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1. JACE (Japan Asia Cultural Exchanges)

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

JACE (Japan Asia Cultural Exchange) seeks the eradication of poverty among Southeast Asia includes Japan, Cambodia and Bangladesh. JACE convinced that poverty can be eliminated through the education and exchange of culture.

Aims and purposes of the organization

JACE was established to support people in poverty. To provide most effective supports, JACE focuses on issue-targeted projects: establishment of academy, supplying vaccinations, providing housing and health care to HIV/AIDS victims and raise the awareness of the rights of women.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

- Providing education and vocational training in Cambodia and Bangladesh for free of charge
- Enhancing rural economic by establishing plantations and creating employment opportunities
- Generating income of families and individuals by lending Microfinance and training people to increase their employability
- Donating daily materials to HIV patients, financially disadvantaged families and orphanages
- Providing multiple grants to improve local communities and its people

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

In 2014 and 2015, representatives participated the meeting of 58th and 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW58) (CSW59) organized by United Nations Entity

for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in New York, United States of America between 20-21 March in 2014, and 9-20 March in 2015. At the meeting in 2014, JACE submitted a statement regarding the exclusive situation of medicine for people in poverty

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

No cooperation was specified.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

JACE contributed to the Millennium Development Goals 1, 6 and 8, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Japan, Cambodia and Bangladesh in reporting period by:

- Running 2 training schools in Cambodia and 1 school in Bangladesh for disadvantaged families and children for free of charge. 1,000 students have graduated since 2013, and 350 students are currently enrolled.
- Running a Microcredit targeting HIV patients and their families, which worth US\$56,500 in 2013-2016
- Donated study materials to HIV infected orphanages (March 2016), 5 solar machines to local schools (2014), a school building (November 2014), 100 tons of rice and financial support to families (2013-current), and disaster relief supplies to 35,000 affected households in Cambodia (January 2014)
- Provided grants to people in needs in Bangladesh: USD 194,690 for healthcare-related, USD 111,771 for education and training, and USD 186,188 for economic development
- Guided the Cambodian government to receive financial assistance from the Japanese government for the disaster recovery in 2014, received JPY 32,000,000 as a result.

2. Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR)

(Special; 2001)

Introduction

JKCHR was established as an NGO in 1984 and listed in the register of Charities in England and Wales, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in 1992.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The NGO remains guided by common "humanitarian concern". JKCHR has continued to maintain its lead in issue oriented work. It works to advance the belief that "The effects of war are immediate, but those of peace, far beyond and far reaching".

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

JKCHR contributed to the constituency of non-violence, peace and respect for promotion and protection of human rights in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Iraq and the State of Palestine. Contributed Written Statement A/HRC/27/NGO/42 on the Human Rights Situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem at the 27th Session of Human Rights Council.

Contributed a Written Statement A/HRC/S-22/NGO/1 to the Twenty Second Special Session of Human Rights Council convened to discuss the Human rights Abuses Committed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and associated groups.

Organised Regional Conferences, on UN Peace Days, urging the need to follow the UN supervised mechanism in the dispute of Jammu and Kashmir. JKCHR highlighted that the effects of war are immediate but those of peace, far beyond and far reaching.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

JKCHR contributed 21 written Statements under resolution 1996/31 to 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd regular sessions of UN Human Rights Council and two written

statements to two Special Sessions of the Human Rights Council on the State of Palestine and Iraq. These statements covered the “Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. Situations that require the Council’s attention were also covered in these statements. These documents include A/HRC/22/NGO/55, A/HRC/22/NGO/56, A/HRC/23/NGO/98, A/HRC/23/NGO/99, A/HRC/25/NGO/105, A/HRC/25/NGO/106, A/HRC/27/NGO/41, A/HRC/27/NGO/42, A/HRC/S-22/NGO/1, A/HRC/28/NGO/167, A/HRC/28/NGO/37, A/HRC/28/NGO/38, A/HRC/30/NGO/41, A/HRC/30/NGO/42, A/HRC/30/NGO/43, A/HRC/31/NGO/220, A/HRC/31/NGO/221, A/HRC/32/NGO/108, A/HRC/32/NGO/109, A/HRC/33/NGO/44 and A/HRC/33/NGO/45.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

JKCHR Cooperated with UN Peace Building Commission during its visit to conflict ravaged Indian administered part of Kashmir. Submitted a Written Statement to the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the rights of peoples to self-determination for consideration on 21 July 2016.

