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#### Note by the Secretary-General

#### Addendum

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## **1. Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women**

**Special, 2000**

### **Introduction**

ARROW is a regional non-profit women's NGO co-founded in 1993 by Rashidah Abdullah and Rita Raj, and is based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

ARROW promotes and defends women's rights and needs, particularly in the areas of health and sexuality, and reaffirms their agency to claim these rights.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

The organization took part in the Commission on Population and Development, forty-fifth session, in April 2011 in New York; fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in May 2011, in Turkey, the Society for International Development-UNFPA Pre-Congress Workshop, July 2011; United States of America Global Young Parliamentarian Dialogue, November 2011; Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA New York.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

ARROW's participation at the regional and international levels of the United Nations included the following: (1) UNFPA Asia and UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Annual Internal Planning Meeting, February 2010, Thailand, where ARROW made a presentation on the remaining gaps in implementing the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and recommendations to UNFPA on priorities until 2014. The presentation was well received by the heads of 19 United Nations country offices in the Asia and Pacific region. (2) UNFPA NGO Global Consultation, February 2010, United States of America, where ARROW presented the Berlin Call to Action that emerged from the Global NGO Forum in September 2009 on behalf of the Steering Group. ARROW also pushed for a comprehensive review of International Conference on Population and Development implementation at the global level in the years preceding 2015, and called for better Southern presentation at similar processes. (3) Meetings at the UNFPA Asia-Pacific desk and the technical division, February 2010, New York, where ARROW made a presentation to United Nations Headquarters staff at their brown bag lunch session of the ARROW International Conference on Population and Development +15 fundings. A "webinar" (web-based seminar) made at this event is now available to all UNFPA staff globally. (4) ARROW also contributed a paper at the UNDP Asia-Pacific Human Development Network (APHD-Net) e-discussion on population, climate change and development, February-July 2010, in which it argued for a people-centred, rights-based, women's empowerment approach to addressing climate change. (5) At the forty-third session of the Conference on Population and Development, April 2010, New York, ARROW signed on to a statement submitted by the Centre for Health Policy and Innovation with a number of other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The statement, which was read out at the general debate on the future of the International Conference on Population and Development

Programme of Action, welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to convene a special session during its sixty-ninth session to assess the status of implementation of that Programme of Action. It called for the full participation of civil society in this event. (6) At the UNFPA and the UNIFEM World Youth Conference, August 2010, in Mexico, ARROW shared the results of its Regional Dialogue on Young People at a plenary session. (7) At the United Nations Summit of the Millennium Development Goals, September 2010, New York, ARROW and national partners were engaged in a series of side panels that were enriching and useful in terms of networking and strategizing. (8) It sent a letter to the incoming head of UN-Women, in which the Centre mobilized 22 country partners from across Asia-Pacific to send a joint letter to Under-Secretary-General Michelle Bachelet.

## **2. China NGO Network for International Exchanges**

### **General, 2008**

#### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

(1) On 28 and 29 April 2008, the Network held the Third Conference of the United Nations-NGO-Informal Regional Network/Asia-Pacific, together with the NGO Section of the United Nations Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in Beijing, on the theme of “Sustainable Development and Green Olympics”. (2) July-August 2008, CNIE, its group members and 17 other Chinese NGOs submitted Universal Periodic Report China written reports to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In the summary prepared by OHCHR for the fourth session, 2-13 February 2009 (A/HRC/WG.6/4/CHN/3), 16 December 2008, quoted the suggestion and opinion from CNIE and its group members. (3) On 9 February 2009, CNIE attended the fourth session of the Human Rights Council Working Group on the Universal Periodic Report at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, heard the presentation by the Head of the Chinese delegation and other delegations’ recommendations on the human rights report of the People’s Republic of China. The UPR Working Group, on 11 February, unanimously approved China’s report. CNIE representatives were present from 9-12 February. (4) On 11 June 2009, CNIE participated in the review of the UPR report on China at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, at the eleventh session of the Human Rights Council, during which a CNIE representative provided an objective view on China’s human rights policies, calling on the Government and civil society to care about “cold nest” children and mobile families, and highly praised the UPR mechanism.

#### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

(1) CNIE participated in sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Council: from 9-14 March 2008, representatives of CNIE and its group members attended the seventh session; from 2-17 March 2009, the tenth session; from 8-14 March 2010, the thirteenth session, held in Geneva; and from 8-19 March 2011, the sixteenth session, held in Geneva. (2) CNIE participated in United Nations Conferences on Climate Change, from 7-12 December 2009, representatives of CNIE attended the fifteenth Conference of Parties, held in Copenhagen; from 29 November-5 December 2010, attended the sixteenth Conference of Parties, held in Cancun, Mexico; from 28 November-3 December 2011, the seventeenth Conference of

