



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
17 October 2011

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

2012 regular session

30 January-8 February, and 17 February 2012

Quadrennial reports for the period 2007-2010 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

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1. International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development

Special, 1995

Introduction

The International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development is a non-partisan organization with an international mandate. It was created by Canada's Parliament in 1988 to encourage and support the universal values of human rights and the promotion of democratic institutions and practices around the world.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Centre enjoys partnerships with civil society organizations, democratic actors and Governments around the world with which it cooperates to promote human rights and democracy. It is therefore uniquely placed to facilitate dialogue between Government officials and non-governmental organizations. It is one of the very few organizations with the necessary credibility on both sides to play this bridge-building role. It initiates and supports projects that advocate the protection of human rights and strengthening of democratic development, and facilitates the capacity of its partners to do the same.

Significant changes in the organization

In October 2010, the Board of Directors of the Centre announced new strategic orientations that mandated the development of programming taking into consideration a strategic democratic development and human rights analysis in particular countries. In addition, programming will demonstrate added value with a renewed emphasis on measurable results and engaging with local democratic institutions in addition to civil society as a means to narrow the gap between rights as enshrined in international conventions and the realities on the ground.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

From 2007 to 2010, contributions included active participation in the universal periodic review process of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Committee on World Food Security; the Open-ended Working Group on an Optional Protocol for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Commission on the Status of Women. In addition, the Centre provided financial support to OHCHR, including to the national institutions unit and the civil society unit, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on indigenous people, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The Centre participated in the sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York, from 14 to 25 May 2007; it submitted a shadow report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights periodic review of Nepal, in Geneva in May 2007; it organized and hosted a policy seminar on food aid for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food with OHCHR and the World Food Programme (WFP), in Ottawa, on 6 November 2007; participated in the FAO High-level Conference on World Food Security, held in Rome on 3 June 2007; organized and hosted a policy dialogue with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religion and human rights, in Ottawa on 27 October 2007; participated in the session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York from 21 April to 2 May 2008; delivered an oral statement to a special session of the Human Rights Council on the food crisis, in Geneva in May 2008; participated in the FAO Special Forum on the Right to Food, held in Rome from 1 to 3 October 2008; participated in Human Rights Council meetings in Geneva, from 8 to 24 September 2008; organized a side event on religion and human rights during Human Rights Council session in Geneva in March 2008; participated in the eighth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York from 18 to 29 May 2009; participated in Human Rights Council meetings, in Geneva, from 2 to 27 March 2009, 2 to 19 June 2009 and 14 September to 2 October 2009; participated in various sessions of the Human Rights Council Working Group on the universal periodic review; supported a campaign led by Haitian parliamentarians and civil society for the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in Port-au-Prince in 2008 and 2009; attended the third World Summit on Food Security in Rome on 18 November 2009; participated in the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in New York, from 2 to 13 March 2009; collaborated with the Democratic Republic of the Congo justice mapping project of the United Nations in 2009; submitted to OHCHR in April 2009 a report entitled “Sexual Violence during the 1993-2003 Armed Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”; participated in the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York from 19 to 30 April 2010; participated in Human Rights Council meetings, in Geneva from 1 to 26 March 2010, and from 31 May to 18 June 2010; participated in the thirty-sixth session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security, in Rome, from 11 to 16 October 2010; and participated in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York from 1 to 12 March 2010.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development provided financial and organizational assistance to the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food for related policy workshops on food aid, in Ottawa in 2008, and on access to land, in Kuala Lumpur in 2010 and in Chennai in 2010; road test of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security in two national assessments in Nepal in 2007; in Haiti in 2008; financial support to OHCHR during the period 2007-2010 for the work of the national institutions unit and the civil society unit and the co-organization of the ninth International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions in Nairobi, from 21 to 24 October 2008; financial support to a joint fund in support of the Special Rapporteur on indigenous people for the period 2008-2010;

and financial and organizational support for a seminar on national human rights institutions, in La Paz, in 2009.

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

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the Centre hosted and coordinated the Canadian youth outreach programme in support of the Millennium Development Goals. The programme secured commitments from key learning institutions in Canada to activities to promote the Millennium Development Goals, and implemented a cross-country media campaign. It maintained a thematic emphasis on the human right to food, carrying out country-level assessments and related programming in support of Goal 1. The Centre led a three-year research initiative on double discrimination experienced by indigenous women in the Americas in the areas of education and health care, in support of Goals 2 and 5, respectively. The organization developed a methodology and carried out numerous case studies related to the impact of the extractive sector on livelihoods and environmental sustainability in support of Goal 1 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

2. International Committee for the Indians of the Americas (Switzerland)

Special, 2003

Introduction

The International Committee for the Indians of the Americas is a human rights NGO, founded in 1974 and based in Switzerland. Its main purpose is to support indigenous peoples around the globe in their struggle for cultural, religious, economic and political self-determination.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The activities of the International Committee for the Indians of the Americas are implemented by volunteers who are organized in several thematic working groups in the field of resources, rights and education. They also raise awareness of the Swiss public and relevant authorities for issues of Indigenous Peoples. Thanks to the Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council granted in 2003, the Committee has significantly expanded its activities at the United Nations, particularly in promoting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 on 13 September 2007, and supports its acceptance and integration into national jurisdiction.

Significant changes in the organization

In 2010, the International Committee for the Indians of the Americas changed its name from “International Committee for the Indians of the Americas” to “International Committee for the indigenous peoples of the Americas”. While the Committee still focuses on supporting the indigenous peoples of the Americas, its General Assembly decided in 2010 to extend the geographical coverage to a worldwide context.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In order to allow indigenous delegates to represent the interests of their communities at the United Nations, the International Committee for the Indians of the Americas has administered a fund, financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) since 2008. From 2006 to 2009, the Committee administered the Indigenous Portal Project, equally funded by SDC. The project resulted in an interactive website, administered by five indigenous portal managers from all five continents. Their work now contributes to the follow-up of the World Summit on the Information Society and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Moreover, the Board of the Committee decided in 2010 to expand its project activities in the fields of human rights and education. The secretariat has prepared several project proposals for SDC in order to support indigenous peoples in promoting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in their home country (for example, in Mali, Costa Rica and Chad).

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The International Committee for the Indians of the Americas regularly participates in United Nations meetings in Geneva, as well as in the Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples in New York. In 2010 it participated in the third session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Geneva. The Committee organized two workshops during the Indigenous Caucus and a lunch-time event on 13 July 2010 entitled “Possibilities of decision-making at the international level and with transnationals”; in 2009 it participated in the second session of the Mechanism. It organized a lunch-time event on 12 August 2009 on the theme “Indigenous women as educators”; it also participated in 2009 in the fourth session of the universal periodic review on Canada. It encouraged the Swiss delegation to raise the unresolved land claim of the Lubicon Lake Indian Nation. In 2008 it participated in the first session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, helping and encouraging indigenous delegates in preparing their statements and understanding the possibilities of this new forum. Moreover, the Committee organized at all three sessions of the Mechanism a Committee welcome centre to offer affordable housing and logistical support for the indigenous delegates.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2006 and 2007 the Committee cooperated with OHCHR in order to assure a continued forum for indigenous delegates after the Working Group for Indigenous Populations was discontinued in 2006. That led to the creation of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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

Regarding Goal 2, since 2006, the International Committee for the Indians of the Americas has offered an education package for Swiss schools in order to sensitize children on indigenous issues. In the field, the Committee supports a Quetchua alphabetization project for Aymara women in Puno, Peru. Moreover, in 2011 it collected funds for supporting a Mapuche school project. Regarding Goal 7, at the

end of 2010, the Committee launched a campaign to sensitize indigenous communities for the opportunities and weaknesses of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. From 2008 to 2010, it supported the Navajos in the United States in their struggle against carbon extraction from their territory.

