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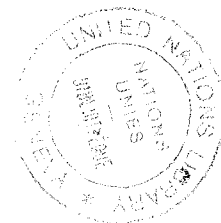
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Thirty-sixth session
Item 76 of the preliminary list*

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION,
DEVELOPMENT, PEACE

Report of the Secretary-General



1. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, designated 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, and, inter alia, decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, and requested the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Committee in the period 1980-1985, the first session to be convened in 1980.
2. The Chairman of the Third Committee subsequently informed the Secretary-General that disagreement among the regional groups about the distribution of seats prevented him from appointing 23 members of the Advisory Committee (see A/34/855, para. 2) and the Secretary-General was unable to convene the first session of the Advisory Committee in 1980.
3. At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided, in decision 35/315 of 11 December 1980 that the Advisory Committee should be composed of representatives of the following 24 Member States, on the clear understanding that that should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future: Algeria, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.
4. At the same session, the General Assembly, in resolution 35/126 of 11 December 1980, requested the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee in the period 1981-1985 so that it might formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, on the basis of a draft programme to be prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with proposals of Member States and in consultation with all the specialized agencies

* A/36/50.

and interested international intergovernmental, non-governmental and youth organizations. The Secretary-General was requested to convene the first session of the Advisory Committee in early 1981 and to submit its first report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

5. The Advisory Committee held its first session at Vienna from 30 March to 7 April 1981.

6. The report of the Advisory Committee, which was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary-General, is annexed to the present document.

7. A statement of the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

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ANNEX

Report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

/Original: French/

8 April 1981

Sir,

On behalf of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, which held its first session from 30 March to 7 April at Vienna, I have the honour to transmit to you the report of the Advisory Committee, prepared pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 35/126 of 11 December 1980.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nicu CEAUSESCU
Chairman of the Advisory Committee
for the International Youth Year

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening of the session

1. The Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, which was established by General Assembly resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, held its first session at Vienna from 30 March to 7 April 1981 during which it held five plenary meetings. At its 1st meeting, on 30 March 1981, it decided to establish a Working Group. The Working Group held eight meetings from 1 to 3 April and on 6 April.
2. The first session was opened by the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. In her presentation, the Assistant Secretary-General stated that the primary issues involved in the preparation of the International Youth Year dealt with closely related issues such as: the political will and commitment of the Member States to improve the situation of youth, the participation of youth and youth organizations in the International Youth Year activities at all levels, the role of the United Nations system in the preparation and observance of the Year, and the capacities and capabilities of the focal point of the Year, which is the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.
3. She underlined the persistent efforts to improve the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the field of youth within the United Nations system and fully supported the recommendation, emanating from the Ad Hoc Interagency Meeting held from 26 to 27 March 1981, that an interagency group at the technical level should be established to review the situation of youth, exchange information and experience, collect data, plan for research studies and launch operational activities within the United Nations system.
4. She expressed confidence that the Advisory Committee, in its deliberations, would also consider the possibility of strengthening the Centre's resources to enable it to discharge its function effectively and efficiently, and to meet its obligations to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.
5. She further emphasized that the non-governmental organizations have the capabilities of serving as a major force in creating awareness of the situation, in motivating and obtaining the support of people at large and in stimulating governmental action, as well as taking leadership roles by providing innovative approaches and pragmatic programmes of their own. Her conviction was that effective communication between the United Nations and these organizations formed a prerequisite for the successful preparation, observance and follow up of the International Youth Year.
6. The Chairman stated that the world-wide interest in the International Youth Year indicated a firm determination of Member States to achieve a goal of present and future international peace and co-operation, whose active mobilization will be a positive contribution to mankind. Youth is a bearer of all new and ardent aspirations for a future of peace, justice and equality for all.

B. Attendance

7. The session was attended by 20 States members of the Advisory Committee, as follows:

Algeria	Ireland	Romania
Chile	Japan	Rwanda
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Germany, Federal Republic of	Netherlands	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Guatemala	Nigeria	United States of America
Guinea	Norway	Venezuela
Indonesia	Poland	

8. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers:

Austria	Egypt	Malaysia
Brazil	Finland	Oman
Bulgaria	German Democratic Republic	Pakistan
Canada	Greece	Panama
China	Hungary	Peru
Colombia	India	Philippines
Cuba	Israel	Tunisia
Czechoslovakia	Kenya	Turkey
Ecuador	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zaire

One observer from a non-member State, the Holy See, also attended.

9. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

10. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic Commission for Latin America
Economic Commission for Africa
United Nations Volunteers Programme administered by the United Nations
Development Programme
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Division of Narcotic Drugs

11. The following organization, which has a standing invitation to participate in the work of the General Assembly as an observer, attended the session:

Palestine Liberation Organization

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12. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council attended the session:

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Federation of Trade Unions
International Planned Parenthood Federation
Organizations for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International
World Federation of Democratic Youth
International Union of Students
International Union of Socialist Youth
Council of European National Youth Committees
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Council of Women
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Progress Organization
Christian Peace Conference
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Politics
Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World Federation of Teachers' Union
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange
International Young Catholic Students
International Social Service
Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
International Federation for Home Economics
International Abolitionist Federation
International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure
Facilities
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
AFS International/Intercultural Programs, Inc.
Baha'i International Community
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions

C. Election of officers

13. At its 1st meeting, on 30 March, the Advisory Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

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<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Nicu Ceaușescu (Romania)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. J. F. Gonzales Morales (Guatemala) Mr. Oumar Diarso (Guinea) Mr. Soenaryo (Indonesia)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. F. L. Schlingemann (Netherlands)

D. Agenda and organization of work

14. At its 1st meeting, on 30 March, the Advisory Committee adopted the following agenda, contained in document A/AC.209/1:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Measures and activities for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year
4. Organization of future work
5. Adoption of the report of the Advisory Committee

15. At the same meeting, the Advisory Committee approved, on the basis of a note by the Secretariat (A/AC.209/L.1) and a recommendation by the Bureau, its organization of work for the session and established a Working Group of the whole to prepare a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year under item 3 of its agenda.

E. Administrative and financial implications

16. The Committee was informed that, in view of the time required for necessary consultations and study of recommendations, a statement of administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

F. Documentation

17. The list of documents before the Advisory Committee is contained in the appendix.

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G. Adoption of the report

18. At its 4th meeting, on 6 April, the Advisory Committee decided not to consider again in its draft report the recommendations contained in document A/AC.209/L.2 and the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, which the Committee adopted at the same meeting.

19. At its 5th meeting, on 7 April, the Advisory Committee considered and adopted its report (A/AC.209/L.2 and Add.1-3) as orally revised.

II. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND OBSERVANCE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

(Item 3)

A. General discussion

20. A representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the draft Programme for the Preparation and Observance of the International Youth Year. It is intended to facilitate the work of the Committee in formulating a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as requested by the Assembly. The present document entails guidelines on the goals and objectives of the International Youth Year and with regard to the over-all direction and scope of activities and their implementation, at various levels in the major areas of participation, development and peace as well as in such areas as education and training, employment, health and nutrition, environment and housing, population activities, social services and information activities. The draft Programme had received broad support from non-governmental organizations, Member States and United Nations agencies, and many suggestions were incorporated. The guidelines were presented in as fluid a manner as possible, to allow maximum flexibility of action at the national, regional and international levels, and were intended to engender maximum collaboration and co-operation at all levels, with the primary thrust of activities at the national level.

21. Members of the Committee, representatives of the United Nations offices, regional commissions, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations expressed support for the draft Programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year, prepared by the Secretary-General and the recommendations therein. They complimented the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for its work in this regard and agreed that the draft Programme should form the basis of the specific programme of measures and activities to be prepared by the Advisory Committee. It was agreed that the activities prior to and during the International Youth Year should be undertaken at all levels and that the thrust of the International Youth Year activities should be at the national level, with regional and international actions primarily supportive of national and subnational action. Several delegations requested an early and wide circulation of the Programme to all Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular, bodies dealing with youth issues at the national level.

22. It was generally recognized that the International Youth Year should not be seen as an isolated event, but considered as part of an ongoing process and that the implementation of the Programme should start as early as possible, preferably in 1982. A number of delegations suggested that, as the primary focus of the Year's activities will be on youth at the national and local levels, Governments should be encouraged to assess and evaluate the situation, needs and aspirations of youth in their countries. Such an analysis would allow for the development and strengthening of policies and programmes on youth within the context of over-all planning. Furthermore, Governments should be encouraged to prepare an agenda for national action for the Year in which specific youth needs are identified and action programmes proposed for implementation during the Year.

23. Another delegation felt that the Advisory Committee should send missions to Member States to inform them about the International Youth Year and to enhance action at all levels.