Parties, in Durban, South Africa. (3) CNIE participated in annual United Nations Department of Public Information/NGO Conferences: from 3-5 September 2008, representatives of CNIE attended the sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, held in Paris; from 9-11 September 2009, the sixty-second annual Conference: For Peace and Development: Disarm Now! in Mexico City; from 28 August-2 September 2010, the sixty-third Conference, held in Melbourne, Australia, and delivered speeches at round-table meetings, and participated in discussions at side events on organ transplantation and public health; from 3-5 September 2011, representatives of CNIE attended the sixty-fourth Conference, in Bonn. (4) Other events in which it participated include the following: from 6 to 9 July 2009, the Secretary General of CNIE and other CNIE representatives attended the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council, actively participated in seminars on NGO development, delivered a speech at the side event held by the World Family Organization, and were received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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

(1) From 13 to 15 October 2008, CNIE and the secretariat of the Asia-Europe People's Forum co-sponsored the seventh Asia-Europe People's Forum in Beijing. More than 500 delegates from home and abroad attended the conference and had discussions on social justice, environment protection and other United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Eventually the Final Declaration was adopted. (2) From 20 to 22 May 2010, CNIE hosted the twentieth Global Women's Summit, in Beijing. Nearly a thousand delegates from more than 30 countries participated and discussed women's empowerment, education, and gender equality. (3) In the period 2009-2011, CNIE teams went to Zimbabwe, Malawi, South Africa and the Sudan to carry out a series of livelihood projects, including water-well projects, a cataract operation project, an AIDS prevention and training project, and an agriculture pilot zone project with a view to helping reach the Millennium Development Goals in Africa and reducing poverty on the continent. (4) From 30 August-1 September, CNIE organized the first China-Africa People's Forum, in Nairobi, in cooperation with the Kenya NGO Board on goals listed in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The forum has been institutionalized into a regular event for people-to-people exchanges between China and Africa.

### **3. Geneva Infant Feeding Association**

#### **Special, 2008**

##### **Introduction**

Based in Geneva, and part of the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), the Geneva Infant Feeding Association aims to protect, promote and support breastfeeding in compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and United Nations human rights instruments. It serves as an interface between IBFAN and United Nations organizations.

### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

The Association contributed to the work of the United Nations as follows: WHO 2008, 2010: resolutions on breastfeeding protection; 2009: negotiations on a new indicator for World Health Statistics: “Infants exclusively breastfed for first 6 months of life”; 2009/2010: breastfeeding protection in WHO “Set of recommendations on the marketing of food to children”; 2010: collaboration on “Guidelines on HIV and infant feeding” and Questions and Answers Inclusion of “exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months” as a key solution to improving health, through the Partnership on Newborn, Maternal and Child Health in the Secretary-General’s Strategy on Children’s and Women’s Health; 2011: collaboration on the “Implementation Plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition”; collaboration on the “Framework for Action on HIV and infant feeding”; key involvement in WHO reform.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2008-2011, each session: it submitted supplemental “shadow” reports on breastfeeding protection to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, advocacy with the Committee, resulting in relevant recommendations; 2011: participation in the Convention on the Rights of the Child drafting General Comments on the “Child’s Right to Health” and “Business and Child’s Rights”; 2011: participation in the inter-committee coordination between the Convention on the Rights of the Child/Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the right to adequate food; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; 2010: IBFAN submitted Convention on the Rights of the Child alternative reports; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; 2011: a contribution to General Comments on the “Right to sexual and reproductive health”; 2011: IBFAN submitted Convention on the Rights of the Child “shadow” reports; UNICEF: 2008-2011: close collaboration with New York and Geneva offices on all issues, especially International Code implementation/development, national legislation, conflicts of interest, sponsorship, partnerships, International Code violations; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); 2008-2009: HIV and infant feeding policy; 2009-2010: sponsorship information, advocacy; United Nations General Assembly: 2011: participation in draft Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

The Association’s participation included: statements, meetings: 2008 WHO Executive Board, World Health Assembly (WHA); 2009: WHO Executive Board, WHA Human Rights Council: United Arab Emirates; 2010 WHO Executive Board, WHA Joint FAO/WHO meeting to Review Toxicological and Health Aspects of Bisphenol: A Convention on the Rights of the Child Committee: Information meeting; 2011 WHO Executive Board, WHA Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

The Association cooperated as follows: WHA: resolutions on infant feeding: 2008/61.20, 2010/63.23; wording in various official documents on health and nutrition issues; Convention on the Rights of the Child Committee: recommendations on breastfeeding in 2008-2011; International Labour Organization (ILO): from 2009, co-development maternity protection training document; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: from 2010,

alternative reports, Convention on the Rights of the Child recommendations; UNHCR: 2008, 2009, 2010/Haiti, wording on HIV, Infant Feeding in Emergencies; counselling on conflicts of interest, guidelines; Nutrition Cluster of United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee for coordinated humanitarian response: 2008, guidelines; UNICEF: 2008-2011, Code implementation, conflicts of interest, emergency situations; Special Rapporteurs on rights to health and to food: 2010-2011: advocacy.

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

Initiatives taken by the organization include: 2008: IBFAN/World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action launch of global Breastfeeding Initiative for Child Survival to attain Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5.