3. International Electrotechnical Commission

Special, 1979

Introduction

Founded in 1906, the International Electrotechnical Commission prepares and publishes international standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. Through its members, it promotes international cooperation on all questions of electrotechnical standardization and related matters, such as the assessment of conformity to its standards.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Electrotechnical Commission aims to promote international cooperation on all questions of standardization and related matters, such as the verification of conformity to standards in the fields of electricity, electronics and related technologies, and thus to promote international understanding.

Significant changes in the organization

The following boards, committees and groups were established: New Market Strategy Board, to identify principal technological and market needs; technical committees (TCs) on marine energy (TC 114), high-voltage direct current transmission (TC 115) and safety of motor-operated electric tools (TC 116); and strategic groups on energy efficiency, ultra high-voltage technologies, smart grid technologies and low-voltage direct current distribution systems. Membership increased from 67 to 81 countries with the addition of Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Chile, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The following 14 countries joined affiliate programmes: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Myanmar, Palestine, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The International Electrotechnical Commission significantly reduced its annual fees in 2007, 2008 and 2009 to facilitate membership of developing and newly industrialized countries. In addition, it operates free affiliate country programmes for developing countries to encourage their participation in its activities. In 2009, additional benefits were offered to participants, doubling the number of free standards for national adoption and provide mentoring.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

As Observer, the International Electrotechnical Commission regularly attends the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Committee meetings and produces a report on its activities. The Commission participated in the World Trade Organization regional workshops: in 2007, in Gaborone, Manama and Kuala Lumpur; in 2008, in Vienna, Rabbat and Bridgetown; in 2009, in Hanoi; and in 2010, in Mexico, and in TBT Committee workshops in Geneva. 2009: Role of International Standards in Economic Development; 2010: IEC Presentation to Least Developed Countries Consultative Group; and the TBT Committee Sixth Special Meeting. It also participated as Observer at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Summit on the Information Society Forum in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. It participated as Observer in the Economic Commission for Europe Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (Working Party 6).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The International Electrotechnical Commission liaises with United Nations agencies through its technical committees and subcommittees. They include: International Telecommunication Union: TC 1 (Terminology), TC 3 (Information structures, documentation and graphical symbols), SC 3C (Graphical symbols for use on equipment), TC 25 (Quantities and units, and their letter symbols), TC 29 (Electroacoustics), TC 46 (Cables, wires, waveguides), SC 46A (Coaxial cables), TC 56 (Dependability), TC 57 (Power systems management and associated information exchange), TC 76 (Optical radiation safety and laser equipment), TC 77 (Electromagnetic compatibility), TC 79 (Alarm systems), TC 80 (Maritime navigation and radio communication equipment and systems), TC 81 (Lightning protection), TC 86 (Fibre optics), TC 100 (Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment), TC 103 (Transmitting equipment for radio communication), TC 108 (Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology); International Atomic Energy Agency: TC 45 (Nuclear instrumentation) and its subcommittees SC 45A, SC 45B and SC 62B; International Civil Aviation Organization: TC 97 (Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes); International Labour Organization: TC 31 (Equipment for explosive atmospheres), TC 44 (Safety of machinery), TC 76 (Optical radiation safety) and TC 78 (Live working); International Meteorological Organization: TC 18 (Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units) and TC 80 (Maritime navigation and radio communication equipment and systems); World Health Organization: TC 45 (Nuclear instrumentation) and its subcommittees SC 45B and SC 61B (Safety of microwave ovens), TC 62 (Electrical equipment in medical practice) and its subcommittee SC 62B; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe: the International Electrotechnical Commission collaborated with the Economic Commission for Europe to produce the Common Regulatory Framework for Equipment Used in Environments with an Explosive Atmosphere for use by countries lacking regulation in this sector; World Trade Organization: in 2008, the International Electrotechnical Commission reported at the World Trade Organization TBT Committee three times a year and received a World Trade Organization delegation at the International Electrotechnical Commission Central Office.

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

The International Electrotechnical Commission issued a White Paper in 2010 to support development through electrification.

4. International Federation for Housing and Planning

Special, 1947

Introduction

The International Federation for Housing and Planning is a 98-year-old network of professionals of various disciplines in the broad field of housing, urban development and planning with affiliations in over 60 countries.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The basic aims of the International Federation for Housing and Planning are to ensure liveability with a more general focus on housing and communities in a planning context, in line with the work of the United Nations. It organizes activities and offers facilities for international exchange of knowledge and experiences in the professional field. It aims to improve the housing and planning profession through learning and networking. It intends to contribute both to the steady evolution of the profession itself and to the development of solutions for actual problems.

Significant changes in the organization

The International Federation for Housing and Planning has rewritten its rules of affiliation with a view towards more effective and democratic decision-making. It has a reformulated mission to look at the needs of a quickly changing world and to create unique content to solve contemporary issues caused by such changes. The basic orientation of the Federation remains the same as before: giving high priority to the detection of the latest trends and the renewal of policies. The Federation promotes discussions between experts, politicians and interest groups in order to seek solutions to problems. It aspires to optimize learning by using comparative analysis for different geographic, economic or cultural settings to arrive at tailored approaches to problems.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Through congresses, conferences and other events, the International Federation for Housing and Planning seeks to promote understanding between professionals across a range of housing, development and planning fields and in different countries. They include “Futures of cities: impacts, indicators, implications”, 51st World Congress, held from 23 to 27 September 2007, in Copenhagen; “Housing beyond its walls: planning for an affordable and sustainable habitat”, 52nd World Congress, held from 12 to 15 October 2008 in San Juan; “Urban technology: climate change and energy efficiency”, at the 53rd World Congress, held from 5 to 9 September 2009, in Berlin;