24. While many delegations felt that the problems of youth are those of society as a whole and that the needs and aspirations of youth should be identified and met as an integral part of over-all policies and strategies in the field of social and economic development, it was also recognized that, at the same time and within this integral approach, due attention should be paid to specific problems concerning young people in order to create the necessary conditions for them to develop their potential to the fullest extent possible.

25. It was pointed out that the situation of youth varies from one country to another as well as from region to region, and that, therefore, policies and programmes for youth must be geared to the existing priorities, circumstances and experiences of each country and region. Thus, an awareness of the distinctions between industrialized and developing countries was essential. One delegation stressed that youth should be viewed not as a monolithic group, but as a category encompassing different age groups with different needs and environments. Other delegations supported this view, emphasizing that special attention should be given to the specific needs of various sectors and groups, such as young women, rural and urban youth and disadvantaged youth.

26. Many delegations felt that youth should not be seen as passive recipients of welfare services, but as active participants in development, transmitters of positive values, resources of production and potential possessors of skills. Consequently, youth policies and strategies should be aimed at the full and active participation of youth in the process of development and the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, unemployment, inequality and other symptoms of poverty, as well as in the efforts towards the achievement of international peace and disarmament and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding.

27. Several delegations stressed the importance of the protection and promotion of the human rights of youth. Reference was made by some delegations to the concept of responsibilities and duties of youth, to the promotion of idealism among youth and to the need for articulation of religious values and artistic expression. One delegation, supported by another, stressed the need for initiating solidarity weeks underlining the active role of youth in the struggles for national liberation and self-determination.

28. It was noted that the three themes of International Youth Year - Participation, Development, Peace - were distinct yet closely integrated, which enhanced the adoption of an integrated approach at all levels. Several delegations viewed the theme of participation, especially the participation of youth in the policy and decision-making process, as the key theme that was conditional for activities with respect to the two other themes and the successful implementation of the Programme of Measures and Activities as a whole.

29. Many delegations identified specific problems which should be reviewed and dealt with in the activities and programmes of International Youth Year, such as education and training, employment, housing, environment and family education. Several delegations viewed unemployment as the most critical socio-economic problem relating to youth both in the industrialized and developing countries.

30. A number of delegations stressed the need for both research and operational activities in the field to investigate crucial youth issues such as employment, quality and type of work, leisure and cultural values. One delegation proposed the circulation throughout the world of a questionnaire on the situation, prospects, needs and aspirations of youth.

31. One delegation stated that the strategy for International Youth Year allows for preparations leading up to a decade for youth (1985-1995) and stimulating action at the local, national, regional and international levels, and he suggested to include in the programme: (a) a world youth conference under United Nations auspices scheduled for 1985, to be preceded by meetings at the regional level in 1983-1984; (b) the formulation by the Advisory Committee of a charter of rights and duties of youth to be ratified by the world conference in 1985; (c) the establishment of a body, in close association with the Advisory Committee to co-ordinate United Nations activities for International Youth Year; (d) establishing, under United Nations auspices, a centre for research and documentation which could, in a transitional period, co-ordinate the activities of national research institutes in the field of youth.

32. Several delegations stressed the desirability of establishing national and, where appropriate, regional co-ordinating committees for the International Youth Year that might act as a focal point for the activities undertaken in respect of the Year.

33. It was generally recognized that non-governmental organizations could and should be enabled to play an important role in the preparations and implementation of the International Youth Year. Consequently, there was a need to strengthen collaboration and co-operation between non-governmental organizations and authorities at all levels. Several delegations emphasized further that effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, like the GYM, was a prerequisite for the successful preparation, observance and follow-up of International Youth Year. Representatives of youth non-governmental organizations supported these views and indicated their organizations were willing and prepared to co-operate.

34. Many delegations emphasized the importance of interagency co-ordination and co-operation with respect to the activities to be undertaken prior to and during

the International Youth Year. It was generally recognized that the Centre for Social Development and Human Affairs should play a leading role in this respect. Representatives of regional commissions and specialized agencies elaborated on the youth related activities of their respective organizations and reaffirmed their organizations' preparedness and willingness to co-operate with the Centre.

B. Discussion and adoption of proposals

35. At the 4th meeting, the Advisory Committee adopted the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, on the recommendation of the Working Group and adopted the recommendation contained in document A/AC.209/L.2 setting out action to be undertaken with respect to the specific programme (see sect. IV, decision 1 (I), annex).

36. At the same meeting, the Advisory Committee took a decision concerning the list of regional and international meetings dealing with youth or related to youth questions (see sect. IV, decision 3 (I)).

37. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization stressed the need to pinpoint certain crucial priority areas deserving of special attention with regard to the youth question. Such priority concerns were identified as youth unemployment and the lack of education and training for youth. Both indicated that their organizations had already well established programmes in these areas and emphasized the necessity of developing action programmes for youth, bearing in mind the different situations and problems of youth in developing and industrialized countries. Moreover, attention was drawn to the willingness of their specialized agencies to co-operate fully in the preparations for International Youth Year. In addition, the representative of UNESCO proposed that National Committees for UNESCO be invited to support national co-ordinating committees for the International Youth Year and that the round-table on youth in the 1980s already envisaged in the UNESCO programme could serve as the major consultation on the International Youth Year for 1982.

38. Addressing the Advisory Committee, the Minister for Culture, Youth and Sports of Costa Rica referred to the important role of youth in development, particularly with regard to their participation in family life, community development and the promotion of peace. She advocated the need for decision makers to view youth as a positive factor for social change.

III. ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE WORK

(Item 4)

39. At the 4th meeting, it was proposed that the second session of the Advisory Committee should be convened at Vienna during the second half of 1982, prior to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. In this connexion, it was decided that the progress report on the implementation of the specific programme should also

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be submitted to the Advisory Committee prior to the General Assembly session (see sect. IV, decision 2 (I)).

40. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, responding to an inquiry concerning the resources of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs allocated to preparatory activities for the International Youth Year, drew attention to several of the statements contained in the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year which called upon the Centre to carry out activities for the Year that are not included in current and proposed programme budgets of the Centre. She indicated that a detailed statement of financial implications would be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

41. She pointed out the similarities between the tasks of the Centre related to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to the International Youth Year, particularly those noted in paragraph 31 of the specific programme. Based on the Centre's experience in the International Year of Disabled Persons, she emphasized the need to strengthen the Centre with the provision of additional posts and travel and consultant funds. She also mentioned the specific requirements of public information activities related to the International Youth Year.

42. Several delegations, realizing the need to strengthen the Centre in connexion with the forthcoming work for the International Youth Year and for other similar activities, emphasized that this must be achieved in the first place mainly by making more effective use of available financial and human resources and by their internal redeployment in accordance with established priorities.

IV. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

43. At its first session, the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year adopted the following decisions and recommendations:

A. Recommendations

Decision 1 (I)

1. The Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year addresses an appeal to all national and international youth organizations to give special attention to the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, as set forth in the annex to the present decision.
2. The Advisory Committee deems it useful that members of the Committee should continue to have informal consultations, in particular during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, before it considers the specific programme, in order to facilitate the decision of the General Assembly on the draft.
3. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:
 - (a) Take note of the report and endorse the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee;
 - (b) Request the Secretary-General to transmit the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to Member States, specialized agencies, regional commissions as well as non-governmental organizations with a view to its early implementation;
 - (c) Request the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the proper co-ordination of the implementation and follow-up of the Programme, including the provision of information;
 - (d) Request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to prepare for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of this recommendation.

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Annex to decision 1 (I)

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME OF MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN
PRIOR TO AND DURING THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

INTRODUCTION

A. Legislative mandate

1. The decision to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace was taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, 1/ keeping in mind its earlier decisions on this topic taken at its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions. 2/ The Assembly also decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year composed of 23 Member States, appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Because the regional groups had been unable to agree on the distribution of the seats on the Committee, the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, 3/ decided that the Advisory Committee should be composed of the representatives of the 24 Member States as listed in the note of the Secretary-General (A/34/855) dated 17 June 1980, on the clear understanding that this should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future.

2. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General 4/ to prepare, in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all the specialized agencies and interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year. 5/

3. The Secretary-General prepared the present draft programme taking into account the proposals made by Member States which were incorporated into the reports of the Secretary-General. 6/ The draft programme was widely circulated among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, and to the specialized agencies, regional

1/ General Assembly resolution 34/151.

2/ General Assembly resolutions 32/134 and 33/7.

3/ 92nd plenary meeting of 11 December 1980.

4/ General Assembly resolution 35/126.

5/ A cross-organizational programme analysis of youth activities of the United Nations system was prepared for the twenty-first session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and provides a comprehensive overview of the interrelationships and refers to the legislative mandates of youth activities carried out by participating organizations.

