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POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. During its fortieth session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985, adopted the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth (A/40/256, annex). At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly focused attention on follow-up activities to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, and underlined the need for full implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.

2. The present report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/52, 42/53, 42/54 and 42/55. It is based on available data and information received from Member States, United Nations organizations and specialised agencies, as well as from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

II. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3. As indicated by the present report, follow-up activities of International Youth Year are well under way at the national, regional and international levels. The ongoing review, assessment and implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth by concerned authorities at different levels is encouraging. At the same time, several obstacles exist which hinder progress. Chief among them is a contracting resource base at all levels.

4. Increased advocacy on a global scale directed to ever wider audiences has yielded significant results and has helped to change attitudes. There is growing awareness that youth participation should be considered as an integral component of the general popular participation in the development process. Accordingly, various Governments have broadened the concept of participation to include youth in the decision-making process as well as involving them in project formulation and implementation.

5. Many Governments have used the guidelines as a basis for refining the conceptual parameters of International Youth Year. As a result, various policies, programmes and structures have been developed in order to establish an integrated national youth policy. In many instances, concerted governmental commitment and action gave rise to new legislation and social services as well as employment, education and vocational training programmes.

6. Despite serious resource constraints, the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA), in its capacity as focal point on youth matters within the United Nations system, continues to play an important role in promoting a concerted approach for the integration of youth in development. The efforts of UNOV/CSDHA have been directed towards assisting Governments and national machineries on youth to enhance national capacities in developing comprehensive youth policies and programmes through the provision of policy guidance and information, technical expertise as well as direct operational support.

7. Despite continuing reductions in financial and human resources, the United Nations regional commissions have promoted objectives of the International Youth Year within the context of both the regional plans of actions and the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth. Governments and regional non-governmental organizations were actively involved in this process. Moreover, the regional commissions have provided substantive support for technical co-operation activities and have strengthened relationships with the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs through exchange of information, the organisation of regional meetings on youth and advisory missions.

8. United Nations bodies and organizations concerned have developed new youth programmes and strengthened youth-oriented activities within the context of the follow-up to the International Youth Year. There has been considerable expansion of information and promotional activities, including the publication and dissemination of special newsletters and bulletins, articles and other material. Various United Nations bodies and organizations, including the regional commissions, have also co-ordinated their activities with Governments in order to encourage and/or strengthen national and local initiatives, policies and programmes for youth. In many cases, this entailed technical, substantive and material support to national committees on youth; improved use and dissemination of research; promotion of technical co-operation activities benefiting youth; and advisory services to Governments at their request.

9. Inter-agency co-operation in the field of youth during the follow-up to the International Youth Year has resulted in more critical research on youth; more intensive and extensive technical co-operation activities and advisory services to Governments at their request; better working relations between the United Nations system and groups of non-governmental organizations; and fruitful bilateral co-operation between United Nations bodies at the field level.

10. Within the context of follow-up to the Year, numerous non-governmental organizations conducted a considerable number of activities within the framework of the guidelines spread over a wide operational area. The diversity of activity at all levels was matched by the diversity of the subject-matter addressed. Many non-governmental organizations used their information systems, their networks of regional and national affiliates, and various other established channels of communication with youth. Several of these organizations established task forces and working groups to develop and implement specific programmes in the context of participation, development and peace. They contributed substantially to the growing body of knowledge on the global situation of youth and played an equally important role in the dissemination of this information. A variety of studies and action programmes have been reported on diverse subjects such as unemployment, the social situation of students, disability, family welfare, educational reform, and counselling. Many non-governmental and student organizations initiated meetings, seminars and conferences at all levels emphasizing the objectives, strategies and programmes of the International Youth Year.

11. The follow-up to the International Youth Year, by and large, has witnessed concerted efforts to develop long-term planning on youth based on a clearly defined

perspective on youth. Some notable achievements in this area include: (a) a significantly increased global awareness of the situation, needs and aspirations of youth; (b) a growing corpus of specialized knowledge on youth; (c) a considerable increase in the number of youth and youth-related organisations and their active involvement in follow-up activities; (d) further development of new approaches in inter-agency co-operation; (e) expansion of youth-related programmes within the United Nations system; (f) further strengthening of co-ordination efforts in the field of youth, both within and outside the United Nations system; and (g) development of various institutional arrangements and procedures at all levels (e.g. national machineries, consultation and co-operation among non-governmental youth organisations through platforms, United Nations inter-agency consultations, the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth and similar mechanisms at the regional level).

12. Notwithstanding these positive developments, a number of serious obstacles are still evident. These are briefly described below.

13. In many countries, the full implications of a national youth policy, as an integration of youth participation in all sectors of development, are not yet sufficiently understood. Thus, at the national level, planning for youth in those countries is still not an integral component of national development planning. Conversely, development plans, programmes and projects do not, as yet, reflect adequately youth-related concerns. Planning for youth is also hampered by:

- (a) Insufficient inter-institutional co-ordination;
- (b) Lack of basic data and research;
- (c) Limited financial resources for development activities that national authorities wish to pursue;
- (d) Lack of trained personnel.

14. At the regional level, a lack of financial and human resources has engendered difficulties in the effective implementation of the guidelines. Co-ordination efforts among regional commissions, regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, including youth organisations, have not expanded sufficiently in the areas of information exchange, research, promotion of youth-related issues and technical co-operation.

15. Within the United Nations system, the lack of human and financial resources has affected the capacity of concerned organisations and bodies to respond adequately to requests from Governments. This has prevented the United Nations system from expanding its technical co-operation activities in the field of youth.

