals, more than seven million cataract surgeries, prevented serious vision loss for more than 20 million patients, and provided training opportunities for 300,000 medical eye care professionals. Three **World Health Organization (WHO)** officials are members of the Lions' SightFirst Advisory Committee for review and approval of grant applications. The Association of Lions Clubs is a member of the WHO Committee to plan blindness prevention activities from 1995-2015.

Artwork from students, ages 11-13, who entered the Lions International Peace Poster Contest, has been featured on 2004-06 *My Dream for Peace One Day* **United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA)** stamps.

**iii). Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals**

**Goal 1. Eradicating poverty and hunger.**

- On 9 December 2002, Lions Clubs International Foundation (LCIF) provided a US\$10,000 international assistance grant for the renovation of an agricultural school in Thailand.
- On 6 April 2003, LCIF provided a US\$30,000 international assistance grant for agricultural development in Benin and a US\$6,000 grant for an agriculture project in Tunisia.
- A US\$21,000 LCIF grant established an orchard in Senegal on 29 June 2004.

**Goal 2. Achieving universal primary education.**

- Lions clubs provide financial support for the **UNICEF School-in-a-Box** program. In 2005, Lions clubs was one of four distribution organizations to deliver the School-in-a-Box kits to locations affected by Hurricane Katrina in the United States' Gulf Coast region.
- In 2004, Lion Terry Brown of Canada, arranged to ship six tons (12,723) of books to Kenya for distribution through the International Book Bank. As a result, the Kambondo and Kaispul divisions of Rachuoyo District, Nyauza Providence in Western Kenya Region now have a library system.
- Between 2002-05, LCIF provided US\$56,000 in grants for the development or improvement of schools in: China, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Thailand.

**Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women.**

- Membership in Lions clubs and Leo clubs are open to women and girls. There are more than 5,000 women in Lioness clubs around the world. Leadership opportunities exist for females in all three club programs.
- In 2003, Lions Clubs Association sponsored a global Women's Workshop to encourage more women to serve their communities. In 2004, the Association provided funds for women's symposiums. As a result of the Lions' Women's Initiative, there are now (as 31 December 2005) 228,000 women Lions. During Lions year (July 1-June 30) 2006-07, women Lions lead as: club

presidents (7,010), district governors (135), council chairpersons (12), appointee to the Lions international board of directors (1) and member of the Lions international board of directors (1).

#### **Goal 4. Reduce child mortality.**

- Lion liaison to UNICEF, Robert Klein of the USA is in the process of arranging for the Lions of India to assist with the Measles UNICEF project.
- On 11 October, LCIF gave a US\$10,000 grant to renovate a maternity ward in France.
- A US\$10,000 LCIF grant helped to construct a maternity center in Mali in 2003.

#### **Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability.**

- In 2004, the Association entered a collaborative agreement with the Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology that developed a method of solar water disinfection known as SODIS. The Lions of Switzerland matched a 29 June 2004 LCIF grant of US\$40,000 for the implementation of SODIS projects in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.
- March 2002, the Lions of Tunisia received a US\$40,000 Global Environment Fund grant from the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** for protection of biodiversity on Kerkenah Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- From 2002-2005, Lions in France, Italy, South Korea, and the United States matched US\$174,300 in LCIF grants for water wells or safe water systems in: Borneo, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, and Mali.
- Lions in Japan matched a 4 January 2005 LCIF grant of US\$10,000 to plant trees in Thailand.

#### **v). Activities in support of global principles**

The Association sponsors an **annual Lions Day with the United Nations Program** (held on 22 March 2002, 14 March 2003, 12 March 2004, 11 March 2005) at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Secretary-General and representatives of various UN humanitarian agencies have been keynote speakers at this event. Representatives from UN agencies have also been featured at similar Lions Day with the United Nations programs around the world.