Held meetings at the Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and supported the High Commissioner’s call for an unhindered access to the Indian and Pakistani administered parts of Jammu and Kashmir, to establish the truth of respective claims of Human Rights Abuses. Sponsored a six-member delegation to the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights and delivered an aide – memoire on the Human Rights situation in Indian administered part of Jammu and Kashmir on 26 September 2016.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Have focused on the education and development of girl child in conflict zone. Provided humanitarian relief and medical aid in September 2014 Kashmir floods and to Leprosy community in Srinagar, Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES) is an NGO dedicated to achieving sustainable development and social justice in the society. At the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Japan's delegates first brought up the idea of an independent NGO/think tank for environmental policy research and advocacy. This led to the establishment of JACSES in June 1993.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Our mission is to achieve environmental and social justice through policy research and advocacy. We facilitate change through:

- policy- and practice-oriented research
- independent policy advocacy to protect the interests of vulnerable people
- awareness-raising that highlights individual voluntary action

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Our research and advocacy activities have contributed for enhanced agreements at conferences on Rio+20, SDGs and UNFCCC, especially on Climate Change, Environment, Energy, Aid, Tax and Finance issues.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

We attended meetings on Rio+20, SDGs, UNFCCC and UNFBHR. We observed official meetings, hold side events and press conferences, attended meetings with delegations, media and other NGOs.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

We invited UN staff at our public seminars on Rio+20 and SDGs in Tokyo.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Our research and advocacy activities have contributed for enhanced implementations MDGs especially on Goals 7 and 8.

4. Jordanian Women Union

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

The Jordanian Women's Union (JWU), headquartered in Amman, Jordan, is a non-governmental, democratically elected organization that is committed to improving the status of women. JWU was established in 1945. In 1957, martial law was declared in Jordan and all non-governmental organizations were dissolved. Thus, the JWU was forced to disband. In 1974, the organization re-emerged as the Women's Union of Jordan and continued its activities until 1981 when, once again, it was compelled to discontinue its operations. With the democratization of Jordan's parliament in 1990, the Women's Union of Jordan again resumed operation. In 1994, it adopted its present name, the Jordanian Women's Union.

Aims and purposes of the organization

JWU's goal is to combat gender based violence through the following mechanisms: the amendment of discriminatory legislation, the provision of psychosocial and legal services and the promotion of women empowerment. The hotline service was established in 1996 as a pioneer comprehensive service in Jordan. Therefore the hotline program was expanded gradually until now it is implemented throughout 16 centers in Jordan, the first shelter in Jordan was established in 1999 by JWU to help women in need protection from foreseen threats. The need for women empowerment programs was raised and the vocational training centers were established as part of the rehabilitation process for sheltered women. basic health check ups was apparent as a result of the needs of most sheltered SGBV victims; it was essential that their privacy be respected due to the sensitivity of their situation.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

JWU work is around the following components:

-Protection : of GBV survivors through the provision of psycho -social and legal services as

well as shelter services for the most vulnerable women since 1996.

-Prevention: though implementing awareness raising activities and implementing an original theater play performance based on real- life experience of SGBV survivors.

-Legal reform: JWU worked nationally and regionally to reform the laws in national legislation which discriminate against women through campaigning, building collations and drafting model laws (anti trafficking law, migrant domestic violence law, family protection law, regional civil law, election law).

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Participation in the Commission on the Status of Women 8 March-13 March 2015 CSW59/Beijing+20 (2015)-58th Session of the CSW United Nations Headquarters, New York 10-21 March 2014.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

1. Protection and assistance for Syrian refugees in Jordan with a special focus on women (6 months), funded by OCHA: primary health care; psycho-social and legal assistance; recreational activities for women and children; awareness raising sessions

2. AHLANII! Community Based Protection for Syrian Refugee Children and Parents (18 months), funded by UNICEF: creation of 16 child friendly spaces where psycho-social and recreational activities are organized; awareness raising sessions

3. HEMAYATI! Reproductive health and GBV integrated services for the populations affected by the Syrian crisis (24 months), funded by UNFPA: psycho-social and legal assistance; GBV prevention and response through awareness raising sessions; protection services for GBV survivors; alphabetization and computer literacy courses for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian women; guidance for Syrian refugees.

4. Supporting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Survivors to Access Life-Saving Services (36 months), funded by UN WOMEN: psycho-social and legal services through the hotline services ,documenting and analyzing the data received from the hotline in JWU centers and partner organizations; implementing 200 awareness raising sessions; conducting 30 shows in JWU centers and partner organizations of the theatre play on early marriage; providing a safe space for GBV survivors through the JWU shelter.

5. Yearly participation in the '16 days of activism' campaign.

6. JWU general manager is part of the steering committee formulated in Jordan with the coordination of UN Women, and JWU is part of GAI (GAI) on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action IN Jordan. JWU is part of the Sub-working group on GBV ((Jordan Response Plan for Syrian Refugees).

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

JWU is leading a regional coalition of Arab NGO's to coordinate the work of NGOs in order to advocate for goals 1,5 and 10. The coalition is part of Arab Women Network, a coalition of Arab women's organisations.

5. Kevoy Community Development Institute

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

Kevoy Community Development Institute a registered NGO that provides Farm Management and Community Development training to small farmers and their communities at the National and regional levels.

Aims and purposes of the organization

To increase knowledge of farm management and improve human resource planning in agriculture. To develop technical and managerial skills in those desiring to enter or continue a career in farming. To encourage students to pursue further education in agriculture or veterinary medicine. To ensure the Caribbean Food Security.

Significant changes in the organization

The affiliations with UN GEP-CSO Network, Caribbean Policy Development Network, the Jamaica Rural Woman Producers Network.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Creating an Electronic Waste awareness program for the English-speaking Caribbean.

