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### POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation,  
development, peace

#### Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. During its fortieth session, the General Assembly by its resolution 40/14 of 13 November 1985, adopted the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth (A/40/256, annex). The Assembly also adopted resolution 40/16 of 16 November 1985, entitled "Opportunities for youth", in which it requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the long-term plan of action on youth, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, a detailed analysis of the results of the symposium focusing on youth employment to be held at Vienna. Moreover, in its decision 41/425, adopted on 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/97 of 4 December 1986, entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and resolution 41/99 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations", and decided to examine at its forty-second session the following subjects: implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; and channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth".

2. The present report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly decision 41/425 and resolutions 40/16, 41/97 and 41/99. It is based on available data and information received from Member States, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, as well as from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

## II. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3. As indicated by the present report, there is much evidence that follow-up activities of International Youth Year are under way at the national, regional and international levels and that the momentum of the Year is being sustained by the careful review and implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth by concerned youth authorities at all levels. This ongoing process of review, assessment and implementation has engendered the intensification of youth-related activities, both within and outside the United Nations system.

4. Numerous Governments have utilized the guidelines as a framework for national action. Consequently, various policies, approaches, programmes and structures have been initiated with a view to establishing an integrated national youth policy - elaborated on a broad inter-institutional and multi-disciplinary basis.

5. Within the United Nations system, concerned United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, have developed new youth programmes and strengthened regular programme activities within the context of the follow-up to the Year. There has been considerable expansion of information and promotional activities including the publication and dissemination of special issues of newsletters and bulletins, articles and other material. Follow-up activities of

the Year have also witnessed concerned United Nations bodies and agencies co-ordinating their activities with Governments in order to encourage or strengthen national and local initiatives, policies and programmes for youth. In many cases, that co-ordination entailed technical, substantive and material support to various national committees on youth, the better utilization and dissemination of research on youth and the promotion of technical co-operation activities benefiting youth at the national and local levels.

6. Inter-agency co-operation in the field of youth during the post-International Youth Year period has contributed to sustaining the momentum gained during the Year, resulting in positive initiatives such as: more critical research on youth, which provides information for the development of new policies and programmes; more intensive and extensive technical co-operation activities and advisory services to Governments at their request; better working relations between the United Nations system and groups of non-governmental organizations with a view to reinforcing channels of communication and the development of new processes and modalities of inter-agency co-ordination.

7. Youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations have widely disseminated and promoted the guidelines to their membership at the grass roots levels both to inform and to motivate young people to involve themselves in local and national activities. International non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as platforms of non-governmental organizations, have worked closely with the Secretariat in this regard. Non-governmental organizations at all levels have conducted numerous activities within the context of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, spread over a vast operational area. The diversity of activities at the local, national, regional and international levels was matched by the diversity of the subject-matters addressed.

8. The follow-up to the Year, in the main, has reinforced concerted efforts at all levels to develop long-term planning on youth based on a clearly defined perspective on youth. Some notable achievements since 1985 are: (a) an ever-increasing global awareness of the situation of youth on the part of many Governments and the general public and a greater appreciation of the unique position of youth based on a deeper understanding of their needs, aspirations and potential; (b) it is possible for policy makers today to draw upon a larger corpus of specialized knowledge on youth than was the case a decade ago; (c) a considerable increase in the number of organizations of young people and their active involvement in the process of follow-up to the Year; and (d) recognition within the United Nations system of the need to give priority to youth-related issues. Follow-up activities of the Year have made clear that the work of the various United Nations bodies and agencies is often complementary and has helped in the further development of new approaches in inter-agency co-operation and in the expansion, however modest, of youth-related programmes of the United Nations.

9. Notwithstanding the achievements since 1985, there still remains a number of issues requiring particular attention. At the national level, for example, the paucity of financial resources and of trained personnel provided a restricted material base to the development of integrated youth planning in many countries.

At the regional level, co-ordination efforts among regional commissions, regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including youth organizations, need to be increased in the areas of information exchange, strengthening channels of communication, research and technical co-operation. At the international level, more concerted efforts are needed to ensure that the United Nations system responds to the needs of Member States in the field of youth, particularly with regard to the development of infrastructure, advisory services and technical co-operation at the field level.

10. The challenge before the international community is to ensure both an adequate follow-up to the International Youth Year, and a continued advocacy of youth programmes and issues at all levels. In this regard, the following suggestions are made:

(a) National co-ordinating committees and other appropriate co-ordination instruments at the national level should be supported and provided with appropriate technical expertise and assistance to ensure a proper follow-up. There is a need to consolidate the relationship between national co-ordination mechanisms that have continued beyond 1985 and the United Nations system;

(b) Technical co-operation activities that are related to youth at the field level and that utilize the existing network of the United Nations system should be strengthened, and youth-related components in country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be reinforced;

(c) It is essential to increase the resources of the United Nations Youth Fund to meet the increasing requests from Governments for assistance in developing and implementing innovative and catalytic youth policies and programmes, and in strengthening youth-related components of mainstream development projects;

(d) Reinforcement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, collaboration and co-operation and between Governments and non-governmental organizations in the areas of information exchange, research and the promotion of youth issues in general, should be encouraged;

(e) Future meetings of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level should reinforce past and present initiatives in order to ensure a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to youth work in the United Nations system. Inter-agency collaboration should attempt to maintain the momentum achieved during the International Youth Year in terms of planning, consultation, information exchange and co-ordination in order to respond to emerging youth needs at the country level;

(f) At the regional level, the United Nations should improve modalities for inter-agency co-operation, particularly in the area of technical co-operation;

(g) The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in close co-operation with concerned bodies and organizations at all levels, should undertake every four years a comprehensive review of the global situation of youth,

to be appraised by the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

### III. ACTIONS TAKEN BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

#### A. Action taken by the General Assembly at its forty-first session

11. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/97, of 4 December 1986, expressed its appreciation to Member States that continued to maintain the national committees and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms that were set up at the national level on the occasion of the International Youth Year, and invited all States to proceed in the same manner, in accordance with their specific conditions, to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely and co-ordinate all youth-related projects and activities within the United Nations system using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, and to report in concrete terms on their implementation.

