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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1984-1987

Report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic
and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

* E/C.2/1989/1.

NOTE

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations through the Secretary-General every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced as submitted by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

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1. WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR (WCL)

(Category I)

This report covers the period 1984-1987. During the period in question, representatives of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) participated in and contributed either in writing or orally to all the meetings organized by the United Nations specialized agencies. In their statements, the WCL representatives expressed the organization's point of view on the questions and problems at issue. WCL gave special, sustained attention to human rights problems and economic and social questions.

Wherever appropriate, WCL also called on the specialists of these agencies as resource persons to present the fundamental positions supported by the United Nations in the areas in which it is involved.

Regular information on the activities of WCL and its organizations, and those of the United Nations, have been published in the WCL publications, Flash (bimonthly), Labor (monthly) and Evénements (published periodically). All these publications also refer to documents published by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

With regard to human rights, activities for defending and protecting human rights and combating any violation of civil rights and fundamental freedoms (especially trade union freedom) and all forms of racism, in particular apartheid, have also been at the centre of WCL activities. Many activities and initiatives have been organized by WCL and its organizations on the subject. WCL representatives have participated in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. Complaints had also been submitted to the International Labour Office (ILO) concerning the violation of trade union rights by various political régimes.

WCL has devoted a significant part of its programme of action to problems concerning economic and social questions. WCL has spared no efforts and has made sacrifices to establish direct contacts and dialogue with United Nations officials, wherever possible and needed. We draw attention to the meeting between WCL and the United Nations Secretariat on the question of external debt (New York, April 1987).

During the period 1984-1987, WCL representatives participated in the activities of various United Nations specialized agencies:

- (a) International Labour Organisation (ILO):
 - (i) Sessions of the ILO Governing Body;
 - (ii) International Labour Conferences (in June of each year); draft resolutions were introduced at each International Labour Conference;
 - (iii) Regional ILO conferences in Asia (Jakarta, December 1985), North America (Montreal, March 1986) and Europe (Geneva, September 1987);
 - (iv) Industrial commissions, working groups and technical meetings;

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- (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD):
 - (i) Trade union consultation between UNCTAD and labour unions - Geneva, March 1987;
 - (ii) UNCTAD VII conference - Geneva, July 1987;
 - (iii) Commissions, committees and working groups;
- (c) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):
 - (i) General Conference - Vienna, 1984;
 - (ii) Trade union consultation - Vienna, March 1985;
 - (iii) Sectoral consultations: fishing industry (Gdansk, June 1987); industrial labour force training (September 1987); petrochemical industry (Vienna, December 1987);
- (d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
 - (i) General Conferences: twenty-third session (Sofia, 8 October-9 November 1985); twenty-fourth session (Paris, 20 October-2 November 1987);
 - (ii) Consultations: on youth (Rhodes, Greece, September 1985 and Paris, September 1986) and on the question of literacy (Paris, November 1985 and Paris, October 1986);
 - (iii) Regional non-governmental organization consultation in Africa (Dakar, February 1987);
 - (iv) International congresses: International Youth Year (Montreal, April 1985); on youth (Barcelona, July 1985); on human rights (La Valette, September 1987);
 - (v) Colloquia: equal opportunities (Brussels, September 1986); artistic and scientific creativity (Paris, February 1987); women's rights to education (Paris, September 1987);
 - (vi) International seminars: elimination of prejudices (Paris, September 1985); training for higher professional personnel (Lomé, December 1985);
 - (vii) Participation in programme on study travel: methodology ... training of adults (Brussels, October 1985); equal opportunities for women (Manila, March 1987);

(e) United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):

(i) World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development (Rome, June 1984);

(ii) General Conferences: twenty-third session (Rome, November 1985);
twenty-fourth session (Rome, November 1987);

(iii) Specialized councils and committees (agriculture, forests, food);

(iv) Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development (Gerona, Spain, October 1986);

(v) Trade union consultations: ninth session (Rome, 16-17 May 1985); tenth session (Rome, 6-7 April 1987);

(f) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank: The Board of WLC met with officials of the IMF and World Bank (Washington, D.C., April 1987) to present the concerns of WLC with regard to the serious external debt situation, and especially its negative effects on third world countries.

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2. LATIN AMERICAN COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN (CLAMUC)

(Category II)

The Latin American Council of Catholic Women has an ongoing involvement with the United Nations. Its activities take various forms and are concerned with different levels of society, especially disadvantaged groups.

At its Centre for Research, CLAMUC studies, analyses and prepares the programmes that are carried out by the various associations affiliated with it and by the centres for integrated advancement and the dialogue groups. United Nations guidelines and resolutions and the issues with which it deals not only enrich CLAMUC's programme of studies but are also incorporated into the everyday life of its individual members through the dialogue approach which CLAMUC takes in its work.

The current four-year period has focused particularly on the issues highlighted by the United Nations Decade for Women with noteworthy results, which were evaluated at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women held at Nairobi. The document prepared by CLAMUC on the subject was submitted to the Conference and circulated to delegates in Spanish and in English as document A/CONF.116/ONG/32. The Conference was attended by three delegates from CLAMUC. Among the most important achievements are:

With respect to "Equality", women have learned to understand it, to appreciate it, to live it and to make others understand it. This new awareness has prompted many women to resume studies, to perform tasks previously outside their sphere and to embark upon endeavours suggested by their creativity, which they have been pursuing with greater freedom and self-assurance.

With regard to "development", women have been acquiring skills especially in such fields as the education of parents and children, health, nutrition, human relations, ecology, job training, the co-operative movement, civic activities, farming, building and the improvement of housing, water utilization, tailoring and handicrafts, training in small-scale industries, and so on. All these areas are covered by United Nations programmes within the purview of the Economic and Social Council and other specialized bodies and organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

As regards "Peace", the necessity of starting with a foundation of justice has been asserted and the possibilities of communication through dialogue in the search for solutions to problems and genuine peace, from the family level up to the community and international levels, have been further explored.

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Types of activity

(1) Latin American seminars: Held each year in response to international years proclaimed by the United Nations. The seminars are one week in length with the participants in residence; they are attended by between 40 and 60 individuals, members of institutions and guests from different countries. Each seminar produces documents which are widely circulated and are also transmitted to the United Nations.

In 1984, the topic was "The status of women and their future role". The United Nations representative in Mexico attended and collaborated in the seminar. The seminar had before it a basic document in the form of a questionnaire based on the programme proposed by the United Nations for the International Women's Year and its three themes, equality, development and peace. Replies to the questionnaire were received from women belonging to the affiliated associations, groups and centres for integrated advancement. On the basis of the replies, a document was drafted and submitted at the World Conference of the Decade for Women (Nairobi, 1985).

In 1985 the seminar topic was "The new image of women for the year 2000" (Venezuela) in response to the Nairobi Conference. The seminar opened with a report by the United Nations representative concerning the Conference, as well as by the three CLAMUC delegates who participated in the Conference. The seminar endorsed the Nairobi World Plan of Action.

The topic of the 1986 seminar was "The new civilization and education for peace" (Panama). The seminar was attended by the United Nations representative in Panama, who collaborated actively in it. The seminar highlighted the importance of recognizing fundamental values of freedom, justice, truth and peace in building the new civilization.

In 1987, a second seminar was held on the "New Civilization" (Caracas). The seminar received the collaboration and support in the form of documentation and graphics from the Office of the United Nations Development Programme. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of achieving a new social order for human coexistence in which everyone made a tangible contribution to a collective endeavour to promote the common good.

Other seminars are concerned with appraising the programme of the centres. They are held every two years to review the results achieved. The centre "leaders" and programme managers participate in the seminars. The conclusions of each seminar are reflected in a final document, which is also transmitted to specialized United Nations offices concerned.

In 1984 a "Biennial review of the programme of the centres" (Mexico) studied the replies to the United Nations questionnaire to ascertain the contribution of the centres during the Decade for Women in response to the World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year.

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In 1986 the "Biennial review of the programme of the centres" (Colombia), following an approach patterned on UNESCO's field work, dealt with issues concerned with education for peace, values, the commonweal, social justice and community, inter alia.

(2) Leadership courses: To prepare "leaders" for the centres, intensive training courses are held each year at a given level, either introductory or advanced. The courses last eight days and are conducted on a residential basis. Courses have been held in Argentina (1984); Guatemala and Venezuela (1985); Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela (1986); Chile, Colombia and Venezuela (1987).

Courses for institutions: In this report we will mention only those courses which deal with issues emerging from the United Nations World Plan of Action: the human person and the process of maturation, old age or aging, family and community education, social justice and the commonweal, inter alia. The courses usually last for three days and are conducted on a residential basis. Courses have been held in the United States of America, Mexico, Colombia (1984); Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela and Guatemala (1985).

(3) Workshops: Workshops are conducted on United Nations issues of interest to women, such as equality, development and peace, dialogue, the International Youth Year, education for peace, and values. The workshops also explain the structure and functioning of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. They last for three days, and are conducted on a non-residential basis. Workshops have been held in the United States of America, Colombia and Mexico (1984); Argentina and Panama (1985); Argentina, Colombia and Peru (1986); Peru, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela (1987).

(4) Centres for integrated advancement: The centres are for women who have completed a minimum two-year programme in human advancement and training following United Nations development programmes. Each centre has a team of "leaders" who train the women who attend. The centres are situated in working class neighbourhoods and rural areas. There are more than 200 such centres.

(5) Dialogue groups: These groups meet from time to time for an in-depth discussion of topics proposed by the United Nations, which are given wide publicity within the spheres of the individual groups.

(6) Publications: The affiliated associations publish in their reviews and bulletins articles on the activities described above in most of the Latin American countries. The CLAMUC library has a comprehensive collection of United Nations and specialized agencies publications, as well as documents on the conclusions of the United Nations General Assembly.

(7) Participation in conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations: A delegation of three attended the Nairobi Conference. CLAMUC is represented at the meetings held from time to time by United Nations information centres in Latin America. It has also attended United Nations meetings in New York, Geneva and Vienna during the four-year period.

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Co-operation with United Nations organizations:

- (a) Exchanges documentation with the Commission on Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) Regular correspondence with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Geneva;
- (c) Communicates with the non-governmental relations units of the United Nations in New York, Vienna and Geneva;
- (d) Communicates with the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna International Centre;
- (e) Communicates with ECLAC with regard to the various issues dealt with by the Commission;
- (f) Communicates with the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), and participates in the conference on the family and in exchanges of documentation.

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3. FOUR DIRECTIONS COUNCIL

(Category II)

Since its admission to consultative status in 1983, the Four Directions Council has participated regularly in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Representatives have also participated in a number of working groups established by these bodies, observed several sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and attended the first two sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This has entailed approximately 14 weeks yearly of attendance at United Nations meetings.

As an association of indigenous peoples, the Four Directions Council has taken a particular interest in the standard-setting activities of the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and has participated in each of its sessions since its establishment in 1982. To the same end, its representatives participated in the last (1985) session of the Inter-American Indian Congress and the 1986 ILO Meeting of Experts on Proposed Revision of the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107).

Since 1985, representatives of this organization have also participated actively in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on Rights of the Child, and the Working Group on the Rights of Minorities. Several of the organization's proposals have been incorporated into the text of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its proposals for the draft Declaration on the Rights of Minorities are scheduled for discussion in 1989 (E/CN.4/1988/26, annex II, draft art. 6).

It was also a participant in the seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters Relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief, organized by the Centre for Human Rights in 1984.

The Four Directions Council has addressed a wide variety of issues in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, making oral statements on such topics as:

- (a) The programme of action to combat racism and racial discrimination;
- (b) Victims of weapons development and nuclear testing;
- (c) Measuring achievement of economic and social rights;
- (d) The right to development;
- (e) The right to self-determination;
- (f) Religious intolerance;
- (g) The definition of, and rights of minorities;

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- (h) Genocide and ethnocide;
- (i) Human rights and disability;
- (j) Research with human subjects.

In addition, the organization has annually made oral statements in the Commission and Sub-Commission on the progress and status of the work of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Written statements were submitted on the following topics:

- (a) Application of self-determination to indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/1984/NGO/53 and E/CN.4/1985/NGO/6);
- (b) Application of the Optional Protocol to questions of self-determination (E/CN.4/1985/NGO/53);
- (c) Self-determination - a continuing right (E/CN.4/1985/NGO/9);
- (d) Analysis of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/1);
- (e) The right to popular participation (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/3);
- (f) Legal consequence and implementation of the declaration on the right to development (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/47);
- (g) Consolidating United Nations human-rights standards and reporting systems (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/54);
- (h) Work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/68);
- (i) The uranium industry and indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/NGO/3);
- (j) The right to adequate food: development of standards (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/NGO/4);
- (k) The role of families in protection of children (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/NGO/5).

Each year the organization also responds to an average of four notes verbales from the Centre for Human Rights, soliciting information from non-governmental organizations on topics which are under study by the Commission and the Sub-Commission, such as indigenous rights, the right to development, and the problem of religious intolerance.

Since the Four Directions Council takes a special interest in strengthening the effectiveness of human rights implementation machinery, it submitted an independent report and proposals to the Group of High-level Experts to Review the

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Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, and attended meetings of the forty-first session of the General Assembly to discuss the United Nations financial crisis with the representatives of interested Governments.

In preparing its positions on particular issues, the Four Directions Council exchanges information routinely with all other indigenous non-governmental organizations in consultative status and, in relation to activities at the International Labour Organisation (ILO), with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Informal consultations with government representatives have been routinely conducted during sessions of the Commission and Sub-Commission.

An important part of the organization's work consists of distributing a detailed semi-annual report to other indigenous peoples' organizations on United Nations activities in the field of human rights. At present, this report is provided to 60 organizations in 18 countries and provides an opportunity for consultation with a broad spectrum of indigenous peoples in the preparation of information and proposals for United Nations bodies.

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4. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATORS FOR WORLD PEACE (IAEWP)

(Category II)

I. CONSULTATIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

A. Contributions to the Economic and Social Council

In the area of economic and social issues, the International Association of Educators for World Peace (IAEWP) has carried out a series of activities directly related to the goals and objectives of the United Nations.

