



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/701
11 October 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
Item 89

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE
Preparations and observance of the International Youth Year:
Participation, Development, Peace
Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. BACKGROUND	1 - 6	2
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMME	7 - 75	3
A. Critical overview	7 - 25	3
B. United Nations system activities	26 - 56	9
C. Non-governmental organizations	57 - 63	16
D. Information and promotional activities	64 - 68	19
E. International events	69 - 75	20
III. CONCLUSION	76 - 82	22
<u>Annex.</u> Summary of activities planned for the International Youth Year at the national level		25

I. BACKGROUND

1. In its resolution 34/151, of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, and also decided to establish an intergovernmental Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year. Four sessions of the Advisory Committee have been held at Vienna and four reports of the Committee have been presented to the Assembly (A/36/215, A/37/348, A/39/262 and A/40/256) which has, since 1979, annually adopted resolutions specifically in regard to the Year (see resolutions 35/126, 36/28, 37/48, 38/22 and 39/22). The secretariat of the International Youth Year was established in 1983 within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.
2. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly will have an appropriate number of plenary meetings devoted to policies and programmes related to youth and these meetings will be designated as the United Nations Conference for the International Youth Year in accordance with Assembly resolution 39/22 of 23 November 1984. The Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of youth in the 1980s (A/40/64-E/1985/5), the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, recommended by the Advisory Committee at its fourth session (A/40/256, annex), and guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations, youth and youth organizations (A/40/631), as well as the present report and other documents circulated at the request of Member States describing activities related to youth (A/40/298-E/1985/74, A/40/336 and A/40/359).
3. The principal mandates for the present report are contained in the report for the International Youth Year on its third session (A/39/262, sect. I, resolutions 1 (III) and 3 (III)) and were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of resolution 39/22. The Committee had recommended in its resolution 1 (III) that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to draft, in close co-operation with Member States, international youth non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies, a report surveying the implementation of the specific proposals as contained in the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, and requested the Secretary-General in its resolution 3 (III), to obtain from youth non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels and the Geneva Informal Meeting suggestions for activities and concrete ideas about the specific proposals set out in paragraph 37 of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (A/36/215, annex) and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session.
4. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 39/22 and 39/23, the present report also combines the material mentioned in paragraph 3 above with a concise overview of the organization and substantive follow-up of the International Youth Year and a preliminary assessment of progress and problems encountered in its implementation, based upon mandates recommended in the specific programme (A/36/215, annex) which were subsequently included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 and approved by the Assembly. 1/

5. The bedrock of the International Youth Year has always been activities at the national level. This was recognized in the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, and has been emphasized and reiterated throughout the period of preparation and planning and is manifest in the actual observance of the Year. The Secretariat has received a vast amount of information, from a variety of sources, about a multitude of local and national activities being organized for the Year: programmes, events, competitions, conferences, meetings, exhibitions, seminars, projects and festivals. The participation of young people that these activities engender constitutes a significant achievement of the Year.

6. The very nature of information on activities at the national level, owing to its complexity and variety, does not lend itself to division into specific categories. This information has, therefore, been summarized in the annex to the present report. The report itself reviews action taken at the regional and international levels, followed by a conclusion assessing all three levels of action, including their global impact and a consolidation of follow-up activities envisaged beyond 1985.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMME

A. Critical overview

7. This section of the report provides a preliminary assessment of the degree to which the objectives set forth in the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities have been achieved. Objectives such as these are by their very nature wide-ranging and their fulfilment is therefore difficult to quantify. The following paragraphs thus indicate general trends abstracted from information received on activities undertaken to realize these objectives, which were:

(a) To enhance the awareness of the situation of youth and the recognition of their rights and aspirations both on the part of decision makers and the public;

(b) To promote policies and programmes relating to youth as an integral part of social and economic development;

(c) To enhance the active participation of youth and youth organizations in society and, in particular, the promotion and the achievement of development and peace;

(d) To promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among people;

(e) To review and assess the situation of young people, taking into account the similarities and differences between them;

(f) To evaluate and improve ongoing policies and programmes on youth;

(g) To develop and implement new and innovative policies and programmes on youth, in particular in the fields of education, employment and other living conditions such as housing, health and social and welfare services, in accordance with each country's experiences, conditions and priorities;

(h) To mobilize adequate human and financial resources for the implementation of these policies and programmes, including the provision of technical co-operation with and among developing countries;

(i) To promote the involvement of youth and the exchange of information on youth issues, in particular through improving and expanding the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels.

8. The fact that the International Youth Year, its preparation and its observance is taking place has gone a long way towards increasing global awareness of the situation of youth. On the part of many decision makers as well as the general public, there seems to be a greater appreciation of the unique position of youth, informed by a deeper understanding of their specific needs and aspirations as well as their creative potential. Many young people have also benefited from this process, not only in the direct sense of gaining from programmes on youth, which will be considered below, but also in the sense of developing a greater sense of solidarity of identity and aspiration. This is subsumed within the global consensus which made possible the designation, preparation and observance of the Year. The dynamic linkages established between these two levels of discourse and action - youth at large, and the world at large - have thus constituted a powerful impetus to the process of improving the situation of young people.

9. The International Youth Year, as it was conceived, was ipso facto the matrix of three concurrent frameworks, each with a triad of component parts. First, the thematic framework: participation, development, peace, which provides three analytical categories to organize the variegated ways in which youth is perceived in different societies. The themes also reflect the ideals and aspirations of young people and express the concerns of the international community about their situation. They reinforce the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and provide a dynamic concept for integrated action. This action takes place through the second, spatial framework: national, regional and international levels, which divide the vast social space devoted to youth activities and create definite operational parameters. Finally, there was a need for a timetable of action. This was provided by the third, temporal framework: before, during and after 1985. The first element was the selection of well-defined objectives and the preparation of a world-wide programme. This resulted in the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (A/36/215, annex) which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1981. Adoption was followed by the implementation of the programme, and this process, inter alia, is assessed in the present report. The second temporal element, the actual Year (1985) was conceived of as a period, not merely of observance per se, but also of a preliminary evaluation of progress achieved thus far, a re-assessment of long-term objectives, and the preparation of strategies for the future, thus encompassing the third temporal element comprising the period after 1985.

10. The thematic framework of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, provides the pragmatic utility of three definite categories for both planning as well as programming. However, as the process of implementation unfolds, and programmes of action get under way at the grass roots, the results are

not always conducive to clear analytical divisions among three discrete categories. This, in fact, is in line with the original conception of the thematic structure of participation, development and peace, which were seen as interdependent. It would appear more useful, then, to follow this notion of a unified whole in the process of assessing information about the implementation of various kinds of youth programmes. The following paragraphs attempt to do this, since the three themes are not mutually exclusive.

11. The various forms of participation and initiatives towards development and peace of course evolve differently in different types of societies. Any general examination of youth participation on the global level must begin with the caveat that youth is not a monolithic and homogeneous social bloc, but is made up of many diverse sub-categories of people. Differences from one region, country and locality to another, are added to differences between subgroups, between rural and urban youth, literate and illiterate youth, national and migrant youth, male and female youth, adolescents and young adults. All young people, however, are products of their economic, social and cultural environment, which determines their socialization. The context of this socialization differs enormously, and thus, a distinction must be made between the problems facing youth in different kinds of societies and different situations.

12. An area of particular significance is the participation of youth in various kinds of social movements, the objectives of many of these movements being subsumed within the thematic structure of the International Youth Year. Global diversity notwithstanding, one general phenomenon, observed in many countries, appears to be the fact that schools, political parties, trade unions and even Governments appear to have entered the 1980s facing the potential threat of a considerable withdrawal of confidence by young people at large. 2/ Most people are preoccupied with a pragmatic, everyday struggle simply to survive, and social groups tend to close their ranks. This is frequently a defining characteristic of recession and hard times. If this situation continues, difficulties may arise because many young people may well take recourse to narrow movements for the defence of some specific economic and social rights of adulthood. However, it appears that the 1980s may not be an era of youth movements as such. 3/ The early years of the decade have seen the involvement of youth in many movements transcending earlier themes focused on the generation gap: the ecology movement, the women's movement and the peace movement. Movements such as these, by their very nature, encompass many other age groups and elements of the population. Young people are thus not exclusively involved, although they might play a pivotal role in the movements. Many perceive their role to be crucial because it is youth, after all, who will suffer the most in the event of a further deterioration in living and environmental conditions. The recognition of this, among ever increasing numbers of young people, encourages greater participation in these movements. New influences, such as knowledge about, and experience of, the limitation of energy and ecological resources or other contemporary factors, will affect society as a whole in a significant way. The International Youth Year, and the implementation of its Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, appears to have had a constructive impact in both the areas discussed above: in articulating the aspirations of the young, and in advocating the need of a specific identity for young people all over the world.

13. In several parts of the world, the activists of the participatory movements in the 1960s and early 1970s were often university students, and their causes, usually directed at the purpose and function of society, were frequently perceived as idealistic. Apart from occasional movements, such political activism appears to be less prevalent now and seems to have been replaced by the broader movements described above. There appears to have been a commensurate shift in tactics, from direct confrontation to a less confrontational and more coalesced activism, using political and legal channels to achieve well specified objectives. The International Youth Year has doubtless done much to clear these channels. Consequently, on the part of Governments, there appears to be more sensitivity to the variety of values and concerns which these participatory movements reflect, more understanding of the social implications of certain decisions, and less tendency to adopt purely sectoral approaches to problems. The Year has indeed done much to emphasize the multi-dimensional nature of youth affairs.

14. Economic, social and political participation through the mobilization of the populace for the achievement of collective goals, are essential elements in the structure and functioning of some societies. In certain cases, participatory forces tend to be guided by Governments, in order to organize them for the implementation of national policy. Attempts have been made to decentralize some governmental controls, and participation is encouraged at the local level for solving local problems within the context of collective goals. Among various participatory groups working towards specific International Youth Year programmes, many youth groups and leagues have played a significant role, particularly in educational and cultural activities. In the area of economic activities, decentralized management initiatives have also encouraged greater participation.

15. In many developing countries, the struggle against poverty and the building of a viable economy, often waged against the backdrop of another struggle for national unity and cohesion, makes participation a necessity, but one that is particularly difficult to achieve. For people whose major concern is survival, participation, development and peace, unless they mean immediate and tangible benefits, are just three more abstractions. In fact, the lower people are in the social hierarchy, the less are they likely to participate in activities of already existing organized groups; instead they rely upon alternative forms of social association, and young people play a particularly active role here. There is much evidence of this among the urban poor and marginalized groups in some developing countries. 4/ One problem for Governments has been to establish channels of communication with such groups, monitor their self-help activities and thus involve them in the participatory and developmental processes. The national co-ordinating committees created for the International Youth Year have, in many countries, done much in this direction. On the other hand, governmental agencies, in spite of concerted efforts, have sometimes encountered difficulties in dealing with this kind of community participation, both in terms of organizational constraints and budgetary limitations. However, the leadership provided by the Year, specific programmes for it, and the national co-ordinating committees, could go a long way towards improving this situation.