Develop agricultural best practices programme.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Meeting were attending by the following Directors:

The Executive Director attend the United Nations Environmental Programme Partnership for Action on the Cooperation Computer Equipment workshop held at the Hyatt Hotel in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in July 2013. The Executive Direct was Jamaica's Civil Society Representative on Electronic Waste July- 2013 Trinidad.

The Executive Director attended the United Nations University Step Initiative E-Waste Academy Manager Edition that was held at the Sheraton El Presidenta Hotel, April 2014 El Salvador.

Session Attended: International Cooperation, Qualification EEE/WEEE, WEEE Recycling Chain, StandardsThe Director of Projects and Programmes. Attended the Third International Conference on Small Island Development State (SIDS) held at SIDS Village in Apria, Somoa. The Director official title was the Caribbean Civil Society Delegate September 2014 Somoa.

Sessions attended:

- Coping with natural disaster building Macro physical reliance
- Shearing what works South to South Cooperation
- Sustainable Development and Labor market migrations
- High level path way to incentivize green economy and poverty reduction

The Executive Director attended the United NISDR United Nation World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held at the Sendai International Centre in Sendi Japan, March 2015- Japan. As the Caribbean Civil Society Advocate.

Sessions attended:

- Opening and Official Statements
- Reducing Disaster Risk to Alleviate Poverty
- Health and disaster risk reduction: action to protect people's health from disasters
- Professional training the key to success

The Director of Corporate Relation and Strategic Planning attended the UNDP GEF –CSO Extended Constituency Workshop meeting held on May 2015 in the Bahamas as the Civil Society Advocate.

Sessions attended:

- Discuss the GEF6 and options for CSO engagement in GEF 6 projects 1.2 Seek feedback from;
- CSOs in the region on GEF 6 engagement 1.3 Discuss options to enhance CSO engagement in;
- GEF programmes at country and regional level.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Kevoy Community Development Institute has been in discussions with the United Nation Industrial Organization re the provision of technical Support to establish a regional E-waste recycling plant and identifying of funding to conduct an Electronic Waste Country Assessment Report.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Our organization's activities did not focus on specific initiatives in fulfillment of the MDGs, but rather on supporting the overall development agenda through advocacy and outreach.

6. KinderEnergy Inc.

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

KinderEnergy works tirelessly within the United Nations, the United States of America, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Cambodia and India in promoting children as Earth's most important natural resource. We highlight their role as authentic & effective agents of peace, promoters of global health, drivers of economic development and agents of DRR and implementation of the MDGs and SDGs on a global scale.

Aims and purposes of the organization

KinderEnergy removes barriers to the education of the world's poor children. In order for them to reach their potential and become agents of positive change for the world, children must be educated and the international community must recognize their potential as important and reliable stakeholders in the management and protection of Earth's social and natural environment. Children have yet to be officially recognized by the international community as real solutions providers positively affecting the Environment, particularly in the care of Forests, Oceans or capable agents in DRR and peace building.

Significant changes in the organization

KinderEnergy has associated itself with a European Youth Organization called Live Mountain Europe.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Through KinderEnergy's middle/high school and university initiatives, #MoveBrainSaveEarth and Global Peacemakers'Program, youth were inspired to help implement UN's MDGs and SDGs and learn how diplomacy and international organizations work together to promote sustainable development & peace globally.

Children and youth are taught that they are the intelligent energy source that will propel peace and sustainable management on Earth. They learn that they are important stakeholders whose mission is to care for People & Planet.

#MoveBrainSaveEarth became a K-12 Category Finalist in the Reimagine Education Awards at University of Pennsylvania in 12/2016 for its efforts in promoting international development within high schools in the USA & European Union.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Short example of participation of UN meetings:

1. Fifty-Third Session of Commission for Social Development(CSocD53),United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA, 4 to 13 February 2014.
2. Submission of written statement to 59th Session of Commission on Status of Women (CSW59), 9-20 March, 2015, UN Headquarters, NY, USA
3. 2015 high-level political forum on sustainable development, United Nations Headquarters, 26 June to 8 July 2015.
4. June 13-17 2016, 17th Meeting of United Nations Open Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans & Law of the Sea, United Nations Headquarters, NYC, USA. 5. 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, United Nations Headquarters, NYC, USA, 11 to 20 July 2016.
6. The forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 46) and (SBSTA 46). KinderEnergy will participate in the Climate Change meeting 8 to 18 May 2017, in Bonn, Germany.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Since 2013, KinderEnergy has become part of Major Groups on NGOs, Children & Youth and Forests.

2016 - KinderEnergy became a "Participating Organization" of the UNFCCC based in Germany.

Member of Civil Society Selection Committee for United Nations President of General Assembly's 29 June, 2015 High-level Event on Climate Change.

Hosted Side Event at June 13-17 2016 17th Meeting of UN Open Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans & Law of the Sea."Rethinking the role of children in maintaining oceans free from plastics & debris."