12. In its resolution 41/99, the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17 of 16 December 1977 and 9 November 1981, respectively, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session. Another resolution, 41/98 of 4 December 1986, entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work", invited national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

#### B. Action taken by the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session

13. The Commission, at its thirtieth session, held at Vienna from 23 February to 4 March 1987, deliberated on the question of youth. 1/ On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted two resolutions at its first regular session of 1987. By resolution 1987/44, the Council called upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United

Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to life, to education and to work in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth, and decided to consider the matter as part of the review of the follow-up of the International Youth Year. By resolution 1987/45 on "Youth in the contemporary world", the Council considered it appropriate for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to review continuously the situation of youth; provide an overall assessment of ongoing activities on the basis of results from national committees; evaluate the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; and examine ways and means to further develop co-operation in the field of youth. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its thirty-first session, an interim report on the stage of implementation of the guidelines with a view to adopting action-oriented recommendations.

C. Action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987

14. During its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Co-ordination and information in the field of youth", 2/ and consequently, adopted resolution 1987/51 of 28 May 1987, entitled "Co-ordination and information in the field of youth". The resolution recommended, inter alia, that the Secretary-General continue to direct the attention of the competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the need for continued co-ordination and information in the field of youth, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/97.

**IV. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER STATES CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER PLANNING AND SUITABLE FOLLOW-UP IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH**

15. Below is a summary of current trends and activities by Member States in the implementation of the guidelines and the manner in which youth issues are being treated by Member States in the context of follow-up to the International Youth Year. The summary is based on replies received to note verbales, statements made by representatives of Governments during the deliberations of recent intergovernmental bodies, correspondence with national machineries and information available.

16. Many Governments have highlighted the importance of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as a conceptual framework in keeping with the basic philosophy and strategy for the Year, which provides a broad contour for a global strategy on youth beyond the Year. Accordingly, many Governments have undertaken action to accord priority to activities at the national and local levels and to give definite purpose and direction to youth policies and programmes.

17. Many Governments undertook, or are in the process of preparing, comprehensive reviews and assessments of the situation of youth. 3/ Research and studies carried out at the national level focus mainly on the issues of education, employment, health, environment, youth training, youth integration into society, youth participation in development, youth welfare, juvenile delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, youth culture and sport. Special attention has also been given to the review of the situation of specific subgroups of youth, such as the disabled, and rural and marginal youth. For example, in the United States of America, particular attention is given to the specialized needs of young people, particularly those with disabilities, delinquents and drug addicts.

18. There seems to be adequate recognition of the fact that appropriate co-ordination mechanisms within each country are essential for the participation and representation of youth and youth organizations, as well as encouraging the integration of youth issues into national development planning (A/40/256, para. 47). In this respect, many Governments have either maintained their national co-ordinating committees, 4/ reallocated to existing ministries, councils, departments, secretariats, or offices, the responsibility of follow-up action and long-term planning on youth-related issues, 5/ or set up new co-ordination mechanisms for that purpose. 6/ Those co-ordination mechanisms are not only responsible for co-ordinating and planning long-term programmes and activities for youth, but most of them are also in charge of advocating and implementing national youth policies in their respective countries.

19. In pursuance of International Youth Year objectives, most Governments have undertaken either to review existing youth policies with a view to consolidating, strengthening or reshaping those policies to reflect the needs and aspirations of their youth, or to study the feasibility of formulating comprehensive national youth policies, taking into account the experience and achievements attained during International Youth Year. 7/ Several countries have introduced, or are introducing, new national legislation on youth covering the overall well-being of young people, 8/ in accordance with paragraph 50 (a) of the guidelines.

20. Legal protection for young people has become of increasing concern to Governments. Several countries 9/ have either reviewed and updated their existing laws, or drafted new laws to ensure more protection for youth in the fields of crime, drug abuse, employment and national service (A/40/256, para. 50(a)). For example, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, young people under 18 years of age are guaranteed reduced working hours with full salary.

21. Attention is currently being paid by most Governments 10/ to specific problems concerning young people, such as unemployment, education and training, housing and environment, health, social integration, delinquency and drug dependency, sports, leisure and cultural activities (A/40/256 paras. 51, 52, 54, 56, 68, 69). In this connection, a major trend observed is an increased effort by Governments to improve the well-being of youth vis-à-vis promoting youth welfare services, and introducing programmes and projects designed to encourage youth participation in national development. Several Governments have incorporated such initiatives into their national development plans. For example, the Government of Senegal, has reviewed its ten-year plan of action for youth with emphasis on health, employment, housing



and environmental protection. In Turkey, concerns of the Government in these areas have been reflected in its fifth five-year development plan. In some countries, 11/ special measures have been taken to ensure better provision of sports, recreational and cultural activities, in accordance with paragraph 57 of the guidelines.