16. The universal desire for peace is not always put into practice. The relationship between disarmament and development is, of course, an extremely complex one. However, military spending and social programmes are sometimes in

competition with each other, not merely in terms of resources, but also in the crucial area of attitudes and perceptions, and have a dual manifestation for young people: resources lost to social development activities, as well as a growing approval of the attitudes and perceptions of militarism. Particularly in the latter case, though to a certain extent in the former as well, the International Youth Year appears to have had a constructive impact in many parts of the world.

17. Another area of constructive impact has been the growth of a wider conception of peace, particularly where it concerns young people. Peace has come to be understood, by many people, as more than just an absence of military conflict, or the threat thereof. It is seen, rather, as a generic notion encompassing a variety of specific issues, inter alia: social and economic justice, human rights and fundamental freedoms, mutual respect and cross-cultural sensitivity, international co-operation, respect for human dignity and universal humanitarian principles.

18. Evidence of the commitment of young people to peace, in all its forms, may be found in a variety of activities at all levels: conferences, seminars, exhibitions, festivals, rallies and campaigns. In many parts of the world, Governments, non-governmental organizations and youth movements have made efforts to strengthen peace and security, curb the arms race, develop travel and tourism, improve international relationships and facilitate contacts between young people of all countries in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (General Assembly resolution 2037 (XX)). In all these activities, the International Youth Year has provided, at the national, regional and international levels, an opportunity for focusing attention on the issue of peace. Given the nature of the problem, however, the three perils of global or nuclear conflict, starvation and poverty, and ecological disorder, continue to be of major concern. There is therefore a great need to consolidate the achievements of the Year, since it will be young people who will inherit the world.

19. It appears, from the foregoing, that there has been considerable progress towards achieving the goals of the International Youth Year, motivated by the first four general objectives of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities. These objectives were to: enhance awareness of the situation of youth; promote youth activities as an integral part of social and economic development; improve youth participation; and encourage among young people the ideals of peace. Much, however, still remains to be done. The modus operandi conceived in the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities sharpened the focus from the first four (general) to the next five (specific) objectives, in order to: review the situation of youth; evaluate existing policies for youth; develop new policies where necessary; mobilize resources for their implementation; and promote and strengthen an exchange of information in these areas.

20. Continuous review and assessment of the situation of youth, in terms of local, national, regional and international studies, is the basis upon which youth programmes are built. Research should be operationally oriented, and avowedly heuristic. When so, it becomes a valuable contribution to the process of development planning. As the preparations for the International Youth Year have unfolded, a great deal of research has, in fact, been conducted in a variety of

different settings and parameters. There is a need to broaden the achievements of the Year by the continuous evolution of critical assessments of the situation of youth. In conjunction with the ongoing research should go a process, wherever necessary, of the continuous development of clear and integrated national youth policies. Actions generated within the context of the Year have already done much to create such a balance between research, planning and implementation, and there is a need to maintain and consolidate these gains in the future.

21. Perhaps the most tangible of these gains has been in the context of national youth policies. This has been a matter of concern to some Governments throughout the preparations of the International Youth Year and efforts have been made in this direction. Two major sets of difficulties have been inherent in the process. One set of difficulties pertains to the fact that the mechanisms concerned with planning for youth often occupy a peripheral position in the political and administrative structure of the society in question. The implications of this and the dispersion and fragmentation it engenders, are examined briefly in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of youth in the 1980s (A/40/64-E/1985/5, paras. 19 to 21). Within the context of the Year, efforts directed at remedying this situation can be categorized as those attempting to perceive youth in an integrated multi-sectoral context and those attempting to ensure that youth policies and plans emanate from mechanisms that are broadly representative of every major social sector, not the least of which is young people themselves. The national co-ordinating committees for the International Youth Year, national diversity notwithstanding, represent one such example.

22. The second set of difficulties that has been apparent with regard to national youth policies can be considered under the category of what exactly they should aim to achieve. Some Governments which already have well-developed youth programmes, have not felt it necessary to formulate national youth policies. They have concentrated, rather, upon strengthening existing programmes, and encouraging greater individual initiative among young people. Other countries treat national youth policies as crucial for improving the situation of youth, because they provide an institutional structure within which youth development activities could take place. Many of these countries, however, face acute difficulties in implementing national youth policies because of a lack of resources for development. Under the impact of recession, these resources become much more scarce, and youth programmes sometimes suffer disproportionately from any cut-backs in government expenditure.

23. It appears, however, that the International Youth Year has contributed to surmounting some of these difficulties. This has happened through the creation of an atmosphere that is conducive to addressing such problems, at the national, regional and international levels. As a result of these efforts, spread over a diverse operational area, many achievements have been recorded in the formulation and implementation of national youth policies and programmes.

24. With regard to technical co-operation activities, the experience gathered during the preparations of the International Youth Year has indicated that many young people, in several parts of the world, are in need of various kinds of assistance. A general impression of their predicament is conveyed in the report of

the situation of youth in the 1980s (A/40/64-E/1985/5). In the less developed regions of the world, already high youth unemployment figures have been exacerbated by the economic crisis in the first half of this decade, by stagnant or falling production and by the austerity measures many countries have had to adopt. The general configuration in these parts of the world appears to be one of large youth unemployment, even larger underemployment, and associated poverty. This is combined with a disjunction between the expectations of young people and the employment opportunities they are offered, whether they come from rural or urban backgrounds. Any policy aimed at resolving the problem must therefore take into account both its qualitative and its quantitative dimensions. There have been a number of such policies, some of them within the context of the Year and many of them successful. But all efforts therein continue to be hamstrung by the general economic situation in the world. Technical co-operation activities are thus important in coming to terms with some of these problems. One tangible result of the Year has been that more attention is given, within the United Nations system, to technical co-operation activities which directly benefit youth, as well as to the process of involving young people in these activities. The trust fund for the Year is one concrete step in this direction (see paras. 31 and 32 below).

25. In short, the International Youth Year appears to have had a constructive impact in many areas, not the least of which is the refining of a new perspective on youth. One major aspect of this is a greater awareness of the overriding need for fuller and more effective youth participation in society. Young people, according to this evolving perspective, should be viewed as positive, contributing members of society and not as a problematic group requiring the help of society. They should have the right to participate in economic, social, political and cultural life and they should expect that their participation will be meaningful and will be taken seriously. They should not be considered merely as resources for development but equally as participants in the decision-making process which enhances the process of development. Participation of youth is thus both a goal in itself as well as a means for improving prospects for the attainment of development and peace. Across the world, Governments, organizations and individuals are realizing that young people can make a major contribution to improving the way we all live.

B. United Nations system activities

26. In the United Nations system, inter-agency co-operation and collaboration in the field of youth has made a substantial contribution to the achievements to the International Youth Year. A greater awareness of youth issues among the governing bodies of many organizations has been created. Inter-agency co-operation has acted as a catalyst for organizations to develop new programmes as well as strengthen regular programme activities in the field of youth. It has also encouraged the appointment of focal points within individual organizations and expanded information and promotional activities, including the publication and dissemination of special issues of newsletters and bulletins, articles and other mass media materials. Inter-agency co-operation has enabled individual United Nations agencies and bodies to co-ordinate their activities with Governments in order to encourage and strengthen national and local initiatives, programmes and actions for youth.

27. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat has provided intergovernmental bodies and Member States with information on policy measures and strategies for bringing young people into the mainstream of development activities. The Centre has participated in youth meetings within and outside the United Nations system to disseminate information and to promote interest in the strategy and objectives of the International Youth Year. Technical support to national and international youth organizations has been provided. Advisory services to Member States, upon their request, have been provided, through an Interregional Adviser on Youth, and specific measures have been taken to strengthen relationships with the regional commissions through an exchange of information, the organization of regional meetings on the Year and field missions. Specific measures have been taken, in close co-operation with United Nations agencies and bodies and regional commissions, to encourage Governments to establish or strengthen national co-ordinating committees. The Centre has played a pivotal role in promoting inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation within the context of the Year. In this regard, mechanisms such as the ad hoc inter-agency consultations and the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level have met regularly since 1980.

28. The Centre has continued its efforts to implement the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities. While emphasizing the programmes for the International Youth Year at the national level, the Centre is also undertaking a variety of activities at the regional and international levels, particularly in 1985. It has encouraged co-operative efforts within the United Nations system and with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes to promote programmes and activities for the benefit of youth. It has carried out research and analysis on policies and programmes in the field of youth and channels of communication with youth and youth organizations, through the servicing of intergovernmental bodies and the preparation of reports and studies in the context of the Year. Specifically, studies will be prepared by the end of 1985 on: the situation of youth in the 1980s and prospects and challenges in the year 2000; the role of youth in the establishment of the new international economic order; national youth policies in developing countries; and on channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

29. During 1985, the Centre continues to encourage and promote the establishment of national co-ordinating committees or other such mechanisms in countries that have not already done so. Also, it will continue to assist Member States in (a) establishing national priorities concerning youth; (b) initiating specific national programmes of action within the framework of the International Youth Year; and (c) enhancing the capacity and capability of national co-ordinating mechanisms. A directory of national co-ordinating committees and a programme of activities have been published.

30. The Trust Fund for the International Youth Year was developed in order to assist young people in the developing countries generally, and in the least developed countries, in particular. Given the nature of the difficult economic situation in the world at large, projects now being implemented within the context of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities and those now in the process of approval and funding will peak at a point beyond the calendar year 1985.

However, the slow build-up of revenues and the necessary lead-time for approval and implementation does not adversely affect the long-term nature of such an activity. This is consistent with the strategy of the Specific Programme, which called for the year 1985 to be the pivot of a long-term strategy (A/36/215, annex, para. 27 (c)) and the guidelines now before the General Assembly in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/256, annex).

31. Considerable progress has already been achieved in the funding of activities for the International Youth Year through trust fund resources. In addition to contributions in kind, voluntary contributions and pledges have already been received of approximately \$300,000 from Governments, non-governmental organizations, the public, proceeds from the use of the logo and interest income. In the Latin American region, consultancy services were provided in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) to undertake studies of the situation of youth in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, as well as to co-finance a seminar in the Andean countries, an expert group meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina and the second regional meeting on the International Youth Year in Montevideo, Uruguay. Other projects of a technical co-operation nature have been processed for funding in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia. A statistical handbook has been developed in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and a statistical wallsheet produced through use of these funds. A monthly newsheet on the Year entitled "Channels" has been produced and distributed to national co-ordinating committees and other interested organizations through partial funding from the trust fund.

32. In 1983, 13 graduate students served as interns at the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat under the United Nations ad hoc internship programme. In 1984, eight graduate students participated in this programme. The summer disarmament internship programme, organized in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat drew the participation of 15 graduate students in 1983 and eight students in 1984. A conference on the world disarmament campaign was held in Leningrad. Further activities that are planned include an expansion of the disarmament internship programme and an essay contest on the subject of disarmament.

33. The secretariat for the International Year of Peace, within the United Nations Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, has recognized the important role of youth in the promotion and maintenance of peace. As part of its preparations for the Year, the secretariat has organized a series of regional seminars, focusing on the subjects of peace and disarmament, peace and development and preparation for life in peace. The views and perceptions of young people constituted an important component of discussions on each topic.