6/ Reports of the Secretary-General on the International Youth Year (A/33/257, A/34/468 and A/35/361 and Add.1).

commissions and other interested United Nations offices for comments. ^{7/}
In addition, a special session of the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations was convened to maximize the opportunities for views to be expressed on the draft programme, and those have been incorporated to the maximum extent possible in finalizing the present report.

B. The situation of youth

4. The General Assembly, in recognizing the importance of direct participation of youth in sharing the future of humanity and the necessity of meeting the needs and aspirations of youth, based its decision for programming the International Youth Year on its concern for the situation of youth. To ensure that the Year could usefully serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels, International Youth Year should acknowledge the conditions that confront young people realistically and with determination. Only a profound understanding of the current situation and likely prospects can lead to the promotion of the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people in order to ensure their active participation in over-all development and peace. This is all the more important since many countries do not have specific policies and programmes on youth as part of their over-all development strategy and plan.

^{7/} As at 20 February 1981, responses had been received from the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (the United Nations Volunteers), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the following non-governmental organizations: the International Council of Social Welfare, the International Federation of Social Workers, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Netherlands Platform International Jongerwerk, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Organization of Scout Movement and the World Young Women's Christian Association.

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5. The world youth 8/ population was 738 million in 1975, and by 2000 will number 1,180 million - an expected increase of 60 per cent. While the youth population of the more developed regions will increase only by 5 per cent in that period, the same age group in the less developed regions will increase by 80 per cent. The youth population of three major regions of the world - Africa, Asia and Latin America - will almost double in the quarter century between 1975 and 2000. 9/

6. The increase of the youth population is likely to have serious implications on economic growth and social progress. It is estimated 10/ that by 1980 about 300 million young people would be in search of jobs in the developing countries alone where a large majority of young people are often poor and underprivileged. For many of the poor, there is little chance of education or of useful, rewarding jobs. Most of them are without adequate nutrition and medical care.

7. In recent years, the adequacy of educational training policies has been called into question because of rising rates of unemployment among youth, rural-urban migration, increasing numbers of illiterates and lapses back into illiteracy, and the growing dissatisfaction of educated youth in many countries with the irrelevance of available learning opportunities to their future productive participation in society. Despite continued expansion of educational facilities, evidence indicates that, in the foreseeable future, the absolute number of persons of school age who are not employed and are not attending school will increase.

8. The number of females enrolled in school has increased substantially during the past several years; however, they continue to be a small minority among students at all levels, particularly in developing countries. The problem has remained serious in rural areas, where the incidence of early school-leaving among females is especially high at primary levels. Furthermore, existing curricula continue to provide female students with relatively little opportunity to prepare for participation in national development.

8/ It should be noted that there is no universally agreed upon definition of youth. A chronological definition of who is young, as opposed to who is a child or who is an adult, varies with each nation and culture. However, the United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 as youth without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

9/ "Selected World Demographic and Population Policy Indicators, 1978", data sheet prepared by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

10/ Third world's "left-over people" loom as a major challenge in the fight against mass poverty; CEST Features (ESA/74), 7 April 1972.

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9. Unemployment is the most critical of the social and economic problems relating to youth. Because of the large numbers of youth in the population, coupled with slow economic growth, employment prospects for this age group seem mostly disappointing. Large numbers of young persons in the labour force of many countries are already unemployed, moreover, there is the exodus of people, generally young, from the rural to urban areas in search of employment that often does not exist.

10. Rural youth with limited opportunities represent an increasingly large and restless element in many developing countries. Studies have shown that young people often respond positively to agricultural employment if it provides them with a decent level of living, but social and cultural as well as economic pressures against such employment continue to be strong in many countries. In addition, land policies and inadequate supportive facilities often discourage young people and youth organizations from following agricultural pursuits or inhibit their chances for success.

11. Young people, particularly in rural, peri-urban and shanty-town areas, are the most underprivileged in relation to health care. While the problems of the poor in the rural areas have existed for a long time, those of the urban poor are becoming increasingly acute. The phenomenon of migration is putting extreme strains on available resources. In addition, there are particular problems faced by the young urban and peri-urban poor; for example, lack of familial and social support, drugs, alcohol, pregnancy and abortion, and environmental hazards. These groups of young people face either inadequate health care or a total lack of it and too often they do not have the necessary knowledge to assume responsibility for their own health and well-being.

12. Racism, religious intolerance, class discrimination, limitations on intellectual freedom and violations of human rights continue to be employed in many areas of the world as means of controlling or limiting the actions and beliefs of large groups of people. Because of their position as new entrants into the major areas of adult life, young people are particularly affected by these infringements on self-determination.

13. The situation of youth is so intimately linked to the development process that any long-term economic downturn may have adverse effects or even cause disruption in the elaboration of economic, social, cultural or other programmes related to youth. The situation, particularly of youth in developing countries, which centres on illiteracy, lack of educational opportunities, unemployment, under-employment and the flight of rural youth to the cities, could well deteriorate. Already young people are being asked to bear a disproportionate burden of the growing austerity afflicting the entire world.

14. The principal issue will continue to centre on the problems encountered in integrating youth in the over-all life of society. Therefore, it is especially important to pay sufficient attention to the integration of young people, and also to their rights, responsibilities and special needs, when formulating national plans and programmes. In this process, emphasis needs to be placed on increasing the quality and quantity of opportunities for young people for meaningful participation in the development of society.

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15. Experience has clearly indicated that youth need not be treated as a special object of development. Youth participation should be considered as an integral part of the general popular participation in the development process. This is not intended to suggest that there is no need for specific programmes for young people. Indeed, youth participation in the entire local, national and international life should be a part of the philosophy, policy and programme of society, and youth policies have to be so formulated as to reflect the real needs and aspirations of young people. Within such an over-all policy, practical and useful projects could be developed. Participation without total involvement is meaningless. In other words, opportunities need to be created for the total involvement of youth in all areas connected with development, namely, the assessment and survey of problems pertaining to development in local, national and international situations, formulation and implementation of projects and programmes, and their evaluation.

16. If youth is deprived of the opportunity to participate in development and is not allowed to realize its potential, then social dysfunction can become the norm and not the exception. In short, the effective integration and active participation of young people in society will most likely reduce the possibility of social dysfunction, lessen the probability of war and augment the possibility of development, peace and stability. The new generation faces a considerable challenge in all these areas.

17. On broader issues, such as human rights, disarmament, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism in all their forms, young people have continued to take an active interest and have expressed their concern through a series of meetings, seminars and conferences at the national, regional and international levels. Likewise, the promotion of international co-operation and the strengthening of international peace have been major concerns of young people.

C. Issues related to youth at the international level

18. The United Nations deals with issues affecting youth increasingly within the broader developmental context. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade aims at the promotion of the economic and social development of developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and developing countries, as well as early eradication of poverty and dependency and to promoting human dignity and the well-being of the entire population, and identifies youth as a major segment.

19. The key to the international community's action has been the comprehension that developmental issues are interdependent. The conclusions of the United Nations Conference for International Women's Year, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations

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Conference on Trade and Development, the International Year of the Child and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization in Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development indicate the continuum that underline the fact that development has to be comprehensive in its scope and objectives affecting all aspects of life and all groups of population. In this respect, the issues related to youth are related to the society as a whole.

20. Youth, as a population group with specific needs, has been considered by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, as well as by interested specialized agencies and regional commissions. In this regard, activities of the United Nations system cover a wide variety of topics ranging from youth participation in national development to promotion of international understanding and co-operation based on the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

21. The above-mentioned efforts made by the United Nations system may themselves have had limited impact on national-level achievements in the field, and there is considerable evidence that international actions have often created the environment encouraging national actions. The United Nations system, Governments and major non-governmental youth and youth-serving organizations would continue to explore innovative ways and means to harness the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of youth for the tasks of nation-building, international co-operation and development, and the preservation of world peace.

22. The action on the part of the General Assembly in declaring the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace is indicative of the serious intention of the United Nations system to give full attention to the role of young people in the world today and to their demands of the world of tomorrow, and the draft programme of measures and activities which has been prepared by the Secretary-General should be seen in this context. In the preparation of the draft programme, due recognition has been given to the fact that policies and programmes relating to youth should be viewed as an integral part of development plans with a view to achieving, in both the short term and long term, sustained activities for the benefit of youth at the national, regional and international levels. Furthermore, the draft programme emphasizes the need to stimulate action primarily at the national level and to some extent at the regional and international levels. In this respect, Governments are encouraged to review the situation of youth, to evaluate ongoing services and programmes, to undertake necessary studies, to prepare plans and programmes for the following years, to educate and to communicate the above material widely to the public and to make firm commitments of the required human and financial resources.