“Building communities in the cities of the future”, at the 54th World Congress, held from 14 to 17 November 2010, in Porto Alegre, Brazil; “Multifunctional and intensive land use: principles, practices, projects and policies”, at the International Federation for Housing and Planning Annual International Conference, held from 8 to 11 May 2007, in Lisbon; “Cultural regeneration: the return of the city”, at the International Federation for Housing and Planning Annual International Conference, held from 1 to 3 June 2008, in Liverpool, United Kingdom; “Current and future challenges for urban development”, at the International Federation for Housing and Planning Annual International Conference, held from 24 to 27 May 2009, in Mikulov, Czech Republic; “Resilience in a changing climate”, at the World Town Planning Day online conference, held from 12 to 14 November 2009; “Conference on urban policy”, held from 16 to 18 May 2010, in Rabat; “Local identity and globalization”, at the 13th International Federation for Housing and Planning Urban Planning and Design Summer School, held from 6 to 18 August 2007, in Helsinki, Espoo, Turku, and Jyväskylä, Finland; “A safe city is a just city”, at World Habitat Day, on 1 October 2007; “Regenerating urban core”, at the 14th International Federation for Housing and Planning Urban Planning and Design Summer School, held from 11 to 23 August 2008, in Helsinki, Espoo, Turku, and Jyväskylä, Finland; at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), held from 30 March to 3 April 2009, in Nairobi; “Mapping urban space”, at the 15th International Federation for Housing and Planning Urban Planning and Design Summer School, held from 10 to 22 August 2009, in Helsinki, Espoo, Turku, and Jyväskylä, Finland; at the Housing Working Group Meeting on Housing Finance, held from 18 to 20 October 2009, in Bucharest; professional visit, on 28 and 29 May 2010, in Lausanne, Switzerland; “Urbanism undefined”, at the 16th International Federation for Housing and Planning Urban Planning and Design Summer School, held from 9 to 21 August 2010, in Helsinki, Espoo, Turku, and Jyväskylä, Finland.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The International Federation for Housing and Planning participated in the following events: the fourth session of the World Urban Forum of UN-Habitat, “Harmonious urbanization: the challenge of balance territorial development”, held from 3 to 6 November 2008, in Nanjing, China; fifth session of the World Urban Forum UN-Habitat, “The right to the city: bridging the urban divide”, held on 26 March 2010, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As Member of the Steering Committee of the World Urban Campaign, the International Federation for Housing and Planning continues to focus its efforts on contributing to the world of professionals as a major stakeholder in UN-Habitat and the World Urban Campaign.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Cooperation activities are set out under “Participation in meetings of the United Nations” above.

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

Support for the Millennium Development Goals is integrated into the activities of the International Federation for Housing and Planning with UN-Habitat and the World Urban Campaign.

5. International Federation of University Women

Special, 1947

Introduction

The International Federation of University Women, founded in 1919, is an international non-profit organization with national affiliates in 61 countries and individual members in more than 30 others.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Federation of University Women is committed to empowering women and girls through lifelong education for leadership, decision-making and peace, and to the full realization of the human rights of women and girls.

Significant changes in the organization

Since the last quadrennial report of the International Federation of University Women, 20 national affiliates have withdrawn, largely the result of the global financial crisis. Many of these are now regrouping and in the process of re-affiliating.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The International Federation of University Women has submitted numerous written and oral statements and monitored sessions of the Economic and Social Council. It co-organized panels and workshops with other NGOs to draw attention to key issues, such as of the panel on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, “Women’s empowerment: human rights education, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Implementation and Future of Women in non-traditional professions”, held in conjunction with the fifteenth session of the Human Rights Council on 21 September 2010, in Geneva. The Federation disseminated outcomes of United Nations meetings through its website and international networks. Its policy resolutions adopted in 2007 and 2010 affirm commitment and urge its affiliates to promote national implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000); and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Follow-up to these resolutions has ranged from grass-roots projects to advocacy initiatives with national governments and educational campaigns designed to raise community awareness. During the period 2007-2010, groups of the Federation in Armenia, Canada, The Netherlands and Sweden helped to prepare their national Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women shadow/alternative reports. The Federation has also actively supported the “Say No to Violence Campaign”, publicizing the initiative through its website, community education radio broadcasts on domestic violence in Mexico and the development of a community guide on domestic violence in the Republic of Moldova. The Federation has also promoted the work of the United Nations through briefings, workshops and seminars,

including a seminar on the theme “Working on the Millennium Development Goals”, as part of the conference “Women: Agents for Change”, held in Manchester, England, from 10 to 16 August 2007; a workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the universal periodic review in action”, during the conference “Education, Empowerment and Development”, held in Mexico City, from 5 to 9 August 2010; and a special briefing for Geneva-based NGOs, “UN-NGO Partnerships” in February 2008. The Federation serves in the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations and the Non-Governmental Organization Committees in New York, Geneva and Vienna. It was also co-chair of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF and its working groups.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The International Federation of University Women participated in the following United Nations events in New York: the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held from 24 to 26 June 2009; General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held on 16 and 17 March 2010; sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, held from 23 July to 10 August 2007; 30 June to 18 July 2008; 20 July to 7 August 2009; and 12 to 30 July 2010; sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 26 February to 9 March 2007; 25 February to 7 March 2008; 2 to 13 March 2009; and 1 to 12 March 2010; sessions of the Commission on Population and Development held from 30 March to 3 April 2009; and held from 12 to 16 April 2010. It participated in meetings in Geneva of the Human Rights Council, held from 12 to 30 March 2007; 11 to 18 June 2007; 10 to 14 December 2007; 3 to 28 March 2008; 2 to 13 June 2008; 8 to 26 September 2008; 2 to 27 March 2009; 2 to 19 June 2009; 14 September to 2 October 2009; 1 to 26 March 2010; 31 May to 18 June 2010; and 13 September to 1 October 2010. IFUW presented statements at the following sessions: Human Rights Council universal periodic review Working Group, held from 7 to 18 April 2008; 5 to 16 May 2008; 1 to 15 December 2008; 2 to 13 February 2009; 4 to 15 May 2009; 30 November to 11 December 2009; 8 to 19 February 2010; 3 to 14 May 2010; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, held from 14 January to 1 February 2008; 20 October to 7 November 2008; 19 January to 6 February 2009; 10 to 14 November 2008; 18 January to 5 February 2010; 4 to 22 October 2010; Durban Review Conference, held from 20 to 24 April 2009; Human Rights Council Social Forums, held from 1 to 3 September 2008; 31 August to 2 September 2009; 4 to 6 October 2010; International Labour Conference, the 96th session, held from 30 May to 15 June 2007; the 97th session, held from 28 May to 13 June 2008; the 98th session, held from 3 to 19 June 2009; and the 99th session, held from 2 to 18 June 2010. IFUW presented multiple statements, including on the theme “Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work”, in 2009; Economic Commission for Europe, from 25 to 27 April 2007; and the Beijing+15 Regional Review Meeting, held from 2 to 3 November 2009. The Federation chaired and coordinated logistics for NGO Economic Commission for Europe Regional Interactive Roundtable, held on 30 and 31 October 2009. In Vienna it participated in sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held from 8 to 17 October 2008; and from 18 to 22 October 2010; sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice, held from 14 to 18 April 2008; 16 to 24 April 2009; and 17 to 21 May 2010; sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held from 11 to 20 March 2009; and 8 to 12 March 2010. In addition, the Federation had ongoing close cooperation with UNESCO.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The International Federation of University Women has regularly provided inputs to United Nations consultations with NGO partners, such as through the General Assembly Interactive Hearings with NGOs, civil society and the private sector, held on 14 and 15 June 2010; Non-Governmental Organization Consultation on the UNICEF Strategic Framework for Collaborative Relationships and Partnerships, held in Geneva, on 2 December 2008; and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) fourth Hearing with Civil Society and the Private Sector, held in Geneva, on 2 October 2007. In 2007 the Federation prepared a commissioned reflection paper for UNESCO on the theme “Civil society partnership and development policies: emerging trends”. IFUW has also interacted with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, including its participation in the following meetings: 60th annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, held from 5 to 7 September 2007; the 61st Conference, held from 3 to 5 September 2008; and the 63rd Conference, held from 30 August to 1 September 2010. The International Federation of University Women organized several workshops for those sessions, including in 2008 a joint workshop on the theme “Education for Human Rights, Tolerance and Coexistence: Building a Better Future for All” and “Child Brides, Stolen Lives”.

