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INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 2	3
II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION .....	3 - 7	3
III. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER STATES IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR .....	8 - 18	4
IV. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR .....	19 - 66	7
V. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF NON-UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR .....	67 - 69	15
VI. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR .....	70 - 76	15

\* A/37/50/Rev.1.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VII. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS .....	77 - 83	17
VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .....	84 - 85	18
IX. PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES .....	86 - 87	21

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 36/28 of 13 November 1981 endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities adopted by the Advisory Committee and contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/215 and Add.1). The same resolution also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities.
2. This progress report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/28. It is based on information available and data received from Member States, specialized agencies and international youth non-governmental organizations. Because of the short period of time which has elapsed since the Programme of Measures and Activities was endorsed by the General Assembly in late 1981 and the limited material therefore available, the Secretary-General feels that this progress report may not comprehensively reflect the growing interest in the International Youth Year at the national, regional and international levels. However, a preliminary analysis of trends has been attempted on the basis of data and information received by the Secretariat. In the light of emerging priority needs and trends within the context of the International Youth Year, additional guidelines have been suggested to facilitate the promotion of International Youth Year activities, for inclusion in the Programme of Measures and Activities.

## II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/126 of 11 December 1980, the Secretary-General submitted his report (A/36/215 and Add.1) to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, to which was annexed the report of the Advisory Committee at its first session. The General Assembly, in its resolution 36/28 of 13 November 1981, inter alia, endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year and contained in the report of the Secretary-General, bearing in mind that continued review and revision of the Programme should be carried out in the coming years. It also requested the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Advisory Committee during the second half of 1982, prior to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to provide it with all necessary assistance and to submit to it a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities.
4. In compliance with the above resolution, the Secretary-General transmitted the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to all Member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions as well as to concerned international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The text of resolution 36/28 will be made available to the Advisory Committee.
5. The Secretary-General brought to the attention of the General Assembly Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 to which the

Advisory Committee referred in its report and which states that expenditures for international years and anniversaries should normally be met from within existing resources in the regular budget. He therefore informed the Assembly of his intention to examine the possibilities of internal redeployment of staff. However, in view of the high number of work-months needed for the tasks and the policy of maximum financial restraint in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, it might not be possible to absorb fully the costs of temporary assistance from within the existing resources. The Secretary-General intends to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a further report on his efforts towards internal redeployment of resources.

6. In a related action, the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/17 of 9 November 1981 entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations", adopted the additional guidelines set forth in the annex to the resolution and requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to promote the implementation of additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977 during the preparation for and celebration of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the report of Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

7. Also, at its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly in its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work" requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to ensure that, in the context of the preparations for the Year, systematic and continuous attention is given to the efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights and their enjoyment by youth, particularly the right to education and vocational training and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of youth unemployment.

### III. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER STATES IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

8. The replies received to the note verbale of the Secretary-General pertaining to International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, as well as the statements made by Governments during the course of discussions on this subject in the Third Committee at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, clearly indicate some of the current trends in the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities and the manner in which youth issues are being treated by Member States within the framework of the International Youth Year.

9. Many Governments 1/ uphold the belief that the themes of the International Youth Year - participation, development, peace - provide a sound basis for an

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1/ Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania.

integrated action for development purposes, particularly at the national level. There seems to be an increasing emphasis on the integration of youth into the over-all life of society among national objectives.

10. There is evidence in many countries 2/ that indicates an increasing awareness to the advisability of assessing the situation, needs and aspirations of youth at the national, subregional and local levels with a view to strengthening the planning processes and developing useful projects relating to youth.

11. Another evident trend observed in several countries 3/ is the growing awareness of the need to establish structures and mechanisms to plan and co-ordinate youth-related activities. In this connexion, it should be noted that several Governments have responded positively to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for the establishment of National Co-ordinating Committees for the International Youth Year. Several Governments 4/ have already established or are in the process of establishing such committees.

12. Another major trend is the growing awareness that youth participation should be considered as an integral part of the general popular participation in the development process and that the concept of participation need not be confined to the involvement of youth in the implementation of projects alone; it should be broadened to accommodate youth in the decision-making process leading to the formulation of the projects themselves. Within the framework of the International Youth Year, the establishment of National Co-ordinating Committees, in which provision has been made for the representation of a significant number of members who are young people and/or representatives of youth organizations, is generally considered a step forward towards this direction.

13. Many Member States, 5/ in establishing national priorities relating to youth, have identified unemployment, education and training, population, environment and housing, health, and crime prevention, inter alia, as important problems.

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2/ Bahamas, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Colombia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Mexico and Venezuela.

3/ Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela.