23. The primary responsibility for the formulation and implementation of youth policies and programmes rests on the countries themselves. Effective action by the international community, however, is needed to support fully the national actions. Therefore, the draft programme of measures includes a variety of suggested actions at the regional and international levels for the consideration of the Advisory Committee.

I. GENERAL GUIDELINES

A. Objectives of the draft Programme of Measures and Activities

24. The objectives of the draft Programme of Measures and Activities are: to provide guidelines for national, regional and international actions as part of a sustained long-term effort to:

(a) Enhance the awareness of the situation of youth and the recognition of their rights and aspirations both on the part of decision makers and the public;

(b) Promote policies and programmes relating to youth as an integral part of social and economic development;

(c) Enhance the active participation of youth and youth organizations in society and in particular the promotion and the achievement of development and peace;

(d) Promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among people.

25. Under these broad objectives the Programme of Measures and Activities aims at promoting and enhancing action as well as regional and international co-operation in order to:

(a) Review and assess the situation of young people taking into account the similarities and differences between them;

(b) Evaluate and improve ongoing policies and programmes on youth;

(c) Develop and implement new and innovative policies and programmes on youth, in particular in the fields of education, employment and other living conditions such as housing, health and social and welfare services, in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities;

(d) Mobilize adequate human and financial resources for the implementation of these policies and programmes, including the provision of technical co-operation with and among developing countries;

(e) Promote the involvement of youth and the exchange of information on youth issues, in particular through improving and expanding the channels of communications between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international level.

B. Guiding principles for the International Youth Year

26. (a) Activities for the International Youth Year, prior to and during the Year, will be undertaken at all levels: national, regional and

international. The primary focus of the International Youth Year will be on activities at the national and local level. The purpose and thrust of these activities will be to address and deal with the specific needs and aspirations of youth wherever those needs and aspirations are expressed. Activities at the international and regional levels will be primarily supportive of activities undertaken relative to national and local youth issues.

(b) Account should be taken of the objectives of the International Youth Year as set out in General Assembly resolution 35/126 of 11 December 1980, entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace".

(c) Active participation of youth and youth organizations should be recognized and utilized as basic prerequisite for obtaining the objectives of the International Youth Year.

(d) Emphasis should be put on activities in respect of the most disadvantaged youth groups in society, in accordance with the specific conditions of every country.

(e) The International Youth Year should constitute a momentum in a continuing process. Consequently, provisions should be made for appropriate assessment and evaluation of the activities undertaken prior to and during the Year in order to ensure an adequate follow-up.

C. Strategy for the International Youth Year

27. The strategy for the Year is as follows:

(a) In selecting 1985 for the celebration of the International Youth Year, the General Assembly has made it possible to take a medium-term and long-term approach which could further increase its significance.

(b) The actual year of celebration will be 1985 and a variety of activities will be planned for the occasion. It can also be seen as a target year by which a number of realistic objectives would be achieved. These objectives will be selected for their significance for the improvement of the world situation of youth and the contribution of youth to development.

(c) It is in this perspective that a strategy was proposed by the Secretary-General which received wide support from Member States, United Nations agencies and offices and non-governmental organizations. The Secretary-General has suggested that action could be initiated and developed for the period 1981-1985. The year 1985 would then be an occasion not only for celebration, but also for an evaluation of the initial plan of action; that is to say, 1985 would be the pivot of a long-term strategy, to be implemented in various stages, as follows:

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- 1981 Selection of long-term objectives and, as a first stage, preparation of a world-wide programme to be implemented by 1985;
- 1982-1985 Implementation of the world-wide programme, in co-operation with Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;
- 1985 Evaluation of the actual achievements, reassessments of long-term objectives and preparation of a plan of action.

(d) In collaboration with United Nations agencies and offices, regional commissions and non-governmental youth organizations, the United Nations will identify the objectives and elaborate a common programme in which all will participate either through specific joint projects or by orienting their regular programmes towards the adopted objectives.

(e) The implementation of the International Youth Year at the national level being of paramount importance, Governments will be encouraged and assisted in the selection of their objectives and in the preparation of a nation-wide programme to be implemented by 1985.

(f) Such a strategy, built around the International Youth Year, can only be meaningful if it is adopted by all Governments and supported by all international agencies, regional commissions and the concerned non-governmental youth organizations. This would be the basic condition for initiating and developing a Programme of Action.

D. Basic approach to the implementation of the objectives of the International Youth Year

28. The basic approach to the implementation of the objectives of the Year is as follows:

(a) Governments should be invited to set up a mechanism, such as a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year, to stimulate, plan and co-ordinate activities by their appropriate governmental and non-governmental agencies. The National Co-ordinating Committees or other co-ordinating bodies appointed by their respective Governments will serve as the liaison organization with the United Nations regarding the programme for the Year.

(b) A significant number of members of the National Co-ordinating Committee should be young people and representatives of youth organizations.

(c) Governments should be invited to undertake, as part of their activities for the Year, a thorough review of national policies concerning youth, of services for and administrative structures relating to youth

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questions, and of mechanisms for involving young people in decision-making, for the purpose of proposing and implementing necessary improvements in these areas.

(d) Governments should be invited to prepare an agenda for national action for the Year, in which specific youth needs would be identified and action programmes proposed for implementation during the Year.

(e) The Year should also be the occasion for a thorough discussion by the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of the global situation of youth and of how the United Nations system might be better organized to deal with youth issues as an integral part of development.

(f) The activities of the United Nations system in respect of the International Youth Year would be co-ordinated by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with a view to maximizing the impact and practical efficiency in fostering international understanding of the situation of youth.

(g) The organization of the United Nations system should be encouraged to give wide support to the Year, and specifically to those aspects of the Year that are of particular relevance to their programmes.

(h) All agencies should be requested to formulate individually their organization's plans on youth as part of their respective programmes and, to this end, designate a focal point for the Year to provide continuing consultations with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which will be the lead agency. In addition the concerned United Nations organs and agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, United Nations Volunteers and the Food and Agriculture Organization, under the chairmanship of the Centre, should establish an informal interagency working group at the technical level to facilitate co-ordination of efforts for the Year within the United Nations system.

(i) Substantive deliberations on items related to youth, and particularly on the themes of the Year at global and regional meetings of all agencies, would further contribute to the impact and a broader understanding of the objectives of the Year. In this context, the Committee noted with interest resolution 3/05 on the International Youth Year adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at the twenty-first session.

E. Timetable and targets

1. Timetable

29. The Advisory Committee may wish to establish a detailed timetable for

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activities and practical requirements related to the Year. Based on decisions already taken by the General Assembly, a provisional timetable is set out below:

(a) Preparatory work, such as formulation and approval of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, is undertaken by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year at its first session. The suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee are submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. Decisions and commitments resulting therefrom should be transmitted to Member States, specialized agencies, regional commissions, as well as non-governmental organizations. Continuing review and revision of the Programme of Measures and Activities should be carried out in the years following 1981.

(b) The review and revision of the Programme of Measures and Activities, as well as the monitoring of progress achieved, should be done by the Advisory Committee in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and in co-operation with all other participating agencies and organizations. For this purpose, the Advisory Committee has been requested by the General Assembly to hold two more sessions by 1985.

(c) An evaluation of the progress achieved during 1981-1985, as well as a general assessment of the situation of youth, should be made in 1985. The Advisory Committee can thereafter consider preparation of a Plan of Action.

2. Targets

30. The targets are the following:

(a) International - regional targets. The United Nations agencies and offices, including the regional commissions, will set their own targets on the relevant recommendations appearing in the Programme of Measures and Activities within the framework and the timetable elaborated in the strategy for the Year.

(b) National targets. National targets would be adopted by each Government in the light of its own situation and within the framework of the strategy for the Year. Such targets could differ from country to country and among different regions within a country.

F. Funding and supportive services

1. Funding

31. The following considerations apply to funding:

(a) The attention of the Advisory Committee is drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, the annex to which contains detailed guidelines for future international years. Particular attention is drawn to paragraph 21 of the annex, which reads as follows:

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"The proclamation of international years and activities connected with them should not lead to a proliferation of posts in the United Nations Secretariat or in the secretariats of other international organizations; furthermore, expenditures should normally be met from existing resources in the regular budget."

(b) In the light of the above and, in order to keep administrative expenses to a minimum, existing staff and facilities in the United Nations and other organizations would be utilized.

(c) The General Assembly, in resolution 35/126, appeals to all States, to international and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make, in due time, generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the regular United Nations budget for the costs of the programme of the International Youth Year and requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for obtaining such voluntary contributions.