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

Goal 2: Universal Education: The International Federation of University Women organized a regional conference entitled “The Education of Girls in Africa” in July 2009; launched a campaign in Rwanda to highlight the need for hygienic facilities in schools; established a reading programme for adult immigrant women in Finland; and awarded scholarships for schoolgirls in Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone. In keeping with the Education for All Goals and Millennium Developments Goals 2 and 3, the Federation has prepared an education advocacy handbook entitled “The Multi-faceted Right to Education”, which promotes a rights-based approach to the education of girls; Millennium Development Goal 3: Gender Equality: the International Federation of University Women provided mentoring and counselling projects in Samoa, Bangladesh and South Africa to encourage girls to stay in school through the secondary level and to orient themselves towards effective schooling and career choices; combined literacy and vocational training in India and Nepal; an income generation project assisting refugees and physically disabled women in Georgia; the development of a model programme to facilitate workplace return by mothers in the Russian Federation; and assistance to young women starting businesses in Egypt; Millennium Development Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: the Federation’s national affiliates in Nepal and Cameroon organized ongoing sexual reproductive health training for women and girls; Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS: several national affiliates of the Federation offered HIV/AIDS education programmes; for example, a workshop for teenage mothers in Uganda.

6. International Ocean Institute

Special, 1974

Introduction

The International Ocean Institute was founded in 1972 by the late Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese as a scientific, educational and non-profit organization which has the status of an independent international non-governmental organization and is self-regulatory within the provisions of Title 6, volume 2, of the Dutch Civil Code, operating through a network of 22 operational centres and seven focal points in 27 countries. IOI was reclassified from being on the Roster to special consultative status in 2007.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The mission of the International Ocean Institute is to ensure the sustainability of the oceans, to uphold and expand the principle of the common heritage of mankind enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and promote ocean management and conservation for the benefit of future generations. The organization contributes to ocean governance guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the general principles of the law of the sea. It monitors the implementation of international conventions and agreements; participates in and contributes to policy dialogue in United Nations and international forums; and mobilizes political will to implement agreed plans promoting the management and sustainable use of the ocean, coasts and islands. Through its network, it provides specialized training and capacity-building at all levels, disseminates awareness of the peaceful use of the ocean, its protection and conservation, and contributes to the development and growth of developing countries through institution-building and networking at many levels. The Institute works towards the Millennium Development Goals, especially with regard to women and youth issues, by increasing their abilities to develop and manage the ocean and coastal resources sustainably. It pursues its mission through education, training, research, analysis, organization of conferences and meetings, institution-building, partnership, promotion, communication, fund-raising in support of the activities of the Institute and its network.

Significant changes in the organization

To maximize its effectiveness and conserve financial resources, the Governing Board is now composed of six independent governors plus a President, a Vice President and a Treasurer to be elected from among the Board members. Five regional representatives from operational centres form the Steering Committee. The International Ocean Institute accepts new affiliations as focal points. Its strategic road map focuses on human resource development and institutional mechanisms to cope with ocean governance decision-making processes from international, regional, national and local levels. To this end, new partnerships with significant players have been forged.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The International Ocean Institute contributes through many actions: the biannual Pacem in Maribus “PIM” Conferences, which seek to develop knowledge and consensus on ocean matters and bring the message of the United Nations Secretary-General to the conference; since 2000, the women/youth and the sea programme actions have focused on eradicating poverty, achieving gender equality and environmental targets contributing to the Millennium Development Goals; awareness-raising and research, World Ocean Day celebrations, publications (Ocean Yearbook, World Ocean Review and others) and activities of the Institute’s network.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The International Ocean Institute participates in meetings of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Executive Council; the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; the World Maritime Organization (WMO) Executive Council; the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System intersessional meeting; the United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan; the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea and other bodies concerned with ocean affairs.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2008, the President of the International Ocean Institute was invited by the United Nations Secretary-General to serve as the Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner General to World Expo 2010. The International Ocean Institute cooperates principally with UN-Habitat, UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNCTAD, the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The flagship training courses on ocean governance held in Canada and Malta have been supported by the Institute, UNDP, the United Nations University for Environment and Human Security and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), among others. In 2010, the Institute co-organized the thirty-third Pacem in Maribus Conference and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanography Commission; the Institute produced a joint publication with the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation entitled *Sharing Innovative Experiences: Examples of Successful Experiences in Coastal Community Development* in 2010.

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

Since its inception in 2000, the Institute’s work on the women, youth and the sea programme has focused directly on addressing the Millennium Development Goals and targets, in particular on goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (targets 1.2, 1.3); goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women (target 3.1); goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability (targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4); and goal 8: develop a global partnership for development (targets 8.1, 8.5). More than 96 individual

projects have been implemented in 21 countries over 10 years. The Institute's programme activities on food security for poverty alleviation have been implemented and are ongoing as part of these efforts.

7. International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania region)

Special, 2007

Introduction

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Founded in 1952, it has a Central Office based in London and six regional offices around the world. The Federation works in over 170 countries and, as of 2010, is a global network of 153 Member Associations. The East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office, based in Kuala Lumpur, is one of the Federation's six regional offices. It works to build and strengthen capacities of its Member Associations and collaborating partners in 26 countries to be both advocates and providers of sexual and reproductive health and rights. Member Associations and partners, as local grass-roots organizations, play the lead role in managing in-country projects.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The mandate of the East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office includes a specific focus on young people, especially girls, and ensures their access to its services. The Federation's policies emphasize empowerment and informed choice — choices about family planning, safer sex, accessing comprehensive treatment, care and support. The East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office programmes aim to improve the quality of lives of individuals through advocacy for sexual health and reproductive rights, and through services, especially for the poor and vulnerable in society. We defend the rights of all young people to enjoy their sexual lives free from ill health, unwanted pregnancy, violence and discrimination, and for a woman's right to choose to terminate her pregnancy legally and safely. We also strive to eliminate sexually transmitted infections and to eradicate HIV/AIDS. We work in partnership with other organizations and donors to achieve these goals more efficiently and effectively. The East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office, with its subregional office for the Pacific, based in Fiji, serves as the regional secretariat for the Member Associations. It is responsible for supporting Member Associations in the areas of governance, strategic planning, programme development and operations, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, and financial information systems. The regional office also facilitates partnerships between its Member Associations and government agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, and United Nations agencies in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights within and across the region.