16. Furthermore, inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination have concentrated mostly on the exchange of information among various United Nations bodies and organisations. While that has created a welcome atmosphere of collaboration, more concerted inter-agency efforts are required in order to encourage further dissemination of information and increased advocacy for youth concerns, in particular with regard to:

(a) Developing better strategies and new directions for inter-agency co-operation to respond to youth needs at the country level;

(b) Ensuring a more substantive and technical approach to inter-agency co-operation, particularly at the field level;

(c) Providing increased technical assistance;

(d) Sustaining regional level actions in co-operation with the regional commissions and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

17. In the main, the follow-up to the Year necessitates still more active and continued advocacy on behalf of youth. Such a process should aim at encouraging a view of youth as active and creative participants in society. Moreover, there is a need to increase the scope of activities relating to youth at all levels to sustain the momentum during the follow-up period, which has been affected by acute financial constraints, both in Member States and the United Nations. In this regard, the following suggestions are made:

(a) For progress to continue in the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and in the effective follow-up to the International Youth Year, there must be more active commitment and tangible action of Governments on behalf of youth and fruitful international co-operation in this field. Only a concerted effort on the part of Governments, supplemented by concerned international mechanisms, can ensure results;

(b) It is essential to strengthen further the interconnected roles of the United Nations as an international forum for highlighting the main youth issues and problems and their possible solution; as a provider of technical and financial co-operation in youth programmes; and as a mechanism for co-ordinating global efforts to achieve the objectives of the Year. This will also require greater support and co-operation from Governments, non-governmental organizations and all other institutions concerned;

(c) National co-ordinating committees and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms at the national level should be supported and provided with technical expertise and assistance;

(d) In view of their vital role in youth programme development and implementation, particularly at the national level, non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to interface with governmental organizations and United Nations agencies and bodies;

(e) With a view to strengthening the United Nations Youth Fund and to facilitate contributions by Governments, the Fund should be included, on an annual basis, among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

(f) There is a need for greater and more systematic information exchange among United Nations bodies and organizations and, in particular, for the provision of direct information on youth to relevant governmental ministries. Since there

are multiple entries to the national level, the provision of relevant information on the part of the United Nations system should be directed, among others, to a variety of sectoral ministries, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned;

(g) It is essential to improve youth representation in national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

(h) The Vienna NGO Committee on Youth and the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-governmental Organizations should be encouraged to enlarge the involvement of those organizations in youth matters and to strengthen channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at all levels;

(i) A consultative forum of the non-governmental organizations with adequate representation at different levels should be established by UNOV/CSDHA, to discuss regularly modalities for their stronger involvement in programming further implementation of youth policies and programmes within the context of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.

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

18. Below is a summary of current trends and activities by Member States in the implementation of the guidelines and the manner in which youth concerns are being tackled by Member States, within the framework of follow-up to the International Youth Year. The summary is based on replies received to notes verbales circulated by the Secretariat in January 1988, statements made by representatives of Governments during the deliberations of recent intergovernmental bodies, correspondence with national machineries and other available information. Twenty-five Member States responded to the notes verbales.

19. Many Governments have set up institutional structures to assist in formulating and implementing programmes and activities at the national and local levels. In this regard, they have either maintained their national co-ordinating committees; 1/ reallocated to existing ministries/councils/departments/secretariats/offices the responsibility for follow-up action and long-term planning on youth-related issues; 2/ or have set up new co-ordination mechanisms. 3/ In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the creation of a State Committee on Youth is envisaged. In other cases, Governments have entrusted youth organizations with the task of co-ordinating youth affairs at the national level. In the United States of America, for example, two national youth programmes (Youth 2000 and Runaway and Homeless Youth) are implemented by state and local governments, private organizations, religious groups and non-governmental organizations, with the Federal Government acting as a catalyst.

20. Numerous Governments have reviewed existing youth policies with a view to consolidating, strengthening or reshaping those policies to reflect the needs and aspirations of their youth. To this end, they have formulated comprehensive

national youth policies. 4/ For example, in Australia, a package of governmental policies, entitled "Priority one", tackles issues confronting young people.

21. Numerous Governments have directed national policy towards bringing marginal subgroups of youth (e.g. out-of-school youth, migrant youth, young women, disabled youth, young refugees, delinquent youth) into the mainstream of life and full participation in society in response to paragraph 59 of the guidelines. 5/

22. A number of Governments 6/ have undertaken specific actions to solve particular problems concerning young people, such as unemployment, education and training, housing and environment, health, social integration, juvenile delinquency, drug dependency (A/40/256 paras. 51, 52, 54, 56, 68, 69). In this connection, many of them have improved learning opportunities and made available gainful employment for young people through better use of resources with effective managerial skills and training programmes. In the United States of America, concerted efforts are undertaken by local agencies, schools and voluntary associations to improve opportunities for young people, particularly by enhancing their access to economic activities.

23. Many Governments have undertaken comprehensive reviews and assessments of the situation of youth (e.g. employment, education and training, health, environment, youth participation and integration, youth welfare, juvenile delinquency and drug and alcohol abuse). 7/

24. Many Governments have recognized the important role youth play in the national development process. 8/ For example, Swaziland has embarked on youth projects across the country with efforts aimed at promoting integration and solidarity among youths. Similarly, the United Republic of Tanzania launched a Youth Economic Group (YEG) programme to promote self-help schemes for rural youth groups.

25. Many countries 9/ have developed programmes aimed at encouraging self-reliance through self-employment or income-generating projects in response to paragraph 51 (c) of the guidelines. Various Governments 10/ have encouraged co-operatives in order to extend the range of economic roles open to youth, particularly in agricultural and small-scale industry in accordance with paragraph 51 (e) of the guidelines. In Italy, for example, youth co-operatives have been set up in Italian schools to introduce young people to self-help projects.

26. Several Governments have organized young people through village-level associations/organizations and involved them in the execution of development projects. 11/

27. Numerous Governments 12/ have recognized the important role of education and training in the process of integrating young people into society and work life. A number of Governments have taken steps to secure continuous growth in the level of education and professional skills, and the provision of apprenticeship and vocational training. 13/ For example, China has established technical and vocational schools, pre-employment training centres, short-term professional training courses, and schools, for part-time study, in order to promote the employment of urban youth. Ghana has introduced compulsory vocational training to reduce unemployment as well as prevent school dropouts from becoming delinquents.

28. A number of Governments have developed and/or strengthened policies and programmes for the training of professional youth workers and personnel focusing particularly on youth leadership training. 14/

29. Several Governments 15/ have encouraged young people to be aware of environmental issues and seek their support in conservation measures, particularly through extended efforts in the field of community participation. In Poland, a Youth Council on Environmental Protection will soon be set up, as an advisory body to the Committee for Youth and Physical Culture.