22. Many countries 12/ have developed programmes aimed at encouraging self-reliance through self-employment or income-generating projects (A/40/256, para. 51). Other measures adopted to reduce youth unemployment include increasing job opportunities, developing co-operatives and providing vocational training. Particular attention has been paid to finding work for school drop-outs and reabsorbing the unemployed into the job market.

23. Recognizing the important role played by education and training in the elimination of illiteracy among youth and the integration of young people into society and working life, many Governments 13/ have taken steps to secure continuous growth in the level of education and professional skills, paying special attention to the provision of apprenticeship and vocational training. In the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, for example, a comprehensive educational reform currently under way includes increasing the number of vocational training schools. Efforts have been made by many Governments to incorporate education and training needs into their respective national programmes with a view to democratizing education. Some Governments (e.g., Afghanistan and India) have developed policies and programmes for the training of professional youth workers and personnel. Special emphasis on youth leadership training has been stressed by many countries. 14/

24. Priority has also been given to the needs of specific subgroups, such as rural youth, disabled youth, young women, young offenders and young drug addicts. In response to paragraph 61 of the guidelines, a number of Governments 15/ have formulated special programmes aimed at promoting rural development and providing adequate training for rural youth, so as to help them become self-employed and integrated into their environment. Other countries 16/ have strengthened measures focusing on preventive and rehabilitation programmes for young offenders, young drug addicts and disabled youth, protecting their rights and enabling them to reintegrate into society (A/40/256, paras. 67-69). For example, in Australia, new national networks have been formed among specific youth subgroups to foster self-help and co-operation among themselves.

25. A notable trend observed in many countries 17/ has been the recognition of the important role played by youth in the national development process. To encourage active youth participation and to promote youth interest in social services and society-wide tasks, a number of Governments (Burma, India and Nepal) have established national award schemes for outstanding youth and students.

26. Another major trend observed in several countries is the recognition of the need for continuing advocacy on behalf of youth. In this regard, a number of countries have designated a national youth day, week, month or decade as a means of demonstrating this support and of fostering long-term planning and programming for youth-related issues. 18/

27. Several Governments 19/ have made peace education a priority in their concern for youth. Many Governments 20/ have intensified peace education programmes through supporting and organizing wider international youth-exchange programmes, in accordance with paragraph 49 of the guidelines.

28. There is wide recognition that a paucity of financial resources is a common obstacle in youth work. Several Governments (Fiji, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Madagascar, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) have therefore initiated measures to provide financial assistance to youth projects. Special funds for this purpose have been set up in Nepal (Youth Service Fund) and in Scotland (Youth Action Fund).

V. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM  
CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR  
FURTHER PLANNING AND SUITABLE FOLLOW-UP IN THE FIELD  
OF YOUTH

29. The United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, worked individually and collectively towards the implementation of the guidelines. A detailed description of their activities can be found in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth and forty-first sessions (A/40/701; A/41/578; A/41/621).

30. Due to greater awareness of youth issues within the governing bodies of several United Nations organizations, new mandates and resolutions have been created, resulting in turn, in an increase in research, information, training and operational activities in the field of youth within the United Nations system.

31. Numerous United Nations agencies and bodies, including the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs have provided advisory services to Governments in the field of youth. For example, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) has provided assistance to Governments in their efforts to develop measures to prevent drug abuse; and the United Nations Volunteers programme, through its Domestic Development Service programme, has provided advisory services to youth authorities and youth non-governmental organizations.

32. Various organizations of the United Nations system have organized seminars, workshops and meetings to assist Governments in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national youth policies, with particular emphasis on research analysis and capacity, the development of infrastructure and pinpointing priority areas and issues. Many United Nations bodies have widely disseminated policy statements, reports and studies to Member States, non-governmental organizations and concerned organizations to secure the effective integration of youth policy into national development planning. Several United Nations organizations have promoted the establishment of national mechanisms for youth and have assisted Member States in the development of appropriate infrastructures at the national and local levels.

33. Some United Nations organizations have undertaken information activities to facilitate maximum diffusion of information to governmental, non-governmental and youth organizations throughout the world. Numerous publications, newsletters and bulletins have been published during 1986 and 1987, such as the CEPAL Review (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean); Momentum and The Youth Development Newsletter (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific); The Youth Information Bulletin (Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs); Youth News (United Nations Volunteers); and Youth Works (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations).

34. Various United Nations bodies and organizations have conducted research, in the form of reports, technical publications, surveys, country monographs on the situation of youth in general and on specific issues and problems of subcategories of youth in particular. Research topics have focused on, inter alia, drug abuse among young people (Division of Narcotic Drugs); shelter for young people (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)); needs of young workers (International Labour Organisation (ILO)); employment (Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Labor Organisation (ILO)); rural youth (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)); health needs of young people (World Health Organization (WHO)); the global situation of youth (Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs).

35. Many United Nations organizations have assisted Member States in establishing or strengthening training programmes for youth workers and leaders. To this end, workshops and seminars at all levels have been conducted, focusing on enhancing the managerial and leadership potential of subcategories, such as rural youth, young women, young-health and community-development workers. For example, UNV has provided support to skills training centres for youth and to local youth groups and organizations in Asia and Africa.