Conventions of various kinds as well as seminars and workshops were organized in various global areas. The primary objective was the solution of economic and social problems. In this regard, the Association was particularly active in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Jamaica, Colombia, Uruguay, Denmark, France, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Sweden, Belgium, Romania, Bulgaria, Japan, Soviet Union, China, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey, Nigeria, Ghana, Botswana, Liberia and Cameroon. The participants were mostly teachers of schools, colleges, institutes and universities.

B. Consultations with the Secretariat

The International Association of Educators for World Peace has often used United Nations documents as guidelines.

C. Co-operation with organizations of the United Nations

In a large number of instances, the International Association of Educators for World Peace sent observers to conferences organized by United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies. The Association has its main, alternate and additional representatives at United Nations Headquarters at New York, Geneva and Vienna who attend meetings of the United Nations. It has representatives in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Association has endeavoured to implement United Nations resolutions.

D. Participation in conferences sponsored by the United Nations

In areas especially related to social justice, human rights, disarmament, peace and environment, the Association took an active interest in every conference sponsored by the United Nations. Seminars and workshops were afterwards developed to implement the resolutions and recommendations made at such conferences.

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E. Keynote addresses of the Association's Deputy Secretary-General in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations

The Association's Deputy Secretary-General delivered keynote addresses in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations at the conferences on the themes "Educate Masses for Peaceful World" in 1986, at the Satellite Centre, Patna, India, and on the theme "Educational Technology and New Methods of Teaching for Peace" in 1985 at Shivaji College of Education, Amaravati University, India. In his speeches the Deputy Secretary-General of the Association expressed appreciation and gave wide publicity to the work and contributions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

F. Peace mission of the Executive Vice-President of the Association

The Executive Vice-President of the Association visited China from 28 December 1986 to 8 January 1987 on invitation from the Foreign Ministry of China in conjunction with the Chinese Commission of Education for the purpose of establishing a Centre for Peace/War Studies on the campus of Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. The Centre will work as a pilot project for the entire Chinese nation and the entire region of South-East Asia. As a result of this visit, a national chapter of IAEWP was established in China.

G. Material disseminated on the work of the Economic and Social Council

The Association always took the initiative of presenting papers and materials on topics of the United Nations and its conferences and conventions.

H. Action in response to United Nations resolutions

In response to United Nations resolutions and in conformity with the goals and objectives of its Charter, the Association organized the following activities:

(a) In 1984, the Fourth Kerala State Convention of the Association was held at Kerala Sahitya Academy Auditorium in India on the theme "Peace through Curriculum";

(b) (i) In 1985, the Association's Second Indian National Conference was held at Dev Samaj College of Education, Ferozepore (Punjab), India, on the theme "Peace Curriculum for Teacher Education: A New Role of Teachers".

(ii) The Fifth Kerala State Convention of IAEWP was held in Pandalam, Kerala, India.

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- (c) (i) In 1986, the Association's Fourth World Congress was held at Innsbruck, Austria, on the theme "Education for Peace and Democracy as a Constituent of Pre and In-Service Education of Teachers". Participants discussed the contents, form and structure of peace education.
- (ii) The Association's Third National Conference was held at Patna, India, on the theme "Peace education as a mass movement". The conference was organized on the eve of the International Year of Peace.
- (iii) The Sixth Kerala State Convention was held at Kerala, India, on the theme "Youth for World Peace".

I. Seminars, workshops and programmes

Seminars and workshops on the promotion of international understanding, peace and disarmament, as well as programmes on human rights and protection of environment are being organized and offered by IAEWP members around the world.

J. Peace projects conducted

The project on the theme, "The Content of Peace Education: An Experimental Research" was conducted during the period 1984-1986 at the National High School of Iassy, Romania, an IAEWP pilot school, by a Romanian team of IAEWP headed by the Association's Secretary-General. The report on the project was submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for publication and distribution.

K. Peace education programme prepared

The then President and the present representative to the United Nations prepared a Peace Education Programme for Teacher Education. This programme is going to be put into practice at the Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

L. Establishment of the Institute for Peace Research and Studies

In connection with the International Year of Peace, the Kerala chapter of IAEWP in India established the Institute for Peace Research and Studies.

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II. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Publications of the Association

(a) Peace Progress is the IAEWP Journal of World Peace published annually in Thailand. The 1985 issue of the Journal was dedicated to the United Nations International Youth Year, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the United Nations Decade for Women. The 1986 issue of Peace Progress was devoted to the International Year of Peace.

(b) Peace Education is another IAEWP international Journal published annually in India. Each issue of this Journal is devoted to one single item, e.g., the 1986 issue was on the theme "Peace Education: A Necessity for Peoples Peace", and dedicated to the International Year of Peace; the 1987 issue was on the theme "Disarmament Education for Peace", and dedicated to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. Every issue of Peace Education includes peace, disarmament and human rights education.

(c) Proceedings of the Third and Fourth Kerala State (India) Conventions of IAEWP on the themes "People's Education and World Peace" and "Peace through curriculum", respectively, were published in 1984 and 1985.

(d) Souvenirs on the occasion of the Second and Third Indian National Conferences of IAEWP on the themes "Peace Curriculum for Teacher Education: A New Role of Teachers", and "Peace Education as a Mass Movement" were published in 1985 and 1986, respectively.

(e) The book, entitled Education and World Hunger (Educational Remedy of Hunger for World Peace), was published in 1985 as a result of the IAEWP Second World Congress.

(f) The book entitled The Challenge of Education includes a chapter on "Nuclear Power: the Politics of Deceit".

(g) Papers on "UN University for Peace: A Report", UNESCO "Peace: An Universal Ideal" and UNICEF "Conflict Studies and Peace Education" were included in the IAEWP Journal Peace Education, vol. X, 1986.

(h) A report entitled "Conference on Disarmament and Development" by the United Nations, "Topics on Disarmament Education" by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, "Ten Principles of Disarmament Education" and "Higher Education and Peace" by UNESCO, "Teacher's Kit on Peace Education" by UNICEF. "N.G.Os. Activities on Disarmament" etc. were included in the IAEWP Journal Peace Education, vol. XI, December 1987.

(i) The Editorial for the 1986 issue of the Peace Education on the theme "Peace Education: A Necessity for Peoples Peace" and for the 1987 issue on the theme "Disarmament Education for Peace", emphasized the contributions of the United Nations, UNESCO and UNICEF towards the promotion of disarmament and peace. IAEWP prepared and published a Peace Education Directory which includes Peace

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Institutions, Peace Journals and Periodicals, Peace Papers and a Peace Education Bibliography. Disarmament: a Bibliography was also prepared and published.

(j) The 1987 issue of Peace Education Journal included an editorial on the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

(k) Documents and materials on the United Nations and its specialized agencies are frequently included in the IAEWP Journals.

(l) A circular Newsletter is published periodically in Chicago by its Editor on the organization's activities around the world.

The Association is planning to issue a biannual Newsletter in English and French.

5. INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

(Category II)

The attendance of the representatives of the International College of Surgeons (ICS) at meetings of United Nations bodies has been directed principally towards the conferences and meetings of the World Health Organization (WHO). During the past four years, representatives of the College attended sessions and participated in the formulation of various United Nations policies. Highlights of the period were representation at:

(a) Thirty-seventh session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia, September 1984, attended by a leading neurosurgeon of India;

(b) Meeting of the Expert Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, 16-20 September 1985, on "Identification of Surgical Procedures to Support Primary Health Care at First Referral Level Hospital and Basic Instrumentation for Field Hospitals", attended by two experts in the field, one being a full professor from the University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with extensive experience in developing countries;

(c) "International Conference on Battered Children and Child Abuse", Berne, Switzerland, 4-6 December 1985, attended by the President of the College's Swiss National Section;

(d) Various meetings of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Geneva, Switzerland, October 1986, attended by the President of ICS Swiss National Section.

Representatives of the College attended many other meetings and conferences sponsored by UNICEF, the Economic and Social Council and WHO in countries throughout the world, at the designation of the Board of Governors of the College. Since the College has National Sections in 61 countries, on those occasions local representatives were instructed to attend meetings, particularly in the developing countries. Generally, the President of the National Section was the designated representative.

WHO representatives, for their part, have participated in ICS congresses from time to time, and include the Director of the WHO Division of Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Rehabilitative Technology in the Sixth Asian and Pacific Federations Joint Congress of ICS, who chaired one of the scientific sessions, December 1985.

The College assisted the WHO Mental Health Division in its recent survey to identify and assess the effectiveness of departments of surgery world wide which maintain three-shift, 24-hour service. In addition, the ICS Secretary General and other College designees hold periodic special meetings with officials of WHO Divisions, such as the Division of Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Rehabilitative Technology.

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Recently, the International College of Surgeons has initiated a major reorganization and redirection of its Sections' activities, and a plan is being developed to increase participation by them and the College with the United Nations, especially the Economic and Social Council.

In addition to participating in meetings of the organizations of the United Nations, the College also has a permanent display and reference desk for WHO materials, which are maintained for public use in its Museum of Surgical Sciences and Hall of Fame, located at Chicago, Illinois.

6. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION (ISRA)

(Category II)

The International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) is a scientific organization devoted to promoting research on the destructive and constructive aspects of aggression. It does not take stands on political issues and is forbidden by its constitution from adopting positions on policy issues. Thus, its role as a non-governmental organization is limited to providing expert information on topics related to aggression and to informing the public about scientific research.

Between 1984 and 1987 the Society held two world meetings to promote the exchange of information. The 1984 meeting was held at Turku, Finland, while the 1986 meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois. In 1985, a European regional meeting was held at Parma, Italy, and in 1987 one was held at Seville, Spain. A North American regional meeting was also held at Chicago in 1987. At all these meetings members of the Society presented lectures, symposia and posters describing recent research on aggression.

In addition to these meetings the Society sent its representatives to relevant meetings at New York and Vienna. The Society also responded to several requests for information from specific Economic and Social Council committees.

One other highlight of this period was the Society's participation in the drafting of the Seville Statement on Violence which was formally presented to the United Nations in 1987.

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7. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOCIAL DEFENCE (ISSD)

(Category II)

The need for a reformulation of the Minimum Programme of the International Society of Social Defence (ISSD) had already been stressed at the Tenth International Congress on Social Defence (Salonika, 1981). As a result of the debates which have taken place since then, 1984 can well be stated as being an innovative year in the life of the Society. The Fifth European Symposium on Social Defence, organized by the Wuppertal University, Federal Republic of Germany (26-30 March), has provided an opportunity for a comparative assessment of the impact of the social defence movement on the various penal systems: the observations and proposals received allowed the drafting of an addendum to the Minimum Programme which would set out the present position of the movement and its future orientations in the light of the changes in modern criminal policy, although restating its fundamental principles. Such an addendum was formally adopted at the extraordinary General Assembly of the Members of the Society, convened at Milan, 26 August 1985, on the occasion of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The Society participated in the Sixth Colloquium at Bellagio, Italy (25-28 April 1984), jointly sponsored with three other major organizations active in the crime field (the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation) on the theme "Youth, Crime and Justice". The outcome of the colloquium was intended to be a further substantive contribution to the United Nations Quinquennial Congresses, thus continuing a long tradition of close co-operation with the United Nations that had been performed since 1963. Such co-operation, which was originally carried out on an informal basis, was in fact formalized in 1982 through the establishment of the International Committee for Co-ordination (ICC) among the four major organizations, the Standing-Secretary being the Secretary-General of the Society.

The Secretary-General of the Society acted as an expert, appointed by the United Nations, at the Interregional Preparatory Meeting of Experts, held at Beijing, 14-18 May 1984, on the same topic.

In Visegrad, Hungary, a Conference on Social Defence was held, 15-17 May 1984, organized by the Lorand Eotvos University of Budapest, in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice of Hungary. Focusing on the dignity of human beings and their rights, crime prevention being the main concern of every national criminal policy, the Conference stressed the need for a joint recourse to adequate social measures, emphasis being laid on the so-called community-based forms of prevention.

In 1985, with reference to the preparatory work for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, the Society contributed - in close co-ordination with the other three major organizations - to the International Congress on "New dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in the context of development: challenges for the future" (topic 1 on the draft agenda of the Seventh United Nations Congress) (Saint Vincent, Italy, 8-10 March).

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The detailed analysis made in the reports and during the debate focused on the types and forms of criminality; the ever-increasing dimension of organized crime; its relationship with the economic and socio-cultural factors; and the possible initiatives that might be taken in the fight against crime.

The proceedings of the Congress, as well as the proceedings of the Bellagio Colloquium, were listed among the official scientific publications of the United Nations and were distributed at the Seventh United Nations Congress at Milan. The Secretary-General of the Society was the spokesman at the Interregional Preparatory Meeting of Experts, held at New Delhi, India, 22-26 April 1985.

Within the ambit of the International Committee for Co-ordination (ICC), the Society gave its expertise to the Ad Hoc Working Groups, jointly set up in order to contribute to topic 5 of the draft agenda of the Seventh United Nations Congress entitled "Formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in criminal justice". The experts appointed by the Society thus contributed to the drafting of Model Agreements on "The Transfer of Foreign Prisoners" and on "The Transfer of Criminal Proceedings" which were submitted to the Seventh United Nations Congress.

In the framework of the Seventh United Nations Congress, the Society held (3 September 1985) an ancillary meeting of its own on the theme "The Minimum Programme of Social Defence and its Addendum (1984) in the development of different regions of the world, particularly with respect to third world countries". The Society also participated in the joint ancillary meeting held (27 August) with the other three organizations on the theme "The Protection of Victims of Crime".

In 1986, the Society devoted its activity to the scientific preparation of its own quinquennial Congress (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 27 October-1 November) on the theme "The internationalization of contemporary societies in the field of criminality and the responses of the social defence movement", preceded by a preparatory symposium at Genoa, Italy (7-8 June).

The balance of the Congress proceedings was pragmatically traced by the President of the Society through an outline of the future trends that the Society might stimulate in the context of the internationalization of contemporary societies: (a) the harmonization of domestic legislations which has become unavoidable; (b) the acceptance of guiding principles, when facing a criminality which is increasingly international; (c) the setting of minimum rules; and (d) a concerted scientific research among countries which are struck by similar, if not identical or interrelated problems, through the establishment of consultative bodies.