30. Several Governments 16/ have addressed the issue of young people's health, particularly embarking upon campaigns that discourage alcoholism, drug abuse and trafficking. In this connection, special emphasis has been placed on training and educational programmes for young people.

31. Many countries 17/ have introduced new national legislation on youth encompassing the overall well-being of young people in accordance with paragraph 5 of the guidelines. Several countries have updated legislation ensuring protection for youth in the areas of national service, employment and training. For example, Finland has updated youth work legislation giving increased support to national youth organizations. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new "Law on Youth" will be enacted shortly to serve as an instrument on Soviet national youth policy.

32. To encourage the development of social services and society-wide tasks as a useful tool for the benefit of young people, a number of Governments 18/ have established national award schemes for outstanding youth and students in accordance with paragraph 55 (a) of the guidelines.

33. Many Governments 19/ have taken concrete measures to facilitate the access of youth to tourism and exchange programmes as a useful means of international understanding in response to paragraph 58 of the guidelines.

34. In response to paragraph 57 of the guidelines, numerous Governments 20/ have provided technical and financial support to youth centres, libraries, recreational and sports centres in order to expand the scientific and cultural level of training of young people.

35. A notable trend observed in several countries is the designation of a national youth day, week, month or decade to reinforce the concept of long-term planning and programming in the field of youth. 21/

36. Several Governments have initiated measures to provide financial assistance to youth projects, in view of the paucity of resources allocated to youth work. 22/

IV. THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA/CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

37. General Assembly resolution 41/97 designated the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as the focal point for youth matters within the United Nations system. It has a major role to play in sustaining momentum on follow-up activities for the Year. In the main, this entails the principal responsibility of promoting, monitoring and appraising the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth which provide the basic orientation and strategy for the United Nations programme on youth.

38. However, existing financial and staffing constraints have limited the potential for promoting the implementation of the guidelines at all levels, and have also limited UNOV/CSDHA's promotional and information activities and attendance at meetings.

39. Despite these circumstances, UNOV/CSDHA provided substantive servicing on youth issues to intergovernmental bodies in fulfilment of the above mandate. In this connection, the Centre prepared four types of reports: reports assessing the situation of youth; reports on policies and programmes involving young people; reports on co-ordination and information in the field of youth; and reports on channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. In addition, UNOV/CSDHA carried out research and analysis on policies and programmes with a view to assessing critical issues and emerging trends. The Centre is currently undertaking a study on the situation and needs of marginal youth. A compendium of selected United Nations mandates to assist Governments in the formulation of national youth policies is to be published in late 1988.

40. The Centre has taken measures to encourage and promote the establishment of national mechanisms, where none exist, and has enhanced working relations with existing ones through direct correspondence, advisory assistance, monitoring of national level activities and an ongoing flow of information. In this regard, UNOV/CSDHA is updating a directory of national machineries on youth which is to be disseminated to Governments.

41. Ensuring widespread publicity to the goals and strategies of the IYY and to the guidelines remains a high priority of the Centre. It has initiated a global exchange of information in this area in co-operation with Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, especially the regional commissions and the non-governmental organizations. In order to keep concerned United Nations agencies as well as governmental and non-governmental bodies abreast of what was discussed at the legislative bodies of the United Nations concerning youth, the Centre prepared analyses and summaries of deliberations and circulated them to Governments, United Nations agencies and bodies and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

42. The maintenance and strengthening of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth organizations is a principal function. UNOV/CSDHA provided substantive and technical assistance to the Geneva Informal Meeting of

International Youth Non-governmental Organizations and to the Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Youth.

43. As the co-ordinator of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level, the Centre has initiated concrete steps to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to youth issues within the United Nations system.

44. UNOV/CSDHA continued to benefit from the services of the Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes, which are budgeted through the regular programme of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. From January 1986 to June 1988, the Interregional Adviser undertook missions to Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Netherland Antilles, Pakistan, Panama, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Suriname and Uruguay. The principal aim of the missions was to help the requesting Governments to develop long-term integrated national youth policies and programmes within the framework of IYY objectives. The focus was on strengthening institutional arrangements, structures and procedures designed to secure the effective integration of youth policies into national development planning.

45. For example, in Netherland Antilles, advice was provided on developing a youth policy and on establishing a youth council for the island of Curaçao. In Barbados, the interregional adviser assisted in the design of projects for unemployed youth. In Saudi Arabia, he reviewed the youth programme of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare. In Panama, he assisted the Juvenile Court of Panama in developing national strategies on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In India, he helped the Department of Youth Affairs of the Ministry of Human Resources Development to review several national schemes for youth and suggested further developments. In Botswana, he advised on the establishment of a national youth centre. In Malawi, he reviewed existing development programmes and policies and advised on the elaboration of a national youth policy. In Comoros, he advised on measures to integrate young people in society and on further assistance by the United Nations in this area.

46. The process of implementation of the guidelines has several dimensions, among them institution-building, resource mobilization, research and training, information exchange and technical co-operation. UNOV/CSDHA will further strengthen and expand co-operation between Governments, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system - vital partners involved in this process. Emphasis will be on ensuring the continuation of efforts by Member States, the United Nations system, the non-governmental organization sector and other concerned organizations and to encourage them to undertake the necessary measures and actions to strengthen their focus on comprehensive youth policies and programmes. In the coming years, the Centre will continue to:

(a) Assist Governments, national machineries and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; consolidate relations with national machineries on youth through information dissemination and exchange on emerging short and long-term youth issues and trends, including reports, studies and in-depth research and analysis; and provide technical expertise and advisory services upon request;

(b) Strengthen substantive support to technical co-operation activities aiming at operational programmes relating to youth as an integral component of socio-economic development. Emphasis will be on assisting Member States, specially developing countries, in adopting effective measures to enhance youth involvement in the development process;

(c) Facilitate and encourage the implementation of the guidelines at the regional level - in conjunction with the regional plans of action on youth - by means of information exchange and co-ordination of activities;

(d) Develop measures for closer inter-agency co-operation on technical matters with a view to augmenting the flow of resources through the United Nations system, including efforts to attract more funds and human resources from within and outside the United Nations system. This would entail: (i) systematic review and assessment, in co-operation with concerned United Nations bodies and agencies, of technical co-operation projects benefiting youth at the country level; (ii) project identification, formulation and exploration for external contribution; (iii) monitoring and evaluation of projects; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation of advisory services; and planning of the work of the interregional adviser in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development;

(e) Reinforce channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a vital link in the process of continued advocacy on behalf of youth. Ongoing consultation and co-operation with non-governmental and youth organizations at all levels will be further developed to encourage their active participation in preparing and implementing policies concerning youth; and

(f) Facilitate co-operation between research centres and institutes and encourage action-oriented research and studies for dissemination purposes.