(d) For this purpose the Secretary-General has already taken the necessary administrative steps for the establishment of a Trust Fund to receive voluntary contributions for support of the International Youth Year.

(e) Important considerations for support to the voluntary fund for the Year are:

- (i) To help strengthen policy-making and planning capacity in the field of youth;
- (ii) To identify measures for addressing the problems relating to the development of human (youth) resources in the implementation of the Programme of Measures and Activities in the field of youth;
- (iii) To provide access to information, such as successful national experiences in the field of youth, to governmental and non-governmental youth organizations at all levels;
- (iv) To strengthen national, regional and international research capacity required for the solution of socio-economic development problems affecting youth. The Fund could be utilized for the improvement of the exchange of information and experience, advisory services and by assistance in the technical co-operation efforts among developing countries.

(f) In this connexion, the Advisory Committee may wish to develop essential guidelines and methodology for the identification and assessment of projects to be financed by the Fund. The Secretary-General would report to the General Assembly on activities of the Voluntary Fund should the General Assembly indicate that it wishes to receive such reports.

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2. Tasks for the Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs for the International
Youth Year

32. In co-operation with other participating organizations, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs would, within the constraints set by available resources:

(a) Stimulate, co-ordinate and catalyze activities in the context of the International Youth Year;

(b) Provide information to countries so that they might decide how to participate in the preparations for and observance of the International Youth Year;

(c) Respond to inquiries, requests for help, suggestions and offers to help;

(d) Exchange information among countries about analyses, approaches and proposed programmes;

(e) Arrange for appropriate support to national activities when countries seek it;

(f) Encourage fund-raising at all levels and from all levels in a given country, particularly for the underprivileged youth; and, in addition, to encourage an increased flow of financial support to projects benefiting youth in the developing countries;

(g) Report to intergovernmental bodies, as required, on the activities of the Year;

(h) Co-operate and collaborate with youth non-governmental organizations.

G. Definition of the themes of the International Youth Year:
Participation, Development, Peace

33. The General Assembly, in its resolution 34/151 of 25 January 1980, inter alia, decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. The three themes are distinct, yet closely interrelated. The guidelines for the Programme of Measures and Activities should therefore be treated in an integrated manner. The following are broad definitions of the major themes - Participation, Development, Peace:

(a) Participation implies that a person is recognized as potentially able to judge and decide on matters which concern his/her life and has the opportunity to do so as a member of a social group. Participation implies that the person is aware of this opportunity, has access to the means necessary

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for taking advantage of it (information, guidance, training, structure) and feels satisfied that his/her contribution has been recognized, particularly in the decision-making process. Participation cannot take place if there is alienation or exploitation.

(b) Participation in development should be based on principles and the practice of social justice between and within nations. Participation should be understood as an over-all concept of social integration and should be an integral part of the philosophy and practice of development which contributes to the benefit both of society and of the individual. Participation should cover all areas of development and all phases of planning, decision-making, implementation and evaluation.

(c) The concept of development as it relates to youth incorporates two major aspects: the growth of the total personality of an individual and the total entity of local and national development. Development should be seen as a process of enhancing the capability of individuals for the betterment of social life.

(d) Development could be defined as the process of social, economic and political change which increasingly enables all people to realize their full human potential. Development refers to a dynamic or evolutionary process of improving the quality of life at the grass-roots level. Within the context of the International Development Strategy of the Third United Nations Development Decade, development goals should be expressed in terms of the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, unemployment, inequality and other symptoms of poverty. There must be a focus on greater social justice, equitable distribution of income and services, an emphasis on integrated rural development, opportunities for employment and fulfilment for all people, and concern for the quality of life and the values that make life worth living which would enhance the role of youth in society. Development policies and programmes that would effectively attack the problems of poverty and directly benefit the great masses of low-income people must not only provide them with basic physical needs, but with opportunities to advance and to share in the determination of their own future.

(e) Peace is an essential prerequisite for life itself and the future of youth. The chances of peace could be improved if conditions were created to enhance international understanding and co-operation and individual rights and national sovereignty were respected. There is a need to educate youth for peace. All efforts must be expended to bring up youth in that spirit in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security. The potential of young people in securing peace should also be recognized and encouraged. Efforts aimed at peace imply the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation building, the struggle for self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign

domination and occupation, the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding.

H. Suggested priorities of the Programme of Measures and Activities

34. The wide scope of the problems confronting the effective integration and active participation of youth in development suggests numerous areas for action. Although circumstances differ from region to region, priorities within a common strategy may be established. The following priorities are identified on the basis of past experience and the prevailing situation of youth:

(a) To expand the base of youth participation at the national and subnational levels through mobilization and provision of services;

(b) To increase employment opportunities through formulation of effective programmes, policies and plans to reduce unemployment and to eliminate discriminatory employment conditions among youth;

(c) To create an infrastructure that will enable all young persons to benefit from the right to education and, for that purpose, to ensure access to education at every level and to make available technical and vocational training, particularly in rural areas;

(d) To focus on concerns and the role of young women in development;

(e) To develop and promote intersectoral community-based activities for health education, sanitation, nutrition, family life education, family planning and other welfare services for youth with an aim to encourage and facilitate self-care;

(f) To create appropriate cultural environment which facilitates the participation of youth in development;

(g) To support the efforts of national, regional and international youth organizations in their development activities;

(h) To stimulate the interest of youth and increase its participation in the establishment of a climate of peace, security, détente and co-operation and in the peaceful settlement of international disputes;

(i) To facilitate Youth exchange and Youth co-operation at national, regional and international level.

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II. BASIC THEMES OF NATIONAL ACTION

35. Basic themes of national action are set forth below:

A. Participation

(a) The establishment of national priorities identifying youth as the future of society and responding to their aspirations is necessary. This entails active participation of youth in the policy and decision-making process as well as a recognition of certain pre-conditions such as the respect for human rights, social justice, ensuring peace, creation of a political environment conducive to development and fulfilment of the aspirations of society.

(b) Young people constitute a very large percentage of the population in many countries. Their potential to act as agents for and instigators of social progress, cultural enhancement, and economic development should be fully recognized and appreciated.

(c) The aim of youth participation, particularly in the development process, should not be perceived merely as an attempt to solve the problems of youth but to bring together their efforts and energy with other groups in society to improve the quality of life.

(d) A strategy should be formulated to achieve maximum youth participation in society, based on the needs and aspirations of youth, particularly those with little or no access to opportunities for education, work, welfare services, or anything more than a subsistence existence, and who therefore have little possibility of influencing the circumstances in which they find themselves.

(e) Such a strategy for participation should be based on the spread and strengthening of institutions at the grass-roots level. An aim of the strategy is to encourage the growth of participation from the bottom upwards rather than imposition from the top.

(f) In elaborating national strategies and development plans in which youth would participate, measures should be adopted to ensure that the set targets and priorities take fully into account youth's interests and needs, make provisions to improve their situation and increase their contribution to the development process.

(g) There should be direct participation by youth in the decision-making process of the basic (grass-roots) units of society, family, community, school and work.

(h) Youth and youth-related organizations should be established to serve young people, and activities of the existing organizations should be further improved and expanded through technical and financial assistance.

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(i) Youth and youth-related organizations should be encouraged to develop and strengthen ties with other organizations (national, regional and international) with a view to comparing and evaluating their ideas and experiences, and to exchange useful information.

(j) As a basis for action, Governments should make provisions through orientation and training courses to make youth aware of their situation and so that they will become conscious of the realities which surround them. To achieve this, young people should have available a flow of information which is clear, relevant and expressed in appropriate language and style.

(k) The right of youth to health, education and work should be recognized as the basis of their full and effective participation in development.

(l) Young people should play an important role in the renewal of education by appropriate participation in the decision-making bodies of educational institutions, and also by direct action for the education of themselves and their fellows, both within the established forms of education and through new experiments.

(m) Special attention should be paid to the leadership role of young people in community-based projects and their ability to identify and provide solutions to problems. This could include, among other things, matters relating to basic housing and community facilities, water supply, as well as economic activities of self-employment and co-operative groups for agricultural and industrial production.

B. Development

(a) The process of development could be enhanced through a better understanding of the dynamics of human resources and with it the development of measures for its maximum and proper utilization. Since youth is a major component of human resources, they could and should be involved, through a carefully designed planning process in all areas of development in conformity with the provisions of the new International Development Strategy. At the same time, youth should not be treated as a special object of development; they should be considered as both active participants and equal beneficiaries of development.

(b) The basic principle involved in this process is the recognition that youth's involvement is a part of the over-all participation of people in the developmental process and that youth has the right to share the responsibility of development. This is not to suggest that there is no need for a specific development programme for youth within the context of general participation. On the contrary, youth should take a lead in identifying, developing and participating in specific development projects closer to their perception of needs and aspirations.