34. The Division of Narcotic Drugs has concentrated on generating public awareness, particularly among young people, of the harmful effects of drug abuse, on promoting exchange of experience on successful programmes and on encouraging the participation of non-governmental organizations in programmes seeking the prevention and reduction of drug abuse. A special issue of the quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics dedicated to the International Youth Year will be published in 1985.

A series of regional workshops have been organized with a view to encouraging the active participation of youth in programmes designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The Division continues to provide audio-visual and other material to educational institutions for youth. Furthermore, the Division has promoted the involvement of non-governmental organizations to assist and guide young people in the avoidance of drug abuse through the creation of two non-governmental organization committees on drug abuse at Vienna and New York.

35. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control focuses on action-oriented research on drug abuse control, education programmes and special international campaigns, in order to develop innovative and effective methods for the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug dependent persons. These activities, specifically targeted for the youth population, include: the production and publication of training and information material; drug abuse prevention programmes and seminars; provision of audio-visual equipment; fellowships and training courses; the organization of drug dependence treatment programmes; provision of medical facilities and equipment; epidemiological studies and surveys; community and human resources development; and support for alternative approaches and non-institutional treatment.

36. In support of the International Youth Year, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has convened national and regional training workshops and seminars and organized inter-country exchange field study programmes for youth leaders and youth workers, programme administrators, planners and policy makers in the region. Research and studies have been conducted to provide guidelines for the formulation of youth programmes and policies such as, inter alia, country monographs and profiles of youth, and a study on young women in the service sector. During 1985, ESCAP is convening, at the regional and national levels, a number of workshops, youth forums, expert group meetings, training courses and leadership training workshops on the subjects of juvenile delinquency, community development, youth work, rural youth and young women.

37. Among the youth-related activities of ECLAC is the second Latin American Regional Conference on the International Youth Year which was held in mid-1985 to review the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action on Youth and to consider action during 1986-1995. By the end of 1985, ECLAC will have completed six country monographs on youth to be presented to the national co-ordinating committees of the Year and subsequently discussed in a technical meeting. A book is being published incorporating the documents presented to a seminar on young women in Latin America held in Santiago, Chile, in December 1984. A Seminar on National Youth Policies for Government Officials of the Andean Countries was held in Santiago, Chile. Several other meetings, seminars, workshops and publications were undertaken in co-operation with various governmental and non-governmental organizations in the region. Joint activities have also been organized with financial support from the Trust Fund for the Year.

38. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has continued promoting co-operation among youth organizations and groups at the regional level and their involvement in activities relating to the International Youth Year. A directory of governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in youth programmes has been compiled.

The Commission has undertaken research and studies on youth, continuing to give technical support to action at the national level, strengthening co-operation between regional and national activities, publicizing the objectives of the Year and providing advisory services, on request, to member States on policy and programme formulation and implementation. ECA's publicity programme continues to promote public awareness of the objectives of the Year and to enlist support for the Year.

39. Considerable attention has been given by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) to monitoring and implementation of both the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities and the Regional Plan of Action on Youth. This resulted in developing programmes for vulnerable subgroups of youth as well as encouraging the establishment of national co-ordinating committees in 12 of the 14 members of ESCWA. Extensive contacts have been established with national co-ordinating committees, regional offices of United Nations bodies and agencies, youth organizations and non-governmental organizations with a view to enhancing the awareness of youth issues in the region. Furthermore, various kinds of advisory services in the area of training and youth leadership have been undertaken.

40. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has promoted youth-oriented projects as important components of self-employment and industrial entrepreneurship development programmes. The role of students as both beneficiaries of and active contributors to research and innovation is being emphasized in order to establish effective linkages with universities.

41. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has promoted environmental awareness among youth, within and outside the school system, as part of its environmental education and training programme activities. A special project entitled "Conservation education for youth: contribution to International Youth Year" has been developed to promote an awareness of the importance of the biosphere among young people.

42. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is preparing a report entitled "Youth and human settlements policy". In its resolution 7/4 entitled "Participation of youth in the solution of housing problems", the Commission on Human Settlements invited all countries to prepare information on their national experience in ensuring the participation of youth in the solution of housing problems and to make the information available to the Centre. A questionnaire has been prepared and sent to Governments on the basis of the human settlements recommendations of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities for the International Youth Year. The results of the questionnaire will be analysed and presented to the Commission on Human Settlements at its ninth session, as a basis for further action.

43. The major involvement of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in International Youth Year during 1985 will take place at the national level, through its field offices and 33 national committees. These committees will continue to set up youth sections and strengthen co-operation with youth or youth-serving non-governmental organizations. UNICEF continues to emphasize the theme, "Youth in Service to Children" in its various activities. It has undertaken promotional and informational activities through the publication of articles on the Year in Ideas Forum and UNICEF News. It has sponsored in mid-1985 the poster competition

for the Year at the Bologna (Italy) Book Fair, in collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. UNICEF has also produced a development education kit on youth and street children. Additionally, a clearing-house for the distribution of Year-related materials is functioning at Geneva.

44. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through its established network of resident representatives and resident co-ordinators, has worked with Governments to encourage co-ordination activities at the national level. The youth programme of UNDP is entrusted to the United Nations Volunteers programme for execution. The programme has requested its volunteers to provide assistance to local and national youth programmes and projects. A circular letter has been sent to the representatives of volunteer services and youth institutes highlighting the International Youth Year. Specific youth activities of the United Nations Volunteers will continue during 1985 with, for example, the organization of various youth projects at the regional and national levels, as well as the domestic development service programmes.

45. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has produced a series of films and other media presentations for the International Youth Year. The Agency continues to concentrate on the youth activities centres for adolescents and young adults. These centres organize field and sports events, cultural exhibitions, summer camps for young people and encourage youth to participate in community development projects.

46. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities has increased its technical and financial support to projects aimed at providing young people with information on responsible parenthood and family life education. These activities are supported either as part of regular formal education in schools, or in various community-based or work-related settings. Special family planning service centres have also been supported in some countries. In addition, the Fund is identifying priority areas for youth in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984.

47. The United Nations University has a three-phase activity under the general project title "Perspective on youth". The first phase of the project is the preparation of a comprehensive text on the philosophy of youth to be written by scholars from various parts of the world. The second phase consists of a series of interviews with young people all over the world on the themes of the International Youth Year, as well as labour, learning and leisure. The third phase envisages the production of a video tape of young people discussing the six themes, as well as a meeting of co-ordinators and co-editors involved in the projects to explore future activities in the field of youth.

48. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has responded to the International Youth Year by drawing attention to the situation of young refugees. In accordance with its mandate, UNHCR extends international protection to refugees and promotes measures for giving young refugees access to education, employment and a "normal" life. UNHCR has issued an International Youth Year Catalogue presenting 37 projects in 25 countries aimed at providing educational and vocational training to young refugees. A poster for the Year has been produced in several languages. The magazine Refugees has devoted a special issue to young refugees.

49. The two United Nations non-governmental liaison services (New York and Geneva) have promoted the International Youth Year through workshops, briefings, conferences and other educational events. The non-governmental liaison services (New York) works with non-governmental organizations in Canada, the United States and Japan and provides them with information on development issues, such as education programmes and the new international economic order. It has co-operated with the secretariat of the Year - through the Joint United Nations Information Committee - in disseminating information on the Year and youth issues to non-governmental organizations. The non-governmental liaison services (Geneva) co-operates with the non-governmental organization sector in Europe, Australia and New Zealand to promote a greater awareness of international issues such as the Year.

50. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is preparing: a general survey on the needs and problems of young workers; a study of the application of international labour standards on youth; a series of studies on the topics of professional orientation; a study on youth and social security; and a study on the problems of integrating young people in the world of work. In 1986, the International Labour Conference will include discussions on "youth and labour" and further ILO programmes on youth.

51. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) emphasizes agriculturally-related programmes for youth. A high priority is being placed upon assisting countries in developing and strengthening programmes for rural youth with particular emphasis on in-service training for youth group leaders and on income generating projects, including skill training and leadership development for out-of-school youth.

52. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has focused research activities on youth, promoting the dissemination and exchange of information on and for youth, and assisting in the formulation and implementation of youth-related programmes. In addition, UNESCO organized a World Congress on Youth in July 1985 at Barcelona (Spain). A Round Table on Youth, Education and Work and an Expert Group Meeting on Youth Unemployment are also scheduled to take place this year.

53. Other planned activities of UNESCO include: an itinerant photographic exhibition on the theme: "Youth in the 1980s"; a travelling exhibition of selected projects of young architects on the theme: "Tomorrow's Habitat"; an international poster competition on the theme: "Youth and Literacy"; the launching of the "First World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All"; and a series of audio-visual materials on the International Youth Year and youth issues.

54. The World Health Organization (WHO) promotes youth activities as a part of the general goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000". A study group was held on "Young people's health - a challenge for society". Its report was presented to the World Health Assembly in May 1985, and is now being widely disseminated. Other youth-related activities of WHO include, *inter alia*, a review of statistics on drug abuse for the years 1975-1982; surveys on drug and alcohol use in 33 countries and programmes designed to aid young people with these problems; press kits on particular youth-related problems; a project on the assessment and reduction of disability associated with mental disorders, with particular reference to young

people; a survey of legislation affecting adolescent health; and the development and dissemination of guidelines, research instruments and formats for data analysis on reproductive health in adolescence.

55. As a development and financial institution, the World Bank is assisting in over 80 developing countries with overall loans and investments amounting to some \$US 15 billion a year for projects in such areas as agriculture, rural development, forestry, industry, transportation, education and training, health nutrition and family planning, public works, and various other types of high priority income-generating projects. Although the World Bank does not identify target groups in each project, a large part of these programmes benefit youth.

56. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has organized an international drawing competition on the subject of "Youth in the Electronic Age". Entries will be judged by national juries, and the best works will be submitted to the Union Headquarters where an international jury will judge them. Prizes will be awarded and announced at Geneva during the 5th World Telecommunication Exhibition in 1987.

C. Non-governmental organizations

57. According to the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year. This constituted implicit recognition of the fact that many youth non-governmental organizations had been working in the field of youth before the preparations of the Year began, and they would continue to do so after 1985. These organizations were thus seen in all the variety of roles they perform as, inter alia: major forces of social and economic development; innovative agencies initiating new approaches to development activities at the community and grass-root levels; interpreters of change to local people; and agents influencing Governments to take initiatives towards peace and security. The Specific Programme also saw youth non-governmental organizations as substantial contributors to the process of creating a more meaningful participation of young people in society and recognized their substantive expertise function in the development of effective channels of communication between youth and the United Nations.

58. The role of the non-governmental sector has indeed been crucial to the programme for the International Youth Year. In addition to the traditional dealings with international non-governmental organizations holding consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the Specific Programme called for the Secretariat to develop closer linkages with other non-governmental organizations dealing in various ways with youth at international, regional, national and local levels. It has only been possible to attain this far-reaching goal to an adequate degree through the utilization of some existing and some innovative mechanisms. This wide-ranging consultation procedure to encourage non-governmental organization action exceeded traditional Secretariat mandates and has resulted in the International Youth Year programme being perceived as unique in the United Nations system by many non-governmental organizations. It is often seen as a concrete example of a pro-active outreach to maximize the participation of the organizations and their substantial youth memberships. It was also a demonstration of maximizing

the use of existing resources in innovative ways. As a part of this process, international non-governmental organizations holding consultative status and many other such organizations have worked closely with the Secretariat to seek closer co-operation in the planning for the Year and the ongoing youth programme. They have made considerable contributions, both in cash as well as in kind, through providing for many volunteers to work with the Secretariat. In some cases, the relationship between non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat have been formalized through the signing of letters of agreement for specific co-operation.