36. Several United Nations agencies and bodies (ESCAP, ILO, ESCWA, ECLAC, ECA, FAO, UNHCR, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), DND, UNV) have given special attention to the needs of specific subgroups, such as young women, rural youth, young refugees, working youth and young offenders.

37. Many United Nations organizations have endeavoured to strengthen and enhance collaboration with non-governmental organizations at all levels to encourage them to contribute to decision-making and to take an active part in the preparation and implementation of youth policies and programmes. In addition, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continue to provide substantive support to various umbrella platforms of international non-governmental organizations. ESCAP and ECLAC provide similar support to regional groupings of non-governmental organizations.

#### Inter-agency co-operation in the field of youth

38. While the mandate of the ad hoc inter-agency consultation group was fulfilled in 1985, that of the informal inter-agency working group continues. It is composed

of the substantive officers responsible for the youth programmes of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP/UNV and UNESCO. Those meetings have facilitated co-ordination efforts within the United Nations system in the implementation of substantive decisions of the International Youth Year Advisory Committee, and have played a pivotal role in assessments of progress made during the Year at the regional and international levels, which were recorded in reports to intergovernmental bodies. The mechanism has also encouraged the initiation of technical-assistance projects at the field level and has been effective in exploring ways and means for the implementation, review, and assessment of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth (see A/40/701, A/41/621 and A/41/578). The informal inter-agency working group held its fourth and fifth meetings during 1986: at Vienna on 28 and 29 April 1986, and at Geneva from 27 to 28 November 1986. A description of the fourth meeting was given in A/41/578.

39. The fifth meeting of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth was held at ILO headquarters at Geneva on 27 and 28 November 1986. It discussed ways to sustain the momentum achieved during the Year and to ensure the consolidation of efforts to improve the situation of youth. The group emphasized that inter-agency co-operation in the field of youth should:

- (a) develop new strategies and directions to respond to youth needs at the country level;
- (b) ensure a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to youth policies and programmes within the United Nations system;
- (c) reflect the interdisciplinary dimension of youth work;
- (d) expand channels of communication between the United Nations system and the non-governmental organization sector; and
- (e) extend support to regional commissions in their youth-related activities.

The group also underlined the need to encourage technical-assistance projects at the field level and identify potential areas of assistance to youth in selected countries on a regular basis.

#### VI. ROLE OF THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR

40. Following the culmination of the International Youth Year in 1985, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was mandated (by General Assembly resolution 41/97) to serve as a focal point for youth matters within the United Nations system. Its major tasks are: (a) to assess critical issues and emerging trends in the field of youth; (b) to promote efforts at the national, regional and international levels to improve the situation of youth across the globe; (c) to ensure that youth issues and concerns remain an inherent part of the work of the United Nations system; and (d) to ensure effective co-operation with youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations. Since January 1986, the Centre has been actively involved in the follow-up activities of the International Youth Year with a view to maintaining the momentum achieved during the Year. It has accordingly concentrated on a multi-pronged approach with the following dimensions: (a) promotion, monitoring and appraisal of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; (b) dissemination of information; (c) substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies; (d) substantive support to technical co-operation activities in the field of youth;

(e) strengthening co-operation with concerned United Nations bodies and organizations; (f) strengthening co-operation with non-governmental organizations and non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations and research centres; and (g) initiating and promoting action-oriented research activities.

41. The Centre has provided intergovernmental bodies and Member States with reports and information on policy measures and strategies for bringing young people into the mainstream of development. It has established channels of communication with national machinery for youth and provided them with relevant policy guidance. The Centre has carried out research and analysis on policies and programmes in the field of youth; in this connection, a technical publication on the assessment of the impact of the International Youth Year was prepared. In addition, the Centre collects and disseminates information on the global situation of youth with a view to raising public awareness and providing information to policy makers.

42. The Centre undertook promotional and information activities to publicize the goals and strategies of the International Youth Year and the guidelines, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations system and the non-governmental organization sector. The Centre has initiated a global exchange of information on issues germane to youth in co-operation with concerned United Nations agencies and bodies, national co-ordinating committees, relevant non-United Nations intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and research centres. Directories pertaining to research centres on youth, national co-ordinating committees or similar mechanisms and on international non-governmental youth organizations have been prepared and/or updated.

43. In the field of youth, the Centre has continued to provide technical backstopping to the Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes, whose services are budgeted through the regular programme of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. During the period from January 1986 to June 1987, the Interregional Adviser undertook missions to Argentina, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Malaysia, Mali, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal and Uruguay. The principal aim of the missions was, by and large, to help the requesting Governments to develop long-term national youth policies and programmes within the framework of the objectives of the International Youth Year. The focus was on strengthening institutional arrangements, structures and procedures designed to secure the effective integration of youth policies into national development planning.

44. The maintenance and strengthening of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations is an ongoing function. In this regard, the Centre provided substantive and technical assistance to the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations and to the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Youth.

45. As the co-ordinator of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level, the Centre has initiated concrete steps to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to youth issues within the United Nations system. Measures have been taken to strengthen relationships with the regional commissions through an exchange of information, the organization of regional youth meetings and field missions. Initiatives have been taken in close co-operation with United Nations

agencies and bodies and the regional commissions to encourage Governments to establish or strengthen national co-ordinating committees.