## **4. Global Ecovillage Network**

### **Special, 2000**

#### **Introduction**

The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) is the umbrella organization for ecovillages of all sizes and organizational structures worldwide. It has decentralized offices in three continents, covering the whole globe with its networking and educational programmes. It includes sustainable villages and neighbourhoods in rural and urban areas and a strong youth component that study, live and experience sustainable development in an ecovillage setting.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

GEN's aims are to: support the development of ecovillages around the world; foster the dissemination of information on ecovillage concepts, practices and demonstration sites; build strong international, national and regional networks of ecovillages, and create an organizational structure capable of linking grass-roots ecovillages and projects into a strong, participatory worldwide movement; develop Living and Learning Centres worldwide, to promote hands-on participatory education in sustainable living; promote the transformation of the human habitat and seek greater sustainability through whole system approaches which integrate ecology, education, participatory decision-making, green technologies and businesses; provide practical examples of the implementation of United Nations Agenda 21; support community-building activities; bridge cultural differences, encourage dialogue and create tools for non-violent communication for community-building that range from consensus decision-making to facilitation of meetings, forums and conflict resolution; offer an ongoing educational opportunity for visitors, students and interns interested in sustainable development through guest programmes and a variety of courses and workshops on United Nations Agenda 21-related topics; partner and collaborate with organizations and people who share GEN's vision.

A change that had a significant impact on the organization's vision, was the election of Kosha Joubert of Scotland as president of the Board in June 2012; Giovanni Ciarlo remains the United Nations Economic and Social Council administrator for GEN.

### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

Through its partner organization, Gaia Education, GEN has published training materials and promoted full-featured courses that support and contribute to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and the training components of UNITAR.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

The organization participated in meetings on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Copenhagen in 2009, and Cancun, Mexico, in 2010.

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

The organization provided training for design for sustainability to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular food production, poverty eradication and women's empowerment.

## **5. Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda**

### **Special, 2008**

#### **Introduction**

Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda (GESGIAP) was founded in 1987 by a group of local inhabitants of the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro, in one of the most eco-diverse and poorest areas of Mexico. The organization has proved that conservation, biodiversity protection and a sustainable development project can be successful when it is based on a social strategy that engages society and can count on the support of an alliance with the Government and the private sector, as well as the ability to achieve measurable improvement. Over the past 25 years, the organization has followed five strategic courses of action: education towards sustainability; productive diversification; soil regeneration; management and conservation; and fundraising and public relations.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

The ultimate objective is to help to protect the natural capital from climate change and promote the participatory model of the Sierra Gorda among the natural protected areas of Mexico. The organization therefore follows four main objectives: (1) To consolidate the participatory culture of protection and respect for nature at the local and national levels in natural protected areas; (2) To generate knowledge, tools and actions for increasing the adaptation and mitigation of the ecosystems of the region to climate change; (3) To combat poverty through the consolidation of the conservation economy; (4) To strengthen women's capacities in the Sierra Gorda to widen their opportunities and reduce the gender gap. The organization is motivated by the consolidation of a participatory conservation management model that establishes a precedent in adoption of conservation as a way of life. Annually, 33 million pesos enter the pockets of local people owing to earth-friendly activities generated by the organization, building a true economy with values of nature monetized for the benefit of local forest owners.

The organization has given its lines of action continuity and successfully overcome the hurdles in its trajectory, as at the end of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) project it has been able to maintain the synergy achieved and increase the organization's activities and tools. It has also developed strategies for financing its operational costs through its educational and tourism products, and carbon compensations on the national and international levels. The organization has led to the formation of five other civil society organizations that implement the wide range of participatory conservation activities: Bosque Sustentable, A.C., Productos y Servicios Sierra Gorda, S.A. de C.V., Centro Tierra Sierra Gorda, Joya del Hielo, A.C. and Viva Sierra Gorda. The organization is currently laying the foundations of the Sierra Gorda Tourist destination with funds from the Inter-American Development Bank. The goal is to integrate 100 eco-destinations.

### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

In 1995, the organization was selected as an UNDP Agenda 21 project; at that time it had already been working in the communities, carrying out these activities for eight years, building this social capital base. It campaigned from the communities for the federal decree for the area, and afterwards received financing from GEF for the complete implementation of the management plan for the reserve. The final evaluation considered the project's performance to be outstanding.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

In 2011 and 2012, the organization attended the fifteenth session of the Commission for Social Development and the third Inter-session Meeting of the Commission for Sustainable Development respectively. The purpose of both visits was to place Sierra Gorda on the map of high-level leaders internationally, especially in sustainable development circles.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

Through funding for eight years of operation from GEF, administered by UNDP, operated by the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas of Mexico (CONANP), and executed by the organization as well as Bosque Sustentable (Sustainable Forest). This allowed the region to be capitalized with new abilities, infrastructure and economic value for the environmental services of the forests. The organization also has an agreement with the offices for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development of UNESCO, and is a pioneer in using this material to teach in Spanish, which is valuable as training for teachers in service at public schools; this has led to a great deal of participation through schools and links homes and communities.

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

The organization understands the urgency and necessity of the current day, in which social and environmental problems are linked, turning them intrinsic to each other. It cannot propose a solution unless it takes both aspects into account in a holistic manner. Therefore, when the organization established its Strategic Plan for 2010-2014, it took the Millennium Development Goals into account: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, sustain the environment and encourage worldwide organization.