Hosted Side Event at Fifty-Third Session of Commission for Social Development (CSocD53), UN Headquarters, NY, USA, 4 to 13 February 2014.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

#MoveBrainSaveEarth was created in 2013 as a "Global Partnership for Development" with high school students to inspire them to create projects that eradicated poverty, improved access to primary education, secured maternal health, environmental sustainability and promotion of women as drivers of the economy. This included hand washing with soap projects in India, purchasing of bicycles for girls and construction of bathrooms in Cambodia. Purchase of food & video testimony of girls voicing their importance for economic development in Uganda & promotion of construction of water wells at schools in Sierra Leone and Uganda.

7. Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)

(Special; 2001)

Introduction

KWAU is an umbrella organization of 7 chapters and 28-member organizations that strive to achieve gender equality, democracy, and peaceful reunification in the Korean peninsula by facilitating solidarity and collective actions among women's groups in the Republic of Korea.

Aims and purposes of the organization

- Improve legal/institutional systems and raise public awareness to end gender-based violence and discrimination against women; - Increase women's representation in political areas and decision-making positions of public institutions/enterprises; - Strengthen social safety nets in social areas, such as childcare, education, medical care and housing, in order for the marginalized women and minorities to have basic economic and social rights; - Monitor policies from a gender perspective and promote gender-mainstreaming strategies in national/local policy areas;
- Support grassroots women's groups and movements;
- Provide education and networking platforms to women activists to build their capacity and improve leadership skills

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

- Delivered a joint oral statement at the 32nd regular session of the UN Human Rights Council during the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Working Group on discrimination against women (June 17, 2016)
- Delivered a joint oral statement at the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development during the Voluntary National Reviews on the Republic of Korea (July 20, 2016)

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

- 68th session of the UN General Assembly and associated events (September 20-25, 2013);
- 59th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and associated side/parallel events (March 9-20, 2015)

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

No cooperation was specified.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

- Participated in the Asia-Pacific Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development (May 16-18, 2015, Bangkok, Thailand)
- Participated in the Women's Major Group Meeting in preparation for the UN Sustainable Development Summit (September 23-28, 2015, New York, United States)

8. Korean Council for Local Agenda 21

(Special; 2005)

Introduction

Korean Council for Local Agenda21 (Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea; LSAK) established in 2000 in accordance with UN recommendation 「Agenda21」 in 1992 as UN ECOSOC Special Consultative Status (2005). LSAK is a network organization of Local Councils for Sustainable Development (Local CSDs), which are public-private collaborative governance apparatuses by 9 major groups to realize ‘Sustainable Local Community’. 230 Local CSDs have developed the movement for sustainable development with the slogan “Think Global, Act Local!” in the Republic of Korea.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The purpose of LSAK is nationally activating the "Local Agenda 21(LA21)", which is the programs for local sustainable development practices of the residents, businesses and local administrators, in order to achieve the improvement of local environments and the sustainable developments.

Significant changes in the organization

The organization is in the process of changing its name to "Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea".

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(a) Holding a discussion of Korean National Assembly to legislate new law for implementation of SDGs in Korea SDGs. (b) Implementing SDGs in the local districts with local governments. (c) Fulfilling 3 of research and service projects to suggest guidelines for Korean local governments to implement in the local districts; 1) Study of Rolls of Local Governance for Implementation or SDGs, 2) Study of Works of Local Agenda 21 and matching SDGs. 3) SDGs Governance Forum, (d) Holding 20 forums, lectures and presentations for SDGs for the Korean local governments to implement SDGs in their local districts, (e) 200 of main works for local sustainability and Local Agenda21 implemented by

Local CSDs ; For instance, spreading idea of sustainable development through ESD in Gwnagju, Sustainable Youth Forum in Wonju, investigating students and the other works in Seoul, Dobong-gu in Seoul, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon, Gyeonggi-do, Gwangmyeong, Gunpo, Gimpo, Bucheon, Siheung, Anseong, Anyang, Paju, Gangneung, Wonju, Jecheon, Cheongju, Seocheon-gun, Asan, Cheonan, Jeollabuk-do, Jeonju, Jeollanam-do, Suncheon, Gyeongsangnam-do, Geoje, Changwon, and Tongyeong in South Korea. (f) Judging best practices of local governance 40 cases for local sustainability and award the organizations which worked for and disseminating and sharing best cases. (g) Study of action of Local Agenda21 for implementing Rio+20 resolutions.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