46. In the complex process of follow-up to the Year, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, as the focal point for youth matters within the United Nations system, has a significant role to play in ensuring that the momentum achieved during the Year is sustained. In the coming years, the Centre will continue to:

(a) Assist Governments, national co-ordinating structures and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the guidelines by disseminating information on youth, including reports, studies and in-depth research and relevant data to all concerned; providing technical expertise and advisory services upon request; consolidating relations between national co-ordination mechanisms and the United Nations system;

(b) Strengthen its role of co-ordinating research activities relating to youth between research institutes and other concerned organizations. In addition to facilitating co-operation between research institutes, that role will entail encouraging action-oriented research and studies, and disseminating major research findings to countries for their use in technical co-operation activities;

(c) Strengthen the substantive support for technical co-operation activities in the field of youth, particularly in developing countries, through the provision of advisory services to Governments, upon their request, with a view to increasing the capacity of the Governments to implement the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, and to develop appropriate national youth policies;

(d) Reinforce channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations; provide substantive and technical services to the platforms of international non-governmental organizations serving as channels of communication, such as the Geneva Informal Meeting and the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Youth;

(e) Facilitate and encourage the implementation of the guidelines at the regional level by means of information-sharing and co-ordination of activities.

#### United Nations Youth Fund

47. Since becoming operational in 1984, the United Nations Youth Fund and its predecessor, the International Youth Year Trust Fund, have received nearly 250 requests for assistance, of which 36 were approved for funding, as at 30 June 1987, and which involved a resource commitment of \$US 278,745. A list of the projects approved during the period of January 1984 to June 1987 appears in the annex to the present report.

48. There have been two distinct phases in the development of the Fund. Prior to and during 1985, the resources of the Fund were allocated mainly to activities of

an interregional or global character in support of International Youth Year. With the adoption of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, the resources of the Fund were directed to the support of national and regional action in the field of youth. For the biennium 1986-1987, interregional and global activities account for only 3 per cent of the resources disbursed by the Fund. During the same period, the Africa region received 35 per cent of the resources disbursed, followed closely by the Asia and the Pacific region, with 34 per cent of the resources disbursed, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 28 per cent.

49. Table 1 indicates that, prior to and during the 1985 celebration of the International Youth Year, special emphasis was accorded to promotional and information-related activities. However, it is also important to note that, during the same period, 40 per cent of the Fund's resources were allocated for capacity-building in the field of youth, which included support for applied research on the situation of youth in selected developing countries, and for training.

50. The critical role of the Fund in supporting catalytic and innovative activities of developing countries, with emphasis on least developed countries, within the context of follow-up to the International Youth Year is also evident in table 1. For instance, promotional and information-related activities account for only 6 per cent of the resources disbursed during the biennium 1986-1987. During the same period, nearly three fifths of the Fund's resource disbursements were for assistance to training (28 per cent) and to organizations and bodies concerned with youth-related issues. An equally important development was the role of the Fund in supporting, with the concurrence of the Government concerned, the development of organizations of young people (12 per cent of resources disbursed), and of pilot efforts in promoting income-generating activities of benefit to youth (16 per cent of resources disbursed). The Fund has thus been making modest but not insignificant contributions to efforts of developing countries to strengthen national capacities and institutions for youth in development.

51. Since the contributions received by the Youth Fund have been considerably less than the level of resources required to meet priority requests from Governments and from youth organizations, the Fund has sought to establish co-financing agreements - to obtain earmarked contributions - for selected youth projects and activities to developing countries. The annex to the present report indicates those projects which have been co-financed with special-purpose and earmarked contributions.

Table 1. Distribution of approved projects by principal area of activity and value

Area of activity	Number of projects		Value of projects (United States dollars)	
	January 1984 to December 1985	January 1986 to June 1987	January 1984 to December 1985	January 1986 to June 1987
Promotional activities	4	1	44 000	6 000
Support to youth organizations	-	3	-	18 760
Assistance to organizations and bodies concerned with youth-related issues	-	3	-	42 290
Data collection; and applied research	3	3	41 050	14 000
Training	2	7	9 000	44 575
Information exchange	5	1	31 800	2 410
Income-generating activities	-	4	-	24 860
Total	14	22	125 850	152 895

52. Table 2 reveals that more than two thirds (69 per cent) of the resources disbursed by the Youth Fund to date have been from earmarked sources that have been provided both by Governments and by non-governmental organizations. It also suggests the important role of the Youth Fund as a mechanism for mobilizing voluntary resources for priority activities of Governments and of competent non-governmental organizations to promote the full and effective participation of youth in development.

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Table 2. Earmarked grants received by the Youth Fund

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u> (United States dollars)
Canada	32 745
Japan	100 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 580
Netherlands	12 995
National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year (Federal Republic of Germany)	1 592
Soka Gakkai (non-governmental organization)	<u>42 500</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>191 412</u></b>

53. The Fund has disbursed nearly \$US 280,000 to support 36 projects of benefit to youth, of which more than one half (55 per cent) of the resources were disbursed in the 18-month period from January 1986 to June 1987. That intensive level of funding activity needs, however, to be placed in the context of a considerably diminished resource inflow since 1985. Should that trend continue, the resources of the Youth Fund will be depleted in a very short period of time.

54. As a result of the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat, the managerial responsibilities for the Fund were transferred from the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. Consequently, the managerial and substantive aspects of Youth Fund operations have now been consolidated at one duty station. Financial approval for grants to be made from the resources of the Fund remains with the Department of Administration and Management at United Nations Headquarters.