In 1987, the Society started its substantive co-operation to the Eighth United Nations Congress (1990). In such a framework, an international symposium was convened at Milan, Italy (29 November-1 December) - at the initiative of the International Committee for Co-ordination - the Society contributed to the two topics on the agenda: "Measures for implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power" and "Criminal justice policies in relation to imprisonment, other penal sanctions

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and alternative measures" (topic 2 on the draft agenda of the Eighth United Nations Congress). The first part of the symposium led to the endorsement on behalf of the Society, as well as of the three other organizations, of a final document on the measures which was subsequently submitted by the Secretary-General of the Society - in his capacity as Standing-Secretary of the International Committee for Co-ordination - to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, for further transmittal to the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. Such action was taken in furtherance of General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985 and pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, as well as other relevant resolutions concerning the subject.

The reports submitted to the symposium formed part of the background material of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting of Experts, held at Vienna, 30 May-3 June 1988.

In Agreement with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Society co-organized with the University of Albuquerque the international seminar of New Mexico (7-11 December 1987) on the theme "Policies and strategies to combat organized crime" (with reference to topic 3 of the Seventh United Nations Congress).

During the period under review, the Society issued regularly its yearly Journal, Cahiers de défense sociale, bearing witness to the complex action carried out at the global level, thus ensuring the advocated dissemination of the work and programme of the United Nations.

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8. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND SAVINGS
ASSOCIATIONS (IUBSSA)

(Category II)

The International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations (IUBSSA) was founded in 1914 to promote home ownership and housing finance throughout the world. IUBSSA follows closely the activities and programmes of the United Nations related to these objectives. IUBSSA is an organization of and for thrift and home finance institutions world wide. In February 1988, IUBSSA had 414 members, including eight multinational organizations, and 67 different countries represented in its membership. The headquarters of the Union was moved from Chicago to London at the beginning of 1987.

Full membership is available to institutions which are engaged to a material extent in relation to their other activities in the financing of housing and the encouragement of home-ownership, and to national organizations which are representative of those institutions. Traditionally, full membership of IUBSSA has comprised building societies, savings associations and similar bodies throughout the world. However, with recent rule changes, membership is now open, for example, to mortgage banks and commercial banks, and other organizations providing housing finance. Other institutions interested in housing finance, including government and quasi-governmental bodies, mortgage insurers and academic institutions, are eligible for associate membership.

During the period under review, IUBSSA has co-operated with the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), at Nairobi, Kenya, especially in the promotion and activities related to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987). For example, the Triennial Congress of IUBSSA, held at Vienna in 1986, featured a presentation about the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by the Executive Director of Habitat, and also a report from the Director of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless programme. In addition, IUBSSA served as a co-sponsor for the Second International Shelter Conference, also held at Vienna, with participation of the United Nations and World Bank officials. This Conference developed a set of recommendations for action on international housing problems, focusing primarily on public/private sector co-operation and the importance of national coalitions for shelter improvement. Several of these recommendations were subsequently taken up by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements and have been incorporated in the Global Shelter Strategy to the Year 2000. IUBSSA is again serving as a co-sponsor for the preparatory efforts for a third International Shelter Conference, to be held at Washington, D.C. in 1990, and which will involve selective presentations of relevant demonstration projects.

The Secretary-General of IUBSSA served as a member of an expert group on housing convoked by Habitat at Nairobi, which has resulted in the publication of the major book Shelter, Settlement and Development. The Senior Consultant of IUBSSA served as first chairperson on the United Nations CONGO Committee on Housing and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless which organized in New York several meetings for non-governmental organizations in support of the Year. IUBSSA

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continues as a member of the NGO Habitat International Coalition, and its Senior Consultant is the Habitat International Coalition representative to the United Nations.

IUBSSA has presented supportive statements to the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements at several of its meetings. It has also participated in forums devoted to the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

IUBSSA has given substantial coverage to United Nations activities concerned with housing and financing, especially through its quarterly journal, Housing Finance International, published from London since 1986. Other international vehicles of communication for IUBSSA include its Newsletter, issued two or three times a year; the International Housing Finance Factbook, the first edition of which was published in 1987 in English and in Spanish; and the Directory of Members, produced every two years. In addition, IUBSSA has published several books and shorter studies, particularly the 500 page book National Housing Finance Systems - A Comparative Study, published in 1985. Other works issued during the period under review include Housing and Financial Institutions in Developing Countries (1985) and Housing Finance Development in China (1986). At the time of each international congress, IUBSSA publishes a volume of national reports from each country in membership, as well as the full proceedings of the congress. The reports of the annual meetings and conferences are also published (for example, Housing Finance in the Asian Pacific Region), and the proceedings of the IUBSSA conference in Hong Kong, 15-16 October 1987.

IUBSSA works closely with independent regional groupings. These include the long-established European Federation of Building Societies; the Inter-American Housing Union, with headquarters in Lima, Peru; the Asian Pacific Federation of Building Societies and Savings Associations, with headquarters in Canberra, Australia; the African Union of Building Societies and Housing Finance Institutions, established in Malawi; and the Caribbean Association of Building Societies and Housing Finance Institutions, with headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica. Each regional grouping has its own constitution, officers, programme activities, publications and information exchange. Training is a high priority, and from time to time IUBSSA arranges for exchanges, workshops, in-service training and visits for its members from developing countries. Every two or three years, IUBSSA assists with the promotion of an "International School" which is normally a two-week course, featuring practical aspects of management for housing finance institutions (e.g., the Chartered Building Societies Institute of the United Kingdom hosted such a school in April 1986, at Cambridge University).

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9. LEAGUE OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

(Category I)

General

The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies organizes monthly meetings at Geneva on disaster information which are attended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The League actively supports United Nations initiatives concerning designation of specific periods for highlighting themes relevant to its tasks.

United Nations, New York

During the period 1984-1987, the League's late President, Mr. Enrique de la Mata, paid several visits to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The President of the Senegalese Red Cross Society and the League's Director of Public Affairs represented the League at the United Nations special session for non-governmental organizations on the emergency situation in Africa (May 1986). In 1987, the League was the recipient of a Peace Messenger award, in recognition of its significant contribution to the International Year of Peace.

On the occasion of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (August-September 1987), the League's President and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) submitted a written communication on the urgency of a reduction of the imbalance between expenditure on armaments and funds allocated to development assistance.

The League was represented in private discussions regarding the crisis in Africa on the occasion of the United Nations North-South round-table meeting (Nairobi, 24-26 March 1986).

Economic and Social Council

The League was represented at Economic and Social Council meetings at Geneva and New York and submitted declarations, particularly with regard to its relief activities. The League has followed the work of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi 1985). It was invited, as an observer, to the Interregional Consultation on Development Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, 1987).

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Geneva Informal Meetings

The League participated in the Geneva Informal Meetings in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 as part of the continuing co-operation and exchange of information between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of youth.

Centre for Human Rights

The League participated in a seminar on Ways and Means of Achieving the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour in All Parts of the World (Geneva 1985).

United Nations Centre for Social Development and
Humanitarian Affairs

The League maintains working relationships with regard to the elderly and the disabled, and participated in meetings of the NGO Committee on the Family. In regard to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1982-1992), the League adopted a resolution on The Red Cross and the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons at its 1986 International Conference, encouraging community-based rehabilitation programmes and production of equipment for the disabled.

United Nations Development Programme

The League maintains day-to-day contact with UNDP on such matters as the terms and conditions of employment for personnel on field assignment, per diem and other allowances.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

The League has maintained a working relationship with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements with regard to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987), and with regard to the situation of refugees, street children, new poor, etc.

World Food Programme

The League has collaborated with the World Food Programme mainly in drought relief operations.

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United Nations Disaster Relief Organization

The League co-operates with UNDRO on relief operations and disaster preparedness. It also maintains relations on a day-to-day basis on such matters as the computerization of personal data on consultants. Since 1982 the League has participated jointly in the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Programme with UNDRO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The League's Community Health Department maintains direct and regular contacts with UNHCR. The League's Refugee Service designed a series of regional workshops for National Societies on Refugees and Displaced Persons, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNHCR, in order to deepen understanding of refugee situations and encourage greater involvement in providing assistance. Such workshops were held for Societies in western Europe, French-speaking Africa, English-speaking Africa, and North, Central and South America. A special workshop was held on the psychological problems of refugees and asylum-seekers in western Europe and North America.

UNHCR has shared training materials with the League and, since 1984, the League's personnel has participated in disaster management training courses. The League co-operates closely with UNHCR on refugee operations. In most of the African countries where there are refugees, the National Red Cross/Red Crescent Society has executed various UNHCR programmes. The Asia/Pacific region refugee relief programmes are carried out by the relevant National Red Cross/Red Crescent Society and the League in close co-operation with local United Nations organizations.

United Nations Children's Fund

The League's Community Health Department is a member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and, in addition to being in direct communication and close collaboration with UNICEF, has received financial support from that body for the League's Child Alive Programme. In 1986 the League received the Maurice Pate Award in recognition of the work of the Child Alive Programme.

The League also maintains working relationships on the problems of street children, children in armed conflicts, and children in exploitive work situations. In Somalia, drought monitoring and nutritional surveillance is implemented in close co-operation with UNICEF.

International Labour Office

The League has maintained a working relationship with the International Labour Office on work carried out on behalf of the disabled, particularly in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

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World Health Organization

The League maintains day-to-day contacts with WHO. Its Community Health Department collaborates closely with the WHO Expanded Programme on Immunization, Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases, the Emergency Relief Office and the Global Programme on AIDS. It is also a member of the WHO-NGO Working Group on Primary Health Care and AIDS.

Since 1984 the spread of AIDS has created new problems for blood transfusion services, and the League and WHO have worked closely together to develop recommendations for national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and governmental health authorities, with regard to the selection and screening of blood donors and the safety of blood supply. In 1985, a WHO/League initiative led to sponsorship by the Finnish International Development Agency of a joint League/WHO programme of training courses: the first took place at Harare, Zimbabwe, in December 1985. At the January 1987 WHO Executive Board meeting, the League delivered a joint statement on "Blood and Blood Products" on behalf of itself, the International Society of Blood Transfusion and the World Federation of Hemophilia. The League also collaborated with WHO on the revision of the WHO Guide to the Formation and Operation of a Blood Transfusion Service (1971, with an addendum in 1978).

The League participated in the International Conference on "Battered Children and Child Abuse" (Berne, 1985), organized by the Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences (CIOMS/WHO) and attended the meetings of the NGO/WHO Collaborative Group on Aging. The League co-operates with WHO on relief health matters in operations and preparedness. The Red Cross Radio Prize, to promote Primary Health Care launched in 1980 in co-operation with WHO and UNICEF, is presented biannually.

World Meteorological Organization

The League participates in annual regional meetings of the World Health Organization on hurricane preparedness.

Typhoon Committee and Panel on Tropical Cyclones - WMO/ESCAP/UNDRO

The League was represented at the following meetings:

1984, seventeenth session of the Typhoon Committee; eleventh session of WMO/ESCAP on Tropical Cyclones;

1985, eighteenth session of the Typhoon Committee; twelfth session of WMO/ESCAP on Tropical Cyclones;

1986, nineteenth session of the Typhoon Committee; thirteenth session of WMO/ESCAP on Tropical Cyclones; first session of WMO RA V Tropical Cyclone Committee; ninth seminar WMO Regional Association V South-West Pacific; forty-second session of ESCAP;

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1987, twentieth session of the Regional Typhoon Committee; fourteenth session of WMO/ESCAP on Tropical Cyclones.

Periodic WMO/UNDRO/League working level meetings take place on matters of co-operation related to subjects covered by the above.

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10. WORLD MOVEMENT OF MOTHERS

(Category II)

- (a) International workshops organized by the World Movement of Mothers (WMM):
 - (i) 22 November 1985: Round table in Paris on training for aggressive tendencies in children: contribution by WMM to the observance of the International Year of Peace;
 - (ii) 18 November 1986, Paris: Information and discussion seminar on the development of genetics and assisted childbearing: "Managed motherhood - the options, the risks".
- (b) Seminar on the social and family problems facing working women: in Kigali, 29 May to 2 June 1985, held in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs of Rwanda, supported by a contract with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), preceded by a survey in four regions of Rwanda. The seminar covered three main topics: women and paid employment; women and the home; and women and their socio-cultural environment.
- (c) Participation in major meetings organized by the United Nations:
 - (i) WMM sent two representatives to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in Nairobi (July 1985), and issued a solemn appeal to government representatives for vigorous action to alleviate the suffering of mothers and children afflicted by conflict, famine and underdevelopment. It took part in the preparatory meeting held in Vienna in 1984, and led three workshops at the Non-governmental Organization Forum held in parallel with the Conference, on the subjects of the economic value of unpaid work by women, the training of young people for later married and family life, and the role of women's organizations in the development process;
 - (ii) WMM assigned a representative to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, 26 August to 6 September 1985);
 - (iii) WMM regularly follows meetings of the non-governmental organization Committee on Family Questions at the United Nations Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna. In February 1987 it was asked to submit a communication on the survey conducted in Rwanda on the social and family problems facing working women;
 - (iv) WMM was present at the international seminar organized by the Commission on Human Rights on means of abolishing the labour exploitation of children throughout the world (Geneva, October-November 1985);

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- (v) It also attended the conference held in 1985 for non-governmental organizations by the United Nations Department of Public Information on the topic "Improving the human condition, a programme of action", and co-operated in exchanges of views;
 - (vi) WMM sent a representative to the regional conference of non-governmental organizations held by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Dakar (February 1987);
 - (vii) WMM has representatives who attend meetings of the non-governmental organization committees and the many working groups at the United Nations (New York and Vienna); at the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (New York and Geneva); and at UNESCO (Paris) on all subjects relating to women, families and children. At UNESCO, it was invited to make the introductory presentation at a seminar on "The family and the passing-on of values" and a statement on "The education of children for peace".
- (d) Responses to individual applications from non-governmental organizations:
- (i) United Nations: In 1984, WMM answered a questionnaire sent by the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on the Decade for Women, indicating what it regarded as the obstacles to the advancement of women, the important points to be taken up at Nairobi and the strategies to be followed. In 1987, it twice sent the Commission on Human Rights its comments and suggestions on human rights and youth, and on economic and cultural rights. In 1987, it sent suggestions on study topics relating to the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) UNICEF: In 1984, WMM sent a reply on the three special unmet world needs which most merit attention, and in 1987, submitted proposals for action relating to the health of mothers and children to the UNICEF Executive Board;
 - (iii) UNESCO: In 1984, WMM replied to the questionnaire from the Director-General on the preparation of the programme for 1986-1987. In 1986, it submitted its suggestions to the Division of Human Rights regarding the objectives of an international congress of experts on human rights education, information and documentation. In 1987, it replied to a questionnaire from the Director-General on preparations for International Literacy Year.
- (e) Statements by WMM to the United Nations: WMM joined many non-governmental organizations in co-signing a number of declarations and appeals between 1984 and 1987. In 1986, it put forward suggestions to the advisory committee on the international convention on the rights of the child. The same year, it addressed the Bureau of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, the Economic and Social Council and the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) on the subject of the Chernobyl disaster. In 1986, WMM was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the UNESCO Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

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(f) Participation in national and international meetings: WMM has spoken at many meetings, congresses, seminars and workshops on all subjects relating to women, children and the family.