(a) Observance of CBD COP 12 (29th, Sep – 17th, Oct, 2014, Pyeongchang, South Korea) (b) Holding a workshop at 66TH UN DPI/NGO Conference (30th, May – 1st, June, 2016, Gyeongju, South Korea) ; 8 cases of Local CSDs presented ; 1) Realization of Sustainable Development through ESD in Gwangju, 2) Local is a School - Sustainable Development Youth Forum in Wonju, South Korea, 3) After Investigation of the Student Right and Youth Happiness Index in Gimpo, South Korea, 4) Education for Sustainable Development on Earth Day in Daegu, South Korea, 5) Reading Local Sustainability through Our Town Green Map in Gyeonggi-do, South Korea 6) The Case of the College for Citizen Leaders on Environment in Jecheon, South Korea 7) Making Multivaluable Samjeongdong Town Project - the story of residents' alternation! in Bucheon, South Korea, and 8) Giving New Life to Old Bicycles - Activating Ecological Transportation in Geoje, South Korea. (c) Hosting a civil society forum at ICLEI World Congress 2015 (8th ~ 12th, Apr, 2016, Seoul, South Korea).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) Representatives of the organization participated in international events such as 66TH UN DPI/NGO Conference. (b) Cooperating and sharing with following international organizations; UNECOSOC, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, UNESCO, SDSNK, UNEP, Greenpeace, and Korean Association for supporting SDGs for the UN.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

(a) Making concept of ‘Sustainable Local Community (SLC)’ with 3 visions, 5 goals, and 8 fields, (b) Taking initiatives for sustainable local governance supporting MDGs in 20 cities, province, and town such as Seoul, Incheon nam-gu, Suwon, Siheong, Dangjin, Gwangju, and Gyeongnam, South Korea.

9. Korean Foundation for World Aid

(Special; 2005)

Introduction

The goals of KFWA (Korean Foundation for World Aid) are to help South Koreans living in South Korea and abroad to cooperate toward country's unification and prosperity and contribute to the promotion of world peace and well-being.

Aims and purposes of the organization

KFWA shall pursue the following activities in order to achieve the goals: providing food for needy children, modernizing hospitals, sharing medicine and commodities, providing agricultural assistance in North Korea, general relief work, development relief work, hygienic and medical treatment work, child sponsorship programs in Asia, Middle East and Africa, and multicultural family care in South Korea.

Significant changes in the organization

English name for Korean Foundation World Aid (Known as KFWA) remains the same but it changed its Korean name which is pronouncing as "HanKorea".

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

No contribution was specified.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

2016: Organization Vice president participated in 66th DPI/NGO conference on May 30th in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea for Opening ceremony which has the title of "Education for Global Citizenship: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Together".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

No cooperation was specified.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the three geographical regions: Asia, Middle East and Africa. Major initiatives undertaken were the following:

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme poverty and hunger

- Provision of Youth career training education in Vietnam (for 5 months) and South Africa (for 6 months) = 55
- Provision of education for farmers in Tanzania= 300 people - Provision of planting fruit trees in Tanzania = 80,000 trees - Provision of emergency foods = 800 bags of corn
- Provision of nutritional care for children in North Korea = 60,000 children
- Provision of agricultural machines and excellent seeds for 200 household in Tanzania = 1,200 people - One-on-One child support = 75 children per day
- Provision of Emergency aid kits in North Korea and Indonesia = 1,350 people
- Provision of PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) prevention and care = 300 people

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

- Primary and Secondary teachers trained = 500 teachers - Educated primary students in Cambodia, China, Nepal, Indonesia, South Africa, Tanzania, The Philippines and Ghana = 1,857 students per year
- Educated secondary students in Cambodia, China, Nepal, Indonesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Philippine and Ghana = 2,382 students per year
- Number of schools newly built and renovated= 22
- Number of schools books and AV materials provided = 14,090
- Number of school materials provided = 99,865
- Number of school equipment provided = 101(PC, TV, Projectors, etc) - Number of recipients who received the scholarships = 350 students

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- Provision of education for foreign married immigrated women to strengthen the competence in teaching = 300 teachers
- Provision of handicraft program for untouchable women in Nepal = 20 people

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

- Newly entered in Children Care Center under age five in Indonesia, Nepal and Myanmar =

85 per day - Provision of surgery for heart disease = 1

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

- Provision of medicines for mothers = 10,000 - Number of mothers who were examined and treated by mobile clinics= 150

Goal 6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Provision of treatment for AIDS kids in South Africa= 25

- Hospital buildings renovated = 1 (Number of visitors for medical care: 50,000 per year)

- Number of patients who were examined and treated by mobile clinics= 300

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Number of wells newly built and developed in Nepal, Ghana and Tanzania = 12 - Provision of water purifiers = 200 households

- Number of toilets newly built and renovated= 100 toilets for 5,000 people

- Provision of water pipes construction in Vietnam = 80 households for 400 people

- Number of house built in Vietnam and The Philippines = 3

- Provision of Solar lanterns in South East Asia countries = 120 households

Goal 8. Global Partnership for development

- Provision of medicine in developing countries = 30,000

- Provision of IT education in Tanzania = 100 students per year

- Provision of Green PC in Tanzania = 100

10. Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students

(Special; 1997)

Introduction

The Latin American and Caribbean Student Organization (OCLAE) represents 38 Federations of the Secondary, University and Postgraduate Student Movement of 24 countries in the Continent. It has consultative status with ECOSOC since 1997 with operational relations in UNESCO. The Latin American and Caribbean Students Congress (CLAE) is its highest decision-making body. It outlines the general policy of the organization until the next CLAE. We have held 17 and the last one was in Nicaragua (2014). The General Secretariat meets between congresses and the last one was in March in Argentina. The Executive Secretariat is responsible for representing OCLAE. At present, it is composed of FEU - Cuba, UNEN, FEUE and UNE of Brazil. The Headquarters is in Cuba. Its current President is Heidy Villuendas.