The United Nations Youth Fund

1. Project cycle activities

47. Since becoming operational in 1984 the United Nations Youth Fund has received nearly 275 requests for assistance, and has provided nearly \$US 300,000 in grants to catalytic and innovative projects in the field of youth. Table 1 provides data on the distribution of grants by region. A list of the projects approved during the period of January 1984 to June 1988 appears in annex I to the present report.

Table 1. Youth Fund grants, by region, number of projects and value of commitments

Region	Number of projects approved		Value of grant (\$US)	
	January 1984 to Dec. 1986	January 1987 to June 1988	January 1984 to Dec. 1986	January 1987 to June 1988
Africa (RAF)	9	3	47 805	18 800
Asia and Pacific (RAS)	8	1	57 780	4 100
Latin America and Caribbean (RLA)	8	-	66 410	-
Interregional and global (INT/GLO)	8	2	91 550	12 500
Total	33	6	263 545	35 400

48. Nearly three fourths of the projects supported by the United Nations Youth Fund have been for country and regional-level actions, while interregional and global activities account for 25 per cent of all projects. This is summarized in figure 1.

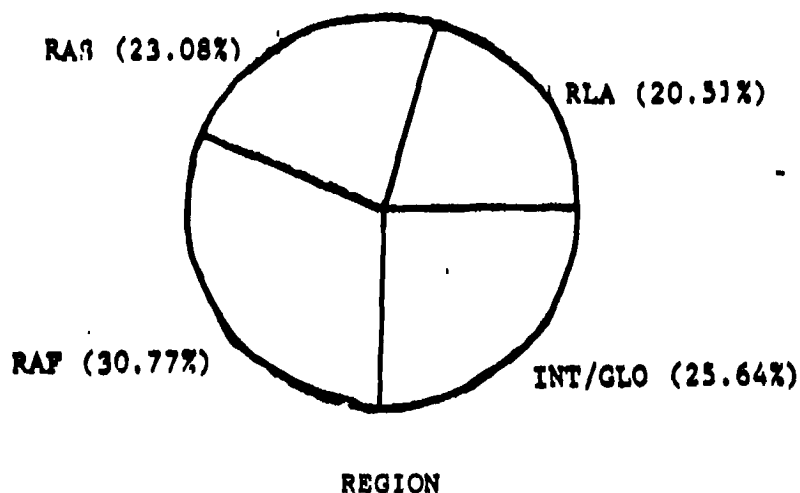


Figure 1. Regional distribution of projects: 1984-1988

- RAF - Africa region
- RAS - Asia region
- RLA - Latin America region
- INT/GLO - International Global

49. Figure 2 indicates that nearly two thirds of the total resources disbursed by the Fund were for country and regional-level activities, with the remaining one third accounting for interregional and global activities in support of the development objectives of the Year within the context of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.

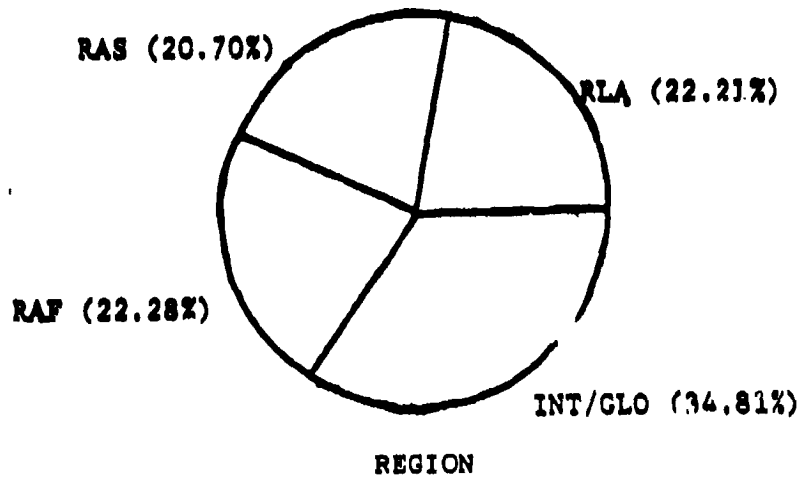


Figure 2. Regional distribution of grants: 1984-1988

50. Following the guidance received from the General Assembly for use of the resources of the Fund, priority in its allocation of grants is given to catalytic and innovative activities related to young people, and to reinforce youth-related concerns in mainstream development. Table 2 provides data on the specific subject areas and number of projects that have been supported by the Fund.

Table 2. Distribution of approved projects by subject area and value: January 1984-June 1988

Subject	Number of projects		Value of grants (\$US)	
	January 1984 to Dec. 1986	January 1987 to June 1988	January 1984 to Dec. 1986	January 1987 to June 1988
Promotional activities	5	-	50 000	-
Develop youth organisations	2	1	14 660	4 100
Assistance to organisations and bodies concerned with youth-related issues	3	-	42 290	-
Data collection/ applied research	5	2	50 050	12 500
Training	8	1	47 475	6 100
Information exchange	6	-	34 210	-
Income-generating activities	4	2	24 860	12 700
Total	33	6	263 545	35 400

51. Figure 3 indicates that the major emphasis of the Fund has been on support for training and research activities, which accounted for more than 40 per cent of the projects. Activities concerned with enhancing national and regional infrastructures for youth activities, such as information exchange and development of youth organisations, accounted for one third of the projects.