59. The Secretariat has consulted with the non-governmental organization community, both for its long-term youth programme and the programme for the Year, through utilization of several other mechanisms. In the planning of their activities and meetings, many non-governmental organizations have consulted the Secretariat, which, in turn, has promoted and participated in these activities and meetings. The Geneva Informal Meeting and the collective consultations held by UNESCO have played a major role in assisting with the process of communicating with non-governmental organizations at various levels within their member organizations. For non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the relevant Department of International Economic and Social Affairs unit provides regular services in implementation of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The Department of Public Information, the non-governmental liaison services, as well as liaison officers of other Secretariat offices, such as the secretariat of the International Year of Peace, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Centre against Apartheid, all provide continuing opportunities for consultation. Moreover, non-governmental organizations have put forward their positions verbally and in writing to sessions of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year with the consent of the Chairman and Bureau, and have participated extensively in the five regional preparatory meetings for the Year.

60. The non-governmental organizations have collectively conducted an enormous number of activities within the context of the International Youth Year, spread over a vast operational area. The diversity of activity in spatial terms - local, national, regional and international levels - has been matched by the diversity of the subject-matter that has been addressed. The Secretariat has received a great deal of information about many of these activities. However, the process of reporting and assessing it within the context of the present report, necessarily involve an attempt to abstract general trends from the large corpus of information available. Since there is frequently an overlap in activities - Governments, national co-ordinating committees, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations all working towards the same end, often collectively in a particular programme - it is not always possible to distinguish between the individual contributions of the specific agencies involved. The information reported and assessed here is therefore presented under the category of the major agency involved in the activity in question. Thus, in the case of the national level, much of the information contained in the annex to the present report is presented under the category of national co-ordinating committee activities, and it should be recognized that in many cases non-governmental organizations have contributed very substantially to these activities. This proviso is also applicable, for similar reasons, to other sections of the report dealing with activities at the regional and international levels.

61. In response to the Secretariat's solicitation of suggestions for activities and concrete ideas about national level action, seven non-governmental organizations 5/ provided written responses while many more utilized the Geneva Informal Meeting sessions and other communication methods to express their views on this matter. Views of local, national and regional affiliates were incorporated into positions expressed by the international representatives responding. As stated above, non-governmental organization activities are often undertaken in co-operation with other partners or within frameworks for co-ordination involving the national co-ordinating committees and the United Nations system resident co-ordinators, and are therefore included in activities reported at the national level. In general, many non-governmental organizations feel that their concrete suggestions for action are, in fact, implicit in the activities that they are actually undertaking, because these represent both the credo of the organization as well as the resources available to it. Many of these organizations would, for the most part, prefer more and better activities of a similar type under improved conditions, rather than deviations into totally new activities. This is often related to the specific mandates contained in the constitutions of the organizations.

62. In their efforts to promote the International Youth Year, many non-governmental organizations have used their large information systems, their networks of regional and national affiliates, and their various other established channels of communication with youth. In conjunction with this process, several non-governmental organizations have established task forces and working groups to establish and implement specific programmes in the context of participation, development and peace. Non-governmental organizations have contributed substantially to the growing body of knowledge on the global situation of youth and they have played an equally important role in the dissemination of this information. There is much evidence of a variety of studies on diverse subjects such as unemployment, the social situation of students, disability, family welfare, educational reform, and counselling. There have also frequently been action programmes that have grown out of such studies. Many non-governmental and student organizations have organized various regional meetings, seminars and conferences emphasizing the objectives, strategies and programmes of the Year. In terms of actual activities, the variety is so enormous that they cannot be effectively described in the present report. However, as indicated above, these activities are subsumed in the annex and other sections of this report.

63. Concrete suggestions from non-governmental organizations have sometimes taken the form of constructive critiques of the preparations and observance of the International Youth Year. This has indeed been an important component of the ongoing dialogue that makes co-operation possible. Many suggestions from various non-governmental organizations have thus been incorporated into the preparations and planning for the Year, and it is desirable that this process continue after 1985. In view of this, and of the preliminary assessment that this report tries to provide, some of the major elements of the non-governmental organization critique of the Year should be noted. 6/ Briefly, these have hinged upon the assertions the many plans to improve the situation of youth have not always been followed by concrete programmes of implementation, and that the participation of young people in decision-making bodies - particularly the national co-ordinating committees -

could be increased a great deal. Finally, there has been the assertion of the need for continuing support of the youth non-governmental organizations and their activities, because they have worked in the field of youth before the preparations for the Year began and will continue to do so after 1985.

D. Information and promotional activities

64. Information and promotional activities were undertaken in support of the overall objectives of the International Youth Year. They were selected considering the existing resources and the potential to reach the widest possible target audiences in order: (a) to draw attention to the situation, needs and aspirations of youth; (b) to mobilize efforts at all levels to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people; and (c) to encourage co-operation at all levels with regard to youth issues.

65. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has attempted to develop co-ordinated efforts with the Department of Public Information, other United Nations bodies and agencies, regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to bring about broader public awareness of International Youth Year and the issues identified by the General Assembly in its designation of the Year. These efforts have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Co-ordination and information in the field of youth" (E/1985/42). Other portions of the present report and its annex also include considerable material on information activities and should be taken into account.

66. The additional developments which have taken place since the report of the Secretary-General (E/1985/42) submitted to the Economic and Social Council are set forth below:

(a) A booklet on the programme of activities for the International Youth Year has twice been updated and distributed, and now reflects the pattern of implementation of a wide variety of programmes and projects on a global basis;

(b) The international poster competition entitled "Poster of the Year" organized by the Bologna Book Fair in co-operation with UNICEF and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was completed as an International Youth Year promotional event;

(c) An international film contest was conducted by the International Centre on Films for Children and Young People in co-operation with the Government of Austria and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs under the title "Being Young";

(d) Financial support from the Governments of Australia, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, the National Commission for the International Youth Year of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands Lottery Commission and the continued assistance of non-governmental organization sponsored volunteers has assured the continued production of the newsletter "Channels" until the end of 1985;

(e) Within the context of the International Youth Year, two films have been produced: "Caring", which was released by UNRWA, and "Being Young" released by the Department of Public Information;

(f) The June 1985 issue of Development Forum was completely devoted to the International Youth Year and edited by young guest editors representing three developing countries (Mexico, Senegal and Sri Lanka).

67. Dissemination and exchange of information about youth has been a major priority during the preparations for the International Youth Year. The United Nations system has contributed substantially in utilizing effectively resources made available for the purpose. Information about the Year is now permeating to the grass-roots level in many places. Despite the period of financial constraint, the United Nations Department of Public Information has undertaken successfully a number of activities which, together with the activities of Governments and non-governmental organizations, have contributed to a considerable extent to the achievement of the general objective of bringing about a greater awareness of the Year, its programme and objectives, as well as meeting the needs and aspirations of youth and their role in society and the development process.

68. The extent to which this is so is also difficult to measure, but on the basis of the very considerable number of activities reported to the Secretariat, the positive responses to the newsletter "Channels" and the Youth Information Bulletin, as well as the large volume of correspondence received during the reporting period from all levels and a wide variety of organizations and individuals, it can be stated that the impact of these concerted efforts was indeed great. Here again, the challenge for the future will be to maintain the interest generated by the International Youth Year and expand or strengthen information activities in the field of youth beyond 1985.

E. International events

69. Jamaica hosted an International Youth Conference and World Youth Festival of Arts from 6 to 10 April 1985. The Conference was organized by the Jamaican National Organizing Committee and the focus was on the International Youth Year themes: Participation, Development, Peace. The purpose of the meeting was to bring young leaders from Europe, North America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Latin America together to study how to safeguard and peacefully support the values of a free society. A preparatory meeting of the International Youth Conference secretariat was held from 8 to 10 February 1985. An estimated 1,000 young people participated in the Conference, and several thousand attended the Cultural Festival.

70. The results of the Conference are outlined in "The Kingston Declaration of Principles: Affirmation of Participation, Development and Peace in Freedom" (see A/40/336, annex).

71. The Friendly Gathering of Youth from the Asia-Pacific Region, and the Seminar on the role of youth in peace and development organized within its framework, from 10 to 24 May 1985 at Beijing, China, has been one of the important non-governmental meetings on the International Youth Year held in the Asia-Pacific region. The

gathering, organized by the Chinese Organizing Committee for the International Youth Year, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation, was attended by about 300 participants from 28 countries of the region and 100 observers of 20 countries from Africa, Europe, Latin America and Canada. Some regional and international youth non-governmental organizations also participated. The goals of the meeting were to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among young people and to promote peace in the Asia and Pacific region.

72. UNESCO organized the World Congress on Youth, which was held at Barcelona, Spain, from 8 to 15 July 1985. The Congress reviewed the situation and role of youth in society generally, and in the organization's fields of competence, in particular. It brought together 566 participants, among them youth leaders, government representatives, non-governmental organizations and youth experts, representing 118 countries and 96 non-governmental organizations. The three themes of the Congress were: youth, education and work; youth and cultural values; and youth, mutual understanding and international co-operation. The final report of the Congress underlined the successful preparation of the International Youth Year as well as the need for long-term planning as an integral part of the follow-up of the Year. The "Barcelona Statement" made particular reference to the importance of the "Guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth", which were contained in the report of the Advisory Committee for the Year on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III).

73. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students took place in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 27 July to 3 August 1985. More than 20,000 young people from 157 countries participated. The slogan of the festival was: For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship. The attention of participants was drawn to the problems of preserving peace and preventing nuclear war, as well as to the objectives of the International Youth Year and the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Many themes were discussed at the festival, at various thematic centres, one of which was on the Year. Among the subjects of particular significance discussed in this centre were: "Current co-operation of youth and student organization with the United Nations, and the role of youth and students in the promotion of the aims and objectives of the United Nations system" and "40 years of the United Nations: historical experience of the co-operation of nations".

74. The International Youth Year Conference on Law was held in Montreal, Canada, from 5 to 9 August 1985. The Conference, based on the need for a dialogue between legal professionals and youth, was organized within the Year's thematic structure of participation, development and peace, with the following specific objectives: to further a dialogue about the understanding of legal issues that will lead to tangible recommendations made for the improvement of legislation affecting youth; to accelerate the broad participation of youth in the improvement of judicial and legislative processes; and to create a better awareness among young people of the interrelationship between the role of law and youth and overall socio-economic development, present and future.

75. The Secretariat has been informed of several other international meetings which are scheduled to take place this year, after the writing of this report, among them: the Second Regional Latin American and Caribbean Conference on the

International Youth Year, Montevideo, Uruguay, from 26 August to 2 September; the International Conference of National Co-ordinating Committees for the Year, Bucharest, Romania, from 5 to 9 September; the European Meeting for Co-operation in the Field of Youth Policies, Budapest, Hungary, from 26 to 30 September; and the Youth Conference on Meeting the Needs of Young People, at Bahrain, from 27 November to 3 December.