### **5. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN - NCMEC**

(Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

#### **PART I**

##### **Introduction**

##### **i. Mission and Brief History**

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) was established in 1984 as a private, nonprofit organization to provide services nationwide for families and professionals in the prevention of abducted, endangered, and sexually exploited children. Pursuant to its mission and congressional mandates, NCMEC: serves as a clearinghouse of information about missing and

exploited children; operates a CyberTipline that the public may use to report Internet-related child sexual exploitation; provides technical assistance to individuals and law-enforcement agencies in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; assists the U.S. Department of State in certain cases of international child abduction in accordance with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; offers training programs to law-enforcement and social-service professionals; distributes photographs and descriptions of missing children worldwide; coordinates child-protection efforts with the private sector; networks with nonprofit service providers and state clearinghouses about missing-persons cases; and provides information about effective state child-protection legislation.

## ii. Significant Changes

There are no changes that have had a significant impact on NCMEC's vision and/or functions to report.

## **PART II**

### **Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations**

#### i. Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and Its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and Other United Nations Meetings

1. "The United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children, Regional Consultation: North America 2-3 June 2005, Toronto, Canada. Our organization participated in the discussions and offered insight into child abduction and child sexual exploitation issues."
2. "The United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children, MENA (Middle East and North Africa) Regional Consultation, Symposium on Children's Computing Safety, 29 June 2005, Cairo, Egypt. Our organization provided the keynote speaker for the symposium, Baron Daniel Cardon de Lichtbuer."
3. "United Nations DPI/NGO 58th Annual Conference, 6-9 September 2005, New York City, New York, USA. Our sister organization, the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC), was represented at this meeting."

#### ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

- Report submitted to Juan Miguel Petit (Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography) on "Child Pornography on the Internet," in response to his request for information from non-governmental and international organizations, 2004.
- Response submitted to Jan Arno Hessbruegge (Associate Human Rights Officer, Special Procedures Branch, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), in reference to the Questionnaire on Demand for Services Deriving from Sexual Exploitation, 2005.
- Technical assistance provided to the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Juan Miguel Petit, before the release of his report, 2005. He also attended (International Centre for missing and exploited children) ICMEC's Child Pornography Forum (April

2005; Lyon, France) and the U.S./European Summit on Missing and Exploited Children (October 2005; Buonas, Switzerland).

- Collaboration with UNICEF with regards to combating child pornography, 2005. Pamela Schiffman (Project Officer, Humanitarian Policy & Advocacy, Office of Emergency Programmes) attended the Child Pornography Forum and held meetings with staff to discuss possible opportunities in reference to law enforcement training.
- Visits by NCMEC and ICMEC representatives to UNICEF headquarters in New York City on several occasions, 2005. Meetings were held with Nadine Perrault (Project Officer, Child Rights, Division of Evaluation, Policy and Planning), Stella Schuhmacher (Assistant Programme Officer, Child Protection, Programme Division), Vanessa Sedletzki (Assistant Programme Officer, Global Policy Section, Human Rights Unit, Division of Policy and Planning), Pamela Shifman (Project Officer, Humanitarian Policy & Advocacy, Office of Emergency Programmes), and Alexandra Yuster (Senior Advisor, Child Protection, Programme Division) to discuss the possibility of including a section on child pornography in UNICEF's guidelines for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

iii. Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in Particular, the Millennium Development Goals

NCMEC has not been able to participate in the Millennium Development Goals because of the nature of our work; however, we have contributes to global principles concerning child safety and protection.

NCMEC operates a toll-free hotline, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hotline receives approximately 365 calls a day. The Missing Children's Division coordinates with law enforcement and parents to help recover children. In 2005, NCMEC assisted in the recovery of 9,656 children. The 2005 recovery rate of missing children reported to NCMEC was 96.1%, up from 62% in 1990. The International Division aides law enforcement and parents in reference to international child abduction. In 2005, NCMEC helped locate 2,349 children who were victims of international child abduction, up 14.5% from 2004.

NCMEC operates the CyberTipline through the Exploited Child Unit. This division receives reports from the public, law enforcement, and private industry in reference to child sexual exploitation. As at 31 December 2005, it has handled more than 365,600 reports. The Exploited Child Unit also manages the Child Victim Identification Project. The purpose of this project is to identify victims in child pornography images and assist law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in enhancing the prosecutions of federal, state and local cases involving child pornography and child sexual abuse.