4/ China, Hungary, Japan, Kuwait, Nepal, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

5/ Bahamas, Bolivia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Fiji, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, etc.

Consequently, several Governments have initiated special programmes of action within the framework of the International Youth Year. For example, in Zambia, the Youth League has recently adopted a five-year programme of action. In Bahrain, the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports has recently formulated national guidelines for action on the International Youth Year. Similar attempts are being made in those countries which have already established a National Co-ordinating Committee.

14. Because of the generally deteriorating economic situation, the need to allocate adequate funding for youth-related projects is still not well recognized and, if recognized, not acted upon. However, some Governments (for example, Kuwait, Malaysia and Nepal) have created and established special funds to strengthen policy-making and planning capacity in the field of youth. In this regard, Governments' attention needs to be drawn to the allocation of adequate funds for the implementation of national plans of action as recommended by the Advisory Committee.

15. In numerous national youth meetings, 6/ the International Youth Year was included in the agenda with a view to promoting the specific Programme of Measures and Activities. There are indications to conclude that the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, particularly the general strategy, guiding principles, basic approaches to the implementation of the objectives of the Year, and focus on national-level actions have been well received. Similar attempts to include the International Youth Year agenda in the organization of future national youth and youth-related meetings are also being planned.

16. With a view to raising consciousness on the issues and problems relating to youth, several Governments 7/ have proclaimed special events such as Youth Day and Youth Week. Such occasions have been advantageously used in the promotion of activities related to the International Youth Year.

17. There is an increasing awareness that education for peace, mutual understanding and co-operation are of significance to the creation of a positive attitude towards disarmament. As such, several Governments, 8/ in collaboration with youth organizations, have organized seminars and conferences on issues relating to peace. On such occasions, the proclamation of the International Youth Year and the specific Programme of Measures and Activities related to the Year were also discussed.

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6/ Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Fiji, Philippines, Romania, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

7/ Bahamas, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia and Senegal.

8/ China, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Japan and Romania.

18. Several Governments 9/ have enacted national legislation in an effort to bring about the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

IV. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

A. International Youth Year activities of the United Nations system

19. The specific Programme of Measures and Activities for the International Youth Year, adopted by the General Assembly, was overwhelmingly supported by concerned agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and all expressed their willingness to co-operate fully with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which is the principal organ for the preparations for the International Youth Year. Moreover, the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system have now well-established programmes for the International Youth Year. Following is an overview of youth programmes carried out by individual organizations within the framework of the Year.

20. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has been mandated to serve as the principal organ, within the United Nations system, for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year with specific tasks indicated in the Programme of Measures and Activities. Accordingly, the Centre has provided intergovernmental bodies and Member States of the United Nations with information on policy measures and strategies for bringing young people into the mainstream of development. The Centre has participated actively in many meetings within and outside the United Nations system dealing with youth issues in order to disseminate information on the strategy for and objectives of the International Youth Year and to encourage interested organizations or individuals to support International Youth Year activities and implement the Programme. The Centre has further provided support to national and international youth organizations to hold meetings on youth. The Centre has also provided advisory services through its Interregional Adviser on Youth to the Member States upon their request. The Centre's quarterly publication, entitled Youth Information Bulletin, is publicizing any developments in the preparatory work for the Year and is playing a pivotal role in the exchange of information among youth and youth organizations. The Centre is responsible for the preparation and updating of a global directory of youth organizations which is included in the Youth Information Bulletin and of an annotated list of activities of national and international research and information centres in the field of youth. In the context of the International Youth Year, the Centre is preparing for the biennium 1982-1983 a global study on the situation of youth and a study on measures for strengthening channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. The study on channels of

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9/ Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Mongolia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

communication will be discussed at an expert group meeting planned for 1983. The Centre organized at Vienna last year the first session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year. Two days before the event, the Informal Interagency Meeting met also at Vienna to discuss a co-ordinated approach towards the Year. The second session of the Advisory Committee is meeting at Vienna from 14 to 23 June 1982. Prior to that, an Informal Interagency Meeting will be organized on 10 and 11 June 1982.

21. Another event this year was the first technical meeting of the Interagency Working Group, which took place on 18 and 19 March 1982. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has taken specific measures to strengthen its relationships with the regional commissions through the exchange of information and field visits. Negotiations are under way to organize four regional meetings on the Year during 1982-1983. At the national level, the Centre has taken specific measures in close co-operation with the agencies and regional commissions of the United Nations system to encourage Governments to establish, as soon as possible, National Co-ordinating Committees.

22. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is currently preparing a world survey on the role of women in development which is to be submitted in its final form to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. The survey will include, inter alia, information on the situation of young women.

23. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has taken measures in the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities. Through its Ad Hoc Advisory Group Meeting on Youth Problems and Programmes, it has developed a plan of action in order to assess the needs and aspirations of youth in the region; facilitate regional co-operation and co-ordination among regional youth organizations; establish a mechanism such as a interagency working group through which co-ordinated efforts to maximize youth participation in development could be made; and develop a regional plan of action for the observance of the International Youth Year.

24. In this connexion, ESCAP has organized a series of regional and national meetings and workshops, such as a national leadership training workshop for youth leaders; ad hoc meetings with agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with youth development in the region; regional training workshops on the development of youth programmes on responsible parenthood; institutions for the participation of youth in national development; field-study and attachment programmes for youth workers and leaders in outstanding youth development projects in the region; ad hoc advisory group meetings on youth problems and programmes; and workshops on the role of youth organizations in cities and their contribution to social development. In addition, situation of youth in the region and the role of young women in development. ESCAP has conducted research and studies with regard to the ESCAP has also prepared a regional inventory of governmental and non-governmental agencies engaged in youth activities. Furthermore, ESCAP has developed an information system for the dissemination of information on youth-related activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations and to promote the objectives of the International Youth Year.

25. The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) has given full support to the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, particularly to the guidelines for



regional action. Consultations are being held between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Commission in order to formulate specific proposals and programmes of action in the preparation for the Year. It is hoped that the Commission's regional meeting on the International Youth Year will provide a sound basis for future actions.

26. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will carry out a study on the situation of youth in the 1980s during 1982 to serve as the basis for the Commission's International Youth Year activities. An issue of Rural Progress, the Commission's quarterly bulletin on rural development, will be devoted to youth development. The United Nations Information Service in Addis Ababa will be in close liaison with the Social Development Division in a promotional programme to inform member countries and youth organizations of activities concerning preparations for and observance of the Year. At the forthcoming meeting of the African Ministers of Social Affairs in January 1983, a resolution is expected to be passed urging Member States to give due emphasis to preparations for, and the role of, youth in national development during the International Youth Year.

27. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) has completed a preliminary study entitled "The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America: Problems and policies regarding labour force insertion, education and employment opportunities". The Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Development of Latin America and the Caribbean will be held late 1982 at Quito, Ecuador, with emphasis on issues concerning young women. The Economic Commission for Latin America is seeking extrabudgetary funding for a project on youth in Latin America and the Caribbean: Situation, Outlook and Policies. Emphasis in the Commission's work on youth is being placed on youth in poor rural and urban situations.

28. The youth-related activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) include substantive support to the planning, design, construction and management of urban and rural settlements, covering physical, social, economic and environmental aspects. Human settlement activities serve as a major catalyst for the development and involvement of youth by providing housing and other physical infrastructure for other national and international programmes. Moreover, following the designation of 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by General Assembly resolution 36/71 of 4 December 1981, Habitat will highlight, within the context of the International Youth Year, the needs and requirements of youth as well as their participation.

29. The activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1982 will focus on environmental education for youth. In this regard, UNEP has initiated some projects such as encouraging major children's libraries throughout the world to mount a special display of environmental books and introducing the Panda Educational Series as textbooks and wallposters in schools. In addition, UNEP will encourage national programmes, such as competitions related to the themes of World Environment Day among students and young people, sponsoring or co-sponsoring a series of regional meetings with youth organizations and educational institutions, and assisting museums and institutions of science and technology to mount exhibits in 1982 on environmental themes.

30. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has envisaged the following activities within the framework of the International Youth Year: promoting the involvement of young people, especially in rural areas, in endeavours aimed at bringing about social change for the benefit of both children and mothers; co-operating with youth organizations and youth leaders in the planning and implementation of UNICEF-assisted programmes; and improving the physical and mental capabilities of girls and young mothers.

31. The activities of the United Nations Volunteers in the preparation for and support of the International Youth Year, will emphasize, inter alia, (a) increased mobilization of youth through popular participation schemes and projects; and (b) increased use of United Nations Volunteers within development programmes.

32. The United Nations Volunteers is compiling, in 1982, the next edition of the World Statistical Directory of Volunteer and Development Service Organizations. Within the Latin American regional youth project executed by the United Nations Volunteers a publication series on youth training, policy and studies is being expanded. Numerous research on youth will be undertaken as part of International Youth Year activities.

33. With regard to information and promotional activities, the United Nations Volunteers is planning to publish a special International Youth Year issue of the United Nations Volunteers News-letter. Also, the United Nations Volunteers plans to establish a network for channelling information on the International Youth Year through the 1,000 United Nations Volunteers in service.