III. CONCLUSION

76. As this report has indicated, there has been considerable progress towards achieving the goals of the International Youth Year. The reasons for this success have been adduced throughout the present report, but some of the salient ones should be emphasized. The political will and the commitment of Member States to improve the situation of youth have been crucial, since activities at the national level were the basis of the Year. This political will and commitment have been demonstrated through the national co-ordinating committees. To date 158 national co-ordinating committees or other similar structures have been formed, and this makes the Year unique among international events that have taken place thus far. Another factor of comparable importance has been the considerable interest created in the general situation of youth, and the actual involvement of young people themselves in the preparation and observance of the Year. Further evidence of general commitment to the cause of youth comes from the manifold activities of non-governmental organizations at the local, national, regional and international levels, which have contributed significantly to the outcome of the Year. In addition to this, the co-ordinated efforts of various intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations system, including its regional commissions, have clearly made a major contribution to the success of the International Youth Year. Achievements of the International Youth Year were accomplished by maximizing the efficient use of existing resources.

77. The manner in which the International Youth Year was conceived and planned also appears to have contributed to its success. Though it is taking place this year, preparations for it have been under way since 1980. Built into the mechanisms of the Year was a planning period during which Governments, non-governmental organizations, youth organizations and the United Nations system assessed the situation of youth, and, upon this basis, proposed medium and long-term measures to solve the problems that had been identified. The Year has had a Specific Programme of Measures and Activities which was formulated prior to it (in 1981), and not at its completion. This programme provided a framework of activities to be undertaken prior to the Year itself, as preparatory measures. There already existed, therefore, well before 1985, the broad contours of a global strategy on youth, as well as several mechanisms to give weight and direction to this strategy.

78. While there appears to be little doubt about the successful outcome of the International Youth Year, it should be recognized that the success by no means represents a permanent condition. There is doubtless a need to make it so, and this can only be done by consolidating what has been achieved thus far, and building further upon it. The formulation that the Year is the hinge of a

continuum spanning a longer period of time is well known and, indeed, widely recognized. This continuity, however, can only be predicated upon the existence of some strategy, as well as appropriate mechanism, to sustain an interest, at all levels, in the situation and needs of young people.

79. The "Guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth", as recommended by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year in its report (A/40/256, annex, sect. III), provide the general parameters within which youth policies, plans or activities could operate in accordance with each country's policies and priorities. The more specific dimension of these activities can only be worked out on the basis of continuous multi-dimensional and heuristic research on youth, and on the basis of the availability of the results of this research to decision makers at all levels. The guidelines, taken in conjunction with continuous reviews of the situation of youth, and further assessments of progress achieved, could provide for an adequate follow-up to the Year.

80. The mechanisms to give weight and direction to this strategy for the future are, for the most part, already in existence. At the national level, there are the national co-ordinating committees for the International Youth Year, which may continue after 1985. In any case, the governmental mechanisms responsible for youth affairs, as well as the many non-governmental organizations concerned with youth will continue to function. At the regional and international levels, there are the non-governmental organizations and the intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations system. All these mechanisms, individually and collectively, have made the achievements of the International Youth Year possible, and there is little doubt that they can continue to build upon these achievements. However, this process of consolidation can be made more effective if it is predicated upon a co-ordination of the activities of the various agencies involved at all levels. The existence of effective co-ordination mechanisms made a crucial contribution to the success of the Year and could continue to be of major significance after 1985.

81. Just as previous United Nations special events have created an awareness and concern for specific social issues and population groups, so should the International Youth Year leave behind a more refined international consensus regarding youth. With the recognition, engendered and given clear focus by the Year, that young people constitute one of society's most valuable resources, comes the understanding that a consciousness of youth needs to evolve continuously. A sensitivity to the impact of decisions or actions taken by Governments, institutions and organizations upon young people should become widespread. Such decisions or actions should be evaluated on the basis, *inter alia*, of the effects they are likely to have on young people. This should manifest itself in an awareness, at appropriate levels within the decision-making machinery, of how specific actions might affect young people. An additional phenomenon for evaluation should be the ability or willingness of young people to participate in society as a result of the particular action in question. In short, a process of continued advocacy on behalf of youth should become fundamental. In the Secretariat, the proposed work programme for 1986-1987 will begin the process of assessment and evaluation within the context of the follow-up of the Year and the continuing advocacy role of the programme.

82. The question of technical co-operation is also of considerable significance. Many young people, in different parts of the world, need the assistance that will help them to realize the potential for development that is so clearly one of their major assets. The "Guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth" (A/40/256, annex, sect. III) envisage the continuation of the Trust Fund for the International Youth Year after 1985, as a part of the larger attempt to increase technical co-operation activities, commensurate with the needs of youth in the developing countries, and in particular those in the least developed countries. In accordance with this, the Secretary-General recommends that the Fund be renamed the United Nations Youth Fund, to deal with activities beyond the Year.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6 and Corr.1), vol. I, p. 363.

2/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Youth in the 1980s (UNESCO Press, Paris, 1981), p. 21.

3/ Ibid, p. 22.

4/ See N. R. Sheth, The Social Framework of an Indian Factory (Manchester, 1968); Keith Hart, "Informal income and opportunities and the structure of employment in Ghana", Journal of Modern African Studies, 11, 1973; F. Lauda Jocano, Slums as a Way of Life: A Study of Coping Behaviour in an Urban Environment (University of Philippines Press, Quezon City, 1975); J. E. Perlman, The Myth of Marginality: Urban Poverty and Policies in Rio de Janeiro (University of California Press, 1976); and Larissa Lomnitz de Adler, Networks of Marginality: Life in a Mexican Shanty Town (Academic Press, New York, 1977).

5/ Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-governmental Organizations; International Planned Parenthood Federation; Lions Club International; Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement - International; Union of Caribbean Associations, Inc.; World Assembly of Youth; Zonta International.

6/ Statement of the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-governmental Organizations.

ANNEX

Summary of activities planned for the International Youth
Year at the national level

In observance of the International Youth Year, thousands of different activities, programmes, events, competitions, conferences, meetings, exhibitions, seminars, projects and festivals are taking place. Information on the preparations and planned activities for the Year at the national level is provided in this annex on a regional basis. It lists meetings, describes governmental and non-governmental initiatives, and gives a résumé of many of the important activities already completed, being implemented or planned, based upon information provided to the Secretariat. It is anticipated that additional information will be presented to the General Assembly at its fortieth session within the context of the national statements made by representatives during the United Nations World Conference for the Year.

I. AFRICA

Algeria: the Algerian National Co-ordinating Committee is responsible for the creation and implementation of a national plan of action. Youth activities are related to the following themes: the family, production, development, teaching and the environment, culture and sport, science and technology, and peace and international understanding. A major event to mark International Youth Year was the First National Youth Festival, held from 1 to 10 July 1985. The festival involved the nation's youth in cultural, scientific and sporting activities, and coincided with a "week of solidarity". Other activities during 1985 include national youth competitions in fields such as journalism, sound recording, toy making and photography, with the winning entries forming part of an exhibition to demonstrate the talent of youth, in conjunction with the National Youth Festival. A programme known as "Connaissance de l'Algérie" (Knowledge of Algeria) is being implemented during school holiday periods in 1985. This programme enables young people to visit different regions of the country, to exchange ideas, participate in discussions and visits and undertake cultural or historical excursions. Exchanges with other countries are also being encouraged.

Angola: the Angola National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year, chaired by the Minister of Education, was created in March 1985. The committee is composed of governmental ministries of the ruling party (MPLA), the youth organization (JMPLA) and other relevant organizations. The National Co-ordinating Committee is co-ordinating all International Youth Year activities in Angola.

Benin: the National Co-ordinating Committee is composed of representatives from 13 governmental ministries or departments from the provincial administration and from various non-governmental organizations. Four sub-committees have been established: for socio-educative and economic activities; for sporting and cultural activities; for political activities and public information; and for finances and matériel. The following priorities have been established: to review

and evaluate activities to be undertaken in observance of International Youth Year; to ensure the implementation of the programme for the Year; to co-ordinate and oversee the activities organized by the provincial committees; to increase awareness among the general population, and especially among young people, of the occurrence of the Year and its goals.

Botswana: since 1982, the Botswana Youth Council, made up of all relevant ministries, government departments and voluntary organizations, has been co-ordinating preparations for the International Youth Year. Major youth issues being considered by the Council include: training and educational opportunities; social support; rural employment opportunities; and facilities for young people. It is intended that the Year will reinforce the implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of the Child (1979) for the benefit of both children and youth during 1985. Among the activities scheduled for 1985 are: a workshop on the situation of youth to be conducted by the Botswana National Council for Social Services, the discussion and adoption of a national youth policy by the National Assembly, youth and health campaigns, the focusing of President's Day celebrations on the Year and national and international youth exchanges.

Burkina Faso: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in April 1984 and is composed of different governmental institutions and national youth organizations. Its main goal is the development and implementation of a national plan of action for youth.

Burundi: the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture is responsible for co-ordinating all activities in Burundi for the International Youth Year. Goals have been established to improve the situation in the following areas: youth employment, disabled youth, environmental protection, health, culture, juvenile delinquency, sports and leisure, and peace. A programme of activities for the Year has been elaborated. Among the many activities planned to observe the Year are: a national youth festival; a youth symposium; an exhibition of agricultural products and handicrafts; youth work camps; radio and television programmes; meetings on the themes of the Year; a seminar on youth training; meetings for youth workers; a study on the situation of youth and the initiatives of youth organizations, such as concerts, exhibitions and cultural evenings.

Cameroon: the National Co-ordinating Committee of Cameroon is chaired by the Minister of Youth and Sports and composed of different governmental institutions. The programme of the committee includes exhibitions of handicrafts, rural products, science and technology, and the organization of socio-cultural activities such as round tables, musical concerts and mass rallies on the occasion of the International Youth Year. In addition, sports competitions are scheduled. Youth centres are being built by youth organizations and youth training courses are being organized.

Cape Verde: the National Preparatory Committee was created in August 1984, composed of ministries, youth and women's organizations and trade unions. Its main task is to assure the co-ordination of all the International Youth Year activities in Cape Verde.

Chad: the National Co-ordinating Committee of Chad is composed of several governmental, non-governmental organizations and representatives of the United Nations system at the national level. The Honorary President of the National Co-ordinating Committee is the President of the Republic, and the Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports is the President of the Committee. For its work during 1985, the Committee has planned the elaboration of plans, policies and programmes for youth within the context of the Year; the mobilization of available national resources and an appeal for support from international organizations and agencies in order to promote the Year throughout the country; and to provide support to the regional co-ordinating councils for the Year.

Comoros: the National Co-ordinating Committee of Comoros is co-ordinating activities for the International Youth Year. The committee is composed of relevant government ministries and non-governmental organizations. Among the priorities that Comoros is emphasizing during the Year are: youth and employment; youth and family; and youth and crime.