Significant changes in the organization

In 2008, the International Planned Parenthood Federation published "Sexual Rights: an IPPF Declaration" to further galvanize support for its vision of a world in which

the freedom, the equality, the privacy, the autonomy, the integrity and the dignity of all people are guaranteed, especially in the areas of their lives related to sexuality.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

At the global level, the International Planned Parenthood Federation is actively involved in the work of the United Nations through channels reserved for civil society. At present, the Federation's Director General serves as Chair of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Non-Governmental Organization Advisory Panel. Its projects include the Technical Support Facility for South-East Asia and the Pacific, established by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in 2006 as part of its strategy to strengthen the capacity for effective HIV/AIDS responses at the country level. It focuses on scaling up HIV/AIDS responses at the country level and has helped national AIDS commissions, health and other ministries, civil society organizations, and other key regional and national partners in responding to the HIV/AIDS programme requirements. Through the Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-crisis Situations (SPRINT) Initiative, the Federation is helping to lead the global effort to address sexual and reproductive health services to populations in humanitarian settings. The SPRINT Initiative works to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services for communities affected by natural disaster and conflict in the East and South-East Asia and Oceania region. It works to achieve this by building regional capacity to coordinate and implement sexual and reproductive health services in crisis situations, and advocates to government, humanitarian and development agencies to integrate sexual and reproductive health in emergencies into their programming. SPRINT has trained over 4,000 people to date who have responded to nine acute crises throughout the region. The Initiative is also supporting the implementation of sexual and reproductive health services in four protracted settings in the East and South-East Asia and Oceania region, and has expanded to the Africa and South Asia regions as well. The SPRINT secretariat is housed within the East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office, and its partners include the UNFPA Humanitarian Response Branch, the University of New South Wales, and the Women's Refugee Commission.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Over the past four years, the East and South-East Asia and Oceania region has participated in the following United Nations events: the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the sixty-third annual United Nations Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Consultative Meeting on Universal Access 2011, and the Commission on Population and Development.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Cooperation activities are set out under "Participation in meetings of the United Nations" above.

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

The East and South-East Asia and Oceania region office and its 26 Member Associations have contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 and indirectly to goals 1, 2 and 7 through the following activities: its Member Associations currently provide sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV counselling, information and services through 11,552 service outlets in 26 countries, which are carried out by staff and volunteers. Their services are available to all, irrespective of race, religion, political beliefs, gender, age or sexual orientation, especially the poor, marginalized, socially excluded and underserved populations. By helping meet unmet needs for family planning and other reproductive health services, we help communities reduce the pressure on environment. These services also help families generate savings that could be used to support education of their children.

8. International Women's Health Coalition

Special, 1995

Introduction

The International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) works to generate health and population policies, programmes, and funding that promote and protect the rights and health of girls and women worldwide.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Women's Health Coalition works in three ways to influence the health and population policies of governments, donors and international agencies: providing professional assistance and financial support to local organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America; advocating in intergovernmental forums and collaborating with international agencies to generate policies and resource flows that reaffirm and implement global sexual and reproductive rights and health agreements; and informing professional and public debates in the United States and abroad through policy analyses, reports on effective programmes and strategies, media work, a website and other outreach. The Coalition is supported by private foundations and individuals based in the United States and Europe, UNFPA and several European Governments.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The International Women's Health Coalition provided \$4.3 million in grants, as well as technical and moral support, to 75 local partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America, to advocate in regional and global policy negotiations, and collaborated

with dozens of organizations and several alliances to further women's health and human rights. It expanded its multi-constituency advocacy alliance, "With Women Worldwide: A Compact to End HIV/AIDS", to over 300 and also trained 36 new activists from 27 countries for global and national advocacy on ending HIV/AIDS through empowering women and girls. The Coalition provided information and policy analysis — on contraception, safe abortion, rights and responsibilities in disclosing one's HIV status, young adolescents, and the rights of sex workers — worldwide through our own materials, e-mail alerts, media placements, website, and publications in referred journals, and trained 73 emerging leaders from 28 developing countries, for advocacy in national, regional and international forums. The Coalition actively worked with a network of over 300 women's rights organizations (GEAR: the Gender Equality Architecture Reform Network) for the creation of UN-Women, achieving a United Nations General Assembly resolution in July 2010.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The International Women's Health Coalition participated in the following activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings: in 2007, the special session of the General Assembly on the rights of the child, held on 11 and 12 December, in New York; the fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 26 February to 9 March, in New York; the fortieth session of the Commission on Population and Development, held from 9 to 13 April in New York. In 2008, the Coalition attended and made statements at the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 25 February to 7 March, in New York; the forty-first session of the Commission on Population and Development, held from 7 to 11 April, in New York; the General Assembly High-level Meeting on AIDS, held from 10 to 11 June, in New York (in collaboration with UNAIDS, the Coalition co-organized the civil society orientation and members of the Civil Society Taskforce, co-organized the Informal Interactive Civil Society Hearing speakers). In 2009, the Coalition participated in the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 2 to 13 March, in New York; and the forty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development, held from 30 March to 3 April, in New York. In 2010, the Coalition participated in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 1 to 12 March, in New York; the forty-third session of the Commission on Population and Development, held from 12 to 16 April; the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Beijing+15 Review, held from 13 to 16 July, in Brasilia.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The International Women's Health Coalition provided technical assistance to UNAIDS, UNFPA, UN-Women, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank to promote and protect women's health and human rights in the period 2007 to 2010.

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

The programme of work of the International Women's Health Coalition directly focuses on five of the eight Millennium Development Goals in the three geographic

regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America. There is particular concentration on goals 3, 5 and 6. The Coalition has been a strong voice both internationally and in support of partners at regional and national levels in promoting gender equality and empowering women, achieving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; as part of a multi-layered approach to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the Coalition's advocacy work has been to strengthen treaties, agreements and laws to include language on sexual and reproductive health and rights to ensure that women have clearly stated rights at the policy level; it has made \$1.8 million in grants and provided professional and technical support to organizations primarily in Africa, Asia and Latin America to work on these issues. The Coalition supports direct service organizations working for young people's access to sexuality education and health services. It is also one of the very few organizations that support access to safe, legal abortion services, promotes youth leadership and engagement in policy advocacy, and is working to fight the feminization of the HIV pandemic.

9. Inuit Circumpolar Council

Special, 1983

Introduction

Inuit Circumpolar Council is an indigenous peoples' organization, which represents Inuit in Chukotka (Russian Federation), Alaska (United States), Canada and Greenland (Denmark). The Council was founded 1980, and has a charter and by-laws approved by the quadrennial General Assemblies in 2010.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The principal goals of the Inuit Circumpolar Council are to strengthen unity among Inuit of the Circumpolar region; promote Inuit rights and interests at the international level; ensure and further develop Inuit culture and society for both the present and future generations; seek full and active participation in the political, economic and social development in our homelands; develop and encourage long-term policies that safeguard the Arctic environment; and work for international recognition of the human rights of all indigenous peoples.

Significant changes in the organization

There have been no significant changes.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the Inuit Circumpolar Council has been actively involved in the following areas: it participated actively in the finalization of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, approved by the Human Rights Council in 2006 and in 2007 by the United Nations General Assembly, and lobbies for the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights; the

current Chair of the Council served as a member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in February 2007; the Council organized the Arctic Indigenous Languages Symposium, held in Tromsø, Norway, in 2009; it also organized the Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change in Anchorage, Alaska, in 2010; and it held its eleventh General Assembly in Nuuk, Greenland, on the theme "Sharing Life".