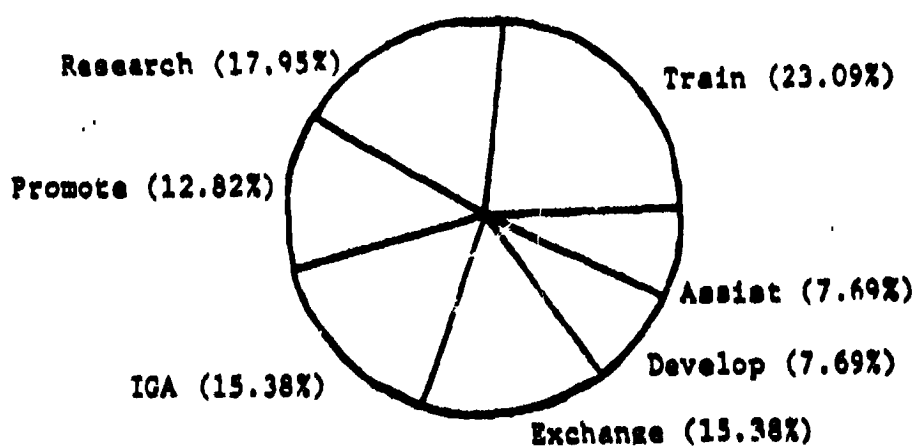


Figure 3. Distribution of projects by subject area: 1984-1988

IGA - Income-generating activities

52. As may be seen from figure 4, data collection, research and training accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the resources disbursed. The Fund has also supported institution-building in the field of youth, which accounted for approximately one fifth of all grants provided. About 13 per cent of the grants went to activities geared to enhancing the income-generating capacities of youth.

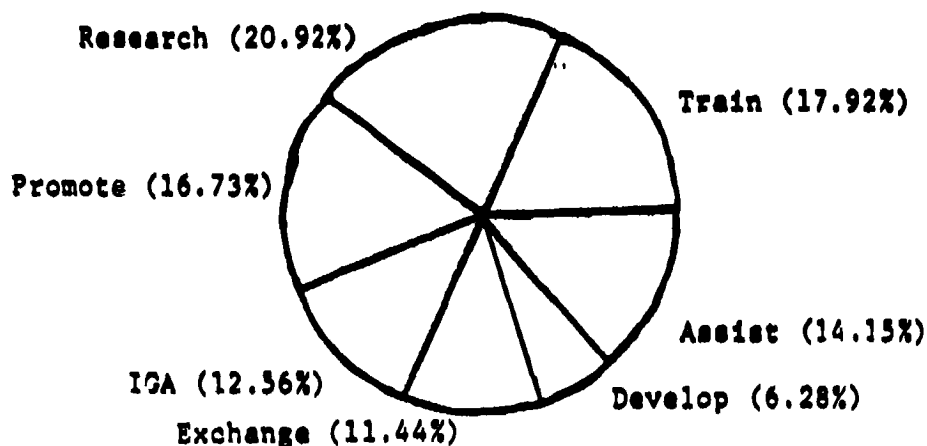


Figure 4. Distribution of grants by subject area: 1984-1988

2. Selected project experience

53. In accordance with its mandate and despite its very limited resources, the Fund has up to now played a modest but not insignificant role in the United Nations system through provision of technical and material support to catalytic and innovative activities in the field of youth. Special attention in this regard is directed to strengthening national capacities, promoting the integration and participation of youth in national development, and expanding the body of knowledge on youth and development. For example, in Nepal, the Fund supported an environmental protection project which has enhanced local awareness about environmental issues and directed youth involvement in the conservation and management of natural resources. In Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, the Fund supported youth projects directed towards creating self employment and income-generating opportunities for urban youth.

54. Particular importance is also attached to activities related to data collection and information exchange, as well as applied research in the situation of youth. Support from the Fund was provided for preparing and publishing a statistical pocketbook on youth in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office. The pocketbook will provide key socio-economic indicators on youth, which are essential for formulating and implementing integrated youth-related policies and programmes.

55. Although grants from the Fund have been modest, some \$US 7,500 on average, the data available suggest that they have served to mobilise an additional three to four times in matching resources. In other words, the \$298,945 in grants made

since the International Youth Year has mobilized an estimated total 1 million in additional resources for youth-related activities in developing countries.

56. These few examples of activities supported by the Fund and the brief description of its multiplier effects serve to indicate the ways in which the Fund uniquely complements and in no way duplicates - other forms of assistance available and has contributed to strengthened and improved national capacities.

3. Resource management and mobilization

57. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, as the programme manager of the Fund, continues to seek new and improved ways to streamline and strengthen its operations. Proposals for funding are appraised by the Social Development Trust Fund Operations Committee, established in UNOV/CSDHA during 1987, whose funding recommendations are submitted to United Nations Headquarters for financial approval. The establishment of the Committee has helped to reduce considerably the time required for appraising and approving projects for financing.

58. As discussed above, the Fund is uniquely positioned not only to provide direct substantive and financial aid to developing countries but to act also as a catalyst for resource mobilisation. The demand for assistance from the Fund remains high, but contributions to the Fund, regrettably, have been declining, widening the gap between the need for and availability of resources. For instance, it is noted with regret that only one Member State contributed to the Fund during 1987. As indicated in figure 5, contributions to the Fund, which peaked during the celebration of International Youth Year in 1985, have remained far below its expenditures during the follow-up activities.