Congo: a comprehensive social programme for youth forms an important part of plans of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in the Congo. Seminars, conferences, training programmes, films and radio and television productions are planned as well as a "Month of Action for the Safeguarding of Youth". The National Co-ordinating Committee also hopes to create in the general population a greater awareness of youth-related issues such as juvenile delinquency and drug, tobacco and alcohol addiction. Other activities to be undertaken in the Congo during the Year include: a conference on the crises of adolescence; a seminar on health education: infectious diseases and hygiene; an international conference on education and disarmament to be held in the capital, Brazzaville; and educational programmes to fight malaria.

Egypt: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year and a technical secretariat were created in 1983 by the chairman of the Supreme Council of Sport. Local co-ordinating committees in every governorate of Egypt, which include young people in their membership, are active in promoting local projects and are encouraged by the National Co-ordinating Committee. Three sub-committees of that Committee have been formed to cover activities for the Year, information and research. Included among the numerous projects and plans in the Egyptian programme of activities are: training of young people to use agricultural mechanization equipment; building a block of apartment houses for youth; encouraging youth participation in the elimination of illiteracy; creating youth associations in factories and companies to involve young people in decision making; a week of physical fitness for increasing productivity; sports research; and an annual youth day.

Gabon: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Gabon is chaired by the Minister of Youth and Sports and is represented by members of various ministries and non-governmental organizations. The Committee has established the following priorities: to increase public awareness of the situation of youth; to inform the public about governmental programmes and activities in the field of youth; to publicize achievements of young people; and to encourage youth participation in national development.

Gambia: a 25-member Gambia National Co-ordinating Commission for the International Youth Year was officially inaugurated in May 1984. It has been mandated to plan and execute programmes and activities in observance of 1985 as International Youth Year with special reference to the United Nations Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (A/36/215, annex) and the African regional plan of action for the Year.

Ghana: the Ghana National Youth Committee was inaugurated in May 1984 and is composed of several governmental bodies and youth non-governmental organizations. The Committee has tailored its International Youth Year plans to national needs with the theme: "Feed Ghana, Make Ghana Clean, Make Ghana Green, Educate Ghana". Activities for the Year include involving the youth of Ghana in food production, particularly vegetables and other crops which can be grown in schools and by youth groups, a monthly environmental cleaning programme to encourage and support health education and an agro-afforestation programme which involves youth groups at all levels in a nation-wide tree planting programme. The National Co-ordinating Committee is also arranging to complete a Youth Training Institute by the end of 1985 for the training of rural youth in the fishing industry. A monthly newspaper, the "Ghana Youth", was launched in January 1985 by the Committee. Regional committees for the Year have also been set up in all 10 regions of the country.

Guinea: the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Arts of Guinea has established a National Co-ordinating Committee and has prepared a national programme of activities for the celebration of the International Youth Year in Guinea for 1985. The emphasis in the wide range of activities being implemented in Guinea during the Year is on youth participation in national development.

Guinea-Bissau: in July 1984, the National Committee for the International Youth Year of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was created. It is mandated to plan and execute programmes and activities in observance of the Year. The Commission has established youth participation in national development as its primary target for youth activities and projects in the country.

Ivory Coast: a Co-ordinating Committee was created in the Ivory Coast in 1983. Composed of several governmental and non-governmental bodies, the committee is chaired by the Director of Youth and Socio-economic Activities of the Ministry of Youth and Education. The Committee has three primary objectives for the International Youth Year: (a) to increase awareness of the general population about the situation of youth in the Ivory Coast; (b) to co-ordinate all activities for the Year at the national level; and (c) to make resources available for programmes and activities for the Year. The activities include: a national day of good citizenship; a national week of solidarity and participation; a national gathering of young athletes from French-speaking countries, held at Yamoussoukro from 21 to 28 July; an international work camp for tree planting activities; construction of a national information centre; and renovation of the existing socio-economic centres.

Kenya: Kenya has designed a number of programmes to be implemented before and during the International Youth Year. Kenya's Youth Centre for Research and Training is being developed under the Social Development Division of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services. It is co-ordinating the programmes which focus on training, research and youth involvement. A monthly programme of activities has been produced for the Year which includes: diversifying and expanding technical skills training to enhance youth employment prospects; assisting young entrepreneurs from village polytechnics; increasing local and international educational opportunities for professional youth workers; involving Kenyan youth in the political decision-making process through the assistance of political parties; developing research projects which explore the problems of disadvantaged youth; creating debates, contests, literacy programmes, youth exchanges and recreational programmes for youth; and reviewing and evaluating youth activities during the Year and planning for the future.

Lesotho: the Lesotho National Co-ordinating Committee, established in 1983, meets twice a month to review Lesotho's International Youth Year activities. The main objectives of the Committee include advising the Government on policy matters relating to youth development, assisting district co-ordinating committees on youth activities and, through various programmes and government policies, promoting youth participation in all activities of the country. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations are represented on the Committee. Eight sub-committees have been established to concentrate attention on training, finances, health, income generation, youth mobilization, place and legal status of youth, publicity, recreation and culture.

Liberia: the Liberian National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year sponsored a National Youth Assembly in 1983. On the basis of decisions taken there, a plan of action and development projects were prepared. On the occasion of the observance of the Year in 1985, a National Youth Service Corps is being created. The Government of Liberia has also donated \$US 5,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Madagascar: presided over by the Minister of Population, Social Conditions, Youth and Sports, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Madagascar is composed of one representative of each of the following: the National Popular Assembly; each governmental ministry; the National Planning Office; each political party's youth wing; non-governmental organizations; and national sports organizations. Specific objectives for the Year are outlined along the following major themes: youth policies; the establishment of institutions for the effective mobilization of youth; the elaboration of a national charter on youth; economic activities: the struggle for agricultural self-sufficiency; the effective utilization of resources to eliminate unemployment, particularly among rural youth; cultural activities: the protection of traditional values; the encouragement of youthful creativity; the encouragement of greater awareness about Madagascar; exchange activities: the strengthening of national unity and international solidarity; and the increase of opportunities for learning about the national heritage. In the context of special events, the following activities are occurring in Madagascar for the observance of the Year: national competitions to encourage awareness of the creativity of youth; a travelling exhibition to display

the potential of youth; sporting events to include the participation of young people from the other islands of the Indian Ocean; and an exhibition of the handicrafts and agricultural achievements made by young people of the region.

Malawi: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year of Malawi is composed of a variety of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The two primary goals of the Committee are to identify a national strategy for youth in Malawi and to co-ordinate youth activities at the national level.

Mali: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in Mali in September 1983. It is composed of different ministries, youth organizations, the women's organization and trade unions. It is chaired by the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture. The Committee in Mali has planned conferences, studies, self-employment projects and agricultural production activities for youth during 1985. Various non-governmental organizations have been approached to assist in the funding of these activities by the Mali Committee. The main tasks of the Committee are: to co-ordinate all the activities related with the preparations of the Year; to follow-up the goals set for the Year after 1985; and to present, nationally and internationally, the position of Mali concerning the Year. The principal issues being addressed by the committee are youth unemployment, rural productive activities and educational activities. Mali has chosen "The participation of young people in economic production" as the central theme for the Year in order to check the marginalization of youth and to encourage their involvement in national development.

Mauritania: the National Co-ordinating Committee in Mauritania is composed of representatives of ministries, associations and national youth movements. Its major task has been the preparation of a programme of activities and measures in favour of different sub-groups of Mauritanian youth. The official opening of the International Youth Year on 1 January in the capital, Nouakchott, received national media coverage throughout Mauritania. A large youth parade with Year banners and placards took place at the National Stadium in front of representatives of the Government, non-governmental organizations and the diplomatic community, while parades, sporting and cultural events occurred in all 13 regions of the country. Throughout 1985, the Preparatory National Committee for the Year in Mauritania will be organizing conferences, seminars, publications and information programmes as well as supervising regional activities and planning an evaluation of progress at the end of each month. Sub-committees of the Committee are concentrating on issues such as youth and the environment, social problems, the educational system and public information.

Mauritius: the National Co-ordinating Committee was created in 1983 by the Government of Mauritius and a national plan was prepared, on the basis of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (A/36/215, annex) adopted by the United Nations, for implementation prior to and during the International Youth Year. The Committee is composed of governmental and non-governmental organizations. Also, a Mauritius non-governmental organization co-ordinating committee for the Year has been created which is carrying out activities for the Year. Among the activities planned for the Year are monthly themes with activities to be undertaken in the context of each theme. For example, January was peace and co-operation month and November will be employment and living skills month.

Morocco: the Preparatory Commission for the International Youth Year was created in Morocco in May 1984. It is composed of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, representatives of youth organizations, women's organizations, social institutions and the national Olympic committee. Sub-commissions have been created in the areas of information, culture, children and sports. A national programme of action has been established based on the following activities: seminars; artistic and educational activities; cultural activities; sports activities; information and documentation; legislation; and regional and international activities.

Mozambique: the relevant agencies for youth-related issues in Mozambique are combining their efforts during the International Youth Year to create activities with the primary interest of incorporating youth into national development strategies.

Niger: the Niger Co-ordinating Committee was created by the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture for the preparation of the International Youth Year. The Committee is working closely with youth and youth organizations to encourage the participation of young people in national development.

Nigeria: the National Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year was inaugurated in Telaya in 1983, including governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Committee is assisting the Government in its efforts to formulate a national strategy on youth and to set up targets and priorities in the field of youth development.

Rwanda: a national committee has been created for the International Youth Year in Rwanda, made up of representatives of various governmental departments and ministries, such as the Ministries of Youth and the Co-operative Movement; Primary and Secondary Education; Planning; and Public Functions and Professional Training. Representatives of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the local prefectures, and the youth movements and organizations also participate in the work of the committee. Its main goal is to stimulate and co-ordinate at national and local levels the preparation of the Year through competitions in agriculture, handicrafts, cultural activities, folklore, music and sports, training courses for youth and activities against illiteracy.

Sao Tome and Principe: the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has established a National Co-ordinating Committee to prepare a wide range of activities for the International Youth Year. These activities have a primary focus on increasing the awareness of the situation of youth and involving young people in national development.

Senegal: the National Co-ordinating Committee in Senegal was created in 1983. It is composed of representatives of all the governmental ministries, the Presidency of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and representatives of the youth movement. In January 1984, regional committees were created in the whole country. Senegal's National Preparatory Committee for the International Youth Year has developed a document which presents a comprehensive overview of youth issues in the country. This document forms a basis for sectoral activities and a 10-year plan of action for youth, comprising sporting, cultural

and practical activities. All different social sectors have been consulted for the preparation of a long-term plan of action in favour of youth. Special emphasis is being placed on practical activities, with international youth work camps for reforestation planned for all regions of Senegal as part of a world-wide tree planting campaign.

Seychelles: the National Co-ordinating Committee in the Seychelles is made up of representatives of the following ministries and organizations: Ministry of National Development; Ministry of Youth and Defence; Ministry of Health; National Youth Service of Seychelles; Ministry of Education and Information; Seychelles Polytechnic; National Youth League; Seychelles People's Progressive Front; National Sports Council. A programme of activities has been suggested by the Committee, including the following events: a physical fitness and sports programme; a two-day youth seminar based on the theme: participation, development, peace; a national song competition based on the International Youth Year theme; district level week of films; community work projects; and a national exhibition of arts and crafts. A national cultural show is being organized in August 1985 as a fund-raising activity.