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The Inuit Circumpolar Council participates regularly in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Human Rights Council's Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It also participates in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate change processes, and led a large delegation to the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Copenhagen, held in 2010. The Inuit Circumpolar Council also takes part in the United Nations Mercury negotiations, the first session of the Intergovernmental Committee to prepare a legally binding instrument on Mercury, and the overall advocacy for the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights among United Nations Member States.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Inuit Circumpolar Council contributed to the 2008 paper entitled "Effects of Climate Change Mitigation Efforts on Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic", the report to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, submitted by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Aqqaluk Lynge. In March 2009, the Council collaborated with UNESCO in organizing an International Experts Meeting on indigenous peoples and climate change in Monaco, on the theme "Climate Change and Arctic Sustainable Development: scientific, social, cultural and educational challenges".

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

The Inuit Circumpolar Council incorporates the Millennium Development Goals in all its activities. As an indigenous peoples' organization, it advocates for gender equality, environmental sustainability through its work on climate change issues, education issues to improve the conditions for Inuit and all other children, and health issues for the Inuit people. The Council has developed a health action plan, in which both mental and physical health issues are addressed, and continues to work for the improvement of the living conditions for Inuit and other Arctic peoples, such as by engaging in the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, or SliCA.

10. Jana Utthan Pratisthan

Special, 2007

Introduction

Jana Utthan Pratisthan is a national organization in Nepal that campaigns on behalf of the human rights of Dalits. It opposes all forms of caste-based, racial, and work and descent-based discrimination. It works at the local, national and international levels.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Jana Utthan Pratisthan aims to transform the current caste-based situation, which contributes to conflict and inequality in Nepal; raise awareness among Dalits about their human rights; promote cooperation between Dalits and political parties and other elements in society; conduct socio-economic mobilization to develop resources at the local level; provide information about policies and initiatives at all levels through publications; and provide leadership to frontline Dalit activists and Dalits in local authorities.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Jana Utthan Pratisthan has taken the lead in building the Durban Review Conference Follow-up Committee and is now the secretariat of that committee. This has taken forward the work of OHCHR in promoting human rights at all levels. The Follow-up Committee brings together different marginalized groups. OHCHR has been directly involved in this work, and there has been considerable interaction with OHCHR as Jana Utthan Pratisthan has built the work programme for the Committee. The Committee has also presented the outcomes of the Durban Review Conference in the form of a charter document to the Prime Minister of Nepal at a special event in Kathmandu.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Jana Utthan Pratisthan attended the following events: Durban Review Conference Preparatory Committee meeting, held in Geneva, from 17 to 19 April 2009; the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva, from 20 to 24 April 2009; the main event on the Durban Review Conference, held in April, in Geneva, and the session of the Human Rights Council in 2009.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Jana Utthan Pratisthan has led the 2010 civil society consultations in preparation for the Nepal universal periodic review hearings in early 2011. This has included the active involvement and support of OHCHR throughout 2010. There were six thematic workshops and a national event. Jana Utthan Pratisthan led the Durban Review Conference's publication of the civil society report, which was submitted as part of the universal periodic review process to Geneva in late 2010. Jana Utthan Pratisthan and OHCHR jointly edited the report.

Additional information

Over the period 2007-2010 Jana Utthan Pratisthan published a report of Nepal civil society to the Durban Review Conference, 2009; and an assessment of the performance of the Government of Nepal on the promotion and protection of human rights in Nepal for the period 2006-2010, for submission to the Human Rights Council in preparation for the universal periodic review of Nepal at the tenth session of the Human Rights Council.

11. Jubilee Campaign

Special, 2003

Introduction

Jubilee Campaign focuses on searching and investigating reported allegations of abuse of human rights worldwide and on publishing and acting on the results of such research and investigation, which includes, but is not limited to, providing a forum for the formation and the exchange of views on all questions connected with allegations of human rights abuse (including, but not limited to, abuse of children and religious liberty).

Aims and purposes of the organization

Jubilee Campaign's purposes and activities encompass two areas of competency within the field of human rights: religious freedom and children's rights. It seeks to report violations of human rights, implement educational programmes, publish and circulate reliable statistics and data, and distribute reports and resolutions published by the United Nations human rights mechanisms to its affiliates and groups within its membership. It strives to network with other non-governmental organizations, present accurate testimony, make recommendations, and facilitate implementation of recommendations of the United Nations bodies. It also supports programmes and objectives that are included in United Nations declarations and covenants. Jubilee Campaign maintains member affiliates and contacts around the world with which the organization communicates United Nations resolutions, declarations, programmes, covenants, reports and other informational resources. It also carries out fact-finding missions and distributes as widely as possible to the general public and to Governments detailed reports and briefing papers that implement United Nations resolutions and principles. Activities are coordinated by Jubilee Campaign within a number of countries with the objective of seeking to implement United Nations reports and resolutions as these relate to religious liberty, minority rights and children's rights.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Since 2007, Jubilee Campaign has participated in a number of United Nations Human Rights Council sessions and in the sessions of the General Assembly. It has presented statements and reports and has conducted parallel meetings within its areas of competence. Jubilee Campaign has submitted reports to the universal periodic review and other mechanisms within the Economic and Social Council.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Participation activities are set out under "Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations" above.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Jubilee Campaign seeks to cooperate with United Nations bodies in New York and Geneva within its areas of competence.

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

Jubilee Campaign has supported several of the Millennium Development Goals directly and through its partners in various countries. Specifically, it has sought to eradicate poverty and hunger through projects in Haiti conducted by its branch in the Netherlands, and within refugee communities. It has supported combating HIV/AIDS through the construction and the support of shelter homes in Mumbai, India.

12. Korean Sharing Movement

Special, 2007

Introduction

The Korean Sharing Movement was established in 1996 when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea suffered from severe food shortage. When it was established it started as an ad hoc campaign body to provide voluntary food assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from religious organizations, civic groups and citizens in the Republic of Korea. In 1998, it became an independent NGO.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Korean Sharing Movement works as a humanitarian and peace NGO on inter-Korea reconciliation, promoting democracy, justice, human rights and sustainable development in the Korean peninsula. To fulfil these goals, it is actively engaged in two fields: it carries out activities in agriculture, health care, education, and the environment; and it advocates for effective aid and increased development cooperation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Significant changes in the organization

In 2009, the Korean Sharing Movement adopted 5 core tasks and 17 assignments for the next 10 years: building a solid foundation for resolving a food shortage and supporting vulnerable groups in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; developing civil society's unification theory in the Republic of Korea and strengthening the Movement's capabilities to respond to changes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; promoting a plan to support self-reliance in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and establishing development support systems; helping citizens to build capacity; and building a stable organizational foundation by expanding citizen participation. The 17 assignments include action plans to achieve the missions above.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Korean Sharing Movement has been advocating that the Government of the Republic of Korea should resume its humanitarian aid, particularly food aid, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the United Nations, targeting the most vulnerable groups. It has been working with domestic and international NGOs and organizations that support people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to raise their voice. The Movement has been introducing various aid programmes of the United Nations and key documents to the society of the Republic of Korea.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The Korean Sharing Movement has not participated in any meetings hosted by the United Nations.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Since 2009, the Korean Sharing Movement has been organizing annual international conferences on humanitarian and development assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the participation of United Nations organizations with aid programmes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, domestic and international NGOs, bilateral donor groups, and individual experts. In selecting the agenda and presentation topics for the conference, it consulted with regional offices of WFP, FAO, WHO and UNFPA. In 2010, the FAO representatives in China, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participated in the conference, and made a presentation that raised awareness of the need of immediate assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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