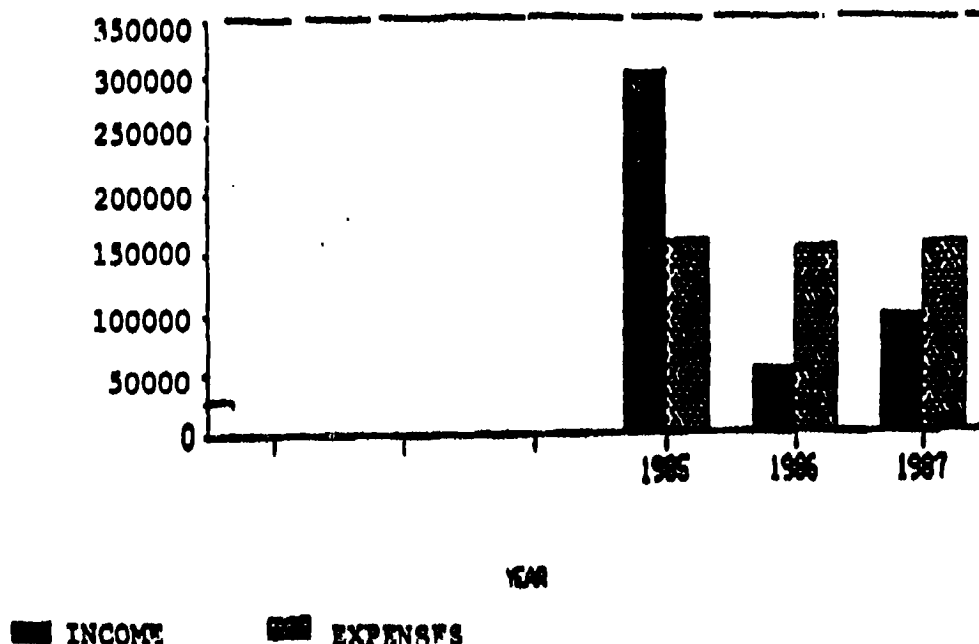


Figure 5. Income and expenditures of the United Nations Youth Fund: 1985-1987

59. It is evident that if the Fund is to carry out its mandated role, and if there is to be genuine progress in achieving the development objectives of the Year, there is an urgent need for new impetus in mobilising resources for the Fund. This is all the more important because the experience of the Fund demonstrates that even modest resource expenditures have led to practical action of benefit to youth in many developing countries. An important element in such a concerted resource mobilisation effort could be a decision to include the Youth Fund among the activities included in the annual Pledging Conference.

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

60. The United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, have continued to work individually and jointly towards the implementation of the guidelines. A detailed description of their activities can be found in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-first and forty-second sessions (A/41/578; A/41/621; A/42/595).

61. Within the United Nations system, concerned agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, have developed new youth programmes and strengthened regular programme activities during the follow-up period. Consequently, there has been an increase in research, information, training and operational activities in the field of youth within the United Nations system.

62. Various organisations of the United Nations system have organised conferences, workshops and consultations to assist Governments in formulating, implementing and evaluating national youth policies, with particular emphasis on developing infrastructure and pinpointing priority areas. In many cases, that assistance entailed providing technical and material support to various national committees on youth, disseminating research, promoting technical co-operation activities benefiting youth at the national and local levels, and providing advisory services to Governments at their request.

63. Many United Nations agencies have recently established mechanisms to improve communication links between themselves and other United Nations agencies, regional commissions and youth organisations to encourage active participation at all levels in implementing youth policies and programmes. For example, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) established a regular mechanism to co-ordinate the activities between regional bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organisations.

64. Various United Nations organisations have strengthened collaboration with non-governmental organisations and encouraged them to take an active part in preparing and implementing youth policies and programmes. UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA and the UNOV/CSDHA continue to provide substantive support to various international non-governmental organisations.

65. Joint efforts in the field of youth have been undertaken by various United Nations agencies and bodies. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has implemented operational youth projects in Madagascar, Indonesia and the Seychelles in co-operation with UNDP. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided assistance to the World Health Organisation (WHO) for an interregional study project on the prevention of adolescent pregnancies. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNFPA continue to collaborate in promoting population education through FAO-sponsored rural youth and young farmers' programmes.

66. Various United Nations bodies and organisations have conducted research, in the form of reports, technical publications, surveys, and country monographs on the situation of youth in general and on specific issues and problems of sub-categories of youth in particular. Specific research topics have focused on, inter alia, drug abuse among youth, shelter for young people, needs of young women and young workers, employment, rural youth, health needs of youth and the global situation of youth.

67. Several United Nations organisations have assisted Member States in establishing or strengthening training programmes for youth workers and leaders. In this regard, workshops and seminars at all levels have been conducted, focusing on the leadership potential of rural youth, young women and community development workers. For example, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has undertaken youth-related programmes and projects in education and communication and also supported youth projects dealing with population and family-life education, family planning and communication.

68. Several United Nations organisations have undertaken information activities to facilitate maximum diffusion of information to governmental, non-governmental and youth organisations throughout the world. Numerous publications, newsletters and bulletins have been published, such as the Bulletin on Narcotics (Division of Narcotic Drugs); CEPAL Review (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean); Momentum and The Youth Development Newsletter (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific); The Youth Information Bulletin (United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs); Youth News (United Nations Volunteers); and Youth Works (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations).

Inter-agency co-operation

69. The United Nations informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth, formed in 1981, served as a co-ordination mechanism during the preparatory work for the International Youth Year and is now contributing to its follow-up. It is composed of the substantive officers responsible for the youth policies and programmes of the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations Volunteers Programme. Two major objectives of this mechanism are to strengthen the capacities of Member States in the development and implementation of inter-disciplinary youth policies and programmes and to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to youth issues within the United Nations system with a view to providing new directions resulting from the International Youth Year (see A/41/578 and A/42/595).

70. This mechanism has also encouraged technical assistance projects at the field level and has been effective in exploring ways and means for the implementation, review and assessment of International Youth Year objectives, within the framework of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.

71. The sixth session of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth was held at Vienna from 8 to 9 March 1988. The issues dealt with by the group included a review of progress achieved during the post-IYY period, elaboration of support services for national mechanisms on youth, and suggested actions enhancing technical assistance in the field of youth. The group underlined the need for Governments to secure the effective integration of youth policy into national development planning. Another concern raised by the group was the need for all those involved at the country level in the planning and implementation of programmes and projects for youth to encourage inter-agency collaboration aimed at maximizing the benefits to be gained from external assistance. The report of the sixth session of the Informal Inter-agency Working Group at the Technical Level on Youth, held on 8 and 9 March 1988 at Vienna, has been submitted to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

VI. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

72. The guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth pay particular attention to the need to strengthen channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organisations. They emphasize that non-governmental organisations are particularly important for work in the field of youth because they provide the means and the framework for direct youth involvement. The further strengthening of the role of non-governmental organisations during follow-up activities of the Year is given priority since there is recognition of the overriding need for fuller and more effective youth participation in society, both as a goal in itself and as a means for improving prospects for the attainment of development and peace.