Aims and purposes of the organization

To promote the solidarity of students in their struggle against imperialism and social injustice; defend autonomy, co-government, freedom and plurality of academia; fight free, public education against illiteracy; work to strengthen ties with the popular and democratic sectors of the civil society.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

We contribute in the compilation of United Nations System Reports - such as the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education and the Universal Periodic Review of countries such as Venezuela.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

8th and 9th World Youth Forum of UNESCO, held in Paris, France, October 2013 and 2015.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Cooperation with IESALC-UNESCO for the construction of the Latin American Space of Higher Education from 2009 to the present.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Marches of more than 100 thousand students across the continent in defense of principles reflected in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to education, 2015. (2, 3, 8)

- Continental Campaign "Education is not a Merchandise" to promote a free public education of quality. June 2015 to date.

- Educational Caravan with the objective of making proposals for the Centenary of the Reform of Cordoba (2018), the Regional Conference on Higher Education (2018) and the World Conference on Higher Education. January 2016 to 2018.

Additional Information

OCLAE has been active in activities of the civil society in various countries, especially in Cuba. We participated in the last Summit of the Peoples, (Panama, April 2015). We have participated in informative meetings and workshops for organizations with Consultative Status, in events related to Education, Struggle against Women Discrimination, Nonviolence towards Women and Girls, Peace and Disarmament, Human Rights, Youth, Social Networks, etc.

11. Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees

(Special; 1985)

Introduction

1. - FEDEFAM works in 12 countries in Latin America, it has 19 integrated and recognized Associations. Also, it has members Associations in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, El Salvador. FEDEFAM maintains its headquarters in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since the beginning in 1981, was recognized as a Federation in Caracas, Venezuela in 1985. Since the beginning FEDEFAM objectives are: 1.1. - Presentation alive and real whereabouts of our missing prisoners 1.2. - Require clarification of the children now adults of the disappeared and born in captivity, 1.3. - Require the trial and punishment of the guilty perpetrators of the crimes committed, 1.4. - We have achieved the International Convention that protects all persons from enforced disappearance, is still pending in many countries not committing further practice of enforced disappearance and that this instrument is integrated criminal codes and constitutions each country.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The principal change for FEDEFAM has been the approval of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Forced Disappearances in 2006. Since the beginning, this had been one of its principal goals so that now the Federation is focusing on achieving its full operation. This means more intense networking with sister federations in other areas of the world which are struggling with the phenomenon of forced disappearances, so that we may achieve global action which the above-mentioned Convention demands in order to be successful. Since 2007 FEDEFAM has been participating in the International Coalition against Forced Disappearances in order to best achieve this goal. Its representatives participate in its steering committee and in events held both in Geneva, Switzerland, and New York, United States. This new outreach has not meant however any changes in its own by-laws nor membership.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

FEDEFAM work in this period in the strengthening of the organizations that are part of the federation. National organizations worked with all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Special mention should be made of cooperation with the forced disappearance working group and the Committee for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The national members of FEDEFAM participated in the meetings of the Human Rights Council, Arbitrary Detention Group and Working Group on enforced disappearances during this period (2013-2016).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

We are working to reach a large number of ratifications, recognition and success of the committee, sending to embassies, foreign ministries and officers of the countries that have not yet ratified it a petitionary, through letters, global campaign and the elaboration of briefing documents for distribution.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

FEDEFAM was one of the first NGOs of victims of human rights violations to receive consultative status by the United Nations in 1985, with offices outside of Geneva and/or New York and its membership coming from some of the poorest countries in the Latin American region. Whereas FEDEFAM gives priority to forced disappearances in its own work, it considers the obtainment of the Millennium Goals to be of crucial importance for the survival of humanity. It is impossible to separate the issue of enforced disappearance, under the interrelatedness and interdependence of human rights, with the other rights enshrined in the agreements, or civil and political rights and also of the ESCR. The millennium goals believes that development is based on democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights,

peace and security; FEDEFAM struggle for that.

For the FEDEFAM objectives, its activities (2013-2016) contributed to promote a global partnership for development. FEDEFAM developed activities to ensure respect for human rights in all Latin America from the civil society organizations on human rights in each country. At present, FEDEFAM is committed to the United Nations to cooperate with the Sustainable Development Objectives (2015-2030).

12. Law Association for Asia and the Pacific

(Special; 1981)

Introduction

The Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA) represents lawyers' associations and legal professionals in the Asia Pacific region. LAWASIA focuses on the interests of the regional profession and on legal challenges arising in the region.

Aims and purposes of the organization

LAWASIA's primary objectives are to (i) foster professional relations between the lawyers, legal bodies, businesses and governments of the Asia Pacific, and (ii) protect and promote the rule of law in a range of contexts throughout the region.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Released public statements about regional situations impacting human rights/rule of law, including:

- Responses to terrorist attack on lawyers in Mardan and Quetta, Pakistan (2016).
- Presidents of Law Associations of Asia 'Statement of Concern' regarding Turkey (21-22 July 2016).