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(c) Another principle that needs consideration by Governments is that adequate provisions are required to involve youth in all areas connected with development and the basic required pre-conditions, such as the assessment of problems pertaining to development at local and national levels, formulation of projects and programmes, and their implementation and evaluation. Developmental projects and programmes must be defined, not only on local and national needs, but also on the capacity and competence of its participants.

(d) The success of national youth policies, programmes, plans and services require recognition of immediate developmental problems and careful planning to overcome them. These problems and related policy issues may be reviewed in specific areas of concern, such as employment, income, education, health, housing and social services. At the same time, it is important to recognize the interdependency of these issues in the development process. Plans for each area cannot be implemented without reference to both social and economic dimensions at the same time.

(e) Governments, non-governmental institutions and international organizations, when formulating development policies and programmes, should consider among their priorities the satisfaction of the essential needs of the younger generation. Hence, programmes to promote social and economic development should include measures to bring about necessary structural changes and to generate services among all categories of young people within the society, irrespective of race, sex, social and geographical origin.

(f) Governments and non-governmental organizations should take action to break down the barriers between the small proportion of youth from the privileged strata of society, on the one hand, and the vast majority of young people who are deprived of equal access to education and economic advancement, on the other. Financial assistance and special educational services should be provided to youth from disadvantaged strata of society to enable them to have equal educational opportunities. Young women and girls should have equal access to education, vocational training and employment. Where severe inequalities exist, special programmes should be implemented. Job opportunities should be more equitably distributed among young people through the elimination of nepotism and of discrimination in hiring on the basis of race, sex, age and social origins. Rural development schemes should be instituted and fully implemented to help provide rural youth with viable alternatives for remaining on the land and deriving an adequate income from agricultural activity. Similarly, there is a need for action in alleviating the problems in urban areas.

(g) Governments should re-examine and readjust their educational systems to ensure that they are related to the needs of young people taking into account their participation in society. This for instance means that a better integration of national policies in the field of education and employment should be encouraged. Systems of education and training at the

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appropriate level should be encouraged to provide more opportunities for young people to acquire practical skills that will help them find productive employment.

(h) Young people should be made aware, through educational programmes, of the contributions they can and should make to national development. This awareness should be developed in conjunction with a variety of opportunities for direct participation in development efforts. Programmes initiated and run by youth themselves (e.g. literacy programmes, agricultural production, marketing and credit services) should be encouraged. Education should be viewed as a lifelong process to aid in the full development of the person. Greater efforts should be made for youth to participate in planning and administration of educational programmes at the appropriate levels.

(i) Greater attention must be given than at present to that part of the work force that is most severely affected by rising levels of unemployment and underemployment, that is, young people. In addition to efforts to improve the relevance of education and to promote equality of job opportunity, Governments and non-governmental bodies should undertake measures to establish vocational guidance and other training schemes geared to unemployed youth and to deal with the concentration of hardship among young people, who are the most recent entries to the work force. Programmes of vocational training, including on-the-job training and apprenticeship, should be instituted to help break the vicious circle of youth lacking required previous work experience to qualify for a job. As part of agrarian reform, policies should be implemented to ensure that young people receive, land and related employment opportunities. National service programmes to provide opportunities for young people to participate in development should be widely developed; however, such programmes should be carefully planned to ensure that they are not viewed as substitutes for youth employment, but rather as a means of increasing opportunities for participation. They should be associated with over-all national policy rather than with a particular political, economic or social interest.

(j) Governments and non-governmental organizations should increase youth awareness of the necessary actions to achieve over-all health and well-being by greater use of the mass media and of information programmes carried on through educational programmes.

(k) Governments and non-governmental organizations should initiate measures to increase youth's awareness of international institutions, such as the United Nations system, that are vehicles for understanding and development at both the international and national levels.

(l) Opportunities for youth involvement in the policy-making functions of these institutions should be developed; young people should be increasingly involved in the implementation and evaluation of programmes undertaken by these institutions, both as a means of enlisting the energy and experience of

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youth in the solution of international problems and as a means of ensuring that young people will have an interest in and commitment to the development of the international community in the future.

C. Peace

(a) Peace and the interests of youth are indivisible. The needs, rights and interests of young people can be implemented only in circumstances of peace. That wars, the arms race and other obstacles to international peace and security have obvious negative effects on the development process should be fully recognized. Youth should be seen as instrumental in the achievement of international peace goals. There is a need for the education of youth in the spirit of humanism as well as international peace, friendship, co-operation and understanding. Youth should be allowed to use their knowledge, creative abilities and inventive potential for the good of mankind, in order to strengthen peace.

(b) The capacity of young people to promote peace as individuals and in groups and in national and international organizations, should be recognized and encouraged. These efforts include combating racism and racial discrimination whenever and wherever it manifests itself, and lending support to the victims of racism, apartheid and colonialism, and prohibiting propaganda inciting hatred between people as well as supporting youth in the struggle for independence and self-determination.

(c) Youth should be encouraged to participate actively in organizations which have as their goal the strengthening of international peace and disarmament and the development of friendly relations among nations. In order to improve mutual understanding among people, exchange visits between youth of different countries and educational, cultural, sports, and scientific exchange programmes should be expanded. The unimpeded exchange of information ideas and artistic expressions among countries should be facilitated for the purpose of peace and mutual understanding.

(d) To make youth aware of the dimensions of international peace, through the mass media, the observance of special occasions, and through their participation in meetings at all levels, national youth organizations have a significant role to play in enlightening youth and other population groups on peace issues and in mobilizing public opinion in the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

(e) Since education for peace, mutual understanding and co-operation are of significance to the creation of positive attitudes towards disarmament, it is imperative that young people should be made aware of the dangers of all forms of violence, inequalities and injustices thereby encouraging them to take positive efforts in promoting a better understanding of the subject. In this connexion, the following general guidelines are suggested:

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- (i) To encourage youth in assisting in the effort towards international peace, preventing the threat of war, activating the struggle for stopping the arms race, achieving general and complete disarmament and in promoting social progress and ensuring development;
- (ii) To support international positive processes and initiatives for peace, détente and disarmament, taking into consideration the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly those concerning peace education;
- (iii) To increase awareness of socio-economic consequences of international conflicts and the arms race;
- (iv) To promote youth exchange programmes with a view to creating a better understanding among the nations and between the regions;
- (v) To enhance co-operation and actions of youth and youth organizations for peace, détente and disarmament, national independence and socio-economic progress.

III. GUIDELINES FOR ACTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. General considerations

36. General considerations are set forth below:

(a) Governments should recognize the right and ability of young men and women to participate in the decision-making process for the development of society. This could be accompanied by a participatory process through which youth can be made aware of the realities of their situation, thus leading them to critical involvement in action.

(b) A clear commitment should be made by all levels of government to formulate a national strategy on youth, develop national policy, and set targets and priorities in the field of youth within their national development plan.

(c) The needs and aspirations of youth should be taken fully into account in such national strategies, development policies, plans and programmes. In national youth policies, special attention should be given to innovative measures and activities on certain youth issues and problems such as unemployment, drug abuse, disability, school dropouts, teenage pregnancies in order to create alternative opportunities for youth. Special attention should be given to rural youth, non-organized youth and less advantaged youth. In this exercise Governments are encouraged to:

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- (i) Examine and assess the situation of youth in all fields and at all levels;
 - (ii) Prepare an "Agenda for National Action" for the Year in which specific youth needs are identified and action programmes proposed for implementation during the Year;
 - (iii) Make specific recommendations for the necessary legislation, policies and programmes;
 - (iv) Follow up on the programmes and evaluate the cost benefit of such programmes; and
 - (v) Assist the National Co-ordinating Committee on the International Youth Year in co-ordinating programmes with similar regional and international activities as well as those undertaken by youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations.
- (d) All national youth organizations in all countries should be encouraged to consider the programmes of measures and activities in order to establish how to implement the recommendations which relate to their activities.
- (e) Governments, together with National Co-ordinating Committees, should convene a joint planning and co-ordination exercise with a view to developing specific objectives and activities for a concerted national action programme.
- (f) Appropriate data collection machinery in central planning bodies should be set up to conduct studies and to formulate programmes that will ensure the integration of youth in development as an essential part of comprehensive national planning process.
- (g) Training workshops and seminars should be organized for national and sectoral planners in order to identify special requirements for integration of youth in development.

B. Specific proposals

37. Specific proposals are set forth below:

1. Legislation and legal measures

(a) Governments should be encouraged to review and update all national legislation and improve all provisions concerning youth and such legislation should conform with international standards embodied in relevant international instruments.