34. The United Nations Volunteers envisages a meeting of Ministers of Youth in late 1982 for Asian and Pacific countries at Colombo, Sri Lanka. In the course of 1982, it is also planning to organize several programming workshops involving youth and organizations in order to design project activities so as to increase youth participation in development. A United Nations Volunteers Review Meeting of Regional Youth Projects in Latin America will be held in 1982. In Africa, a programming workshop for youth is planned.

35. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) considers it necessary to continue to expand its support to population-related programmes most directly addressed to young people. Specific attention has been given to the integration of family life and population education, maternal and child health care in the regular education systems. The Fund will continue to give assistance to governmental and non-governmental activities aimed at encouraging the participation of youth in the development, implementation and evaluation of maternal and child health and family planning information and services particularly designed to respond to their specific needs and concerns.

36. In dealing with the problem of drug abuse by young people, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat continues to provide information to youth associations and institutions. In particular, the Division lends films to schools and institutions in order to provide a better understanding of the drug phenomenon and to develop preventive programmes. In addition, the Division prepared, in 1981,

an issue on drugs and youth in the Bulletin on Narcotics. Moreover, the Division plans to prepare another issue of the Bulletin on the same subject, in 1985, on the occasion of the International Youth Year. The Division has also initiated a programme to encourage national pilot programmes on the utilization of community resources for the reduction of illicit demand for drugs.

37. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has considerable interest in youth since there are interactions between drug abuse and youth. As a funding agency, contributions of the Fund to the International Youth Year are likely to take the following forms: financing a research study on youth and drug abuse; preparing guidelines for the promotion of health among young drug addicts; developing formal and non-formal education programmes and campaigns to prevent and reduce drug abuse among young people; and establishing pilot centres for social and vocational rehabilitation of drug addicts. In addition, the Fund is ready to assist, within the context of the International Youth Year, in financing and further research work concerning, inter alia, attitudes of youth towards drug abuse, and a review of the required legislation.

38. As an integral part of its Assistance Programme, the plans for youth envisaged by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the years 1982-1984 include an expansion of programmes for vocational training, self-employment, community development, co-operative groups for agricultural and small-scale industrial production and the introduction of family life education. As a measure of its participation in the International Youth Year, the Office will make an in-depth assessment of the needs of refugee youth and, furthermore, will continue to provide scholarships as well as counselling services to refugee students.

39. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) education programme directed to youth includes general education, vocational and teacher training, and university scholarships. Within the context of the International Youth Year, emphasis will be placed on activities such as sports, culture and publications.

40. There are three main types of World Food Programme (WFP) activities within the framework of the International Youth Year: supplementary feeding of young people attending schools; feeding of students receiving instruction in the field of technical specialization, rural development or vocational training; and employment of youth whereby young people, unemployed or underemployed, may be given practical vocational training in special camps.

41. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) has formulated a number of research projects that deal with the conditions of youth jointly with other groups of the population such as children and the elderly.

42. One of the specific projects of the United Nations University (UNU) aims at examining the impact of changing attitudes towards work on the relationship between men and women, the young and the elderly, and the family. The University's project on the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development includes a study on the role of youth. The University's "The Medium-Term Perspective for the Period 1982-1987"

refers to the activities to promote a greater participation of young scholars in its work. The University also plans to study the relationship of youth to work and life cycles. As a result of these studies, the University hopes to make a contribution to preparations for the International Youth Year.

43. The sixty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), scheduled for May 1982, would provide further guidelines for the preparations for International Youth Year. Meanwhile, ILO has initiated research and surveys on employment trends as they affect youth, and on the specific causes and dimensions of youth unemployment. It also plans to undertake a number of activities related to the Year which are aimed at providing adequate training programmes accessible to disadvantaged groups of youth.

44. The International Labour Organisation intends to expand its promotional and information activities, with particular emphasis on the promotion of non-traditional forms of employment and of labour-intensive programmes catering to youth.

45. In addition, the ILO has organized the following meetings on youth: Workshop on Youth Unemployment (Geneva, 13 and 14 May 1982), and the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 3-24 June 1982), at which a major agenda item is the ILO Director-General's report devoted to youth and employment.

46. Advisory services will be provided with a view to broadening the scope of training programmes to include the specific needs of youth. The implementation of several international labour conventions on special youth schemes will constitute a major International Youth Year activity of the ILO.

47. The activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the International Youth Year are primarily directed towards rural areas and to the first two themes of the Year: participation and development.

48. Research and studies on youth have been initiated on the participation of young farmers in development as well as studies in mobilizing youth and students for reforestation and land reclamation schemes. FAO will undertake, in 1983, research action-oriented studies on building an infrastructure for youth participation in rural development.