The programmes and activities of the Korean Sharing Movement encompass most of the Millennium Development Goals. Major activities are related to goals 1, 4, 5 and 8. With regard to goal 1, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, since its establishment, the Movement has been continually conducting food aid programmes for people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly during the floods in 2007, 2008 and 2010. It provided the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with urgent food aid so that people in the country were able to maintain their basic sustenance. In addition, the Movement has been consistently conducting aid programmes for agro-livestock sectors in order to resolve chronic food shortages in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since 2007, the Movement has been promoting vegetable production in greenhouses, rice farming, and building pig farms. Regarding goals 4 and 5, reduce child mortality and improve maternal health, since 2007, the Movement has been implementing aid programmes for infants, young children, and maternal health in Nampo City, one of the largest cities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It has also carried out an aid programme for 7,000 kindergarten children in Onsung County, North Hamgyong Province, where the aid from Pyongyang cannot be reached. Regarding goal 6, combat HIV/AIDS/malaria and other diseases in the Korean peninsula, malaria outbreaks are greatest near the Military Demarcation Line between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. The Movement has been conducting

joint quarantine activities against malaria in cooperation with Gyeonggi Province, which shares a common border with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Through this programme, the outbreak of malaria in this region noticeably decreased in 2008 and 2009, although it slightly increased in 2010 because of the late delivery of quarantine materials owing to the deteriorated relations between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Regarding goal 7, ensure environmental sustainability, over 35 per cent of the total forested area is ruined owing to reckless logging for cultivating farmlands and collecting fuels since the severe food shortage in the 1990s. As a result, people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have suffered from natural disasters, such as floods, every year. Hence, the Movement has been conducting a tree planting programme by building a large tree nursery in Kaeseong City since 2007 as an initial step towards forest rehabilitation. In addition, it established a small-scale biogas plant in a pig farm in Pyongyang that generates electricity using swine manure. It will be introduced to North Koreans as an agro-livestock complex model in the future. Regarding goal 8, develop a Global Partnership for Development, since 1999, the Movement has held regular conferences on humanitarian and development assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

13. Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society

Special, 2007

Introduction

The Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society is based in Dohuk in the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Region in northern Iraq. It focuses its reconstruction and development efforts in all three governorates in the region administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government, Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaimaniya, both in rural and semi-rural settlements. In addition, it implements projects in the bordering "disputed areas", authority over which is contested between the Federal Central Iraqi Government in Baghdad, and the Kurdistan Regional Government. Recently, the Society has been working with internally displaced persons (IDPs) and collective town communities in Ninaveh Governorate. The Society is an independent humanitarian, non-governmental organization, which acts without any financial support from the Kurdistan Regional Government or any other political body. It is registered with the Kurdistan Regional Government, as an independent NGO in accordance with registration law no. 15.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The overarching aim of the Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society is to address the reconstruction and development needs of the Kurdistan Region following natural or man-made disasters or conflicts. The Society focuses its assistance on carefully designed reconstruction and development programmes aimed at facilitating viable, peaceful and sustainable communities for returnees and IDPs. It assists returnees as well as IDPs and their host communities. It prioritizes its efforts on reconstruction, water and sanitation infrastructure, agricultural training and assistance, irrigation, vocational training programmes, and rural development. In addition, it has implemented projects on health-awareness training, improving

access to a safe educational environment, gender equality, and advocating against gender-based violence. The Society introduced a new focus area to its mission, specializing in programmes geared towards developing rural areas, supporting the establishment of community organizations, and strengthening inter-organization relations, and has made efforts to establish a network of civil community organizations in the north of Iraq. The role of the Society in rural areas has been emphasized during the past two years with its role in raising election awareness and monitoring election processes in the Region. It takes a participatory approach to its work, collaborating with stakeholders at all levels.

Significant changes in the organization

The Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society has been working in partnership with Dortmunden helfen in Kooperation (DhK) since 2009; IOM since 2008; NGOs Coordination Committee in Iraq since 2010; and the Iraqi Kurdistan NGOs Network since 2000.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

One of the main strategies of the Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society is to play an active role in the construction and development processes of the new Iraq, including working towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Regarding economic security through employment, the Society has taken the following steps to encourage economic security for its project beneficiaries and within the communities in which it works: vocational training courses; train-the-trainer courses; employing local people for project implementation; and purchasing project parts and equipment locally, supporting local enterprises. In implementing its construction projects, such as refurbishing and constructing water and sanitation facilities at schools, the Society uses local labour to generate employment opportunities and build the skills of the communities. It has fostered social development and developed social capital within the region by: raising awareness about the 2009 election and the importance of exercising the democratic right to vote; working with communities to raise awareness about effective strategies for coping with drought; working with local councils to highlight the role that women can and are able to play; working with communities to raise awareness of the role of women in politics; and raising awareness against gender-based violence. The Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society was engaged in the monitoring process of Iraqi elections in Dohuk Governorate. It brought together community and international organizations and local mass media to organize a conference to discuss the deprivation in some areas of voting rights, and managed to convey the demands of people from these areas to relevant authorities. Drought is an increasing problem in the Kurdistan Region and northern Iraq. The Society worked to raise community awareness through a campaign for World Water Day, 2009, and on how to minimize the effect of drought at the community level. It has implemented projects to highlight the role of women in society, in politics, and in local government and the importance of education for children. It has trained women in vocational skills to improve their prospects for securing a reliable and sustainable source of income in areas still dominated by men. The organization's clean and safe water and sanitation facilities are contributing to meeting the Millennium Development Goals and to

reducing the risk of contracting waterborne diseases, as well as to a better living and working environment. The Society has prioritized access to safe and clean sources of water, and safe sanitation facilities through digging deep wells; building elevated water storage tanks; installing water chlorination systems; refurbishing and extending water networks between the source/storage tank and point of use; installing water coolers in schools to provide safe drinking water for children; and refurbishing and constructing suitable sanitation facilities at schools.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

The Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society attended the Strategic Planning Retreat for Iraq in Amman, from 15 to 17 November 2009, in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society has developed a strong working relationship with several United Nations agencies working in northern Iraq and has implemented the following projects with them: the United Nations Office for Project Services project to raise awareness of drought mitigation strategies in Dohuk Governorate, Iraq, in 2010; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs water project and a hygiene education programme in Shariya, Dohuk Governorate, in 2009; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs project to construct 100 water storage tanks at the Azidi IDP camp in Dohuk Governorate, in 2009; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs water project in Shekan, Dohuk Governorate, in 2008; and the Zavi Resh Deep Well Water project in Berderesh, Dohuk Governorate, for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in 2008.

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

Major activities undertaken in line with the Millennium Development Goals for goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; target 1B: achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, were: vocational skills education and training of community trainers; for goal 2, achieve universal primary education; target 2A: ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling, actions included classrooms built or renovated; sanitation facilities built or renovated in schools and potable water access renovated or installed. For goal 3, promote gender equality and empower women, actions included awareness-raising about women and politics, including on the right to vote; and sessions organized on gender equality. For goal 7, ensure Environmental Sustainability, target 7C, halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, actions included deep and shallow wells dug and connected to distribution networks; pump rooms constructed and generators provided; water storage tanks and reservoirs provided; water networks improved for communities to provide access to safe potable water.