## 6. International Council of Environmental Law

### General, 1973

#### Introduction

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL) was formed in 1969 as a public interest organization promoting exchange and dissemination of information on legal, administrative and policy aspects of environmental conservation and sustainable development, to support new initiatives in this field, and to encourage advice and assistance through its network.

Comprised of 227 individual and 17 corporate members, distributed across 10 regions covering all continents, ICEL is directed by a Board of Governors (international governors and two regional governors, elected by each of the 10 regions). The Board elects two executive governors, as well as individuals and institutions proposed for membership in ICEL.

#### Aims and purposes of the organization

ICEL focuses on collecting and disseminating documents on international, regional and local environmental law and policy. To improve access to information and expand contacts between environmental lawyers, ICEL initiated the creation of a broader network of associations, institutions and academics. This network is active in the field of environmental law and policy in the interest of the development, negotiation, review and implementation of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals, existing multilateral environmental agreements and international environmental governance.

#### Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

As a chief contribution to the work of the United Nations, ICEL fervently reports on the environment-related activities of the United Nations in *Environmental Policy and Law: The journal for decision-makers*. ICEL published 24 issues devoted to the development, negotiation and implementation of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals, multilateral environmental agreements and international environmental governance. Over 180 articles and reports were published in this regard.

ICEL published over 250 loose-leaf instalments in *International Protection of the Environment: Conservation in Sustainable Development*. The only comprehensive source of environmental legal declarations, decisions and other important “soft law” instruments from the United Nations (including all environment-related General Assembly resolutions), its family organizations and other major international bodies.

ICEL added over 40 supplements to *International Environmental Law: Multilateral Treaties* containing over 350 instruments in English, French and, where applicable, German or Spanish. It tracks the signature, accession and ratification of all treaties relevant to the environment in collaboration with the United Nations Treaty Section.

#### Participation in meetings of the United Nations

ICEL participated as far as necessary and possible at the: sixty-third to sixty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly; the sixteenth to nineteenth sessions of the United

Nations Commission on Sustainable Development; the tenth to eleventh special sessions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (UNEP/GCSS/GMEF); the twenty-fifth to twenty-sixth sessions of the UNEP Governing Council (UNEP/GC); all Conferences of the Parties of multilateral environmental agreements, especially related to agenda points concerning law, policy and governance in environment and sustainable development.

#### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

ICEL was represented at: United Nations Headquarters, United Nations Office at Geneva, United Nations Office at Vienna, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Law Commission (ILC), International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

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

In cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)-Commission on Environmental Law, ICEL presented the third revised text to States Members of the United Nations on the occasion of the High-level Event on Biodiversity, on 22 September 2010 during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Updated translations of the Covenant into German, Italian and Spanish were completed during the period reported. Since the adoption of the Convention by the Assembly of the African Union in 2003 in Maputo, ICEL, after assisting in drafting the text, has continued during the period to collaborate with the United Nations and the African Union to push for ratification.

ICEL, in cooperation with IUCN and the IUCN-Centre for Environmental Law (IUCN-ELC), maintains what may be the world's most extensive collection of documents on environmental law and policy (international treaties, supranational instruments, national legislation, soft law, literature and documents of international organizations, especially the United Nations system). In partnership with FAO, IUCN and UNEP, references to the documents are entered into the computerized databank ECOLEX — the gateway to environmental law.

## **7. International Prisoners Aid Association**

### **Special, 1964**

#### **Introduction**

The International Prisoners Aid Association (IPAA) is a non-profit corporation founded in 1950 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The IPAA is an advocacy organization that serves to promote human rights, humanitarian affairs, and health and crime prevention of persons incarcerated.

### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

The IPAA works to raise the standards of health care in prisons and jails, restorative justice, working on humanitarian mission in Haiti, and the continued work on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The primary focus of IPAA is to promote global standards of correctional health care.

### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

The organization did not participate regularly in the work of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies. The IPAA focused on the development of international standards for correctional health care and the creation of affiliate organizations in the United States to assist in the sharing of information and development of best practices for correctional health care. IPAA representatives continue to receive letters of appeal and support from incarcerated persons throughout the world. IPAA representatives have donated both time and expertise on health-care issues to various non-profit organizations, especially in promoting the humane treatment of incarcerated persons. The non-profit association "Health Through Walls" has received particular support from IPAA representatives. Through various means, IPAA representatives have met with heads of correctional facilities from around the world, including Scotland, Ireland, the Czech Republic, Israel, Canada and the United States of America, among others. IPAA representatives have assessed the health-care needs of offenders in jails and prisons worldwide.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

The following are some specific events in which IPAA representatives have participated: the meetings of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held every two months, at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The IPAA is an active member of the Alliance and participated in the New York branch of the Alliance; and the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Brazil.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

As noted above, IPAA has been an active member of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice based in New York City.