73. In addition, throughout the guidelines can be found general considerations and specific guidelines pertaining to channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organisations. Moreover, non-governmental, youth and youth-related organizations are specifically called upon to implement the guidelines and additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, respectively.

A. Activities at the national level

74. As mentioned earlier, many countries have set up national mechanisms on youth with a view to implementing the objectives of the IYY. In some countries, non-governmental youth organisations continue to play a vital partnership role at the national level in co-ordinating youth work, advocating and implementing youth activities and projects, etc.

75. The United Nations Development Programme, through its Resident Representatives/Co-ordinators, has assisted in establishing national machineries for youth, as well as developing and supporting technical assistance projects pertaining to youth.

76. Co-operation between the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Information Centres (UNIC) and the Department of Public Information continue with respect to enhancing dissemination and exchange of information on youth issues. UNIC offices have provided widespread publicity to the objectives of the IYY, assisted in the identification of focal points on youth in many countries and assisted in the collection and dissemination of information on youth-related issues at the grass-roots and national levels.

B. Activities at the regional level

77. The United Nations regional commissions continue to play a vital role in supporting and complementing channels of communication at the national level and encouraging active youth participation and involvement in society. They have been actively involved in the promotion and implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, particularly those pertaining to channels of communication, through the provision of advisory services; the development of specific regional projects, seminars and workshops; co-ordination with subregional and regional youth organisations; and the organization of youth leadership training courses.

78. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held a workshop on the topic "Adolescence-Youth: Reality and Perspective" on 24 June 1987. It also participated in the Reunión Latinoamericana de Jóvenes organized by the World Young Men's Christian Association (Chile, 25-30 October 1987). Discussions centred on the situation of young women in Latin America.

79. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has recently established a regular mechanism for co-ordination and co-operation in the field of youth among regional members of the United Nations system and for consultation and co-operation between them and non-governmental organisations in the region. The objective is to give new impetus to a collaborative operational approach to youth work in the Asia and Pacific region.

C. Activities at the international level

80. The Youth Information Bulletin published by UNOV/CSDHA serves as a principal channel of communication by highlighting major youth issues, providing publicity for and about youth and reporting on youth programmes and activities. The establishment of information networks at various levels, especially those with the national co-ordinating mechanisms, the regional commissions, youth research centres and youth organizations has contributed to the expansion of the information resources of the Bulletin. The periodicity of the Bulletin has also been reviewed and, since January 1988, it is issued three times a year. In January 1988, the Centre assisted by a contribution from the International Union of Students initiated the information newsletter IYY Follow-up. Published quarterly, the newsletter is addressed primarily to national co-ordinating mechanisms and

non-governmental youth and youth-related organisations. Its aim is to disseminate relevant information on youth-related activities at all levels.

81. The Department of Public Information continues to disseminate information on youth. In this connection, a new television programme, "UN in Action", has been introducing youth issues in the six official United Nations languages. Feature stories focusing on concerns of the year have been distributed in English, French and German to governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the media. In addition, the booklet Hope for Tomorrow: the United Nations for Young People has continued to be distributed upon request.

82. In co-operation with UNOV/CSDHA, numerous non-governmental organizations contributed to the preparation of youth-related documents and the directory of youth organisations. Many non-governmental organizations have provided support to the guidelines and have taken specific actions to disseminate them to their affiliates, focusing on the need to ensure an adequate follow-up to the Year. The Bahai International Community provided the services of an intern to the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and humanitarian Affairs from September 1987 to June 1988.

83. Non-governmental organisations continue to increase public awareness and undertake extensive research on youth issues. Research activities range from data collection to more action-oriented investigation to assist Governments in policy formulation by providing concrete recommendations for improving the situation of youth. Also, many non-governmental organizations have organized meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences at all levels, thus fostering the participation of young people in society. Moreover, most international youth organizations and non-governmental organizations have developed their information services to youth and on youth through newsletters, magazines and materials for mass media.

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

85. Another major channel of communication is the Vienna Non-governmental Organization Committee on Youth, a group of international non-governmental organisations that are either youth organizations, organizations with youth chapters, or organizations interested in youth. Since its founding in 1982, the Committee has met regularly and has provided a significant link between the United Nations and youth. A major activity was the Round Table on Youth Unemployment, held in September 1987 at Vienna. The Committee also formulated a plan of action for 1988 focusing on youth unemployment and the environment.

VII. ACTIVITIES OF NON-UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

86. Various non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations have actively supported and participated in follow-up activities to the International Youth Year. Those activities generally involved the organization of high level meetings designed to assist Governments in the development of youth policies; training courses and workshops for youth workers; research and a variety of studies on the situation and needs of young people, youth exchange programmes, and promotion of the objectives of the year.

87. The Council of Europe, through its European Youth Centre, provides training of youth leaders and youth workers and organizes seminars and courses on issues pertinent to youth policies, plans and programmes. The Centre provides assistance to European international non-governmental youth organizations in the form of study sessions and the provision of social and cultural activities.

88. Under the direction of the Commonwealth Youth Programme, the Youth Ministry directors in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and South Pacific continue to meet every two years. Within the Commonwealth Youth Programme structure, the ministries convene as "regional advisory boards" to give advice to the relevant regional director. The Board advises on the training courses, research budgets and evaluation of the Programme. The secretariat of the Commonwealth Youth Programme also acts as a clearing-house, publishing information about new initiatives taken by member Governments. Current and future research studies cover such topics as structures and mechanisms for youth participation, projects linking employment and education by youth ministries, and activities to foster youth entrepreneurship.

89. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) is working closely with the Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM) in assessing the situation and needs of African youth within the context of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth.

VIII. ACTIVITIES OF RESEARCH CENTRES AND INSTITUTES IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

90. A major dimension of the follow-up to the Year is the promotion of research activities on youth at all levels as it has been recognized that adequate statistics and analysis are prerequisites to formulating, implementing and evaluating youth programmes and policies.