Drafted and implemented international agreements, including:

- Colombo Declaration (13 Aug 2016, Sri Lanka) on judicial independence.
- Singapore Declaration on Business and Human Rights (27 Oct 2013, Singapore).
- LAWASIA 'Siem Reap Principles and Declaration on Children's Rights' (22-23 Nov 2013, Singapore).

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Representatives attended:

- Committee on Human Rights (HRC) of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner

for Human Rights (OHCHR), including the 33rd session in Geneva, Switzerland, 13-30 September 2016.

- United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law (UNCITRAL), including the 65th session of Working Group II in Vienna, Austria, 12-23 Sept 2016.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Drafted and implemented the LAWASIA ‘Siem Reap Principles and Declaration on Children’s Rights’ in collaboration with the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, 22-23 Sept 2013, Singapore.

Adopted the OHCHR Joint Declaration of Commitment on the Development and Promotion of the Field of Business and Human Rights within the Legal Profession (9 June 2015), Palais des Nations, Geneva, December 2016.

Representative attended UNHRC sessions throughout 2013-2016 and provided reports to LAWASIA members.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Contributed to:

- MDGs 1-5 and SDGs 1-5, 16-17 by implementing LAWASIA ‘Siem Reap Principles and Declaration on Children’s Rights’ from 2013 onwards;
- MDG 8, SDGs 16-17 and overall development agenda by facilitating cross-jurisdictional cooperation for advancement of human rights and rule of law throughout the reporting period;
- MDGs 2-4, 7-8, and SDGs 3-5, 8-11, 13, 15-17 by providing international legal education via publications and conferences in 2013-2016;
- SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16-17 by participating in sessions of UNCITRAL Working Groups I-VI throughout the reporting period.

13. Lawyers for Lawyers

(Special; 2013)

Introduction

Lawyers for Lawyers is an independent, non-profit foundation, operating globally, to promote the proper functioning of the rule of law through a free and independent legal profession in accordance with international human rights norms, including the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Lawyers for Lawyers advocates for lawyers at risk in connection with their functions and for laws and policies that protect an independent legal profession, through – amongst others - advocacy and outreach, fact finding missions, trial-monitoring, capacity building.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Contributions of the organization include:

- Promoting effective access to justice by pursuing an independent legal profession, including through interventions and submissions with bodies of the United Nations and other stakeholders, and participation in pre-sessions of UPR-Info.
- Promoting the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, including through seminars, training, workshops, panel discussions.
- Supporting Special Procedures, including through sharing information.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Examples of the organization's activities include but are not limited to the following:

- Representatives delivered an oral statement during a closed NGOs and NHRIs briefing for the 118th session of the Human Rights Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for the review of

Colombia's seventh report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Geneva, Switzerland, 17 October 2016.

- Representatives delivered an oral statement during the 33rd session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland, 22 September 2016, ITEM 6 of the Agenda - UPR outcomes of Tajikistan.
- The organization organized a side event entitled "Persecution of Lawyers and Journalists in Turkey", 21st session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group, Geneva, Switzerland, 27 January 2015.
- The organization co-sponsored a side event with the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers during the 30th session of the Human Rights Council entitled "Judges, lawyers, prosecutors and human rights: 30 years of UN action," Geneva, Switzerland, 15 September 2015.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization participated in consultations of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Geneva, Switzerland, 16 September 2015 and 15 June 2016, to provide input to the annual and thematic report (A/HRC/32/34 and A/71/348) of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Our organization's activities did not focus on specific initiatives in fulfillment of the MDGs and SDGs but rather on supporting the overall development agenda through advocacy and outreach.

14. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

(Special; 2005)

Introduction

LRWC is a committee of lawyers and other human rights defenders (HRDs) who promote international human rights and the rule of law through advocacy, education and legal research.

Aims and purposes of the organization

LRWC engages in advocacy for HRDs at risk, provides education and engages in research to promote compliance with international human rights laws relevant to human rights advocacy, the rule of law and the integrity of legal systems.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

LRWC contributed to work of the UN by conducting advocacy, education and research and working in cooperation with other NGOs to improve understanding and promote implementation and enforcement of international human rights laws and the rule of law. Contributions to the UN were based on results of in-country investigations, trial monitoring, letters, reports and amicus briefs, legal research and free classroom and online education.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

LRWC participation included: attending HRC sessions, providing written and oral statements, attending side events and meetings, meeting with United Nations and state representatives and participating in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Representatives attended all HRC Sessions except the 28th and 29th but participated in those sessions through two oral interventions and a written statement.