49. The Food and Agriculture Organization intends to organize four regional meetings on socio-economic indicators for rural development in 1982. In these meetings, youth-related indicators might be considered. Also, a FAO Regional Non-Governmental Organization Meeting is planned for 1983 in Africa.

50. The Food and Agriculture Organization has initiated a new programme entitled "People's Participation in Rural Development through the Promotion of Self-help Organizations" to promote the active participation of disadvantaged population groups, including rural women and youth. It has provided assistance to interested Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning the planning, implementation and evaluation of pilot projects. In a related matter, the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Rural Development has devoted attention to

promoting people's participation in rural development. In the context of the International Youth Year, it would include any specific features regarding youth which may emerge from the Interagency Working Group on the International Youth Year.

51. The Food and Agriculture Organization has sponsored a large number of rural youth programmes within the extension services of Ministries of Agriculture in Latin America, Africa and the Near East. These programmes prepare youth for employment outside agriculture.

52. The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), at its twenty-first session, adopted resolution 3/05 entitled "Role of youth", which provides the policy and guidelines for UNESCO in its preparations for the International Youth Year.

53. A major thrust of UNESCO's activities for the International Youth Year is the conducting of research and studies to identify and analyse information in the fields of education, social sciences, culture and communications. UNESCO's contribution to the International Youth Year includes the publication Youth in the Eighties which presents varied approaches to youth problems, studies on socio-economic indicators on youth and studies on the problems and aspirations of young workers related to the quality of work.

54. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is organizing information campaigns on the International Youth Year and promoting cultural exchanges with a view to involving young people in development.

55. Moreover, UNESCO has recently completed a cycle of regional meetings on youth in Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States. It is organizing a global Round Table on Youth as an integral part of the preparations for the International Youth Year, which will be held in Romania during May-June 1982, to deepen awareness on the situation, needs and aspirations of young people. In addition, a UNESCO Regional Seminar on Indicators for Youth in Asia is scheduled for November 1982.

56. Operational projects on youth are also of UNESCO concern. Three major projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are under way and several more are planned.

57. The World Health Organization (WHO) has planned activities for the International Youth Year including components such as population, family planning, health and family life education within the context of the World Health Organization Global Strategy of Health for All by the Year 2000. It is also conducting country studies on the participation of youth in primary health care and action programmes related to health problems of youth.

58. The World Health Organization's information and promotional activities for the International Youth Year include: production of low-cost teaching or learning materials in health by young people for use by their peers; information dissemination in the World Health and other WHO publications on the theme of youth; and distribution of educational packages on the abuse of drugs, tobacco and alcohol.

59. The World Health Organization also intends to organize a Training Workshop in Research Methodology related to Reproductive Health of Adolescents in 1982. A study group on adolescents and health for all by the year 2000 is scheduled for 1984.

60. The World Health Organization will continue to concentrate on the training of young people to develop and promote community-based primary health-care activities, with particular emphasis on the rural areas.

61. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has envisaged the following activities within the framework of the International Youth Year: the launching in 1985 of the ITU's world-wide drawing and photographic competition entitled "Youth in the Electronic Age"; organization of the Seventeenth World Telecommunication Day on the general theme of the effects of telecommunications on unemployment; publication of a series of articles in the ITU Telecommunication Journal on the general theme of the effects of telecommunications on employment; and special International Youth Year 1985 amateur radio activities.

B. Co-ordination of United Nations activities for the preparation of the International Youth Year

62. The first session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year recommended the establishment of an informal interagency working group at the technical level for the International Youth Year, to be initially composed of FAO, the ILO, UNESCO, United Nations Volunteers, WHO, under chairmanship of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to facilitate co-ordination of efforts within the United Nations system.

63. Accordingly, the first session of the Informal Interagency Working Group was held at Vienna on 18 and 19 March 1982. The Group made a clear distinction between (a) the ongoing youth-related activities of each agency where interagency co-operation could be reinforced and joint action could be initiated within the context of the International Youth Year and (b) new programme elements related to the International Youth Year to be considered by each agency for inclusion in its 1984-1985 programme budget. Four main groups of activities were identified for interagency co-operation, co-ordination and joint action: research and studies, information and promotional activities.

64. The following broad priority areas were identified, inter alia, for immediate and medium-term co-operation within the framework of the International Youth Year: assessment of the situation of youth; promotion of integrated national youth policies; preparation of young people for economic, social, cultural and political life; unemployment and working conditions of youth; youth and health; and promotion of peace and international understanding. The Group further stressed the need for immediate interagency co-operation in encouraging and supporting the establishment of national co-ordinating committees for the International Youth Year. Specific technical co-operation projects will be proposed at the next session of the Working Group in 1982, to help evolve joint interagency missions to provide advisory services at the national level.