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(b) Governments should be given encouragement to set up appropriate bodies with specific responsibility to review continuously and in a consistent manner existing national laws, and to modernize, change or repeal outdated laws and regulations and to ensure that laws are applied effectively and without discrimination.

(c) Governments should be encouraged to enact legislation protecting the rights of youth, including the right to education and training, full and meaningful employment and freedom of conscience.

2. Education and training

(a) Establish programmes, where necessary, for the eradication of illiteracy, giving high priority to those between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

(b) Provide free and compulsory first-level education for all boys and girls and take steps to ensure the democratization of education, and the reform of educational methods and contents so as to link education more closely with the economic, social and cultural realities and needs of each society.

(c) Increase and improve the educational opportunities particularly to rural and less advantaged youth and strengthen and/or establish training systems for youth within the framework of national training policy.

(d) Review and determine the level of education and training required. At the grass-root level, some basic education is needed, i.e. functional literacy and numeracy, the knowledge and skills required for earning a living, operating a household and participating in the development process. There is also a need for more specific occupational skills related directly to employment and to the satisfaction of basic needs. In addition there is a need for technical and managerial skills at all levels.

(e) Strengthen and/or establish an infrastructure for the planning, programming, organization and administration of training.

(f) Develop policies and programmes for the training of youth workers and leaders.

(g) Disseminate information on prospective employment opportunities to young people before entering educational and vocational institutions.

3. Employment and economic activities

(a) Formulate action programmes to offer equality of opportunity and treatment to young people as they enter the work force and, more particularly, to provide fairly remunerated jobs which enable them to contribute to the development process.

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(b) Identify separate areas of economic activities, offering new jobs, in particular for youth with special emphasis on self-employment and self-help activities, such as training programmes in community development and entrepreneurial skills, in order to eliminate unemployment among youth.

(c) Encourage the development of co-operatives and small-scale industries to extend youth's range of economic roles, and provide youth with adequate training in co-operatives and entrepreneurial skills.

(d) Establish target dates for achieving a substantial and unimpeded increase in the number of qualified youth employed in skilled and technical work.

(e) Eliminate the exploitation of youth labour, particularly that of young girls and boys wherever it exists. Steps should be taken to encourage the wider ratification and application of the relevant international labour conventions relating to young people.

(f) Undertake a study on the opportunities of employment for youth and define progress achieved in this regard.

(g) Identify the links between trends in manpower requirements and educational choices of young people.

4. Health

(a) Encourage and provide the necessary training for young people to fill the gap in the uneven distribution of health care, particularly in the rural and peri-urban areas. Young people should not only provide services but also motivate their families and communities to a better understanding of health and their own vital role in maintaining their health. In addition, young people can help in making clearer the relationship between health and development.

(b) Organize in rural and urban neighbourhoods courses in health education, sanitation, nutrition, family education and maternal and child care, in which youth would be actively encouraged to participate for the betterment of the community.

(c) Particular attention should be given to special health needs of youth through activities, such as:

(i) The promotion of primary health care and relevant strategies that will ensure the provision of adequate health care including training and educational programmes for all young people especially pre-adolescent and adolescent girls and boys as preparation for their reproductive years and general health and well-being;

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- (ii) Research into the special health problems of youth, e.g. accidents which are a major cause of death and disability, patterns and the rise of illicit drug use among young people, and the need for rehabilitation facilities and information;
- (iii) Research into the special needs of disabled youth and programmes for their rehabilitation.

5. Population activities

(a) Encourage the provision of information and means to individuals and couples that would enable them to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children. Every effort should be made to improve knowledge and identification of the causes of involuntary sterility, subfecundity and congenital birth defects and to secure their reduction, as well as health and economic implications for both mother and child of too early or too late pregnancies and too many or too closely spaced children.

(b) Promote family life education as a critical component of national population educational programmes, with a view to providing the necessary information and an understanding of the family welfare concept, including family planning.

(c) Encourage young people and their organizations to be actively involved in the implementation of local and national level population programmes. Local level activities including workshops, seminars, discussion groups, training courses, teach-ins, etc. where appropriate, in co-operation with other non-governmental institutions, should be organized.

6. Social services

(a) Governments should create the conditions for reduction of the arms race spending and its transfer to the social needs including the needs of youth. Governments should encourage the development of social services as a useful tool in mobilizing youth for the benefit of the whole society and in particular of marginal social groups, bearing in mind the contribution that non-governmental organizations can offer. Governments should further the establishment of preventive social services at the pre-school levels and school levels both in urban and rural areas.

(b) Special efforts should be made to provide for the needs of migrant youth and young refugees including the provision of training, job counselling, financial aid and, where necessary, other forms of assistance.

(c) Community-based projects for development, reflecting a local identification of problems and their solutions should be encouraged.

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(d) Attention should be paid to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, drug abuse, youth criminality and youth terrorism, and to the rehabilitation of youth. Research in this field should include study of the relationship between juvenile criminality and other social problems.

(e) Governments should financially support the establishment or upgrading of youth centres, particularly in rural areas, and libraries, recreation and sports centres, in order to expand the scientific and cultural level of training of young people.

(f) Attention should be paid to the development of preventive and rehabilitative programmes not only for offenders and migrant youth but also for mentally and physically disabled youth.

(g) Governments should be urged to respect the human rights of young people who find themselves in prison, both when due to common crimes or due to other reasons, so that their physical, intellectual and moral integrity be fully guaranteed, and to give these people all chances of reintegration in society.

7. Environment and housing

(a) Governments, with the assistance of youth organizations, should promote the concept of sustainable development, in particular through extended efforts in the field of environmental education.

(b) Environmental training programmes should be integrated into existing training systems (for example, youth leadership training) and the exchange of experience and information on this subject should be further encouraged.

(c) Governments, in close co-operation with youth non-governmental organizations, should identify and meet the specific housing needs of the young people, particularly those of vulnerable and disadvantaged youth.

(d) Measures should be developed to enable young people to become more involved in self-help projects and programmes to meet their own housing needs in both urban and rural areas, in particular through the provision of adequate training facilities.

(e) Governments should encourage national research institutions to make available to young people information about the use of appropriate technology, low-cost housing materials, plans and financing.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL ACTION

38. International Youth Year activities at the regional level should be primarily supportive of activities undertaken relative to national and local youth issues. In this connexion it should be noted that detailed action at the regional as well as the international level may require adjustments after additional information relating to specific national activities is made available by Member States and/or the National Co-ordinating Committee. Suggested guidelines for regional action are as follows:

(a) Regional commissions could play a leading role in achieving close co-ordination between regional and national organizations and promoting exchanges of views and experiences between countries and ensuring that national and regional youth organizations be closely involved in the preparations for the Year.

(b) Encourage the mass media to heighten public awareness of the International Youth Year and the role of youth and publish regional information on activities related to the preparation and observance of the Year.

(c) Expand United Nations advisory services in the field of youth to Member States.

(d) Encourage both national and regional training institutions to develop curricula relevant to opportunities for youth participation in development.

(e) Develop guidelines and criteria by which countries in the region could monitor, assess and evaluate their efforts and achievements during the International Youth Year.

(f) Promote technical co-operation between countries within regions; areas of activity could include:

(i) Providing trained youth to assist on a short-term or task force basis in countries other than their own;

(ii) Regional and subregional sports and cultural activities and exchanges; and

(iii) Convening regional meetings to deal with common regional issues and problems with a view to sharing experiences and stimulating youth actions in development.

(g) Regional commissions should, within the constraints of available resources, assist Governments, upon their request, in the following main areas:

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- (i) Developing programmes for Governments and non-governmental organizations to increase youth's participation in national development and to formulate requests for technical and financial assistance for these programmes;
 - (ii) Analysing systematically the situation of youth within the context of their over-all development strategies and policies, especially from the viewpoint of how youth could contribute to the attainment of set socio-economic and political goals and objectives;
 - (iii) Assisting in the development of training programmes for youth, particularly those which develop leadership potential;
 - (iv) Stimulating national Governments to include youth representatives in their delegations to regional intergovernmental meetings on youth.
- (h) Each United Nations regional commission might consider setting up a regional co-ordinating committee for the International Youth Year to co-ordinate activities concerning the Year in the region.
- (i) The regional co-ordinating committee might represent Governments, youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations in the region.

V. GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

39. International Youth Year activities at the international level should be primarily supportive of activities undertaken relative to national, local and regional youth issues. Suggested guidelines are as follows:

(a) The international community should make a clear commitment to accord importance and priority to measures which would improve the situation of youth, both as a means of achieving the goals of social progress and development and as a goal with its own merit.

(b) International organizations should review the implications of the Programme of Measures and Activities in the context of their existing and new programmes. All concerned organizations of the United Nations system should take separate and joint action to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Measures and Activities for the preparation and observance of the Year. Also concerted efforts are needed to be made to ensure comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to youth policies and programmes within the United Nations system.