Sierra Leone: the Sierra Leone National Co-ordinating Committee was created in 1983 for the preparation of the International Youth Year with a major emphasis being placed on youth participation in national development. A message on the Year was delivered by the Head of State of Sierra Leone.

Sudan: the Sudanese National Committee for the International Youth Year was established in 1984 and sub-committees are co-ordinating the activities of the Year in the various regions of Sudan. The main projects which have been proposed as a framework for the Year include: encouraging youth participation in national schemes for resisting drought in the western Sudan; building youth hostels; furthering co-ordination between young people and the National Council for Youth and Sports; and developing youth training centres and youth welfare centres to promote youth leadership and encourage the interest of young people in sports, cultural and social activities.

Swaziland: towards the end of 1983, the Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Swaziland was formed composed of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations. Its plan of action includes: a review of the youth situation and preparation of a comprehensive youth policy and long-term implementation of national youth policies. Specific activities for the Year include: festivals of dance, poetry and music; sports festivals; mass participation by young people in health campaigns; special projects by young people to improve rural life; and trade and craft training to unemployed and unskilled young people.

Togo: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Togo is composed of various ministries and organizations. The Committee hopes to create greater awareness among all sectors of youth so that they will participate more fully and actively in programmes for national development and for maintaining peace. The programme for the Year contains the following elements: political events; socio-economic activities, including literacy campaigns, small-scale agricultural projects, renewable energy projects and community works activities;

socio-educational and cultural activities, including cultural evenings, sports activities, national design competitions, poetry contests, the issuing of commemorative stamps, round-table discussions and symposiums on the problems of youth.

Tunisia: the Tunisian National Committee for the International Youth Year is composed of 58 representatives of Government ministries and youth national organizations. Its main goals are to stimulate socio-educational activities for youth and to stimulate the participation of youth in plans of national development. An impressive "IYY Information Pack" in Arabic and French has been produced and distributed in Tunisia. The pack provides the principal plans and activities for the Year of the Tunisian National Co-ordinating Committee. These include: regional festivals throughout 1985; national contests on scientific activities, art, photography, poetry, music, film and theatre; youth debates and round tables on the role of young people in the economic and social development of developing countries; exhibitions of science, art and youth publications; and the composition of music especially for the celebration of the Year. A seminar on the co-operation of the Maghreb countries on youth and an Arab seminar on the role of young women in the Arab world are also planned.

Uganda: National Youth Week was celebrated from 28 May to 2 June 1985 in Uganda and an International Youth Year Rally on 3 June brought the Year to public attention. The President of the Republic of Uganda is the patron of the National Co-ordinating Committee which comprises 35 representatives of ministries, youth organizations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Committee is receiving important information on youth membership and participation in youth organizations in the country by distributing a series of questionnaires. District committees for the Year have been formed and a team from the National Union of Youth Organizations embarked on a four month "Youth Mobilization Tour" to address young people and district officials on the Year. The Ministry of Finance has provided funds for the National Youth Workshop, to be held in 1985, which will bring together representatives from around the country to discuss issues of concern to young people and make recommendations to the Government on youth policies and programmes.

United Republic of Tanzania: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year is composed of members of Government ministries dealing with youth affairs, representatives of voluntary organizations and the youth movement of the ruling party. Its function is to co-ordinate all activities related to the Year in the nation and to give directives to local committees dealing with the Year. In the plans and programmes of the Committee, youth co-operatives and training for self-employment are being encouraged.

Zaire: the National Co-ordinating Committee was created in Zaire in 1984 for the preparation of the International Youth Year and has implemented a programme that emphasizes youth and employment. One of the major events for the observance of the Year in Zaire was the National Seminar on Youth, held from 21 to 30 April 1985 at Kinshasa. The seminar was a joint project of the Government of Zaire, the Committee, UNDP and the United Nations Volunteers. The primary goals of the

seminar were to increase public awareness of the situation of young people and their needs and aspirations. Other objectives were: involvement of youth in national development; education and training; employment and economic activities; sports, culture, arts and leisure activities; and information and communication activities.

Zambia: the strategy for the International Youth Year in Zambia calls for programmes to be agriculturally based and to aim at creating jobs for youth. Through the Year, the National Co-ordinating Committee hopes the public will become more aware of existing youth problems. The Zambian Committee is seeking public involvement by encouraging public support for its fund-raising activities such as dinners and auction sales. The committee organized a fund-raising gala night featuring well-known entertainers, which provided publicity for the Year and funding for various projects planned for 1985.

Zimbabwe: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Zimbabwe has prepared a wide range of activities for the Year with youth employment and training having been established as national priorities. In this context, the Committee is organizing a number of development projects that stress employment and training of young people.

II. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia: planning for International Youth Year in Australia has been a collaborative effort involving federal, state and local governments, youth groups, trade unions and representatives of industry. Young people are represented as equal participants on the national and state co-ordinating committees, thereby encouraging expression of their concerns and opinions. Young people in Australia especially want a fairer deal from society and a chance to contribute to its development. Youth organizations are primarily focusing on youth issues during 1985 as well as the strengthening of youth structures in Australia and the allocation of adequate resources to them. The federal and state governments are holding back on major publicity campaigns for the Year while using the impetus of the Year to work towards the establishment and implementation of youth policies and reforms. With the primary focus of attention on local level initiatives, programmes for the Year in Australia vary from finding solutions to the problems of Aboriginal and rural youth to nation-wide community employment projects. At the same time, Governments and policy makers are looking at national and state responses to such issues as youth housing, health, employment, education and training. The national and state co-ordinating committees are turning their attention towards means of evaluating the progress achieved in improving the real situation of Australian youth during the Year. An excellent Australian "IYY Action Kit", filled with information for young people and youth organizations, has also been produced to promote the resources and opportunities available to young people in Australia.

Bangladesh: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the observance of the International Youth Year, in 1985 is composed of 11 members of various government departments, ministries and 16 representatives of non-governmental organizations. Its programme includes special programmes for tree planting, health, environmental

improvement and family planning. Literacy and other social and economic development schemes figure prominently in the plans for the Year and come from government offices in co-operation with non-governmental organizations. Training of skills for generating employment are being carried out by the national Government for about 28,000 youth in the area of vocational training, 3,600 in livestock and poultry, and 2,900 in secretarial science. On the local level, many more youth are receiving skill-development training. A self-employment project is creating a number of new jobs and co-operatives of self-employed youth are being formed. A youth award scheme, a regional youth forum, a country profile on youth, a newsletter on youth activities and a poster and essay competitions, special sports and recreation events and a youth rally are all activities planned in Bangladesh for the Year. A National Council for Youth Affairs is being organized. In addition, the Head of State of Bangladesh delivered a message to the nation supporting the ideals of the Year.

Bhutan: a two-year youth development project within the context of the International Youth Year is currently being implemented in Bhutan by the National Council for Social and Cultural Promotion of Bhutan and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. The project provides guidelines to systematize the organization of training programmes for youth development and is developing an overall programme for the promotion of national integration.

Burma: the Council of Ministers in Burma has formed the National Co-ordination Committee for observing the International Youth Year and the Committee, in turn, has formed work committees to concentrate attention on various activities for the Year. Numerous training courses for students, rural and working youth are being conducted to help young people to shoulder responsibilities in the future. Youth tree-planting service camps have been set up in 154 townships. Commemorative stamps, souvenirs and post cards have been issued. In April, the Sports Meeting for the Year involved nearly 1,500 young athletes in various sports and games. Competitions in dance and photography have also been held and the official Commemoration Ceremony for the Year took place on 20 April 1985 at the Kyaikkasan Grounds.

China: the first meeting of the Chinese Organizing Committee for the International Youth Year was convened in April 1984. The Committee comprises representatives of Government ministries, youth organizations and people involved in youth travel, television and the press. The goals of the Committee include efforts to develop the knowledge and promote the talents of young people, encourage friendly exchanges between Chinese youth and the youth of other countries, and contribute to the maintenance of peace, especially in the Asia and Pacific region. The important "Friendly Gathering of Youth from Asia and the Pacific Region", held at Beijing from 11 to 17 May 1985, involved 300 Chinese and foreign youth. The Committee has encouraged written contributions from Chinese youth for publication, and stamps have been issued in commemoration of the Year. Also, the Premier of China delivered a speech on the occasion of the observance of the Year.

Cook Islands: a national co-ordinating body has been formed to co-ordinate youth affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Youth and Sports Division. The Commonwealth Youth Programme Youth Workers' Association organized a

national seminar for the International Youth Year and a youth rally was held to mark the official launching of promotional activities for the Year. Activities to promote the Year are being held each month in the Cook Islands throughout 1985.

Fiji: the Governor General of Fiji officially launched Fiji's International Youth Year programme in the capital, Suva, in March 1985. The National Youth Year Committee is composed of governmental and non-governmental organizations and it has planned a programme for the International Youth Year which includes: the planting of 10,000 seedlings; a youth seminar with an emphasis on drugs, health and sex education; a seminar on rural/urban drift and crime; the first evaluation of progress of the Year in July; a National Youth Rally in October; an evaluation of the Year will take place in December at Fiji, with messages from the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, as well as planning for the follow-up to the Year in 1986.

Hong Kong: since early 1984 the Central Co-ordinating Committee on the 1985 International Youth Year has been planning the celebration for the Year in Hong Kong. The Committee is serving as liaison between Government departments and local youth organizations to encourage their support of activities for the Year. The Committee has designed the official Hong Kong emblem for the Year in blue and green, based on the United Nations emblem, and attractive publications for the Year have been produced. In June 1984, a press conference held by the Committee to publicize the Year in Hong Kong received wide coverage in the mass media. A set of guidelines on the themes and objectives of the Year has also been drawn up to assist organizations in planning their activities and programmes for the Year.

India: a Working Group on the International Youth Year has been set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Sports. Besides representatives of the concerned central government departments, the State/Union Territory governments, Nehru Yuvak Kendras (Nehru Youth Centres), universities and non-official voluntary youth organizations are also represented in this Group. The Group has finalized formation of sub-groups to advise it on policies and programmes to be undertaken as part of the celebrations of the Year. Different state level co-ordinating committees have been created and a number of Indian non-governmental organizations are very active in preparations for the Year. The Committee for the Year organized a National Day on the Year, a National Youth Week, work experience camps in rural areas, a national conference of 10,000 students in New Delhi and a consultation on national youth policy. Other types of activities conducted in India for the Year are: national integration camps; trade and art exhibitions; a national sports festival and a national youth awards scheme; environmental programmes; and the assessment of legislation effecting youth.

Indonesia: the Indonesian National Co-ordinating Committee is located in the Ministry of State for Youth and Sports. The Committee has undertaken an important long-term project for youth leadership training with UNDP support and in co-operation with UNESCO and UNV. This project is being implemented by the Indonesian Government as a concrete contribution to the major themes of the Year of development and participation at the national level.