(g) Publications: WMM has published reports of all its work in "Nouvelles et documents du mouvement mondial des mères".

(h) Projects:

- (i) A round table in May 1989 in Paris, on the subject: "City mothers - mothers' rights and civic duties", to accompany the WMM General Assembly;
- (ii) In 1990, two seminars in Africa (Abidjan and Nouakchott) on the role of mothers in the transmission of culture - traditions and new technology;
- (iii) In 1991, a seminar in Brussels on the subject "The people around children - the family and its back-ups".

11. MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE

(Category I)

The Muslim World League has continued to support and make significant contributions to the aims and objectives of the Economic and Social Council in particular and the United Nations in general, during the period under review. With its headquarters at Makkah, Saudi Arabia, and its branch offices in many countries around the world, the League has extended its support and has operated in the fields of the United Nations on an international basis.

To accomplish close co-operation and association with the United Nations and its various organs and organizations, the Muslim World League maintains its permanent offices at New York, Geneva and Paris. Through these offices, the League remains well-informed and in constant touch with United Nations activities.

The League's Secretary-General, his assistants and other officials have made oral and written statements from time to time in support of the work of the United Nations. Such statements were made at various conferences, meetings and seminars organized by the League at its headquarters and in many other countries.

The League has regularly participated in the sessions of the Economic and Social Council at New York and Geneva through its representatives, as well as in other conferences and meetings held by the Council and other bodies of the United Nations. The League made statements in various forums in support of world peace, social justice and welfare, disarmament, human rights, education, economic, scientific and technological progress, disaster relief, refugee relief and rehabilitation, children, youth and the aged, minority rights, etc. The League has also expressed itself strongly against racial discrimination, apartheid and denial of rights and justice.

The Muslim World League was designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a Peace Messenger in recognition of its efforts and contributions on the observance of the International Year of Peace, 1986.

The League's representatives at New York, Geneva and Paris keep in touch and maintain cordial relations with the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as with delegates of member countries. These contacts on a regular basis enable mutually beneficial consultations.

The League has participated in many conferences sponsored by the United Nations, such as the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva; the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva; the International Conference on Population, Mexico City; the International NGO Conference on Action against Apartheid; meetings of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva; meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva; meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva; the special session on disarmament, New York; and annual NGO conferences, New York.

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The League has held the following conferences on an international level:

- (a) Islamic Conference for South America, Brasilia, Brazil, 1985;
- (b) Islamic Conference, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1985;
- (c) Conference on Co-ordination of Technological Know-How among Muslim Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 1986;
- (d) Third General Islamic Conference, Makkah, Saudi Arabia, 1987;
- (e) Islamic Conference on the Scientific Miracles in the Holy Quran and the Traditions of the Holy Prophet, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1987.

The League is supporting a large number of schools and social institutions and has given educational scholarships throughout the world. It has also established several medical dispensaries in different countries, including Bangladesh, Somalia and the Niger. The League provided sizeable relief to refugees in Afghanistan and Chad as well as to the drought-stricken in Africa. It established a Vocational Training Centre and Medical Centre for stranded Biharis in Dhaka, Bangladesh, provided relief to the victims of floods in Bangladesh and India, established a child care home and school in Lebanon and the Sudan and opened an orphanage in Cape Town, South Africa.

The Muslim World League is disseminating information on activities of the United Nations through its regular publications: the English Journal (monthly magazine); the Majalla Al-Alam Al-Islami (monthly magazine in Arabic) and the Akhbar Al-Alam Al-Islami (weekly newspaper in Arabic). These publications are published and distributed from the League's headquarters at Makkah, Saudi Arabia. Important issues being handled by the United Nations are included in the newspaper and journals as news or in the form of articles.

The representatives of the Muslim World League attend the weekly meetings and briefings arranged by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat at United Nations Headquarters at New York. This is helpful and useful in the dissemination of information on activities of the United Nations and is a clear perception of issues being handled by the United Nations.

The Muslim World League is an elected member of the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO). The League is also a member of the NGO Committees on Science and Development, Human Rights, Religious NGOs and UNICEF.

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12. OISCA - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIAL,
SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

(Category II)

I. DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

During the period 1984-1987, 23 development co-operation projects, with special emphasis on agricultural and rural development and training of manpower for such development, were implemented in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Taiwan (Province of China).

A total of 259 OISCA experts were assigned to support these projects and 626 trainees from 17 countries of Asia, the Pacific and Africa were granted OISCA scholarships to attend skill training in Japan. More than 1,500 trainees were accommodated at OISCA training centres in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and Palau.

Two OISCA projects in the Philippines received financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1987.

A training centre for women for rural development was established in Bangladesh in 1987 in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan and OISCA.

As at December 1987, 20 OISCA projects were in operation in the Philippines, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Palau and Taiwan (Province of China). There are in Japan four OISCA training centres, an OISCA Academy and an OISCA Institute for Development.

II. ASIAN PACIFIC YOUTH FORUM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the period under review, youth forums were held to support the International Youth Year as follows:

(a) The ninth forum was held in Bangladesh in January 1984 and was organized by OISCA and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); it was hosted by the Department of Youth Development in Bangladesh. Approximately 200 participants attended from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand.

(b) The tenth forum was held in Malaysia in February 1985 and was organized by OISCA, ESCAP and the International Youth Year secretariat of the United Nations, supported by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Malaysian Youth Council. A total of 247 participants attended from Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

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(c) The eleventh forum was held in Palau in March 1986 and was organized by OISCA, ESCAP and the South Pacific Commission, hosted by the Government of Palau. A total of 127 participants attended from the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Palau, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States of America (Guam).

III. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR, 1985

OISCA contributed to the realization of the International Youth Year and to the implementation of the International Youth Year programmes through:

- (a) inviting the Executive Secretary of the International Youth Year secretariat to Japan in July 1984 to campaign for the Year among the Japanese community;
- (b) organizing the Asian Pacific People's Convention to promote the Love Green Campaign in October 1985 at Fukuoka, Japan, with 10,000 youths participating. It was supported by the International Youth Year secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ESCAP, the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Japan. The Executive Secretary of the International Youth Year secretariat was invited as the keynote speaker;
- (c) including the International Youth Year logo in the OISCA publications both in English and in Japanese throughout 1985.

IV. LOVE GREEN AFFORESTATION PROGRAMMES

Since January 1980, OISCA has been advocating massive tree planting programmes in Asia and the Pacific region. During the period 1984-1987, tree planting projects were organized in the following countries:

- (a) Philippines. In 1983, OISCA launched an Agro-Forestry Development Project in Mindanao Island to replant 2,000 ha of denuded mountain. During the period 1984-1987, about 700 Japanese volunteers and several thousand local people planted trees at the project site;
- (b) Nepal. OISCA, the Nepal Youth Organization and the OISCA Nepal Chapter are collaborating in tree planting. During the period under review, 68 Japanese volunteers were mobilized to work with Nepalese people to plant 500,000 saplings;
- (c) Thailand. Thai-Japan Friendship Tree Planting Forums were organized in 1985, 1986 and 1987 by OISCA and the Girl Guides Association of Thailand, supported by the Thai Government. The three forums involved 223 Japanese volunteers and 10,000 Thai people to plant about 100,000 saplings in Suring Province;
- (d) Sri Lanka. Tree planting was organized under the joint arrangement of OISCA and the National Youth Services Council of Sri Lanka in March 1987, involving 27 Japanese participants and 200 Sri Lankan youths;

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(e) India. OISCA chapters in West Bengal and Kerala States organized tree planting programmes every year during the period, involving mainly young people and students, and planted more than 200,000 saplings in the two States;

(f) Pakistan. OISCA members in the Northern Province, in response to a call by the President of Pakistan, planted in 1987 thousands of trees. They decided to organize the tree planting every year until the year 2000.

(g) Japan. Love Green fund-raising campaigns have been organized all the year round since 1980.

V. WORLD NGO SYMPOSIUM

In seeking more effective implementation of development programmes and projects through trilateral co-operation among Governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, OISCA hosted the World NGO Symposiums in Japan as follows:

(a) First Symposium, Tokyo, October 1986. Participants included 27 non-governmental organizations, seven Governments (the United States of America, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Bangladesh, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Federated States of Micronesia and Japan) and five organizations (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Commission of the European Communities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Asian Productivity Organization). OISCA advocated the declaration of an international co-operation day;

(b) Second Symposium, Nagoya, October 1987. Participants included 26 non-governmental organizations, eight Governments (Israel, Japan, Kenya, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Federated States of Micronesia) and seven organizations (ADB, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the South Pacific Commission, the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, UNDP, the United Nations University (UNU) and the World Bank).

VI. PUBLICATIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS

OISCA reproduced a message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, in both English and Japanese, in the OISCA Bulletin Board and OISCA Journal (Japanese) in 1984.

OISCA published several articles on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in the OISCA Bulletin Board and OISCA Journal in 1985.

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VII. WORLD BANK-NGO COMMITTEE

The organization's representative attended the meetings of the World Bank-NGO Committee, held at Tunis in 1984, Washington, D.C. in 1985, Manila in 1986 and Washington, D.C. in 1987.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

A number of lecture meetings, seminars, film shows and other programmes were organized across Japan during the period 1984-1987 to arouse the concern of the Japanese community to the aspirations, problems and issues that affect the people of the developing countries. Diplomats, the representatives of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo, the World Bank and the Government of Japan were invited to address the meetings.

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13. ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY (OATUU)

(Category I)

For the past four years, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has been active in activities organized by many of the organizations of the United Nations with which it enjoys consultative or observer status, including the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Moreover, the organization closely collaborated with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as well as the Commission on Human Rights.

Owing to its special relationship with ILO, representatives of the organization attended all the major meetings convened by ILO during the period under review, including the Governing Body meetings, the International Labour Conference and the consultative and regional meetings held in the African continent. Permanent consultations also took place between the leaders of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity and the leadership of the International Labour Office on numerous matters of mutual concern relating to labour and socio-economic matters.

Representatives of the organization participated in a number of consultative meetings organized by the United Nations and the specialized agencies during the period under review, including:

(a) United Nations/International Trade Union Organizations Consultative Meetings;

(b) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/International Trade Union Organizations Consultative Meetings;

(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/International Trade Union Organizations Consultative Meetings;

(d) United Nations Industrial Development Organization/International Trade Union Organizations Consultative Meetings;

(e) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/African Non-Governmental Organizations Consultative Meeting.

The Secretary-General of the organization served as an expert/adviser to the Commission on Transnational Corporations and participated in all the meetings of the Commission mandated for the drafting of a universally accepted code of conduct and other international arrangements for transnational corporations.

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In recognition of its significant contribution to the programme and objectives of the International Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations designated the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity as a Peace Messenger in 1987.

Within the framework of its four-year Programme of Action, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, in support of the objectives of the United Nations, has been active in the fight against apartheid and all types of oppression, for peace and disarmament, human and trade union rights, education and training for workers, development and environmental issues, as well as in the field of culture.

It organized several conferences, seminars and symposia destined to increase the awareness of African workers and their leaders to all these issues of common concern to all. Among its activities, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity recommended the declaration of an international labour day in 1988 (May Day 1988) as a day of solidarity with the workers of Namibia and South Africa throughout the continent. As a fund-raising day, the workers of Africa would contribute materially to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia and would continue their support until apartheid is eliminated.

Moreover, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity was co-operative with United Nations bodies and organizations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions which called for a response from non-governmental organizations whenever it was asked for.

The organization and its affiliates throughout the continent had, as well, collaborated with the field offices and with the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) throughout the continent in furtherance of the objectives and programmes of the United Nations. This included the dissemination of information on the United Nations through Union news bulletins, the participation in discussions on United Nations Day, as well as through educational activities and seminars co-sponsored with United Nations bodies. The teaching of the structure of the International Labour Office and other United Nations bodies feature in the workers' education programmes of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity and of many of its affiliates.

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14. PARLIAMENTARIANS GLOBAL ACTION (FOR DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT
AND WORLD REFORM)

(Category II)

Global Action has been involved in numerous efforts in support of the United Nations during the period 1984-1987. The activities of Global Action are given below.

Global Action has sponsored forums at United Nations Headquarters during the General Assembly for each of the past four years. The organization has organized and financed groups of parliamentarians to come to the United Nations and meet on a variety of issues fundamental to United Nations goals, including the forum in 1984 entitled "The United Nations at Forty: Crisis and Opportunity". The Global Action leadership has written to its 900 members and contacts encouraging parliamentarians to request appointments to national delegations to the General Assembly. Global Action has made a concerted effort to enhance participation at the General Assembly and to meet with as many delegates as possible on issues of global and economic security.

Global Action has likewise encouraged participation of parliamentarians as delegates or observers to the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. The President of Global Action wrote to all of Global Action's 900 members and contacts encouraging them to attend both of the meetings mentioned above. During the International Conference on disarmament and development, the Global Action secretariat, for example, organized a press conference, including two United States Congressmen who came to United Nations Headquarters and expressed their positions on the United States decision not to participate in the conference.