14. Lassalle-Institut

Special, 2003

Introduction

Lassalle-Institut promotes an ethically based culture of values by means of lectures, seminars, research, coaching and corporate consulting.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Lassalle-Institut supports responsible decision makers in their efforts to develop and implement their visions and to promote holistic corporate and dialogue cultures. It is one of Europe's most distinguished institutions in the fields of ethics and leadership. It is financially autonomous in the pursuit of its goals and relies on voluntary contributions to carry out its projects.

Significant changes in the organization

Lassalle-Institut established cooperative partnerships with the Palestinian NGO International Peace Cooperation Center and the Israeli NGO Futura Institute in a number of projects on urban planning, affordable housing and civil society education in 2008. The International Peace Cooperation Center and the Futura Institute exemplify successfully an Israeli-Palestinian collaboration towards peaceful coexistence. Lassalle-Institut supports their cooperative partners mainly by networking activities with European and international stakeholders.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Lassalle-Institut contributed to the prevention and removal of threats to the peace as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations through its Jerusalem Project. Its activities included two work stays of Lassalle-Institut representatives in Jerusalem every year, the organization of international conferences and seminars and networking and advocacy work in Europe and Israel and at United Nations Headquarters. Main activities included in the 2007-2008 period: "Future Leaders Forum Middle East", held in East Jerusalem, Israel/Palestine. This Lassalle-Institut-project supported the political and social commitment of young Palestinians for a peaceful conflict solution through seminars and coaching activities. From 14 to 17 April 2008 the Lassalle-Institut hosted the International Conference "Jerusalem: Open City for Learning World Peace", in Bad Schönbrunn, Switzerland. The conference fostered solidarity between religious and political leaders in order to collaborate on a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict. It was attended by high-ranking Swiss politicians and Christian dignitaries from Jerusalem and Switzerland. As a collaboration of the Futura Institute, the International Peace Cooperation Center and the Lassalle-Institut, the first international conference "Jerusalem: The Global Challenge", held on 14 and 15 October 2010 in Jerusalem, supported peacebuilding in Jerusalem by raising the awareness of Jerusalem as a central topic in the Middle East conflict and fostering an international and interdisciplinary discussion. High-ranking scientists, politicians and religious

leaders from Palestine, Israel and the international community attended the conference, attracting media attention in Palestine and Europe.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

Lassalle-Institut submitted oral and written statements at sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in Geneva in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. In order to encourage universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Lassalle-Institut regularly signed joint written and oral statements in favour of a human right to peace at the sixth through thirteenth sessions of the Human Rights Council.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

On 2 March 2009, Lassalle-Institut met in Geneva with a main representative of the UNESCO Basque Country Office, in order to collaborate on the human right to peace initiative. On 17 March 2009, Lassalle-Institut met with the Peace and Development Adviser at UNDP in Jerusalem in order to cooperate on projects for an Open Jerusalem and to establish contacts between UNDP and the International Peace Cooperation Center and the Futura Institute. During the 2007-2010 period, Lassalle-Institut representatives had annual work stays at United Nations Headquarters. Through numerous meetings, Lassalle-Institut coordinated its activities with various United Nations bodies, national, non-governmental and religious representatives.

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

With regard to goal 8, develop a Global Partnership for Development, actions in the 2007-2010 period included: holding the Future Leaders Forum, Bad Schönbrunn, Switzerland. This project contributed to goal 8 by sensitizing and empowering young potential leaders from 17 different countries for the resolution of global issues, while stressing the importance of global governance and the United Nations. On 7 August 2010, in Berne, Switzerland, Future Leaders Forum received a prize for its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, especially for the reconciliation of peoples, which was awarded by the United Nations main representative Romulo V. Tajon and his Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research.

15. Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights

Special, 1995

Introduction

The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights promotes democracies from a feminist perspective, focusing on issues of social justice, freedom from discrimination and human rights. It works in 14 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights aims to advocate for the defence and enforcement of women's human rights throughout the region with a feminist and critical vision of the law through international litigation, monitoring of States and strengthening its members' capabilities for analysis and juridical and political argumentation, the harmonization of agendas and the design of strategies and courses of action for the local and regional political actions.

Significant changes in the organization

Since the 2006 Regional Assembly, the Committee's actions have undergone a change, based on three regional programmes: Monitoring of the Compliance of the States' Obligations contained in the Human Rights Treaties; International Litigation and Formation. The thematic areas — violence, sexual rights and reproductive rights and economic, social, and cultural rights and globalization — remain as transversal axis.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During this period, the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights presented 43 Alternative Reports on States' compliance with women's rights from a gender perspective. It is worth mentioning that more than 50 per cent of the reports were elaborated in alliance with other organizations. Since 2008, the Committee has incorporated into its monitoring activities of the Committees the elaboration and remittance of the Lists of Concerns for the Working Group of the Pre-Session of each Committee. From 2008 to 2010, 14 Lists of Concerns were elaborated. Likewise, it elaborated new instructions and manuals for the Alternative Reports to the committees monitored by the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights, including at the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Participation in meetings of the United Nations

During the 2007-2010 period, the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights participated in the sessions of various monitoring committees of the human rights bodies of the United Nations and the Organization of American States. It was also invited to events, studies and processes related to women's human rights, including the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women project "Strengthening Governance from a Gender Perspective and Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Latin America"; the Latin American Gender Programme of UNDP; the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC, held in Quito, from 6 to 9 August 2007; a workshop on complaints in the field of international litigation, sponsored by the World Organization against Torture, held in Geneva, from 6 to 9 May 2008; and "Global Training of Trainers on OP CEDAW", organized by International Women's Rights Action Watch, from 15 to 18 September 2009. The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights also participated in the International Consultation with the

Special Rapporteur for the right to health, held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on 25 and 26 March 2009, and in a regional consultation for the Americas in Washington, D.C., on 8 and 9 December 2009, organized by OHCHR. The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights participated in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York, from 1 to 12 March 2010.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights has worked to include a gender approach in the Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Intolerance and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It contributed to the document "Conceptual note on the regional group's preliminary document on elderly women and the protection of their human rights" for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the elaboration and the dissemination of position documents on the themes "Trends in the Human Rights Council regarding women's rights", "The challenges pending in matters of education: 15 years after Beijing and a step away from the Millennium Development Goals 2015", "The new gender entity of the United Nations", "The incorporation of the gender approach by the Monitoring Committees of the United Nations" and "Gender and education: systematization of jurisprudence of the United Nations Monitoring Committees and Human Rights Council". The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights is working on the systematization of jurisprudence on women's human rights of the Human Rights Monitoring Committees and the Human Rights Council of the United Nations.

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

The Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights promoted the Campaign for a Non-Sexist and Anti-discriminatory Education at the regional level, in partnership with other regional organizations and networks. The goal is to advocate for an education that builds up relationships based on respect, equality and cooperation between the genders, which secures a human rights culture and does not validate or reproduce stereotypes, prejudices and inequities.