55. In order to streamline and rationalize the operations of the Fund, a Trust Fund operations committee has been set up within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, which, inter alia, reviews project funding proposals prior to the submission for financial approval.

56. The Youth Fund plays an important role in providing seed-money to reinforce youth-related concerns in development programmes and projects, and serves as a catalyst for innovative activities in the field of youth that have potential for further replication, with special emphasis on capacity-building among least developed countries. The Youth Fund therefore contributes to the United Nations system for development co-operation as a whole. The Secretary-General hopes that Governments will contribute to the Fund in order to replenish its resources to a level commensurate with the growing demand for its assistance. Notably, the Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the All China Youth Federation, has recently met its pledge of \$US 10,000 to the United Nations Youth Fund.

## VII. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

57. The International Youth Year was an occasion for Governments, the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to evaluate and refine their approaches, programmes and activities in the field of youth. That led, by and large, to the strengthening of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (see A/40/701, A/40/631, A/41/621 and A/41/578). The further improvement and strengthening of channels of communication since the International Youth Year, continued to be vital as an instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations system at all levels and as a tool for informing the United Nations of the problems confronting young people.

58. The guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth draw particular attention to the need to enhance channels of communication during the follow-up to the Year and encourage non-governmental organizations to participate in the preparation and implementation of youth policies and programmes at all levels. Indeed, throughout the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth can be found general considerations and specific guidelines pertaining directly and indirectly to channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. In addition, that document specifically calls upon non-governmental, youth and youth-related organizations to give emphasis to implementing the guidelines and additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, respectively. This section will thus describe the various activities undertaken at all levels in carrying out the suggestions and guidelines pertaining to the international instrument (contained in A/40/256, annex), and the guidelines and additional guidelines concerning channels of communication.

### A. Activities at the national level

59. In the field of youth, UNDP resident co-ordinators and representatives have assisted in the establishment of national co-ordinating committees or similar mechanisms for the promotion of a sustained momentum to the Year at the national level, by granting high priority to the development of and support to technical co-operation projects related to youth, and in the provision of relevant information on the follow-up to the Year to concerned national organizations. The Administrator of UNDP has recently requested resident co-ordinators and representatives to reinforce efforts at the national level within the context of the guidelines.

60. The United Nations Information Centres have had considerable success in publicizing the results of the International Youth Year at the local and national levels. Co-operation between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Information Centres and the Department of Public Information has been reinforced and strengthened with a view to enhancing dissemination and exchange of information on youth issues, as well as to providing

widespread publicity to the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth. The United Nations Information Centres have also assisted in the identification of focal points on youth within the respective country.

61. Many non-governmental organizations are represented in national co-ordinating committees and have participated in the preparation and implementation of policies and programmes concerning youth at the national community and grass-roots levels. In some countries, non-governmental youth organizations have played, and continue to play, a vital partnership role at the national level in this regard.

62. The Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes serves as an important channel of communication, since his missions provide a valuable opportunity for the exchange of information and expertise among governmental and non-governmental organizations in the context of youth involvement in national development. The Interregional Adviser has assisted in sponsoring and organizing national seminars and workshops in which non-governmental organizations and youth organizations participate with governmental bodies and authorities in the development of structures that encourage active youth participation in the formulation and implementation of national youth policies.

63. Young people are given increased opportunities to play an active role in both national development and decision-making processes. The importance of youth participation in the form of increased representation in national delegations to intergovernmental bodies is particularly stressed by the Governments of Denmark and the Netherlands. In some countries, 21/ new youth organizations or groups have been formed to act as a force of solidarity among the young people and as a channel of communication between the Government and themselves. In the United States of America, for example, an important factor for social action comes from the initiative of private organizations and individuals themselves, particularly in the area of youth.

#### B. Activities at the regional level

64. A major function of channels of communication at the regional level is to support and complement channels of communication at the national level and encourage active youth participation and involvement in society. The regional commissions play a vital role in this respect and, have continued their activities related to youth. They have been actively involved in the promotion of the objectives of the International Youth Year as well as of the guidelines pertaining to channels of communication, through the provision of advisory services, the development of specific regional projects, seminars and workshops, and co-ordination with subregional and regional youth organizations. They have also conducted training courses for young workers and leaders in close co-operation with prominent regional and international non-governmental organizations and national Governments with a view to increasing the effectiveness of youth groups at the grass-roots level.

65. ECLAC published during 1986, a special issue on youth in the CEPAL Review facilitating diffusion of information to concerned governmental, non-governmental

and youth organizations in the region. It also provided conferences for several non-governmental and youth meetings, such as the Caribbean Regional Youth Workshop on Participation in Development, held at Port of Spain from 24 February to 1 March 1986.

66. Also, ESCAP has initiated a process for the establishment of a regular inter-agency non-governmental organization mechanism for co-ordination on youth matters among regional members of the United Nations family and for consultation between the latter and concerned non-governmental organizations in the region. That mechanism would aim at promoting the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in programmes of United Nations organizations at the regional level. The staff of ESCAP have served as resource persons at youth training workshops to communicate general information about the United Nations and the thrust of its activities relating to youth. ESCAP also undertakes training workshop activities focused on enhancing youth involvement in translating the themes of the International Youth Year into national and local-level actions. Moreover, as an effort to improve channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, ESCAP, in co-operation with United Nations agencies and bodies in the region, reports regularly on their youth-related activities in its publication, Momentum.