Global Action held a one-day forum on global security, again organizing and financing a group of parliamentarians to visit United Nations Headquarters during the third special session devoted to disarmament. Global Action staff monitored and disseminated information on all proceedings of the special session, advocating at all times for adherence to the various proposals put forth in the final document of the third special session devoted to disarmament.

The Global Action platform of issues closely follows the recommendations put forward at the first special session devoted to disarmament in 1978. The organization is urging, at all levels, the strengthening of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, enhanced peace-keeping capabilities, conflict resolution, demilitarization and multilateralism. This is outlined in the comprehensive plan for Global Action's Global Security Initiative.

In response to the United Nations report on the implementation of the recommendations of the thirteenth special session devoted to African economic recovery, Global Action members have been working on a parliamentary effort in Europe to persuade Governments to allocate more money in development assistance for Africa. The organization also has a programme, entitled "International Debt and

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Financial Reform Project", which will be actively working on these issues both outside and within various United Nations and multilateral organizations.

Global Action has been working actively on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/26 B, which calls for the cessation of nuclear testing by utilizing the amendment procedure contained in the Limited Test Ban Treaty to amend the Treaty to make it comprehensive. Global Action proposed this idea and for three years called for its adoption as a resolution by the General Assembly. Intensive efforts are now under way to see that the resolution is implemented.

Global Action has generated international and domestic support for a measure introduced into the United States Congress for a commission to study strengthening the United Nations. The staff is also working with other members of Congress on introduction of a new bill on global security, including measures to strengthen international peace-keeping.

Global Action convened and has been working with the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative since May of 1984. The Six-Nation Initiative have repeatedly called for many of the measures outlined in the final document of the first special session devoted to disarmament and have urged the strengthening of the United Nations in every statement they have made. The Six-Nation Initiative statements have been reprinted as United Nations documents on many occasions. During the third special session devoted to disarmament, the Six-Nation Initiative put forward a proposal calling for a multilateral verification system under the auspices of the United Nations. Global Action staff met and discussed this proposal with numerous United Nations and non-governmental organization officials and representatives.

Global Action has maintained ongoing relationships with a number of United Nations officials and Ambassadors from many nations, as well as with the many non-governmental organizations working at the United Nations.

15. PAX CHRISTI INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Within the United Nations, Pax Christi focuses on three major areas: disarmament, development and human rights. In each of these areas, Pax Christi exercises its consultative role by working with the appropriate United Nations bodies. In addition, Pax Christi keeps its membership abreast of United Nations activities in the above-mentioned fields. Essentially, Pax Christi supports the United Nations as an instrument for global justice and peace.

Pax Christi International representation at United Nations Headquarters at New York

The disarmament issue has become the focal point for Pax Christi's representation efforts at New York. Such efforts require attendance at meetings of the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly, as well as of the Disarmament Commission. Information material on Pax Christi's views concerning disarmament and security are regularly put at the disposal of the participants. From 1985 to the present, Pax Christi has been instrumental in carrying out the work of the NGO Committee on Disarmament given that Pax Christi's representative at United Nations Headquarters is the president of this Committee. From 1985 to 1988, the Pax Christi representative was also the chairman of the Publications Committee of Disarmament Times, a task which involved co-ordination of editorial policy and review, as well as efforts relating to circulation, promotion and fund-raising.

On 11 October 1984, the Pax Christi International Secretary and the Pax Christi representative met the NGO Liaison Officer of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to discuss Pax Christi's involvement in the World Disarmament Campaign, launched at the second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982. The implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign was the focus of annual statements since 1984 presented by the Pax Christi representative on behalf of the NGO Committee on Disarmament to the United Nations Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies.

Pax Christi collaborates with other non-governmental organizations on specific United Nations-related disarmament issues, for example, in January 1985, Pax Christi participated in the conference of the Defense Information Centre on the Comprehensive Test Ban. On 22 February 1985, the International Secretary sent a message to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament at Geneva to urge the Conference to set up a working group with a mandate to negotiate a comprehensive test ban.

Pax Christi was active in the non-governmental organization preparatory work for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, 22 August-11 September 1987), as well as in the non-governmental organization activities during the Conference. Pax Christi's representative was the chairman of the NGO Task Force for the International Conference. She also served on the panel of the 23 April 1986 NGO Consultation on

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the Relationship between Disarmament and Development organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and represented the NGO Committee on Disarmament at the 15-17 May 1986 Stockholm NGO Conference on Disarmament and Development. Pax Christi Netherlands submitted an oral statement at the International Conference (A/CONF.130/NGO.38-39). The Final Document of the International Conference was largely distributed among all Pax Christi sections in preparation for the third special session devoted to disarmament.

Pax Christi participated in the first (26 May-5 June 1987) and second (25 January-5 February 1988) substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the third special session devoted to disarmament and presented an oral statement on 27 January 1988. Pax Christi sent a delegation to the third special session devoted to disarmament (31 May-23 June 1988) and gave an oral statement on 8 June. The representative in New York keeps regularly informed on developments related to the agenda of the NGO Committee on Human Rights, particularly those regarding the right of conscientious objection to military service. Pax Christi worked with other non-governmental organizations to publicize the Commission on Human Rights resolution on conscientious objection. On 6 January 1988, the Vice-President of Pax Christi International addressed a letter to the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva to reaffirm Pax Christi's support of the right to conscientious objection. The Pax Christi representative attended the symposium of the United Nations Council for Namibia (31 October-2 November 1984).

The Pax Christi representative participates in the weekly United Nations information briefings given by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and disseminates information received to Pax Christi International. Pax Christi sponsors Peace Education Experiences at the United Nations and other areas for local Pax Christi members. Seminars are given in this context on United Nations-related topics during which Pax Christi members learn about the work of the United Nations and the special difficulties which it faces today.

Pax Christi closely collaborates with the Committee of religious non-governmental organizations, the NGO Committee on Development and the NGO Committee on the University of Peace. Excellent relationships have also been established with the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit 1 of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the liaison office of the Centre for Human Rights, the liaison office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Non-Governmental Liaison Service. Pax Christi was represented at the various meetings of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

Pax Christi International representation at Geneva

It has become a policy of Pax Christi to present oral or written statements on cases of human rights violations at the appropriate United Nations bodies at Geneva. These statements are carefully prepared in study-days and preparatory meetings of the Pax Christi International Human Rights Commission and in close co-operation between the Geneva Pax Christi representative and the national

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Pax Christi sections. By doing so, the Pax Christi interventions reflect the human rights work of the entire movement.

At the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights (4 February-15 March 1985), Pax Christi's representative presented interventions on the human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia, on conscientious objection to military service, on the right of self-determination of East Timor and Afghanistan, and on the situation in the Philippines and Guatemala. At the thirty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (August-September 1985), interventions dealt with the situation in East Timor, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Paraguay, and with disappearances in Guatemala. These subjects were also presented to the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights (3 February-14 March 1986). Pax Christi also presented the report of the Haiti mission of Pax Christi and made interventions on Nicaragua, religious freedom, and the human rights situation in Chile. Since the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission was postponed, Pax Christi attended the non-governmental organization seminar on human rights at the United Nations, 8-10 September 1986. At the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights (2 February-13 March 1987), interventions were presented on Afghanistan, on religious freedom in Albania, on the self-determination of the peoples of Palestine, West Sahara, Afghanistan and East Timor, and on torture and disappearances in Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay and Sri Lanka. At the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission (10 August-4 September 1987) interventions focused on Paraguay, East Timor, Sri Lanka, Romania and Turkey.

Pax Christi International representation at Vienna

The representation is specialized in development issues and co-operates mainly with the United Nations Office at Vienna, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and with the NGO Committee on Peace. In 1985, Pax Christi was represented at the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development. In 1986, Pax Christi participated in the United Nations Regional Conference on "Global Security in the 1980's", and addressed interventions on peace and development, peace and disarmament and preparation for life in peace. From 7 to 12 July 1986, the representative participated in the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and in the non-governmental organization workshop on Namibia. Pax Christi participated in the first special session of the International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference in September 1986. In November 1986, Pax Christi was represented at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family. In 1987 Pax Christi attended the thirtieth session of the Commission for Social Development. In observance of the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, Pax Christi participated in a non-governmental organization workshop on the theme "Shelter as a basic right" on 5 October.

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International Youth Year 1985

Pax Christi collaborated closely with other international Catholic organizations in preparing a programme for the International Youth Year and participated in the session of the Advisory Committee at Vienna. Pax Christi presented an outline of its activities in the field of human rights and youth as a contribution to the report that was submitted to the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in September 1987 at Geneva. On 10 December 1985, Pax Christi participated in the round-table meeting on youth and human rights organized by the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva on the occasion of Human Rights Day. As a follow-up to the International Youth Year, Pax Christi set "Youth and Peace Making" as theme of the 1987 International Council of Pax Christi.

International Year of Peace: Pax Christi received the
Peace Messenger Award 1987

Pax Christi was represented at the United Nations European regional seminar to promote the objectives of the International Year of Peace at Vienna, 6-10 May 1985. A survey of the goals and copies of the newsletters of the secretariat of the International Year of Peace were distributed among the sections in order to encourage them to take an active part in the national co-ordinating structures. At the conclusion of the International Year of Peace, the non-governmental organization working group on peace at Vienna organized a seminar entitled "Peace through Confidence Building: How can NGO contribute?". The working group decided to continue its work and activities. A permanent NGO Committee on Peace was established in co-operation with the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Pax Christi representative at Vienna was elected a member of the board.

On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985, Pax Christi's representative worked closely with other non-governmental organization representatives to plan commemorative events. In June 1985, Pax Christi International unanimously adopted a declaration reaffirming its trust in the United Nations and renewing its support of the Organization.

Pax Christi has been engaged in the preparatory work for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1988.

Pax Christi's representative at New York has begun preparations for a visit of Pax Christi International to United Nations Headquarters (3-4 August 1988) in which she will provide a two-day programme of information and exchange with various United Nations departments, United Nations missions and non-governmental organizations. All Pax Christi representatives report regularly on United Nations developments in a variety of fields to the Pax Christi International secretariat and in the Pax Christi magazines.

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16. PRISON FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL (PFI)

(Category II)

Identity

Prison Fellowship International (PFI) is a voluntary association of national Prison Fellowship organizations in 32 countries and affiliated groups in an additional 35 countries. PFI is involved with a broad range of criminal justice concerns and works through its affiliated national organizations to promote citizen participation in criminal justice. PFI provides a world-wide forum for discussing issues and developing awareness concerning crime and the treatment of offenders.

PFI is governed by an international Board of Trustees comprised of two elected representatives from each of seven geographic regions (Europe, Central Asia, South Asia, Oceania, South America, North and Central America). The Board represents a broad-based membership of community leaders, criminal justice officials and concerned citizens. In 1987 the total membership of the PFI affiliated groups was approximately 200,000.

Prison Fellowship International has significant interests in United Nations activities concerned with crime and the treatment of offenders, human rights, women, youth and the family, relief and development and peace.

Consultative and substantive activities

Since 1983, PFI has been extensively involved as a member of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York). In 1984, PFI initiated a study by a working group of non-governmental organizations on the topic of children in prison with their mothers. In 1987, a report and recommendations by the working group was published and made available to interested governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Resolutions adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1980, Caracas) and the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1985, Milan) called for the study of alternatives to the use of imprisonment for certain limited offences and offenders. In response to these resolutions, PFI has participated with a working group of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to study and prepare a draft document on guidelines for alternatives to imprisonment.

Representatives of PFI have consulted with members of the Secretariat and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Geneva on matters of interest. In preparation for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, PFI representatives participated in several of the regional consultations and preparatory meetings.

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Since 1984, PFI has been represented at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi and the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. PFI has also been represented at various regional and national conferences convened by United Nations organizations.

Information and activities in support of the United Nations

PFI regularly informs its leadership and membership about the United Nations and encourages support for United Nations activities. PFI maintains two representatives at United Nations Headquarters (New York). Information and news related to United Nations activities is sent to PFI national affiliates regularly and is also disseminated through various membership publications. Extensive use has been made of pertinent United Nations documents which PFI has distributed to its national affiliates. These documents include:

- (a) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1977);
- (b) Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (1981);
- (c) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- (d) Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985).

Written and verbal reports on United Nations activities and PFI involvement are routinely included in the agenda of PFI international and regional meetings. Workshops at PFI triennial international congresses (Belfast, 1983 and Nairobi, 1986) have focused attention on United Nations activities with respect to issues of racial discrimination, human rights, children and youth and the treatment of offenders.

The activities of PFI briefly noted in this report will indicate its whole-hearted support of the United Nations and its specific support of the objectives and work of the Economic and Social Council.

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17. SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)

(Category I)

The Society for International Development (SID) has continued to publish its journal, Development, its newsletter, Compass, and reports and studies resulting from the work of its North-South round-table meetings. These publications, as well as the two world conferences it has held during the period under review (Rome, 1985, and New Delhi, 1988) and the work of its many Chapters throughout the world, have been primarily concerned with the various fields of development and international economic and social co-operation and have been generally related to the work of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system.

The society's representatives to United Nations Headquarters at New York and Geneva have been active in the work of the various intergovernmental bodies concerned with development issues and have co-operated with representatives of other non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and others in promoting multilateral development issues. The activities given below are typical but not exhaustive.

Activities during 1984

The North-South round-table meeting that focused on energy sent energy dialogue missions to Africa, Asia and Latin America and published the Dialogue on Energy.

The 1984 issue of the journal Development was published on the theme "Women: protagonists of change" in anticipation of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi in 1985.

Activities during 1985

The eighteenth SID World Conference was held at Rome on the theme "World development: risks and opportunities"; it was preceded by a Women's Consultative Meeting that compared the eighteenth conference with the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi.

The North-South food round-table meeting was held and a report was issued on the crisis in Africa. The Roundtable on Money and Finance issued "The lingering debt crisis". The Roundtable on Human Development was convened and issued the "Istanbul statement on development".

The issues of the SID journal were devoted to themes on "Informatics; affluence; poverty - back to center stage"; and "Adjustment with a human face", all of which related primarily to third world concerns.