## **8. International School Psychology Association**

### **Special, 2004**

#### **Introduction**

The International School Psychology Association (ISPA) has members on five continents. Currently, most members are school psychologists practising in North America, Europe or Oceania. Some ISPA members are scholars in university settings, contributing to research in educational psychology (ISPA Research Committee), to the training and to continuous professional development of psychologists, teachers and educators.

**Aims and purposes of the organization**

The purposes of the Association are the following: (1) To promote the use of sound psychological principles within the context of education internationally; (2) To promote communication among professionals who are committed to the improvement of the mental health of children in the world's schools; (3) To encourage the training and employment of school psychologists in countries where there are none or too few; (4) To promote the psychological rights of all children throughout the world; (5) To initiate and promote cooperation with other organizations working for purposes similar to those of ISPA in order to help children; (6) To condemn any discrimination of a racial, religious or sexual nature and recommend that its members conduct their professional life consistent with this principle.

Changes that had a significant impact on the organization's vision: ISPA adopted a new Code of Ethics in July 2011. In the same year, the first School Psychology Programme was accredited by ISPA (University of Nebraska at Kearney, United States of America).

**Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

So far ISPA has not had the resources or the opportunity to contribute to Economic and Social Council events in New York. However, since 1990 ISPA has been an active NGO at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The ISPA delegate was Secretary of the Liaison Committee from 2009-2011 and has been contributing to conferences regarding the Education for All and other programmes. He is Secretary of the NGO Working Group on Education For All.

**Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

ISPA participated in about 10 meetings at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in 2008-2011. It also participated in meetings in Geneva with UNICEF and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as the sixty-first Conference of the United Nations Secretariat Department of Public Information in September 2008; and in the General Conference of UNESCO (2008, 2010).

**Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

The information submitted above also applies to cooperation with United Nations bodies.

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

Through its activities in the field of Education For All, ISPA was and still is especially involved in Goal 2 (Achieving universal primary education), and Goal 3 (Promoting gender equality and empowering women).

**Additional information**

ISPA supported the development of school psychology in India in 2010 to 2011 with participation in conferences, and training and personal contact. ISPA has been holding conferences in Utrecht, the Netherlands (2008), Bugibba, Malta (2009), Dublin, Ireland (2010) and Vellore, India (2011). ISPA helped school psychologists

in Japan after the tsunami of March 2011 by providing crisis management resources and consultation. Specialists from the European School Psychology Centre for Training, an ISPA affiliate, trained hundreds of school psychologists in Europe, including the Russian Federation in crisis management. School psychologists have played a crucial role in the support of children, parents and school staff after critical incidents in schools such as the school shooting in Winnenden, Germany.

All these activities of ISPA contributed to the following goals of the United Nations: prevention of violence, education for all, promotion of mental health among young people and families, and social and economic development. ISPA is also especially interested and involved in the Secretary-General's initiative Education First and is ready to contribute its expertise in the fields of Early Childhood Care and Education, Teachers and Educators Training, and Crisis Intervention.

## **9. Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning**

### **Special, 2000**

#### **Introduction**

The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) works on population issues, reproductive health/rights, women, gender, poverty issues, community development, related advocacy and others.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

JOICFP contributes to the improvement of health and the extension of welfare services. Through the promotion of international cooperation in the fields of population and health care, JOICFP aims to secure for people throughout the world, in order to realize societies where lifelong health-care services and related rights can be enjoyed: (i) information on reproductive health and rights, including family planning, mother and child health care and HIV/AIDS prevention; and (ii) the ability to exercise, freely of their own will, a choice of health-care service.

#### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

JOICFP in collaboration with United Nations organizations, particularly UNFPA, organized regional programmes on reproductive health and rights in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the form of workshops, training and seminars as an executing and consultancy agency during the period 2008-2011, for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and universal access for reproductive health. JOICFP has supported with the technical expertise of Communication for Development and Maternal and Child Health and Reproductive Health and Rights projects for more than 30 countries so far.

#### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

Under its consultative status and/or as an NGO representative from Japan, JOICFP has participated and taken the initiative on behalf of Japanese NGOs, in the field of the health and population sector in United Nations conferences and meetings during the period 2008-2011, including meetings of the Committee on Population and

Development and Millennium Development Goal-related conferences/meetings in and out of Japan.

#### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

JOICFP has supported with the technical expertise of Communication for Development and Maternal and Child Health and Reproductive Health and Rights projects for UNFPA and sought the advocacy of the Japanese Government for a contribution to the United Nations. JOICFP, in collaboration with UNFPA, organized regional programmes on reproductive health and rights in Asia and Africa in the forms of workshops, training and seminars on communication for development and community-based reproductive health projects as an executing and consultancy agency during the period 2008-2011.

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

In August 2008 JOICFP organized a Working Group for international health of the G8 Summit NGO Forum, with the participation of 141 NGOs. JOICFP played a leading NGO role for a Unit of Poverty and Development (15 NGOs) and it has organized the “Me Too Campaign” to advocate the Millennium Development Goals to respective Governments. JOICFP sent a representative for the Japanese mission for the Millennium Development Goals Summit to advocate reproductive health and rights. The JOICFP advocacy initiatives for the promotion of Millennium Development Goals elicited the commitment of the Japanese Government for its contribution.