65. Affording information and promotional activities highest priority, the Group agreed upon the following activities for joint action in 1982: (a) publication of a joint article or declaration expressing the broad involvement and strategy of the United Nations family regarding the International Youth Year, to be prepared by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in 1982; (b) publication of a handbook for national youth policies, to be co-ordinated by the Centre in 1983; (c) inclusion of an item on the International Youth Year in the meeting agenda of the governing bodies of all concerned agencies as well as in the agenda of meetings to be organized at the regional level; (d) promotion of education of young people in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding and co-operation; and (e) interagency co-operation concerning indicators on youth.

66. The recommendations of the informal Interagency Group at the technical level were considered by the Ad Hoc Interagency Meeting on the International Youth Year, scheduled for 10 and 11 June 1982, and will accordingly be considered by the Consultative Committee on Substantial Questions (PROG) at its second regular session of 1982.

#### V. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF NON-UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

67. The Commonwealth Youth Programme has established an International Youth Year Planning Group to co-ordinate Commonwealth activities in this regard. It plans to convene, in its different regions, a series of high-level planning conferences as part of its preparations for the International Youth Year. The first one is scheduled to be held in June 1982 in Malawi.

68. The Council of Europe has established a European Youth Centre in Strasbourg (France). The main objective of the Centre is to promote youth co-operation, including exchange of information on issues pertinent to youth policies and programmes.

69. The Intergovernmental Committee on Migration has encouraged over 1,600 highly qualified persons, including young people from developing countries who stay in industrialized nations after their studies or training, to return and resettle in their homelands which badly need them.

#### VI. MAJOR TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

70. The specific Programme of Measures and Activities has received wide support from many non-governmental organizations at all levels. The non-governmental organizations have expressed their appreciation of the recognition and special role given to them in the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year. Moreover, they have expressed their willingness to co-operate fully in the preparations.



71. In the area of promotional and information activities, various non-governmental organizations have taken steps to focus public attention on both the objectives of the International Youth Year and the problems, roles and potential of youth through directives and communications to their regional and national affiliates (for example, the Young Men's Christian Association, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, IPPF). In addition, numerous non-governmental organizations have focused attention on the International Youth Year through each organization's respective channels in order to gain the widest possible support, including utilization of their publications and materials for information dissemination purposes.

72. Several non-governmental organizations have undertaken research studies on various youth issues such as: youth unemployment (Asian Students Association); youth for peace and disarmament (World Federation of Democratic Youth and Council of European National Youth Committee); social situation of students (International Union of Students); and problems of juvenile delinquent girls (Young Women's Christian Association); youth and development (Costa Rican Institute for Research on Youth and Development).

73. Many non-governmental and student youth organizations have organized in different regions meetings, seminars and conferences in which International Youth Year objectives, strategies and programmes were highlighted. Non-governmental organizations have also initiated and undertaken programmes in support of the objectives of the International Youth Year. These include: workshops, training programmes and projects on specific topics, such as population, education, employment, environment, drug abuse, sports and cultural exchange activities.

74. Several youth non-governmental organizations have undertaken specific projects within the context of the three themes of the International Youth Year, namely, participation, development and peace. For example, the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement - International (OISCA) is planning to organize a series of meetings at the regional and national levels on the participation and development themes. It is also promoting the idea that each country within the Asian and Pacific region proclaim a youth day or week in order to highlight the role of youth in national development process. Similarly, in African and Latin American regions, youth non-governmental organizations are planning to enhance the participation of youth in rural and community development projects through meetings, seminars, training and workshops.

75. On questions relating to peace, a number of non-governmental youth organizations (World Federation Democratic Youth, International Student Movement for the United Nations, IUS) have organized conferences at the regional and international levels.

76. An important role in the implementation of International Youth Year objectives is played by the Geneva Informal Meeting of international youth non-governmental organizations. In co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Geneva Informal Meeting is circulating to its member organizations a questionnaire on the programme of activities for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year. In close co-operation with the



International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Geneva Informal Meeting is organizing a Workshop on Unemployment in May 1982, and the Preparatory Liaison Group of the Geneva Informal Meeting has been requested to prepare a draft programme of activities to be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels for the period 1983-1985 in the framework of the Year. The Geneva Informal Meeting has issued statements in support of the International Youth Year.

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

77. The General Assembly, in its resolution 36/17 of 9 November 1981 entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations", requested Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to implement the additional guidelines. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to promote the implementation of such guidelines.