LRWC made six written statements to the HRC: 25th Session, "Vietnam: Failure to Comply with UPR Recommendations," 3 June 2014, A/HRC/26/NGO/26 (joint); "The Shrinking Space for Dissent in Canada," 5 June 2014, A/HRC/26/NGO/77; "Wrongful Prosecution and

Imprisonment of Lawyers in the Islamic Republic of Iran,” 6 June 2014, A/HRC/NGO/82 (joint); “Colombia: Failure to fulfill duties in response to attacks on lawyers,” 6 June 2014, A/HRC/26/NGO/89; “Civil Society Views on the Third Session of the Working Group on the Right to Peace,” 9 June 2015, A/HRC/29/NGO/90 (joint); 31st Session, “Restoring the Space for Dissent in Canada,” 15 February 2016, A/HRC/31/NGO/165 (joint).

LRWC made 31 oral interventions, often jointly with other NGOs, on prevention and remediation of attacks on HRDs, education, accountability, independence of lawyers and judges, advocacy rights and other issues. LRWC reported to the OHCHR for the 2nd UPRs of China (joint), Mexico (joint), Islamic Republic of Iran (joint), Vietnam (joint), Turkey (joint) and Thailand. LRWC cooperated with Mandate holders by highlighting their work in publications, providing reports and information.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

LRWC contributed to improving understanding and recognition of human rights standards monitored by UN bodies. LRWC filed Petitions for consideration by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention regarding HRDs in: Cambodia, Vietnam (joint), Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia (joint); and, Vietnam (joint).

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

LRWC contributed to MDGs of promoting gender equality and ensuring environmental sustainability through education and research about related rights issues and advocacy for HRDs at risk due to their work on these issues. LRWC contributed to SDGs through education and advocacy for HRDs working to achieve gender equality (5), reduce inequality (10), combat climate change (13), and provide access to justice (16).

15. League of Kenya Women Voters, The

(Special; 2001)

Introduction

Name of Organization: League of Kenya Women Voters (LKWV) Consultative Category:- Special Year consultative status granted:- 2001 PART 1 Introduction The League of Kenya Women Voters is a non-partisan political women's membership organization, which was founded in 1992 by a voluntary group of like-minded Kenyan women to advance the rights of women in elective political leadership and other positions of decision-making. The League is a Non-governmental membership organization registered as an association under the Societies Act, Cap 108 Laws of Kenya. Mission To work together with others to promote women's active, free and equal participation in politics and public affairs through the electoral process as voters and leaders. Vision A democratic society in Kenya where women are adequately and effectively empowered and are recognized equally as men in their political, social and economical contributions. The constitution of the League sets out the organizational objectives, criteria for membership, the structure of the board and the day to day running of the organization. It also provides for the election of the council, which is in charge of the overall management directions of the organization.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Objectives • To create a place where women of any race, class, creed, age or educational background are encouraged to participate in politics. • To sensitize society on gender related issues especially cultural practices that hinder women's development. • To enhance confidence and self-esteem in women as leaders and decision-making and to encourage women to vie for all leadership positions in political, economic, religious, social and cultural spheres. • To impart literacy and awareness on human rights and to eliminate civic inertia among women. • To identify and assist potential women candidates for elective posts by enabling them to build their capacity. • To lobby for amendments on legislation that discriminate against women. • To inform and educate women on matters of national importance and their indispensable leadership role. • To empower women so as to increase their participation on an equal basis with male counterparts in the political process and use it

to solve problems they face as a community. Programmes The League's activities are carried out under four programs, namely: Electoral and women Leadership Program This program mobilizes, identifies and works with women leaders in capacity building, political party dialogue and other gender governance initiatives in order to create public demand for women's leadership in Kenya.

Significant changes in the organization

We have Hired a new Executive Director Mrs. Sarah Muhoya

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The League of Kenya Women Voters (League Kenya) has participated in lobbying many of its women appointments to key policy making positions. After the promulgation of the new constitution in August 2010, more women positions were created including County Women Representatives. This increased the percentage of women in the Kenya National Assembly. League Kenya supported and trained over 600 women to vie in various elective posts. Today there are 16 elected women MPs, 47 County Women Representatives, 12 nominated women in The National Assembly. The Senate has 16 nominated Women Senators and more than 300 nominated and Elected Members of County Assemblies. With support from UNWOMEN, League Kenya sent 13 women to Commission for the Status of Women (CSW 58) meeting with several of our members also sponsoring themselves to the No 45-57 session of the meetings. We lobbied parliament through the increased representation of women and Matrimonial Property Bill, 2014 was passed in parliament. That allowed women to own land, have an inheritance from parents and be shareholders in marital property.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

In 2016 The League of Kenya Women Voters had 5 Representatives in CSW, in 2014 20 representatives 2013 20 representatives total 45 women leaders have participated in CSW.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The League continues to work with UNWOMEN Kenya in promoting women leadership and has actively participated in civic education. with the Upcoming 2017 election The League has

been training and mentoring women who are running for various elective positions including Members of County Assembly MCA, Members of Parliament, Senators and Women Representatives.

Initiatives taken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Civic Education to promote women's right; lobbying for implementation of 1/3 gender rule in Kenya. Active participation in development of laws and regulation on implementing 1/3 Gender rule in the 2010 constitution of Kenya. Ambassador of 1/3 Gender rule.