#### **Additional information**

JOICFP has worked in the field of population and development, in particular global health, since 1968. It always has a role as the leading NGO for promotion of international cooperation and the Japanese contribution for achieving Millennium Development Goals. JOICFP received the United Nations Population Award in 2001 for its contribution to population and development activities since its establishment.

## **10. Nigerian Army Officers’ Wives Association**

### **Special, 2008**

#### **Introduction**

The Nigerian Army Officers’ Wives Association (NAOWA) has since its inception been in the vanguard of complementing the Nigerian Government and indeed the United Nations welfare programmes that are targeted at women, youth, children and people living with disabilities. NAOWA has over the years contributed immensely to the work of the United Nations in the area of skills acquisition, construction of health facilities and provision of health-care delivery systems to the rural communities where hitherto pregnant women and the aged have had to travel from 40 to 60 miles to access medication through bad roads, lack of good vehicles, and sometimes with fatal consequences.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

NAOWA delegates have from 2008 to date participated in quite a number of United Nations seminars, workshops and round tables in New York and Geneva.

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

NAOWA has taken a giant stride in support of all the goals of the Millennium Development Goals with more emphasis on health care and education. The association has constructed vocational centres, and primary and secondary schools across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. While it is recognized that women have been relegated to the background, as broad and laudable as the Millennium Development Goals are, their full impact has yet to reach some rural communities. NAOWA has identified girl child education programmes to revise some of the negative practices that inhibit equal opportunities among children.

## **11. Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres**

### **Special, 2000**

#### **Introduction**

The mission of the Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM) is to enable empowerment and feminist education of vulnerable women facing discrimination, inequality, and poverty through dialogue for social, ethnic, racial and environmental justice. The organization has been active throughout Latin America and the Caribbean since 1981, with 140 women's organizations in its membership. REPEM is present in Argentina, Honduras, Bolivia, Mexico, Brazil, Nicaragua, Colombia, Panama, Cuba, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay, Guatemala and Venezuela, among other countries.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

The organization's aims are to keep its members in tune with the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights (CLADEM), and articulate their actions around cultural, social and economic rights. It aims to give prominence to women's rights in tune with the World Social Forum and the Americas' Social Forum. As a council member of the World Social Forum, it has set up alliances with other women's organizations, both national and multilateral, such as ECLAC, the International Development and Cooperation Forum and UNFPA and FAO.

In order to support the right of education for robust social, political and economic women empowerment, the organization is working with the Council of Adult Education in Latin America, the International Council for Adult Education and the Argentina Campaign for the Right to Education. REPEM also articulates actions with the Education for All goals set in Dakar, in 2000, and in the sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFITEA) held in 2009 in Belém do Pará, Brazil. REPEM's consulting status made it possible to break the isolation of its members, to share education methods and information to which they would not otherwise have had access.

**Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

The organization's contributions include: regional and national overseeing of relevant and timely government reporting through Culture and Education Secretaries, UNESCO National Committees and the Adult Education preparatory committees, participation in Latin America and Caribbean's UNESCO sixth Adult Education preparatory Conference: "From Literacy to Lifelong Learning: Towards the Challenges of the 21st Century".

**Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

Representatives attended the following meetings: the eleventh ECLAC Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia, from 13 to 15 July 2009. The fortieth Organization of American States General Assembly, held in Lima, 7 to 8 June 2010. Follow-up and evaluation of CONFITEA's Latin America and the Caribbean regional meeting "From Commitment to Action: Advancing Confitea's agenda", Mexico City, 25 to 27 May 2010. Participation in the preparatory meeting entitled "International Women's Rights Organizations and Networks Consultation on Development Cooperation, Women's Rights and Gender Equality 'On the road again': Feminist visions and strategies towards Busan and beyond", Brussels, 9-10 June 2011.

**Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

Under cooperation agreement No. 003/2009, REPEM worked with the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on education for young women's leadership strengthening and network articulation. It also expanded a feminist social transformation project, developing a training manual for young feminist women's groups' and organizations' empowerment.

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

In Lima, from 14 to 16 October 2010, the organization was represented in the "Education Beyond the goals: 20 years later", organized by CLADEM as part of its non-sexist education campaign.

## **12. Union Arabischer Mediziner in Europa**

**Special, 1996****Aims and purposes of the organization**

The professional aims of the organization (called ARABMED) are: (1) gather the largest possible number of Arab doctors and medical staff of all Arab nationals in Europe; (2) to disseminate research results of Arab doctors in Europe to the international community; (3) to promote cooperation and friendship between Arab doctors in Europe and medical academics in European and Arab countries; (4) to contribute to the development of medical societies in the Arab world and help them to advance in medical or health-related research; (5) to enhance the medical knowledge of ARABMED members by supporting continuous medical education and research; (6) to promote professional relationships among members and organizations of the medical profession in Europe and the Arab world; (7) to create



friendly relationships among health-care professionals. The organization's humanitarian aims are as follows: (1) to collect medicines and medical devices and send them to needy/affected areas; (2) to publicly claim the rights of oppressed peoples and the defence of human rights; (3) to distribute monetary and in-kind donations to those in need in the Arab world.

#### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

Most of the activities carried out by the organization are compatible with the objectives of NGOs in the United Nations. The new Board has a major interest in the work and activities of the United Nations. However, a lack of resources makes attendance of the organization's representative staff (all volunteers) at international meetings very difficult.

#### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

In the past four years, ARABMED's participation in meetings of the United Nations has been limited. It participated at several events of the World Health Organization, the Arab League and UNFPA (see below). The newly elected administrative body is committed to improving ARABMED's engagement with United Nations meetings in the future.

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

Many of the activities listed above (under "Aims and purposes") are in direct support of health-related Millennium Development Goals, in particular in reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. In addition, ARABMED has taken the following complementary initiatives: (1) to contribute to the establishment of modern universities in the Arab world with reference to the European university system. The objective is to create a new generation of universities that serve and manage the patient in the best possible way by applying the latest medical knowledge and state-of-the-art techniques in combination with modern management; (2) to help doctors wishing to specialize in medical institutions in Europe; (3) the establishment of a special award for medical research.

## **13. World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action**

#### **Special, 2004**

##### **Introduction**

The World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) is a global network of individuals and organizations concerned with the protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding worldwide.

##### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

WABA's goal is to foster a strong and cohesive breastfeeding movement, which will act on the various international instruments to create an enabling environment for mothers, thus contributing to increasing optimal breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices.

WABA's organizational mission is to protect, promote and support breastfeeding worldwide in the framework of the Innocenti Declarations (1990 and 2005) and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding (GSIYCF) through networking and facilitating collaborative efforts in social mobilization, advocacy, information dissemination and capacity-building.

Any change that had a significant impact on the organization's vision: There was an amendment to the constitution or by-laws when WABA changed from a trust to a Limited Company by guarantee, for increased donor funding possibilities.

### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

WABA continued promotion and advocacy around the targets of the Innocenti Declarations of 1990 and 2005, and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding of 2002 — WHO and UNICEF instruments — endorsed by Governments, linked to reduced infant mortality and related targets via the annual World Breastfeeding Week campaigns (WBW) and uptake of national actions. (See below for more on WBW).

WABA's Economic and Social Commission status also supports network partners (e.g., International Baby Food Action Network, Geneva Infant Feeding Association) to participate in the meetings of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, thus facilitating the presentation of supplementary reports on country progress around Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) implementation as part of the child's right to adequate food and health.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

Reduced funding had not enabled WABA to fully participate in United Nations meetings in the last four years, although WABA continued monitoring several key processes such as the Commission on the Status of Women to follow up on the Beijing 1995 Declaration, issuing statements and sharing with delegates at the Commission on the Status of Women.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

WABA coordinates the global World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) campaign which takes place between 1 and 7 August annually, and maintains strong linkages, especially with UNICEF and WHO on the event. Information and materials from WABA are shared, and support in the form of letters of support and endorsement is received from UNICEF, WHO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), including some funding to activities by national groups. There is also mutually shared promotion of the WBW campaign on the WABA and UNICEF and WHO websites.

Additionally WABA maximizes on relevant United Nations days and anniversaries — e.g., International Women's Day, World Health Day, International Labour Day, and World AIDS Day — to highlight key issues and make the link to the need to protect, promote and support exclusive breastfeeding, as a key intervention to reduce by 13 per cent mortality rates among children under 5 years of age.

WABA maintained its links with UNICEF Malaysia during the period, firstly to facilitate support for developing Peer Counselling initiatives among local mother support groups; and more recently in 2011 via a small project to further develop the

WABA multimedia video project with a focus on mobilizing youth through the arts and intergenerational engagement in the IYCF issues.

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

WABA's actions are based on the Innocenti Declarations 1990 and 2005, and the Global Strategy. These actions and the WABA secretariat's core programmatic work are grounded in a concern for human rights, the right of the child to adequate food, health and survival as specified in the Convention on Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the reproductive right of the woman, and contribute particularly to the realization of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 in reduction of child mortality and improvement of maternal health; and Millennium Development Goal 3 and Millennium Development Goal 1. WABA and its core partners — all the main international breastfeeding organizations, Academy for Breastfeeding Medicine, International Baby Food Action Network, International Lactation Consultant Association, La Leche League International and Wellstart International — function and cooperate on the basis of the fact that these the achievement of these MDGs requires increasing rates of early, exclusive and continued breastfeeding, protected, promoted and supported in the context of women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and poverty reduction.

## **14. World Association of the Major Metropolises**

### **Special, 2004**

#### **Introduction**

Metropolis, World Association of the Major Metropolises, is the leading international organization of cities and metropolitan regions with more than a million inhabitants. Created in 1985, the Metropolis Association has members from across the world and operates as an international forum for exploring issues and concerns common to all big cities and metropolitan regions. Metropolis also manages the Metropolitan Section of United Cities and Local Governments.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

Metropolis builds a network of initiatives among metropolitan governments and their partners to promote joint projects for urban sustainability from the environmental, economic, social and cultural perspective.

#### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

At the fifth World Urban Forum (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22-26 March 2010), Metropolis organized a Strategic Regional Workshop on the Global Fund for Cities Development on 25 March and an FAO Workshop entitled "Food Security: Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide" on 24 March. Metropolis participated in the United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities meeting held on 23 March.

Metropolis participated in the "Learning Cities" round-table organized by UN-Habitat and the Spanish Ministry of Public Works in Barcelona on 20-21 October 2011.

At the tenth Metropolis World Congress, held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, Metropolis co-organized the session entitled “An Urban Dialogue”, held on 23 November 2011, with the United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities.

### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

In 2008, representatives attended the following meetings: fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 25 February-7 March; fourth World Urban Forum, Nanjing, China, 3-6 November; United Nations Climate Change Conference, Poznan, Poland, 1-12 December.

In 2009, representatives attended the following meetings: fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 2-13 March; twenty-second session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, Nairobi, 30 March-3 April; 1st Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Barcelona, Spain, 12-14 October; 2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Paris, 8-9 December.

In 2010, representatives attended the following meetings: Expert Group Meeting on the 100 Cities Initiative, Nairobi, 26-28 January; fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 1-12 March; 5th World Urban Forum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22-26 March; United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities, Rio de Janeiro, 23 March; third Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Rio de Janeiro, 20 March; 4th Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Alicante, Spain, 30 May-2 June; 5th Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Shanghai, China, 8-10 October.

In 2011, representatives attended the following meetings: fifty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 22 February-4 March; twenty-third session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat–United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities Meeting, Nairobi, 10-15 April; 6th Steering Committee Meeting of the World Urban Campaign, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 6-8 September.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

- Member of the Steering Committee of the World Urban Campaign led by UN-Habitat
- Partnership with the Making Cities Resilient campaign led by United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- Collaboration with UN-Habitat on the Global Network for Safer Cities

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

Metropolis collaborated as the Metropolitan Section of United Cities and Local Governments on the Millennium Development Goals campaign and is currently collaborating on the Sustainable Development Goals process.

## **15. World Family Organization**

### **General, 1948**

#### **Introduction**

The World Family Organization (WFO) is an international organization whose main objective is to represent the families of the world at all levels, to defend their interests and to act with them and for them vis-à-vis Governments and the international community.

#### **Aims and purposes of the organization**

As mentioned, the objective of the World Family Organization is to represent the families of the world at all levels, to defend their interests and to act with them and for them vis-à-vis Governments and the international community. With respect to the United Nations and the consultative process, the organization acts as the link between both the aspirations and achievements of families and the work done for them at the level of the United Nations.

A change that had a significant impact on the organization's vision was the 23rd quadrennial General Assembly, held in Istanbul on 3 December 2009, elected the new members of the Executive Board for the 17th Constitutional Mandate 2009-2013. The Executive Board members information is available from <http://worldfamilyorganization.org/about-executive.html>

#### **Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

The organization actively participated at the High Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council annual Ministerial Review and Development Forum in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 in New York and Geneva, and the side event at the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

#### **Participation in meetings of the United Nations**

In 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, the organization participated at the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Commission on Social Development at United Nations Headquarters and the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, observance and celebration of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth United Nations International Day of Families 2010, 20-22 September it participated in the sixty-fifth General Assembly plenary meeting on the Millennium Development Goals.

#### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

WFO cooperates with the UNESCO NGO Committee on Education for All. WFO cooperates with WHO on the programme the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. WFO cooperates with ILO on the implementation of Decent Work. WFO cooperates with the Economic Commission for Africa. WFO also cooperates with the United Nations Programme on the Family.

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

WFO included in its Strategic Framework 2006-2009 and 2010-2013 programmes and projects to be developed with its members on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at the local level. In 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, WFO organized its World Family Summit with its main focus on the Economic and Social Council theme for the following year and on the Millennium Development Goals and the family with a Declaration as a final result.

Other initiatives included the following:

World Family Summit +4 in Cairo, 2008, under the theme: Lives in the Balance — A Global Mobilization to the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5; World Family Summit +5 in Istanbul, Turkey, 2009, under the theme “Families in Balance: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women — Millennium Development Goal 3 + approach”; World Family Summit +6 in Paris, 2010, under the theme: Embracing the Education for All Goals; Global Mobilization towards the Achievement of Millennium Development Goal 2; World Family Summit +7 in Abu Dhabi, 2011, under the theme “Families in Balance: Working our way towards Sustainable Development; Making Decent Work and Social Protection a Global Reality for All Family Members”.

In 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, WFO in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council Office for Support and Coordination, NGO Branch, and the Division for Sustainable Development organized a side event at the Economic and Social Council High-level Segment to present the respective World Family Summit Declaration with recommendations in support of the Millennium Development Goals at the local level and in the family.

**Additional information**

WFO continues working actively following its Strategic Framework 2010-2013, which included the continuation of the World Family Summits yearly cycle, the active participation at the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations conferences and meetings and the WFO Office for Project Services planning and executing projects and partnerships aiming to spread the Millennium Development Goals at the local level and in the family, and preparing to adopt new programmes based on the new cycle of sustainable development.

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