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Activities during 1986

A special double issue of the journal Development was devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The journal's other publication covered urbanization problems on the theme "Urban self-reliance".

The conclusions of the North-South round-table meetings on food in Africa were included in Beyond the Famine; New Directions in Development. The Roundtable on Human Development issued "Human development: the neglected dimension".

Activities during 1987

The SID quarterly journal, Development, devoted a double issue to the African crisis on the theme "Africa: recovery and development". Other issues of the journal were devoted to culture and ethnicity and biotechnology.

A report entitled "Progress of African Recovery" was issued on an earlier North-South round-table meeting on the United Nations Programme for African Recovery and Development. The Roundtable on Human Development, held at Budapest, issued the "Budapest statement on human development in a changing world". The Roundtable on Informatics reported on the results of its Tokyo meeting in a "Tokyo statement on the informatics revolution".

The NGO Committee on Development (New York), in which the SID representative to the United Nations acted as chairman, in co-operation with the Society's New York Chapter and other non-governmental organizations, organized a forum on environment and development which was held during the consideration of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development to the United Nations General Assembly.

Activities during 1988

The nineteenth World Conference of SID was held at New Delhi on the theme "Poverty, Development and Collective Survival: Public and Private Responsibilities". The papers and addresses presented will be included in the SID journal, Development, in 1988.

The North-South Roundtable on Trade is publishing the papers that were presented to its several meetings on the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) during the past year.

The report of the forum on environment and development, entitled "Sustainable Development", is being issued in collaboration with the Non-Governmental Liaison Service and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Governing Council of SID is planning a series of regional meetings and its next World Conference on Sustainable Development.

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18. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS (IUYCD)

(Category II)

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD) took part in the Geneva Informal Meeting between 1984 and 1987 as a member of the permanent liaison group which serves as an executive bureau. At those meetings, held in Geneva, Vienna and Paris, the organization was represented by its President and the officer responsible for relations with the United Nations.

IUYCD remains a member of the permanent liaison group in 1988, and still regularly follows the Geneva Informal Meeting, which is the principal channel for liaison between international youth organizations and the United Nations.

Co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

IUYCD took part in the preparations for the World Youth Conference held by UNESCO in Barcelona in July 1985, and in the Conference itself, during International Youth Year. It was represented by its President and the officer responsible for relations with UNESCO. Over the same period, it took part in the collective discussions held by the Youth Division of UNESCO with international youth organizations.

In autumn 1987, IUYCD joined the permanent liaison group which maintains liaison with UNESCO between the collective discussion sessions, and was elected co-chairman of this permanent liaison group, which meets at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, for 1987-1988.

In December 1987, IUYCD, with UNESCO support, organized a meeting on North-South relations in Italy; it invited a representative of the UNESCO Youth Division to its Congress in Madrid, in March 1987, and to a seminar on relations between industrialized and developing countries held in 1986.

In 1987, IUYCD took part in a meeting on disarmament arranged in Geneva in January with the support of the United Nations Committee on Disarmament. It also took part in a number of meetings on apartheid organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

IUYCD also attends meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and has made presentations, inter alia, in the discussions on Chile, Nicaragua and South Africa.

IUYCD also took part, in 1986, in a seminar organized by the International Labour Office in Geneva on the problem of youth unemployment.

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Miscellaneous activities undertaken in conjunction with subjects
selected by United Nations bodies

Internal seminars held in 1984 and 1985: Preparations for the International Youth Year, seminars at Strasbourg (May 1984), Rome (November 1984), Caracas (February 1985), and Dakar (June 1985).

Seminars on North-South relations: Salvador (May 1985), Barcelona (June 1986), and Milan (December 1987).

Seminars on disarmament in liaison with the European regional branch: Strasbourg (June 1985), Vienna (November 1986), and Lima (June 1987).

Seminar on food problems, conducted with FAO in Abidjan, 1986.

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19. UNION OF ARAB JURISTS

(Category II)

The Union of Arab Jurists has been active in its endeavours to support the goals of the United Nations Charter during the period 1985-1987, and to achieve its set objectives.

In September 1985, and in appreciation of its role in the field of its work, the Union was elected to the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The Union has been exerting utmost efforts towards the enhancement of the Charter of the United Nations; it has also been actively participating in all activities related to the defence of human rights, and to the causes of peace, disarmament and the elimination of racial discrimination.

Annual and periodical activities of the Union

During the period 1985-1987, the Union celebrated a number of occasions, including:

- (a) International Women's Day (8 March);
- (b) International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March);
- (c) International Day for Solidarity with Colonized Peoples of South Africa (21 March);
- (d) Anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations (26 June);
- (e) International Day for Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia (26 August);
- (f) United Nations Day (24 October);
- (g) Human Rights Day (10 December);
- (h) International Day for the Rights of the Child (20 December).

The permanent secretariat of the Union of Arab Jurists held its annual meetings at Amman, in April 1985, at Tunis, in July 1986, and at Baghdad in March 1987.

A number of resolutions were adopted during these meetings on the following topics:

- (a) Enhancing the Charter of the United Nations and defending the issues of peace and liberation;
- (b) Defending human rights;

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- (c) Supporting United Nations efforts in opposing racial discrimination.

During the past four years, the Union has issued a number of statements and has delivered speeches on current international issues which were subjects of resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council. In particular the Union, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 598 (1987), urged the implementation of this resolution with a view to maintaining lasting peace in the Gulf region and in the world, in accordance with international law and the principles of the United Nations, and in defence of the right of man to live in peace and prosperity.

Some important non-periodical activities

The Union held its second Conference at Amman, Jordan, from 28 to 30 April 1985. The conference discussed a number of professional, national and humanitarian issues, in addition to considering special cases, such as human rights. The conference adopted a number of important resolutions, including:

- (a) Issuing a Charter of Honour for Arab Jurists;
- (b) Issuing an Arab Declaration for the independence of jurisdiction;
- (c) Celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations: on this occasion, the Union carried out a number of activities in 1985 with a view to acquainting peoples with the role, activities, principles and Charter of the United Nations;
- (d) Celebrating the International Year of Peace: the Union organized a number of activities during 1986 on this occasion. In these activities, the Union stressed the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations as regards peace. The Union called for the condemnation of wars as a way of settling international conflicts.

Participation in regional and international meetings,
conferences and seminars

The Union of Arab Jurists participated in the following activities:

Committee on non-governmental organizations, March 1985;

World Peace Council, June 1985 (fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations);

Human Rights Committee, June 1985;

Special Committee for the Rights of Palestinians, July 1985;

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, July 1985;

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Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, September 1985;

International Council of Amnesty International, August-September 1985;

Meeting to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of victory over nazism, December 1985;

Non-governmental organizations, International Year of Peace, Geneva, 20-24 January 1986;

Special Committee for Disarmament (non-governmental organizations), The special relation between disarmament and development, Geneva, 21-22 April 1986;

Special meeting, International Year of Peace, Stockholm, August 1986;

Special seminar on international assistance, Cameroon, 28 April-9 May 1986;

Non-governmental organizations, Council meeting, New York, 1 May 1986;

Non-governmental organizations, Special Committee on Human Rights, Geneva, 3 June 1986;

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Second Conference on Namibia, Brussels, 5-7 June 1986;

Human Rights Committee, non-governmental organizations, Geneva, 10 June 1986;

Non-governmental organizations, World peace and the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, Geneva, 4-13 June 1986;

Non-governmental organizations/International Co-ordination Committee (Northern Africa), A meeting, New York, 11-13 June 1986;

United Nations/Human Rights Section, Palestine, Vienna, 30 June-2 July 1986;

Human Rights, legal issues, The Hague, 24-29 August 1986;

Human Rights, Geneva, 8-10 September 1986;

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, fortieth founding anniversary, Paris, 4 November 1986;

United Nations, Use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, Geneva, 23 March-10 April 1987;

International Committee (non-governmental organizations), Position of Women, Geneva, 3 February 1987;

International Committee (non-governmental organizations), Disarmament, Geneva, 27-29 January 1987;

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Human Rights Committee, Assessing achievements of Vienna conference, human rights, UNESCO, Geneva, 2 February-13 March 1987;

Non-governmental organizations Council, A meeting, New York, 4-5 May 1987;

International Conference against nuclear and hydrogenic weapons, Tokyo, 1-9 August 1987;

Non-governmental organizations Committee, Relations between Disarmament and Development, New York, 14 August-11 September 1987;

Non-governmental organizations, Fourth International Conference, Geneva, 7-9 September 1987;

Italian Committee for UNICEF, A study of the Human Rights Convention, Italy, 11-13 September 1987;

UNESCO, Human Rights, Malta, 31 August-5 September 1987;

UNESCO, Rights of Woman in education and employment, Paris, 14-18 September 1987;

United Nations/Palestinian Section, Fourth International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on Palestinian issue, Geneva, 7-9 September 1987;

UNESCO, Second meeting of non-governmental organization representatives for cities and local governments, Paris, 10-11 December 1987;

UNESCO, International seminar on various methods of the democracy of education, Paris, 14-18 December 1987.

20. WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WOCCU)

(Category II)

The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) is an international organization representative of credit unions and similar co-operative financial institutions. Its 70.9 million members are located in 70 countries and represent 41,410 credit unions with \$US 213.4 billion in assets.

Building upon its previous support of the United Nations Decade for Women, WOCCU continued its active dialogue with officials of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to identify useful projects in rural areas which were substantially organized by women. In Kenya, rural credit union women are utilizing a revolving credit fund established by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WOCCU is collaborating with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on a savings/credit study for women in Asia in co-ordination with the Asia Confederation of Credit Unions.

During 1987 WOCCU reopened its office at Geneva, Switzerland, with the objective of being more readily accessible to United Nations organizations and other development organizations in Europe. This will enable WOCCU to participate more fully in specific United Nations meetings in Europe.

During the period under review, WOCCU fully supported and participated in all of the meetings of the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC). Through COPAC, WOCCU is in frequent consultation with the entire United Nations system and more particularly its specialized agencies.

At the request of ILO, WOCCU prepared a credit union training manual on the Materials and Techniques for Co-operative Management Training (MATCOM) during 1987. The manual is being used at the ILO Turin Centre where WOCCU and its membership have been represented in various training events. Active ongoing consultations and collaboration with ILO have occurred throughout the quadrennial report period.

WOCCU has had an ongoing consultative and active collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at every level of the organization and it has been an active participant in its various meetings. Project collaboration with FAO has included countries such as Guatemala and Togo.

WOCCU continues an ongoing relationship with the World Bank and has taken an active role in the emerging non-governmental organization relationship which the World Bank is developing. WOCCU has organized meetings with World Bank officials to demonstrate the role of credit unions in emerging economies and has included officials of the World Bank in meetings of WOCCU. Current discussions are exploring the possibility of staff secondments and involvement in World Bank country missions and projects development.

WOCCU and its members encourage the discussion of United Nations issues in the fields of humanitarian, social and economic aid in its programmes for development educators and in special articles.

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21. WORLD COUNCIL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (WCIP)

(Category II)

The World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) has been engaged in supporting the activities of the United Nations at various levels, including co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. It has also co-operated with affiliates of the United Nations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the World Commission on Environment and Development. WCIP has organized conferences and conventions which included, as a substantial part of its programme, disseminating information on the activities of the United Nations and encouraging participation by indigenous peoples in the work of the United Nations. These conferences and conventions have included officials of the United Nations. WCIP has also participated in various forums and has submitted statements in which it has consistently promoted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. A summary of some of these activities are given below.

Since the establishment of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, WCIP has participated in every session. In 1986, when the Working Group's session was suspended for a year, WCIP, along with the Anti-Slavery Society, organized a workshop inviting indigenous peoples to Geneva to continue the discussions on subjects relevant to the work of the Working Group. Two of the five Working Group members participated in the work.

Oral and written statements have been submitted to the Working Group on a variety of issues regarding indigenous peoples. These statements included: (a) indigenous peoples right to the earth; (b) indigenous peoples right to education; (c) indigenous peoples definition; (d) WCIP Declaration of Principles; (e) reports from the WCIP Commissions on the Indian People of Guatemala and on the Reunification of the Miskitu Families; (f) statement of concern for the procedural integrity of the United Nations Working Group's operations; (g) Hawaii documentation on the denial of human rights; (h) Belize documentation on the condition of indigenous peoples; documentation on the situation of the Veddas of Sri Lanka; (i) formal protest on the cancellation of the Working Group session in 1986; (j) special workshop on the Working Group on Indigenous Populations-1986; (k) review of developments pertaining to the situation of indigenous populations world wide; (l) review of the situation of indigenous peoples in Asia and the Pacific; (m) call for a preliminary draft standard from the Working Group on Indigenous Populations; (n) analysis of individual and collective rights within the United Nations human rights context; and (o) concern over ethnocide via modern technology.

WCIP has also been instrumental in urging indigenous peoples to attend the meetings of the Working Group, as well as in assisting many indigenous representatives to make orderly and directed presentations of the issues under consideration.

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Since 1984, WCIP has participated in the yearly meetings of the Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, with the exception of 1986, supporting the ongoing work of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and offering several interventions concerning indigenous peoples around the world.

Limited resources have prevented WCIP from attending every session of the Commission on Human Rights since 1984. Whenever present, WCIP has continued to address the rights of indigenous peoples around the world.

WCIP supported and actively participated in the conference on Museums and the Cultural Continuity and Identity of Indigenous Peoples, presenting the keynote address to set the conference direction. The conference was jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Commission on Museums (ICOM), the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO and others.

WCIP has actively supported the International Labour Organisation (ILO) review of Convention 107 concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries. Its representative actively participated as an expert with the ILO Committee of Experts in 1986 as it reviewed the convention.