91. Concerned research centres and institutes have taken on significant importance since the advent of the IYY. They examine the situation and needs of youth, and they develop strategies and plans in the interest of young people. Youth research centres have contributed substantially to a better understanding of young people and generated valuable information for improving their lives. Member States, agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to give greater support and attention to the activities and projects of such youth research institutes.

92. Several research centres and institutes have planned specific activities around the three themes of the Year: Participation, Development, Peace. Other centres have conducted research concerning specific youth-related issues such as juvenile delinquency, youth unemployment, youth leisure, education and training, personality development and behaviours and attitudes of youth.

93. Some research centres carry out surveys, studies and investigations for the purpose of formulating a national youth policy. These are mostly governmental institutions operating within a ministry or an administrative department of the countries concerned. Others are non-governmental and private institutions which focus on the psychological and sociological aspects of youth development.

IX. THE HOPE '87 INITIATIVE

94. In the contemporary world unemployment and underemployment among young people remain a major problem. The fact that the acquisition of a stable and secure job is denied to an ever-increasing number of young people in many parts of the globe cannot but have menacing implications for the future. The advent of a generation without adequate skills or productive work experience gravely affects the process of renewal of the labour force, and threatens development and future economic growth.

95. In recognition of the seriousness of the problem of youth unemployment, upon the initiative of the Government of Austria, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 40/16 entitled "Opportunities for youth". Consequently, the Government of Austria organized an international event called "HOPE '87" (Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment) that took place at Vienna from 28 April to 2 May 1987. It represented an effort by Austria to share its expertise in the fields of education and vocational training with other countries, in particular the developing ones, and to develop education and training programmes to serve as models for other countries as well (see A/42/595, paras. 77-80).

96. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/53 entitled "Opportunities for youth". That resolution took note of the establishment in Vienna, with the assistance of the Government of Austria, of an Institute of Hope '87 and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on youth, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, an account of the work undertaken by the Institute.

97. The establishment and funding of the Permanent Secretariat of the Institute of Hope '87 was approved by the Government of Austria on 2 August 1988. The budget for 1989 allocated by the Government of Austria is 1.5 million Austrian schillings. The Institute aims at promoting participation of youth in income-generating activities by encouraging vocational training and appropriate educational programmes and activities, developing a comprehensive data bank, and organising youth employment competitions and fairs. The emphasis is on technical co-operation activities that can assist in the realisation of youth employment projects. To date, the Institute has undertaken the following activities:

(a) Conducted negotiations with 17 countries to establish affiliated Hope '87 offices there;

(b) Prepared a model training manual for Hope '87 personnel;

(c) Established a data bank; and

(d) Conducted feasibility studies on the more suitable projects submitted to the Symposium held in 1987.

98. It is noted that a letter of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Austria may be prepared and exchanged, on the basis of the relevant rules and regulations of the United Nations, with no financial commitment on the part of the Organisation. The letter of understanding would include agreement on (a) the continued exchange of information to facilitate the work of the Institute and regular reporting on the work of the Hope '87 Institute to the relevant intergovernmental bodies through reports of the Secretary-General; and (b) whenever feasible and through extrabudgetary resources, the possibility of providing United Nations technical assistance to the activities and projects of the Institute.

Notes

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

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

3/ Colombia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Maldives, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Tuvalu and Zambia.

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

5/ Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

Notes (continued)

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

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

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

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

10/ Bangladesh, Burma, Ethiopia, Greece, Italy, Malaysia, the Philippines, Poland and Suriname.

11/ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand.

12/ Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Chile, China, Csechoslovakia, Hungary, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Venezuela.

13/ Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Csechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Swasiland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

14/ Afghanistan, Bonin, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand, Togo and United States of America.

15/ Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Csechoslovakia, Greece, Norway and Poland.

Notes (continued)

16/ Australia, Burkina Faso, Burma, Greece, the Philippines, Republic of Dominica, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

18/ Burma, India, Nepal and Thailand.

19/ Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

20/ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Greece, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria and Oman.

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

22/ Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Madagascar, Nepal, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ANNEX

Projects supported by the United Nations Youth Fund
from January 1984 to June 1988

A. Africa

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

B. Asia and the Pacific

13. International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation: Rural development workcamps and youth leaders training (Bangladesh). b/
14. Maldives National Youth Centre: Training of rural youth for scouting. a/
15. International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation: training programme on forest conservation and soil management (Nepal). b/
16. Nepal Youth Organisation: Seventh NGO International Conference on Drug Dependence (Kathmandu, 23-28 September 1985). d/

17. Nepal Youth Organization: Assistance to a reafforestation programme.
18. Government of Sri Lanka: Assistance to the Youth Centre for Urban Youth in low-income groups dwelling in slums and shanties in Colombo-West. a/
19. Organisation for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (OISCA): Eleventh Asia-Pacific Youth Meeting (Koror, Palau, 10-14 March 1986). d/
20. International Organisation of Consumer Unions, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Workshop for young consumer leaders (Penang, Malaysia, 10-23 November 1985). d/
21. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): Youth leaders training - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (August 1986); Seoul, Republic of Korea (October 1986).

C. Latin America and the Caribbean

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

D. Interregional and global

30. Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC): Survey and manual on youth and co-operatives.
31. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the handbook "Statistical indicators on youth". g/
32. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the statistical wallchart on youth (in English). g/
33. United Nations Secretariat (Statistical Office): Preparation of the statistical wallchart on youth (in French and Spanish).
34. United Nations Secretariat (Department of Public Information): Preparation and publication of brochure on International Youth Year. d/
35. United Nations Secretariat (Department of Public Information): Preparation of seminar on public information related to International Youth Year.
36. United Nations Secretariat (IYY secretariat): Printing of the monthly information sheet "Channels". g/
37. United Nations Secretariat (IYY secretariat): Institutional support for "Channels" through an editor. g/
38. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Non-governmental Liaison Service: Assistance to forest-related programmes. d/
39. United Nations Statistical Office: Graphics oriented statistical pocketbook on youth. g/

Notes

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

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

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

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

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