#### C. Activities at the international level

67. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continues to publish the quarterly Youth Information Bulletin, which now serves as a principal channel of communication highlighting issues concerning youth. Concerted efforts have been made to improve the bulletin in both its content and format to make it more relevant to wider sectors of young people. In this regard, information networks have been expanded between the United Nations system and governmental agencies and offices, national co-ordinating committees, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly at the regional and national levels. In order to widen the scope of the bulletin, United Nations Information Centres have been requested to assist the Centre in collecting and disseminating information on youth-related issues at the grass-roots and national levels. The Centre also conducts readership surveys, on a regular basis, with a view to rendering the publication more appealing, useful and effective.

68. The Department of Public Information continues to play an active role in disseminating information on youth. In this connection, and in the light of the achievements of the International Youth Year, a 16-page pamphlet for high-school students on youth and the United Nations, has been produced for distribution in the six official languages of the United Nations. Feature stories focusing on achievements of the International Youth Year have been distributed in English, French and German to the media, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions. In addition, the booklet Hope For Tomorrow: The United Nations for Young People; a Booklet of Questions and Answers published by the Department of Public Information as a contribution to the International Youth Year, continues to be distributed upon request.

69. The Joint United Nations Information Committee continues to develop working relationships with youth-related non-governmental organizations, particularly through the working of the Non-Governmental Liaison Services, the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Public Information. Inter-agency co-operation in the field of youth, particularly at the technical level, has contributed to the promotion and strengthening of channels of communication. Recent meetings of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth stressed that inter-agency co-ordination efforts should aim, inter alia, at maintaining and strengthening the links between the United Nations system and the non-governmental organization sector at all levels, and at further improving effective co-ordination between government structures, non-governmental organizations and youth organizations.

70. In co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, many non-governmental organizations contributed to the preparation of youth-related documents, and the directory on youth organizations. In addition, many have given broad support to the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and have taken concrete steps to disseminate them to their affiliates and sensitize them to particular issues and concerns, emphasizing the need to ensure an adequate follow-up to the Year.

71. Non-governmental organizations contributed substantively to the assessment of the global situation of youth in the 1980s and continue to play an important role in increasing public awareness on youth issues. A variety of studies on diverse subjects, such as unemployment, the social situation of students, disability, family welfare, and educational reform, have been conducted and action programmes have grown out of such studies. Moreover, many non-governmental organizations have organized meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences at all levels focusing on the situation and needs of youth, thus creating more meaningful participation of young people in society.

72. Non-governmental organizations continue to undertake extensive research and analysis on diverse issues pertaining to youth; these issues include education and training, employment, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, communication problems, family planning, and the promotion of peace. Research activities range from data collection to more action-oriented investigation with the purpose of helping Governments in policy formulation by providing concrete recommendations for the improvement of the youth situation.

73. The Geneva Informal Meeting continues to serve as a platform for co-operation among the broad spectrum of youth and student organizations through regular meetings, thematic workshops and participation at United Nations meetings. Its objectives include serving as a main channel of communication on issues of mutual concern to the United Nations system and numerous international non-governmental youth organizations; promoting the exchange of experience and views on major youth issues between youth organizations; and facilitating the organization of joint initiatives and programmes of a number of non-governmental organizations involving young people. These activities are reflected in the Geneva Informal Meeting plan of action for 1987-1988.

74. Another major channel of communication is the Vienna Non-Governmental-Organization Committee on Youth, a group of international non-governmental organizations, that are either youth organizations, organizations with youth chapters, or organizations interested in youth. Since its founding in 1982, the Committee has met regularly and has provided a significant communication link between the United Nations and youth. The Committee recently formulated a plan of action for 1987 focusing on the problem of unemployment, the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) and the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987. A major activity of the Committee was a Round Table on Youth Unemployment, held in September 1987 at Vienna.

75. Various intergovernmental organizations, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat, the League of Arab States, the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities, have actively supported and participated in the follow-up activities to the Year. By and large, those activities involved the organization of high-level meetings on youth with a view to assisting Governments in the development of youth policies, courses and workshops for youth trainers and workers, research and studies on the situation and needs of youth, youth exchange programmes, and promotion of the objectives and strategy of the Year through exchange of information and publication of newsletters and bulletins.

#### VIII. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

76. Building on the impact and momentum of the International Youth Year, numerous meetings, seminars, conferences, workshops and symposia at the regional and international levels were held during 1986 and 1987, focusing on the development of new perspectives on youth and emphasizing innovative approaches to enhance youth participation in development within the framework of the International Youth Year. Many of those events were organized individually or collectively by Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, non-United Nations intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Some of the meetings reported were: Association of South-East Asian Nations Youth and Scout Camp (8-13 January 1986 at Cibubur, Indonesia); Ninth Session of the Arab Youth and Sports Ministers Council (10-15 January 1986 at Baghdad, Iraq); Caribbean Regional Youth Workshop on Participation in Development (24 February - 1 March 1986 at Port of Spain, Trinidad); Eleventh Asia-Pacific Youth Forum (10-14 March 1986 at Koror, Palau); International Youth and Student Seminar (7-12 May 1986 at Kumrovec, Yugoslavia); African Regional Youth Workshop on Adolescent Fertility (24-31 May 1986 in the Gambia); World Congress on Age and Youth (8-15 June 1986 at Thy, Denmark); Meeting of the Framework for All European Youth and Student Co-operation (11-13 July 1986 at Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany); World Conference for Youth (20-25 July 1986 at British Columbia, Canada); Eleventh World Congress on Sociology on Youth (18-23 August 1986 at New Delhi, India); European Regional Meeting on Youth and Education in the Spirit of International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace (11-15 September 1986 at Kishinev, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); Youth Rally on Youth and Development by the Asian and Pacific Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (19-25 September 1986 at Karnizawa, Japan); All European Student Forum -

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Notes

1/ See E/1987/20.