WCIP has organized several activities promoting the efforts of the United Nations and encouraging continued discussion and debate on human rights issues. These activities included the WCIP fourth General Assembly at Panama City in 1984 and the fifth General Assembly held at Lima, Peru, in 1987. At these Assemblies, the WCIP membership from five regions of the world - South America, Central America, North America, Scandinavia and the Pacific/Asia - have met to be informed, to discuss and to adopt positions of WCIP. These Assemblies have included, from the United Nations, the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Another activity organized by WCIP (in conjunction with its Pacific Regional member) was the Pacific/Asia Empowerment Conference at Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1987. Indigenous leaders from the Pacific and Asia met with the Chairwoman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations who was also the Chairwoman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

22. WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE

(Category II)

1. General

The World Energy Conference enjoys close relations with the following:

- (a) The Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development;
- (b) The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat;
- (c) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Close contacts are also maintained with UNESCO and UNIDO, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. Consultation is a two-way process and is maintained by the permanent representation of WEC at New York by visits from WEC personnel to the United Nations, by an exchange of information on a large number of technical subjects connected with energy, on the one hand, and by the representation of the United Nations, the regional commissions and specialized agencies on Committees of the World Energy Conference, on the other hand.

During these years, the United Nations representative on the Conservation Commission of WEC has been the Director of the Natural Resources and Energy Division and on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries, the representative has been the Deputy Director of the Natural Resources and Energy Division. For UNIDO, the Executive Director, Co-ordinator of the Energy Programme or his Special Assistant on Energy has been the representative on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries.

2. Activities during 1984

(a) United Nations

The Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has offered its co-operation in support of the World Energy Conference work on the 1986 Survey of Energy Resources, the New and Renewable Resources Section and also on the National Energy Data Profiles for the thirteenth WEC Congress in 1986.

WEC was represented at the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 25 June-6 July 1984, Vienna.

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(b) Economic Commission for Europe

The Deputy Director of the Energy Division of ECE continued to represent that body on the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference and also on the National Energy Data Committee. WEC attended the following meetings:

- (a) Committee of Electric Power, 16-20 January 1984, Geneva;
- (b) Committee on Gas, 23-27 January 1984, Geneva.

(c) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Assistant Secretary of the Thai National Committee attended the eleventh session of the Committee on Natural Resources, 16-22 October 1984, Bangkok.

(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The WEC Co-ordinator of Public Relations represents the World Energy Conference at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. UNESCO was represented on the National Energy Data Committee, the Energy Technology Committee and the Energy Information Committee of the World Energy Conference; it was also represented on the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on New and Renewable Resources.

(e) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Executive Director of UNIDO participated in the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries.

WEC was represented at the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum at the fourth General Conference of UNIDO, 6-7 February 1984, Vienna.

The Secretary of the Austrian National Committee attended the fourth General Conference of UNIDO, 2-18 August 1984, Vienna.

(f) International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA attended the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference and the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on Availability of Thermal Generating Plant, as well as the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on Uranium and Thorium.

The World Energy Conference is represented at IAEA headquarters at Vienna and attended the twenty-eighth regular session of the General Conference at Vienna, 24-28 September 1984.

WEC continues to be represented at the meetings of IAEA, where appropriate, and were present at the following meetings:

(a) Symposium on the Risks and Benefits of Energy Systems, 9-13 April 1984, Jülich;

(b) Symposium on Nuclear Power Plant Outage Experience, 18-22 June 1984, Karlsruhe. As several members of the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant were presenting papers at the Symposium, that Committee held its meeting at Karlsruhe;

(c) Tenth International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research, 11-19 September 1984, London.

3. Activities during 1985

(a) United Nations

The Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has been supporting the World Energy Conference work on the 1986 Survey of Energy Resources, and also on the National Energy Data Profiles for the thirteenth WEC Congress in 1986. WEC attended the following meetings:

(a) Fourth session of the United Nations High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 28-31 May and 4-5 June 1985, New York;

(b) Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations of the Department of Public Information, 4-6 September 1985, New York;

(c) Sixth session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNPICPUNE), 21 October-1 November 1985, Vienna.

(b) Economic Commission for Europe

ECE was represented on the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference and also on the National Energy Data Committee. WEC attended the following meetings:

(a) Forty-third session of the Committee on Electric Power, 14-18 January 1985, Geneva;

(b) Thirtieth session of the Committee on Gas, 23-27 January 1985, Geneva.

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(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WEC is represented at UNESCO headquarters at Paris.

UNESCO is represented on the National Energy Data Committee, the Energy Terminology Committee and the Energy Information Task Force of the World Energy Conference, as well as on the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on New and Renewable Resources.

(d) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is represented on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries and also on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNITAR is represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Isolated Domestic Energy Markets: the Case of Gas.

(f) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Inter-Departmental Working Group on Environment and Energy of FAO is represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Rational Use of Energy in Agriculture.

(g) International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA is represented on the Programme Committee and the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference, as well as on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Department was represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Rational Use of Energy in Agriculture.

IAEA is represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Environment Effects Arising from Electricity Supply and Utilization and the Resulting Costs to the Utility, and on the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on Uranium and Thorium, as well as on the WEC Committee on the Growing Role of Electricity.

The World Energy Conference was represented at IAEA Headquarters at Vienna and attended the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Conference at Vienna, 23-26 September 1985.

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WEC continues to be represented at the meetings of IAEA, where appropriate, and were present at the following:

(a) International Symposium on Fast Breeder Reactor Experience and Failure Trends, 22-26 July 1985, Lyons;

(b) Advisory Group Meeting on Costs and Benefits of Improved Nuclear Power Plant Availability, 7-11 October 1985, Vienna.

4. Activities during 1986

(a) United Nations

The Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has been supporting the World Energy Conference work on the 1986 Survey of Energy Resources, and also on the National Energy Data Profiles for the thirteenth WEC Congress in 1986.

(b) Economic Commission for Europe

The Energy Division of ECE was represented on the WEC Conservation Commission. WEC attended the following meetings:

(a) Forty-fourth session of the Committee on Electric Power, 13-17 January 1986, Geneva;

(b) Thirty-second session of the Committee on Gas, Geneva, 20-24 January 1986;

(c) Joint Meeting of the Group of Experts on Electric Power Stations and the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Electricity and the Environment, 15-17 October 1986, Geneva. The Chairman of the WEC Study Group on the Environmental Effects Arising from Electricity Supply and Utilization and the Resulting Costs to the Utility attended as the WEC representative.

(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The Co-ordinator of WEC Public Relations continued to represent the World Energy Conference at UNESCO headquarters at Paris.

UNESCO was represented on the WEC Committees on National Energy Data, Energy Terminology and Energy Information, as well as on the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on New and Renewable Resources.

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(d) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO was represented on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries and also on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNITAR was represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Isolated Domestic Energy Markets: the Case of Gas.

(f) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Working Group on Environment and Energy of FAO represented that body on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Rational use of Energy in Agriculture.

(g) International Atomic Energy Agency

The Director of the Division of Nuclear Power of IAEA was represented on the World Energy Conference and on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Department was represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Rational Use of Energy in Agriculture.

IAEA was represented on the Conservation Commission Study Group on Environmental Effects Arising from Electricity Supply and Utilization and the Resulting Costs to the Utility, and on the WEC Survey of Energy Resources 1986 Consultancy Group on Uranium and Thorium, as well as on the WEC Committee on the Growing Role of Electricity.

The World Energy Conference was represented at IAEA Headquarters at Vienna and attended the special session of the General Conference at Vienna, 24 September 1986, and the thirtieth regular session of the General Conference at Vienna, 29 September to 30 October 1986.

WEC continued to be represented at the technical meetings of IAEA, where appropriate, and were present at the following:

(a) Fifth session of the Technical Committee on Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Planning: United Nations and Other International Organization Approaches, 4-6 March 1986, Geneva;

(b) Joint IAEA and NEA (OECD) Working Group Meeting on Study on Load Factors Reactor Performance Parameters for Future Nuclear Power Plant Operation, 26 May 1986;

(c) Post Incident Review Meeting on the Chernobyl Accident, 25-29 August 1986, Vienna;

(d) Technical Committee Meeting on Assessing and Managing Health and Environmental Risks from Energy and Other Complex Industrial Systems, 13-17 October 1986, Paris.

5. Activities during 1987

(a) United Nations

The Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has been supporting the World Energy Conference work particularly on the National Energy Data Profiles for the fourteenth WEC Congress in 1989.

(b) Economic Commission for Africa

The WEC Ethiopian Member Committee represented WEC at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Regional Workshop on "Aspects of Energy Management in Africa" at Addis Ababa, 16-20 November 1987.

(c) Economic Commission for Europe

The Energy Division of ECE is represented on the WEC Conservation Commission and on the WEC Study Committees on Low Grade Coal, New Energy Perspectives 2000-2020 and Oxygenated Transport Liquid Fuels: the Total System.

WEC was represented at the forty-fifth session of the Committee on Electric Power, 26-30 January 1987, Geneva, and at the thirty-third session of the Committee on Gas, 19-22 January 1987, Geneva.

(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO is represented on the WEC Committee on National Energy Data.

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(e) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is represented on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries and also on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

(f) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources was represented on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries.

(g) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO was represented on the WEC Committee on Energy Problems of Developing Countries and on the WEC Study Committee on Technology of Biogas Production and Application in Rural Areas.

(h) International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA was represented on the Programme Committee and the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference, as well as on the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

IAEA is represented on the WEC Study Committee on Environmental Effects Arising from Electricity Supply and Utilization and the Resulting Costs to the Utility, and on the WEC Study Committee on Energy and the Public, as well as on the WEC Study Committee on the Growing Role of Electricity.

WEC continues to be represented at the technical meetings of IAEA, where appropriate, and were present at the following:

(a) Seminar on Operational Safety Experience in Two-Loop Pressurized Water Reactors, 30 March-3 April 1987, Kosv, Yugoslavia;

(b) International Symposium on the Back-End of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle-Strategies and Options, 11-15 May 1987, Vienna;

(c) Third Meeting of Senior Experts on Promotion and Financing of Nuclear Power Programmes in Developing Countries, 19-22 May 1987, Vienna;

(d) International Conference on Nuclear Power Performance and Safety, 28 September-2 October 1987, Vienna. WEC presented a paper on Energy Needs for the Economic Development of Developing Countries: Present Status and Trends;

(e) Sixth session of the Technical Committee on Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Planning: United Nations and Other International Organization Approaches, 6-9 October 1987, Brussels.

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6. Twelfth Congress of the World Energy Conference, 1983

The United Nations played an active role in the Twelfth WEC Congress in 1983 at New Delhi. The Head of the General Energy Unit of the Economic Commission for Europe served as a panelist on Round Table on Energy 2000-2020: Supply and Demand - Regional Stresses and also on the Working Group on Energy Conservation in Buildings.

UNIDO participated in the Round Table on Energy Problems of Developing Countries, and the following organizations attended the Congress:

- (a) UNESCO;
- (b) United Nations;
- (c) UNEP;
- (d) ESCAP;
- (e) FAO.

The following papers were submitted to the Congress:

- (a) The World Status on MHD/Steam Power Plants: UNESCO;
- (b) Status and Needs of Energy Education and Training in Developing Countries: UNESCO;
- (c) The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation: ECE;
- (d) Project Development in Support of National Energy Strategies: United Nations;
- (e) Energy Development and Industrialization: UNIDO;
- (f) Energy Problems of Asia and Pacific Countries and Scope for Subregional and Regional Co-operation: ESCAP;
- (g) Technical Co-operation for Energy Development in Developing Countries: United Nations Development Programme;
- (h) Major Issues in the Transfer and Development of Energy Technology in Developing Countries: UNCTAD;
- (i) Energy Information Flow in the Developing World: Progressing Towards an International Network: UNESCO.

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7. Special relations

The World Energy Conference has developed special working relations with the following:

(a) United Nations, close collaboration between the Statistician of the Energy Statistics Unit and the WEC Committees on National Energy Data and on the Survey of World Energy Resources;

(b) ECE, close co-operation between the Deputy Director of the Energy Division and the WEC Conservation Commission and the Committee on National Energy Data;

(c) UNESCO, close collaboration between UNESCO and the WEC, particularly in the area of Energy Information (1985 WEC Energy Terminology: Energy Balances and Energy Accounting. Publication purchased by UNESCO for free issue to developing countries);

(d) UNIDO, close co-operation between the Executive Director/Special Assistant on Energy and the WEC Committees on Energy Problems of Developing Countries and on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant;

(e) IAEA, close co-operation between the Head of the Reactor Engineering Division and the Joint UNIPED/WECC Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plant.

23. WORLD FEDERATION OF METHODIST WOMEN (WFMW)

(Category II)

Introduction

The World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW), founded in 1939, is a truly international body, formed as a fellowship of officially recognized groups of Methodist women organized on a national basis. Women in a united church, which is affiliated with the World Methodist Council, are bona fide members. The motto of WFMW is "To know Christ and to make him known".

Membership

The membership of WFMW in 63 countries is over 6 million; the largest number of members (3.2 million) is in the North America area (Canada, North America and the Caribbean). Membership is divided into nine areas, i.e., South and East Africa, West Africa, North America, South America, Europe, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, East Asia, West Asia and the South Pacific, comprising 69 Units.

Projects and activities

The World Federation of Methodist Women is a symbol of spiritual ties, unity, sisterhood and opportunity for the development of international understanding. This world-wide group of women, working for the improvement of human conditions and development of women, is a source of Christian participation, inspiration and encouragement in a world divided by political, social and economic barriers. The movement is active in the fields of education, aid to the aging, family life, mental health projects, rural development, economic justice, international friendship, peace promotion, social, economic and legal status of women, human rights, the abolition of apartheid, the peaceful use of nuclear energy and combating nuclear waste and fall-out.

Involvement with the United Nations as a
non-governmental organization

In 1983, WFMW was granted consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council. Since then WFMW has been represented at United Nations Headquarters at New York with offices at 777 United Nations Plaza and at the United Nations Centres at Geneva and Vienna. In addition, a World Co-ordinator has been appointed to co-ordinate the exchange of information and reports of the organization's representatives, facilitating information and action on the work of the United Nations and its organizations.

The WFMW Executive Officers, Area Officers and the organization's representatives have attended United Nations related meetings as follows: Economic

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and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, Tokyo, March 1984; United Nations Forum 1985 pre-conference consultation, Vienna, October 1984; International Conference on Population, Mexico City, August 1984; Executive Committee Meeting on Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, Geneva, October 1984; United Nations Forum 1985 and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi, July 1985. The WFMW Executive Committee of 22 members met at Vienna, May 1987, to coincide with a visit to the Vienna International Centre. An in-depth overview of structure, procedure, co-ordination and co-operation between non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations for more effective response to briefings, NGO Committees, consultations and conferences were given by the Advancement of Women Branch and the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Information kits, documentation and written reports of Commissions and NGO Committees were disseminated to the WFMW Executive Committee.