78. Since a proper functioning of channels of communication between the United Nations, youth and youth organizations form a basic prerequisite for the successful preparation, observance and follow-up of the Year, the Secretary-General has taken specific measures to improve relationships with all concerned organizations. The Secretary-General wishes to bring to the attention of the Advisory Committee some of the major activities which are as follows.

79. At the national level, several Governments 10/ have been provided with the services of the Interregional Adviser on Youth. Several countries have included youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other United Nations meetings thereby providing an apprenticeship to young people to express their views on issues of particular interest to them.

80. Regional commissions have strengthened and improved their relationships with regional youth non-governmental organizations in many ways: assisting non-governmental organizations in their meetings, holding seminars and workshops, providing information on youth issues. Preparations are under way to convene four regional meetings on the International Youth Year. A regional project supported by UNDP and the United Nations Volunteers has assisted 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries in promoting young people's participation in development through technical co-operation.

81. As stated earlier, a meeting of the informal Interagency Working Group took place at Vienna on 18 and 19 March 1982 to elaborate a co-ordinated approach, within the United Nations system, with regard to the International Youth Year. As a recognition of the important role of non-governmental organizations in the

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10/ Bangladesh, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Zambia.

realization of International Youth Year objectives, the Group recommended that chairmen (or representatives) of the Geneva Informal Meeting and the UNESCO Collective Consultation of Youth Non-Governmental Organizations be invited as observers to attend the Interagency Working Group's future meetings. In addition, the United Nations Secretariat has provided the Geneva Informal Meeting with secretarial and, whenever required, technical support.

82. A variety of steps have been taken by the United Nations to reach out to young people and their organizations. Among such measures are: organization of and participation at meetings on youth, distribution of documentation, promotion of exchange of information through United Nations publications (for example, Youth Information Bulletin), reply to oral and written queries from youth.

83. While efforts have been made to improve the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, there is still a need for further improvements in those areas through a careful analysis of the situation with a view to identifying additional guidelines and developing appropriate mechanisms for their implementation. In this connexion, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the Advisory Committee to General Assembly resolution 36/17 in which the Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines.

#### VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

84. In spite of the short period of time which has elapsed since the Programme of Measures and Activities was endorsed by the General Assembly in late 1981, there are enough indications that preparations for the implementation of the Programme are under way. Nevertheless, considerable efforts must still be made to ensure successful preparations for the International Youth Year. Accordingly, the Secretary-General urges that careful review and consideration of the International Youth Year objectives and strategy be undertaken by all concerned, and during the period 1982-1985 the promotion as well as the implementation of the Programme of Measures and Activities at all levels be emphasized. In this regard, 1982 should witness the realization of two important goals: (a) the promotion of the International Youth Year objectives on a world-wide basis; and (b) as a top priority, the further establishment of appropriate machineries at all levels to ensure the implementation of the Programme.

85. In this context, the Secretary-General believes that there are certain basic requirements for the successful preparation and implementation of the International Youth Year at all levels, particularly during 1982-1983:

(a) At the national level:

- (i) Governments, in close co-operation with youth non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, should make special efforts for further establishment of the National Co-ordinating Committees and prepare a national plan or agenda for the International Youth Year in which youth needs would be identified and an appropriate programme proposed for implementation during the Year.

- (ii) Governments should provide extensive technical assistance including financial support to National Co-ordinating Committees in the preparation and implementation of the national plan of action.
  - (iii) Governments should encourage the national mass media in promotional activities on the Year with a view to generating interest and action among youth and youth organizations, particularly in rural areas.
  - (iv) Governments through National Co-ordinating Committees on the Year should keep the principal organ, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, informed about the national plan of action to facilitate the public information activities and exchange of national experiences.
  - (v) Non-governmental youth and youth-related organizations should co-operate with National Co-ordinating Committees in generating interest in the preparations for the Year; motivate and obtain support of the public in general and youth in particular for the national agenda or plan of action; and stimulate and prepare specific actions for its implementation.
- (b) At the regional level:
- (i) Regional commissions should be encouraged to establish, within existing resources, regional advisory committees on the Year which should consist of Government representatives, agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, youth leaders and regional youth organizations, with a view to assisting the national Governments in developing youth policies, plans and programmes within the guidelines of the Programme of Measures and Activities for the International Youth Year and developing pragmatic and useful projects at the regional level in support of national activities for the International Youth Year.
  - (ii) Regional commissions should explore the possibility of establishing an informal interagency group at the technical level to facilitate co-ordination of efforts within the United Nations system at the regional level for the implementation of substantive decisions by intergovernmental bodies including the Advisory Committee for the Year.
  - (iii) Regional commissions, in co-operation with the regional offices of specialized agencies, should be encouraged to widely support preparations for the Year by using their existing channels, publications and public information activities.
  - (iv) Regional commissions, in co-operation with regional and national research institutes, should, subject to the availability of resources, conduct research and studies on the wide range of problems relating to the integration and participation of youth of

both developing and industrialized countries in the development process, with special attention given to the specific needs of various sectors and groups, such as young women, rural and urban youth, young refugees, disabled youth, juvenile delinquents, young migrants and young drug addicts.