2/ E/1987/41.

3/ Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Scotland, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

4/ Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo and Tunisia.

5/ Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, the Niger, Oman, Qatar, Scotland, Seychelles, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela.

6/ Colombia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Maldives, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Senegal, Tuvalu and Zambia.

7/ Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda and Venezuela.

8/ Colombia, Cuba, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9/ Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

10/ Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Scotland, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Tuvalu, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Zambia.



Notes (continued)

11/ Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey.

12/ Algeria, Austria, the Bahamas, Finland, Ireland, Kiribati, Malawi, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Tuvalu, the United States of America and Zambia.

13/ Algeria, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Kiribati, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Turkey and Venezuela.

14/ Botswana, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman and Venezuela.

15/ Chile, the Congo, Nepal, Pakistan, Spain, Togo and Tuvalu.

16/ Austria, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela.

17/ Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kiribati, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger, Oman, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

18/ Argentina, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and Thailand.

19/ the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Luxembourg and Oman.

20/ Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania, Scotland, Singapore, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

21/ Australia, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Switzerland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

ANNEX

Projects supported by the United Nations Youth Fund  
from January 1984 to June 1987

A. Africa

1. Government of Cape Verde: Study on the situation of youth in Cape Verde.
2. Government of the Congo: Establishment of two galleries of traditional art. a/
3. Government of Djibouti: Support for development of a youth centre.
4. Government of Mali: Assistance to a youth agricultural training centre.
5. Government of Rwanda: Creation of two groups of young bee-keepers.
6. Christian Welfare and Social Relief Organization: Literacy programme for out-of-school youth (Sierra Leone). a/
7. Swaziland Workcamps Association: Assistance to establish the Organization. d/
8. International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation: Tree-planting and wildlife management training (United Republic of Tanzania). b/
9. Government of Zimbabwe: Assistance to a building brigade.
10. Government of Zimbabwe: Assistance to the Gokwe youth welding project for manufacture of agricultural tools. a/

B. Asia and the Pacific

11. International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation: Rural development workcamps and youth leaders training (Bangladesh). b/
12. Maldives National Youth Centre: Training of rural youth for scouting. a/
13. International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation: training programme on forest conservation and soil management (Nepal). b/
14. Nepal Youth Organization: Seventh Non-Governmental Organization International Conference on Drug Dependence (Kathmandu, 23-28 September 1985). d/
15. Nepal Youth Organization: Assistance to a reafforestation programme.
16. Government of Sri Lanka: Assistance to the Youth Centre for Urban Youth in low-income groups dwelling in slums and shanties in Colombo-West. a/

17. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (OISCA): Eleventh Asia-Pacific Youth Forum (Koror, Palau, 10-14 March 1986). d/
18. International Organization of Consumers Unions, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Workshop for young consumer leaders (Penang, Malaysia, 10-23 November 1985). d/
19. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): Youth leaders training - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (August 1986); Seoul, Republic of Korea (October 1986).

#### C. Latin America and the Caribbean

20. Government of Argentina: Subregional Expert Group Meeting on youth policies (Buenos Aires, 24-28 September 1985).
21. Government of Bolivia: Preventive health care through physical exercise programme for youth between 15 and 18 years. a/
22. Government of Costa Rica: Publication of pamphlets publicizing the results of studies on youth.
23. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Studies on the situation and prospects of youth in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.
24. ECLAC: Second Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting for International Youth Year (Montevideo, Uruguay, 26-29 August 1985).
25. ECLAC: Studies on the situation and prospects of youth in the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Venezuela.
26. ECLAC: Expert Group Meeting to analyse the results of the country studies on the situation of youth in Latin America (Caracas, Venezuela, March 1986).
27. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES): Training seminar on national youth policies and planning for governmental officers and experts in the countries of the Andean region (Buenos Aires, 23-25 September 1985).

#### D. Interregional and global

28. Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC): Survey and manual on youth and co-operatives.
29. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the handbook "Statistical indicators on youth". c/

30. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the statistical wall-chart on youth (in English). c/
31. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the statistical wall-chart on youth (in French and Spanish).
32. United Nations Secretariat (Department of Public Information): Preparation and publication of brochure on International Youth Year. d/
33. United Nations Secretariat (Department of Public Information): Preparation of seminar on public information related to International Youth Year.
34. United Nations Secretariat (International Youth Year secretariat): Printing of the monthly information sheet "Channels". e/
35. United Nations Secretariat (International Youth Year secretariat): Institutional support for "Channels" through an editor. e/
36. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Non-governmental Liaison Service: Assistance to forest-related programmes. d/

Notes

a/ Co-financed by an earmarked contribution from the Government of Japan.

b/ Co-financed by an earmarked contribution from the Government of the Netherlands.

c/ Financed by an earmarked contribution from Soka Gakkai, Japan (non-governmental organization).

d/ Co-financed by a special-purpose contribution from the Government of Canada.

e/ Co-financed by earmarked contributions from the Governments of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany National Co-ordination Committee for the International Youth Year, and the Netherlands Lottery Commission.

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