WFMW representatives to the United Nations Centres at New York, Vienna and Geneva attended and reported on meetings during the four-year period of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission for Social Development, and the UNICEF Programme Committee 1987 session for action and participation in the Conference of the NGO/Department of Public Information at New York.

Active participation is undertaken by the organization's representatives in non-governmental organization committees and groupings, which constantly study and discuss the major issues before the United Nations, as well as those before the Economic and Social Council. Participation in briefing sessions, non-governmental organization working groups, non-governmental organization sub-committees and special committees are priority fundamental functions. An oral statement, given at the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, dealt with the conditions of children in detention affected by the apartheid system in South Africa, requesting that serious consideration be given to the under-financing of legal work on behalf of children detained without trial under the Emergency Regulations in South Africa, children arrested on petty criminal charges and children who are unrepresented in family courts.

The organization's high priority on the abolition of the apartheid system has led to a defence fund for legal aid for children in crisis being established in South Africa with financial support from the WFMW North American Unit, Women's Division, United Methodist Church and Defence for Children International, United States of America. Legal assistance has been afforded to 30 young adults, of which 24 were acquitted of all charges. One who faced the death sentence was convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and five others were sent to a reform school in accordance with the Children's Act in South Africa.

Significant work towards peace in the Middle East has been carried out by the United Methodist Women's Unit in North America. This Unit participated in the United Nations Symposium for North American Non-Governmental Organizations on the Question of Palestine in June 1985, 1986 and 1987, providing leadership in the

programme. The purpose of the United Nations symposium for non-governmental organizations, held by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, is to educate concerning the urgency of convening the International Peace Conference in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C. The organization's United Methodist Women's Unit in North America has been instrumental in organizing the North American Co-ordinating Committee on the Question of Palestine composed of many groups working for peace. The India Unit of WFMW has been involved in reducing the high rate of illiteracy through non-formal educational programmes that include practical skills, social upliftment, care of school dropouts and rehabilitation.

The WFMW official quarterly newsletter, Tree of Life, disseminates reports in support of United Nations activities, information on proposed seminars and conferences.

United Nations resolutions and concerns are discussed at workshops, and appropriate recommendations for action are adopted at quinquennial WFMW Assemblies. The organization was delegated, together with the World Methodist Council, to meet with the State President of South Africa. This was a direct result of the resolutions adopted by the WFMW Assembly in 1986, which were combined with the resolutions adopted by the World Methodist Conference, held at Nairobi in 1986, calling for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and detainees, lifting of the State of Emergency in South Africa, abolition of the apartheid system, the unconditional return of political refugees and sanctions to be imposed on the Government of South Africa.

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24. WORLD POPULATION SOCIETY (WPS)

(Category II)

During the period 1984-1987 the World Population Society (WPS) engaged in two major sets of activities in support of the World Population Plan of Action as approved by the Economic and Social Council and in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): (a) preparation for and participation in the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, August 1984; (b) assistance to developing countries, particularly in Africa, to formulate national population policies and to make plans to implement them.

International Conference on Population. WPS played a major role in drafting the Geneva Declaration issued by non-governmental organization representatives meeting at Geneva in September 1983 for the Conference scheduled to be held in 1984. In January 1984, the President of WPS served as drafting representative and non-governmental organization representative on the United States delegation to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. In this capacity he introduced and helped gain acceptance of the sections of the draft recommendations for the Conference which provide for the major roles of private organizations in population matters. At Mexico City, he served as advisor to the United States delegation to the Conference and was an observer to the committee drafting the resolutions at Mexico City.

WPS had submitted to both the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Population Commission a proposal for increased attention to labour force growth in developing countries. At Mexico City, WPS submitted to the Conference a paper on populations 15-19 years old, 1970-2025, utilizing data prepared by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and urging greater attention to this most volatile segment where rapid increase can be much more critical than the increase in total population. WPS representatives also participated and made presentations at the NGO Consultations that was held during the conference.

Development of national population policies. The primary purpose of WPS has always been to promote and assist in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. The purpose of the International Conference on Population was "to make recommendations for the further implementation" of the Plan of Action. The General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference in its resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984 which invited Governments to consider the recommendations for action at the national level and to implement appropriate policies and programmes. Immediately following the Conference, WPS proposed to the Executive Director of UNFPA that it provide a grant to WPS to carry out a program for the application of the World Population Plan of Action to national population policies of individual countries. While this proposal was being considered by UNFPA, the President of WPS, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its project Resources for the Awareness of the Impact of Population on Development (RAPID), provided technical support to the Governments of Nigeria and Liberia for the formulation of their national population policies, based on and covering the full range of the Conference recommendations

and the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action of the earlier Second African Population Conference. In March 1986, WPS received a grant from UNFPA for a National Applications Project (NAPRO) for a pilot programme in five African countries: Benin, Botswana, Togo, Zaire and Zambia. WPS has carried out the NAPRO project as follows:

Zambia. In May 1986, WPS/NAPRO, in collaboration with UNFPA Lagos, provided a tour for a high-level Zambian delegation to Lagos to study the process and substance of population policy formulation in Nigeria. Zambia has since prepared but not yet released a national population policy.

Zaire. In December 1986, WPS/NAPRO assisted the Government of Zaire to formulate a national population policy, and since then, to prepare plans for each Ministry and private sector organizations to implement that policy, in collaboration with USAID and its project Options for Population Policy (OPTIONS).

Togo. WPS/NAPRO, in collaboration with UNFPA Lome and the USAID OPTIONS project, assisted the Government of Togo to organize a national conference on population and development and to formulate a national population policy. NAPRO assistance in planning for the implementation of this policy will be provided during the coming months.

Botswana. WPS/NAPRO has provided technical assistance and financial support to the Government of Botswana in developing awareness at high governmental and local levels of the need for action in population matters and also for preliminary work in drafting a national population policy. Actual formulation is expected in mid-1988, and planning for implementation soon thereafter.

Benin. WPS/NAPRO has supported the preparation of a RAPID country analysis for Benin and will initiate preparations for the population policy development process in June 1988.

It should be noted that the national population policies formulated in Nigeria, Zaire and Liberia, under the NAPRO process initiated by WPS, have been made available to national leaders in a dozen African countries, as well as in Ecuador and Papua New Guinea, to assist those countries in preparing their own national population policies.

The formulation of national population policies in Nigeria, Liberia, Zambia, Zaire, Togo, Senegal, Sudan, and prospectively in Botswana and Benin, is the most important revolutionary development in two decades in advancing the World Population Plan of Action in Africa. WPS is pleased to have a significant role in this movement.

A report on the progress of NAPRO was made in April 1987 to a seminar, held at Washington, D.C., at the Population Reference Bureau. The presentations were made by the President of WPS and the Co-ordinator of NAPRO.

25. WORLD TRADE CENTERS ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The goals of the World Trade Centers Association (WTCA) closely parallel those of the United Nations. Established in 1968, the WTCA mission is to:

- (a) Promote international trade, co-operation and communication;
- (b) Foster increased participation in trade by developing countries;
- (c) Help regions around the world establish their own world trade centre;
- (d) Establish programmes of mutual assistance among trade centres.

With the support and leadership of WTCA, the world trade centre concept has spread to all parts of the world, encompassing people of every social, economic and political background - bringing them together for the purpose of achieving these common goals.

At present, WTCA has 166 member organizations in 156 cities in over 55 countries world wide. Of the 166 member organizations, more than 35 are located in the developing world. Over 65 of the association's members have produced fully operating trade centres, and 70 others are currently in the planning and construction stages.

To implement its goals, WTCA is dedicated to further strengthening its existing programmes, while working to develop new services. Over the past four years, WTCA has been very active in the following areas:

(a) Educational services. World trade centres around the world offer language instruction and training programmes on international business activities. (World Trade Center New York's World Trade Institute is a fine example of the strides being made in this area. In 1987, the Institute trained over 7,500 business people in topics related to international commerce. The Institute also set up a special school to offer training to people from developing countries.)

(b) Trade missions. WTCA members work together on an ongoing basis to arrange and organize trade missions to different cities. (A number of WTC organizations are currently working with WTC Bombay to organize trade missions to India for November 1988.)

(c) WTC Network. An innovative new product of WTCA, Network, is a computerized trade lead and messaging system. At present, network use is offered by over 70 world trade centres and can be accessed from over 800 cities in 64 countries. The most remarkable feature of the system is the Bulletin Board. This feature functions much like an automated classified listing, except that it allows for direct and immediate interaction between buyers and sellers. Users advertise their products or services, find trading partners and conduct transactions, without leaving their network keyboard.

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Through special arrangements with trade publications and business newspapers around the world, Network's Bulletin Board leads are printed regularly in publications such as the Journal of Commerce (United States), Les Echos (France), Daily Trade News (Republic of Korea) and World Trade News (United Kingdom). This exposure increases Network's potential readership to over 1.9 million people. Since its introduction three years ago, Network has grown at an incredible pace. Over the past year alone, user traffic has increased threefold, with new subscribers coming on-line all the time.

Industrializing Nations Committee

The work of WTCA is carried out by eight action Committees, one of which is the Industrializing Nations Committee, established to promote and assist world trade centres in the developing world. This Committee works in a number of ways:

- (a) It provides information on sources of funding and international project aid for world trade centre projects;
- (b) It is a source of information and assistance on WTC development, particular to the developing world (e.g., communications services, computerized/manual trade resources);
- (c) It offers WTC personnel training and consultative services of WTCA research and development, trade policy, and communications committees;
- (d) It develops ideas on pertinent projects in technology transfer, economic development, etc.;
- (e) It co-operates with international development agencies and other bodies for the benefit of the industrializing world.

Since 1987, the WTCA Industrializing Nations Committee has entered a new phase in which direct collaboration and co-operation with United Nations organizations have become essential elements in the Association's work. Consequently, WTCA is now actively associated with the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to promote co-operation among Chambers of Commerce and industry, and other business organizations of developing countries.

Since the successful conclusion of the first United Nations-sponsored meeting of Chambers of Commerce and industry of developing countries (held at Rio de Janeiro, 8-11 December 1987) (see report*), WTCA has extended substantial support to the Steering Committee of the Chambers. This support has so far included the provision of facilities to the Steering Committee for the convening of its first session at WTCA headquarters at New York, 23-24 May 1988) and WTCA has offered to put its Network system at the disposal of the developing countries. In addition, WTC Bombay will co-host the second meeting of representatives of the Chambers, scheduled to be held at Bombay from 14 to 16 November 1988.

* On file with the Secretariat.

In the future, it is expected that such collaborative exercises between WTCA and the United Nations will be further strengthened.

WTCA General Assembly at Bombay

WTCA will hold its annual General Assembly at WTC Bombay immediately following the meeting of representatives of the Chambers. The biggest event on the Association's calendar, the General Assembly, will draw hundreds of delegates and their business associates to Bombay from cities around the world, to do business and discuss co-operative efforts to increase trade with India.

WTCA has invited the Director General of GATT to be the keynote speaker for the programme. There will also be panel discussions on the Uruguay Round and other trade-related topics.

26. WORLDVIEW INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION (WIF)

(Category II)

During the reporting period, Worldview International Foundation (WIF) has continued to carry out consultative and substantive activities, as well as information and educational activities in support of the United Nations.

WIF co-ordinated a United Nations sponsored television series entitled "Agenda for a small planet". Producers from 36 countries around the world were mobilized to complete programmes for an audience of over 500 million people. The first series was dedicated entirely to the world's most pressing development issues. Television stations in the North reported their views on development. In the second series, producers from developing countries expressed their views on matters important to their countries. In the final series, the whole issue of disarmament and development was highlighted for dissemination during the International Year of Peace in 1986. Most important was the co-operation between representatives not only from the North and the South but also from the East and the West. A total of 41 productions were made.

In July 1985 in connection with the world Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, WIF participated in the NGO Forum 1985. As a follow-up to the World Conference at Nairobi and the NGO Forum 1985, WIF and the Associated Country Women of the World organized a seminar at Vienna in September 1985 on the theme "Population and the role of the family", convened by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). As a follow-up to the Vienna seminar, WIF has drawn up plans to undertake projects in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Uganda focusing on women in development. Women's projects were undertaken in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Kenya during the reporting period.

In support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), WIF has undertaken an annual campaign in Norway to educate and inform people on drug abuse, as well as to raise funds for undertaking preventive projects in both Norway and Thailand. A development support communication project has been undertaken in the northern part of Thailand in co-operation with the Office of the International Narcotics Control Board to motivate the farmers to grow more food crops instead of opium poppy cultivation. WIF representatives have participated in the annual seminar of UNFDAC held at Vienna.

In support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focus on Child Survival and Development Revolution, to promote awareness and bring in attitudinal change among the people, long-term communication projects have been undertaken in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Kenya.

WIF, in co-operation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is building up communication components for the projects supported by IFAD in Bangladesh, Nepal, Kenya, the Gambia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Peru and Nicaragua.

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To promote awareness among the world population at large and the industrialized world in particular about hunger and poverty in Africa, WIF has initiated, with Artists to End Hunger, the International Art Show for the End of World Hunger. The inaugural exhibition which took place at the Minnesota World Trade Centre Office Tower at St. Pauls' was attended by 700 special guests from more than 41 countries. In addition to the exhibition and an educational gallery that travels with it and presents primarily IFAD and WIF activities in the developing countries, a number of local events on international development are planned during the exhibition period. Following its presentation at the Minnesota Museum of Art, the exhibition travel schedule covers various cities in Europe such as Oslo, Stavanger, Gotenborg, Cologna and Paris. The exhibition in Oslo was held in December 1987/January 1988.

WIF, during the reporting period, strived for greater understanding of the problems of the third world and for human development through systematic use of information and communication. A total of 302 films, video and slide programmes on development education were produced; technical training for 168 participants and seminars, workshops and distance education for 7,200 participants and 15 development communication support projects on health, sanitation, nutrition, food production, housing, tree planting and community development were undertaken during the period.