(c) International action should be subject to the availability of the necessary resources support the following areas of activity:

- (i) Research, data collection and analysis of the problems youth face in both the developed and the developing countries.

- (ii) It is essential to carry out a detailed study at world level aimed at ascertaining the current situation and the evolution, in particular of economic, social and political situation of youth and at determining the main problems and identifying the ideals and specific aspirations of youth with a view to ensuring their effective participation in development and in the preservation of peace;
 - (iii) Identification of possible areas for technical assistance in the field of youth to be provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
 - (iv) Assisting Governments, at their request, in analysing systematically the situation of youth within the context of their over-all development strategies and policies, especially from the viewpoint of how youth could contribute to the attainment of some economic and political goals and objectives;
 - (v) Assisting Governments in determining their own national youth policies and programmes on the basis of such analysis;
 - (vi) Dissemination and exchange of information and liaison with non-governmental organizations and other groups;
 - (vii) Review and appraisal, including monitoring of progress made in achieving the aims and objectives of the Programme of Measures and Activities;
 - (viii) Preparation of an appropriate international instrument on youth which should contain concrete provisions concerning the resources and the measures essential to the effective realization of their rights and responsibilities, particularly with regard to physical and intellectual integrity, right to education, training and guaranteed employment. The purpose of this instrument should be to secure the full participation of youth in the promotion of development and peace;
 - (ix) Improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth non-governmental organizations;
 - (x) Encourage youth participation as members of national delegations to all major United Nations meetings and in the decision making process to determine those delegations.
- (d) Research and action programmes in the field of peace education should be undertaken and strengthened during the Year. United Nations bodies concerned with youth issues, education and peace should co-operate with research institutions and universities in all regions in such programmes.

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(e) International organizations and non-governmental organizations should consider supporting international youth cultural events during the preparation for and observance of the Year, such as:

- (i) An International Cinema Festival with films made by youth and on youth subjects shown throughout the world;
- (ii) A World Theatre Festival, in which youth theatrical groups would participate;
- (iii) An International Music or Dance Festival with young composers, conductors and performers;
- (iv) A travelling photograph exhibition on the theme of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;
- (v) A selection of important books of youth interest, which would be encouraged to be published by every Member State of the United Nations;
- (vi) A poster contest among secondary school students to design posters for the Year;
- (vii) Special postage stamps and postcards in commemoration of the Year;
- (viii) An international contest on such themes as youth solidarity with other age groups, and youth views on the New International Economic Order.

(f) United Nations organs and bodies could, should Governments so request, assist in the preparation and scheduling of an international symposium or conference on specific youth-related subjects.

40. All relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies should intensify and improve their activities in the field of youth in order to ensure an effective participation of youth in such international events and actions as: the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament (1982); Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983); the implementation of the Second Disarmament Decade (1980s); implementation of the International Development Strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990); the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980s); the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (1980); the implementation of recommendations of the sixth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (1980).

41. In order to ensure the follow-up of the International Youth Year it is advisable to proclaim from 1985 on an annual International Youth Day to be celebrated in member countries.

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VI. NON-GOVERNMENTAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

42. Youth non-governmental organizations have an important role to play, among other things, (a) as a major force for economic and social development; (b) as innovators of change and initiators of new approaches to development project activities at the community and grass-roots levels; (c) as interpreters of change to local people; and (d) in influencing Governments to take initiatives in favour of international peace and security. Youth organizations are already and should be further enabled to continue to contribute to meaningful and substantial participation by young people in areas such as (a) the involvement in the formulation of policy, including the definition of needs; (b) involvement in the planning of programmes and projects to implement that policy; (c) involvement in the practical implementation and execution of programmes; (d) involvement in the evaluation of programmes and projects. Suggested guidelines are as follows:

(a) Non-governmental youth organizations should be further encouraged to:

- (i) Create awareness among youth of peace and development issues;
- (ii) Motivate and obtain the support of people in general and youth in particular of development programmes, and the strengthening of peace in the world;
- (iii) Stimulate governmental actions in this regard.

(b) Strengthen collaboration and co-operation between non-governmental organizations and authorities at all levels, that is, local, provincial, national and international.

(c) Strengthen and extend co-operation between Governments, the United Nations system and international, regional and, as appropriate, national non-governmental youth and student organizations with regard to the preparation and observance of International Youth Year, particularly by intensifying consultations with and voluntary assistance to the Geneva Informal Meeting of non-governmental organizations and youth non-governmental organizations and continuing to stimulate the work of the UNESCO Collective Consultation of International Non-Governmental Youth Organizations. In this respect the further improvement of the involvement of youth organizations especially from developing countries should be ensured.

(d) Effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations form a basic prerequisite for the successful preparation, observance and follow-up of International Youth Year. Non-governmental youth organizations should have an important role to play as effective advocates for young people.

(e) Non-governmental organizations can actively participate in the International Youth Year by, inter alia, conducting special seminars on

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youth's problems, featuring the International Youth Year themes at their annual conferences, undertaking new or expanded programme activities on behalf of youth in observance of the Year, etc.

(f) The non-governmental organizations can provide valuable support to the Year in the area of promotion and information. Some of them have extensive information networks with publications and audio-visual materials on selected issues and problems concerning youth that should be widely circulated.

(g) Non-governmental youth organizations should keep their national affiliates au courant with the progress of planning for the Year, suggest programmes which might be undertaken at the national level, and serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information, with special regard to International Youth Year projects conceived in one country which might opportunely be replicated elsewhere.

(h) National youth organizations should be enabled to participate in the preparation and implementation of national policies that concern youth as well, e.g. through representation in delegations to relevant international meetings.

43. All international non-governmental youth organizations are urged to support the implementation of the Programme of Measures and Activities for the International Youth Year and to take initiatives to this effect at national, regional and international levels.

VII. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

44. As the success of the Year will depend to a great extent on how well decision makers and people at large are made aware of existing problems and potentials, information activities during the Year should be given special emphasis.

General guidelines

45. Information activities should involve the mass and specialized media. It should also include seminars, lectures, essay competitions and other means which would focus public attention on the problems, role and potential of youth.

46. The mass media offer great possibilities in their role of information, education, entertainment and advertising: (a) as a vehicle of social change; (b) for the dissemination of information; (c) to eliminate prejudices and stereotypes, and (d) to accelerate acceptance of the increasingly broad responsibilities of youth and promote their integration into development and participation.

47. Governments should consider creating special educational material angled at young people, for use by mass media. Such material could include feature

stories, comic strips, photo essays, radio and television programmes. They could focus on areas of national interest such as health and nutrition, education and training, employment etc.

48. Action is needed to sensitize media personnel to the existing problems of youth and their potential and to giving equitable coverage to positive aspects of youth activity and behaviour. This could be achieved by holding national, regional and interregional study tours and "Encounters" for journalists. These events would bring journalists in contact with experts and policy makers.

49. There is a need for United Nations agencies and bodies to assess critically the content and format of the United Nations system publications aimed partly or exclusively at youth with a view to making them more credible to young readers and to expanding greatly their distribution.

50. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should design a United Nations logo for the International Youth Year and have this logo reproduced on posters, lapel pins, coins, "T"-shirts, etc. which could be sold by the United Nations and national committees with a percentage of the proceeds flowing to the United Nations Trust for the Year and a percentage remaining with the national co-ordinating committees.

51. To encourage the media to develop programmes which would point out to youth the danger of pornography, violence and religious and racial intolerance.

Decision 2 (I)

The Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year proposes that its second session should be convened at Vienna during the second half of 1982, prior to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. In this connexion, it decides that the progress report on the implementation of the specific programme (see decision 1 (I) above, para. 3 (d)) should also be submitted to the Advisory Committee prior to the session of the General Assembly.

Decision 3 (I)

The Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year:

(a) Takes note of the list of regional and international meetings dealing with youth or related to youth questions; 11/

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States every six months a list of conferences and international meetings related to the International Youth Year, including pertinent information on those meetings;

(c) Recommends that Member States should respond favourably to requests from international organizations to participate in meetings concerning matters related to the International Youth Year.

APPENDIX

Documents before the Advisory Committee at its first session

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/AC.209/1	2	Provisional agenda
A/AC.209/2	3	Draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year: report of the Secretary-General
A/AC.209/3	3	List of regional and international meetings dealing with youth or related to youth questions: note by the Secretariat
A/AC.209/L.1	2	Organization of the work of the session: note by the Secretariat
A/AC.209/L.2	3	Recommendations by the Working Group
A/AC.209/L.3 and Add.1-3	5	Adoption of the report of the Advisory Committee: draft report