(c) At the international level:

- (i) All agencies of the United Nations system, in their endeavours to give wide support to the Year, and especially to those aspects of the Year that are of particular relevance to their programmes, should:

a. Encourage Governments through their regional and national offices to establish National Co-ordinating Committees and provide them, at their request, with technical support in the preparation of the national agenda or plans of action for the Year.

b. The United Nations and the specialized agencies, through ad hoc arrangements such as informal interagency groups at the technical level and ad hoc interagency meetings, should identify possible areas for joint actions, particularly in the implementation of substantive decisions of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year and also of decisions by other intergovernmental bodies.

c. The United Nations and the specialized agencies should identify and develop operational projects at the national and subregional levels, with particular emphasis on least developed countries. In this exercise, United Nations Development Programme resident representatives and heads of agencies offices should encourage and assist Governments to formulate appropriate technical assistance projects on youth in accordance with national needs and priorities, through an informal interagency group of United Nations organizations to be established at the national level.

- (ii) All agencies and bodies of the United Nations system are encouraged to:

a. Include an item on the Year in the agenda of their governing bodies as well as in various youth meetings, seminars and conferences;

b. Focus attention on the Year through the utilization of information services;

c. Publish joint statements on the International Youth Year, stating the work of the United Nations family in preparations for the Year and the unified strategy being followed in the implementation of the Programme of Measures and Activities.

- (iii) Members of the Advisory Committee should be encouraged to participate, whenever possible, in important meetings, seminars and conferences on youth and promote the objectives of the International Youth Year.

#### IX. PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

86. The present guidelines of the adopted specific Programme of Measures and Activities were not meant to be exhaustive in scope or content. Consequently, provision has been made for continued review and revision of the Programme in the coming years (General Assembly resolution 36/28, para. 1).

87. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General proposes the following additional guidelines for consideration by the Advisory Committee:

(a) Criminal justice and youth

- (i) At the national level: Governments should be encouraged to accord high priority to the problems of juvenile delinquents within the framework of planning for youth.
- (ii) At the regional level: Regional commissions, in co-operation with the relevant research centres, should conduct research on the problems and causes of juvenile delinquency and the relationships between development and crime, and youth.
- (iii) At the international level: Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system should provide technical assistance to Governments in the development of standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice as well as the care of juveniles.

(b) Disabled youth

(i) At the national level:

a. Governments should be encouraged to adopt, initiate and/or reinforce policies and services to ensure that disabled youth in both rural and urban areas have equal educational and employment opportunities in society.

b. Governments should carry out research and studies on the situation and needs of disabled youth.

- (ii) At the regional level: Regional commissions should encourage regional and subregional co-operation in efforts to prevent disability and rehabilitate disabled persons, with particular emphasis on disabled youth.

(iii) At the international level: Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system should undertake research to assist Governments in initiating policies and programmes for disabled youth.

(c) Young migrant workers and children of migrant workers

(i) At national level:

a. Governments should consider the situation of migrant workers, bearing in mind the improvement of the living conditions of their children, particularly with regard to housing, health, education, employment and social welfare within the context of planning for youth.

b. Governments should conduct research on existing national legislative and administrative regulations with regard to the welfare of young second-generation migrants, as well as studies on the problems of young second-generation migrants and the resultant problems such as language barriers, poor social backgrounds, lack of education, different cultural environment and alienation.

(ii) At the regional level: Regional commissions should conduct research and studies on the situation and problems of second generation migrants.

(iii) At the international level: Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system should assist Governments in the preparation of appropriate policies and programmes concerning migrant workers, with particular emphasis on second-generation migrants.

(d) Young women

(i) At the national level:

a. Governments should initiate policies, plans and programmes on non-formal education and training directed at upgrading skills and income-earning capacity of young women.

b. Governments should undertake studies and research on the problems confronting young women as well as on the situation of different categories of young women.

(ii) At the regional level:

a. Regional commissions should undertake research and studies on the particular problems of young women.

b. Regional commissions should encourage Governments to include young women representatives in the appropriate national machineries.

iii) At the international level:

a. Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system should give priority to undertaking multisectoral and interdisciplinary action-oriented research on the status of young women.

b. Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system should direct technical co-operation activities towards assisting and complementing Governments' efforts aimed at enhancing the development of young women in the areas of education, employment and health.

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