Japan: a National Council for the Promotion of the International Youth Year Activities in Japan has been established for planning and implementing youth policies. By means of a comprehensive effort at both national and regional levels, the Council hopes to put into practice the extensive knowledge gained through years of research and study in the area by the Japanese Government bodies concerned with youth. According to the Council guidelines, Government goals for youth should be concerned with promoting youth participation in various activities to encourage physical and mental health, a better understanding of science and culture and an international mutual understanding through the implementation of various programmes for youth exchange. In the light of Japan's aging demographic structure, it is expected that the burdens placed on the younger age groups will grow rapidly. In preparation for this changing structure, the Government is taking an active interest in the health, the welfare and the educational and vocational interests of its future men and women. The National Council is also working very closely with local and regional National Co-ordinating Committees to make sure that the specific needs of young people in different areas of Japan are realized and met. Among the activities sponsored by the National Council are: a slogan contest for the Year, an opening for the observance of the Year in Tokyo (January 1985), a nation-wide Campaign for the Year; travelling photo exhibitions; an international village (Tokyo); the observation of activities of the Year by non-governmental organizations; and a youth forum for the Year at Tokyo. The Japanese Government has pledged \$US 100,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year and the Japanese organizations Agon-Shu and Soka Gokkai International have donated \$US 50,000 and \$US 35,000 respectively to the Trust Fund.

Kiribati: the Kiribati National Youth Council composed of Kiribati youth organizations is co-ordinating the preparation of the International Youth Year in the country. They have adopted a national strategy for the Year that includes many different types of activities and events.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: the International Youth Year activities are co-ordinated in Laos by the Revolutionary Youth Union of Laos. After their first National Congress in April 1983, this organization decided to undertake active participation in the Year. The major themes for Lao youth are to participate in the socialist development of the country, to promote internationalism and peace and to promote the rights of youth.

Malaysia: the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has set up a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year, comprising representatives of the major government and voluntary youth agencies and chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry. Some of the programmes at the national level that are being implemented by 1985 include an increase in village and town youth clubs to reach the target of 2.5 million members and an essay competition on the themes of the Year of participation, development and peace. Prizes were presented on National Youth Day, 15 May 1985. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is building four new youth training centres for training in heavy industry, agriculture and business as well as vocational training for young women. The Ministry is also building two youth camps expected for use during the Year. The National Youth Day held in May each year was organized as an International Youth Year rally in 1985 with appropriate celebrations. Community development work is

being carried out by the Ministry in co-operation with the Malaysian Youth Council and other related local agencies through youth clubs. At the regional level, the annual youth work camp for National Youth Day was designated Asian Youth Work Camp in 1985 in observance of the Year. Also, in 1983 the Government of Malaysia donated \$US 3,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Mongolia: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in Mongolia in 1983. The Committee is composed of governmental and non-governmental organizations. It aims to mobilize the initiatives and efforts of youth for implementing targets for the development of the national economy and culture, to strengthen the material basis of cultural and educational work to be carried out among youth and to promote the implementation of the objectives and strategy of the Year.

Nepal: the International Youth Year National Committee of Nepal has formed zonal co-operation and co-ordination committees in 14 zones and in 75 districts of the Kingdom with a view to launching IYY-related programmes at both levels. It has undertaken a three-phase approach to the Year: pre-1985, 1985 programmes, and post-1985. Highlights of the pre-1985 programmes included a study on the conditions and situation of Nepalese youth; an evaluation of programmes relating to youth; a directory of statistics and youth organizations; studies and evaluation of the contribution of youth to national development; and soliciting help from banks to develop youth entrepreneurship and industrial vocations. National programmes for 1985 include printing of special stamps and coins; an essay competition and national workshops on the theme participation, development, peace; local and national youth exchange programmes; sports competitions; laying a foundation for a youth model village; photo and painting competition; special publications and radio programmes; establishment of a Youth Information and Counselling Centre; construction of a youth hostel; environmental and afforestation programmes; leadership training; and formulation of a National Youth Policy. After 1985, the programme calls for follow-up on the youth policy, the evaluation of existing programmes, and emphasizing skill development and income-oriented programmes. On 1 January 1985, the King of Nepal delivered a message to the nation supporting the ideals of the Year.

New Zealand: the National Youth Council has been designated by the Government of New Zealand as the National Co-ordinating Committee and lead agency in the voluntary sector for the International Youth Year. In addition, the Government has established a sub-committee to act as liaison between the Committee and government departments. The work of the Committee for the Year concentrates on the establishment of regional groups which are responsible for IYY-related events in their area; a liaison officer provides support to these regional groups. The Governor General of New Zealand is involved in promotional activities for the Year. Activities in New Zealand to publicize youth issues and young people include: a national Poster Design Competition (August 1984); National Song Competition (January 1985); Youth Drama Festival (May 1985); Youth and Employment Conference (August 1985) and the 5th World Young Farmers Congress (November 1985). Poutama is the name of New Zealand's regularly published paper about the Year. The title of this paper is taken from a Maori wall panel design, in which the steps of the poutama represent achievement, learning and development. Poutama is distributed to every secondary school, tertiary institute, city council, service club and youth organization in the country.

Pakistan: a National Co-ordinating Committee was created in Pakistan in 1983 and is composed of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, including representatives of senior officers from the concerned departments of the provinces or areas of Pakistan. Also, representatives of the Ministries of Education, Women's Division, Information and Broadcasting, Local Government and Rural Development are included, as are non-governmental organizations. The functions of the Committee are to organize youth festivals, seminars and workshops and to motivate the youth of Pakistan to participate in the various activities which have been published in an extensive monthly programme for the Year. This programme includes: songs of the Year, seminars, cultural programmes, television and radio programmes on youth, competitions, tree planting, youth training courses, exhibitions, commemorative stamps and a National Youth Festival to be held in November 1985.

Papua New Guinea: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in Papua New Guinea, composed of the representatives of different offices and councils. The primary functions of the Committee are to develop plans for research policy and programmes in response to issues being raised by young people and to organize different activities related to youth participation in national development.

Philippines: the Philippine Commission for the International Youth Year was created in May 1982, and is headed by the chairman of the Kabataang Barangay Foundation (the country's largest youth organization). Its membership includes representatives of several Government agencies. Some of the Commission's primary functions are to plan, co-ordinate, supervise and evaluate all programmes, projects and activities for the celebration of the Year and to conduct research on the situation of youth and to evaluate the various governmental policies concerning youth, with a view to formulating an integrated national youth programme. In addition, the Commission has the task of advising the President, the Prime Minister and the Batasang Pambansa (the legislature) on youth-related matters. The programme of activities during the preparatory period included the celebration of National Youth Month (September); the National Youth Skills Olympics, planned to increase the confidence and pride of young blue-collar workers in their work; a national youth choral competition; a national oratorical contest; and public information activities. The first World Quiz Bee will be held at Manila under the sponsorship of the Quiz Bee Foundation in December 1985 as part of the commemoration in the Philippines of the Year. To support the activities of the Year at the international level, the Government of the Philippines donated \$US 1,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Republic of Korea: celebrating May each year as the "Month of Youth", the Government of the Republic of Korea and youth organizations held more than 40 events this year ranging from sports activities to art performances. These events for the International Youth Year coincided with the change of youth policies focusing on the development of a healthy youth culture and the shift of the co-ordinating function for youth affairs from the Ministry of Education to the Office of the Prime Minister. National level projects are being co-ordinated and implemented for the Year by the Commission for Youth Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, including the enactment of a "Youth Development Act". Local level projects are also being carried out in 13 provinces under the supervision of the Regional Council for Youth Affairs, including the construction of a "Youth Welfare House".

Singapore: a number of activities and events are being implemented for the International Youth Year by the National Youth Co-ordinating Committee in Singapore. These activities include: a regional seminar, in collaboration with the Asian Youth Council, to focus on the potential of youth in national development; a Youth Festival, consisting of concerts, dramatic productions, band displays and rallies for school youth, with the support of the Ministry of Education; youth forums for out-of-school youth organized by the People's Association and major youth organizations; the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Photographic Exhibition in early 1985, open to young people in other ASEAN countries; and the publication Facts and Figures on Youth in Singapore, designed especially for youth workers engaged in planning for youth.

Solomon Islands: the Ministry of Employment, Youth and Social Development authorized in 1983 the Solomon Islands National Youth Congress to form the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year to co-ordinate and formulate youth programmes for celebrations of the Year. The Committee is also carrying out fund-raising activities for various programmes of the Year.

Sri Lanka: in Sri Lanka, an International Youth Year secretariat has been set up in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment. A National Co-ordinating Committee, comprising representatives of the ministries involved in youth and community services, and a co-ordinating committee of non-governmental organizations have also been established. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment, as lead agency for all activities for the Year, has developed a programme with over 40 projects to encourage the maximum youth participation in the Year. National level activities include a youth camp, held from 26 to 30 March, with 10,000 participants, the observation of one week in each month on themes relating to youth, the focusing of public attention on youth employment and the adoption of a youth charter by the Sri Lankan Parliament as its first act of 1985. Sri Lanka has encouraged the establishment of local "IYY project groups" and co-ordinating committees in places ranging from schools to community centres to engage as many young people as possible in action at the local level.

Thailand: Thailand's International Youth Year activities are being conducted in the context of its national youth policy, established in 1979. That policy calls for, among other things, instilling among youth a belief in the national system of government and a responsibility to develop society for the greatest benefit to all. It calls for reduction of conflict among various groups of young people, by respecting the opinions and not violating the honour and dignity of others. The policy aims at developing and strengthening individual values, abilities, and attitudes of young people. It encourages vocational training, conservation of natural resources, continuing education, and taking up of occupations suitable to local conditions. It also calls for aid to the disabled, adequate protection under law and friendship and understanding with youth of other countries to promote world peace. The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Year is entrusted with policy planning, programming, co-ordination and evaluation of all programmes and activities for the Year. The Minister of the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Youth Affairs chairs the Committee, which is made up of representatives of 17 governmental and non-governmental organizations. Sub-committees were appointed to plan and survey youth needs and activities, local co-ordination, fund-raising

and public relations. Among the specific activities for the Year in Thailand are collection and analysis of data on youth development; publishing of a book on Thai youth; television programmes for young people; seminar on the role of youth in the national economic development. The Prime Minister of Thailand has delivered a message to the nation in support of the Year.

Tonga: the Tonga National Youth Workers' Association formed a sub-committee for the International Youth Year in 1983 and elected a representative responsible for regional matters. Within each region, the specific needs of young people are being assessed and appropriate programmes are being implemented during the Year.

Tuvalu: Tuvalu, like other Pacific island countries, is implementing various activities for the International Youth Year. The Ministry of Social Services has established a National Co-ordinating Committee, comprising representatives of major youth organizations in Tuvalu, with the overall objective of helping young people to achieve genuine self-reliance and independence. Activities for the Year range from cultural competitions of traditional songs, to sports, studies of the "generation gap", environmental campaigns and performing of traditional arts. The Committee is also aiming to increase the range and level of trade skills in agricultural production, poultry raising and traditional fishing to encourage the participation of young people in national development.

Vanuatu: International Youth Year posters have been distributed throughout the islands of Vanuatu to promote the activities of the National Co-ordinating Committee, which was established in June 1984. These activities for the Year include a national drawing and painting competition from which entries have been selected for a series of IYY stamps and calendars. In 1985, a national secondary schools sports competition has been planned, as well as a national youth music festival and a youth tree-planting project. Sub-committees in regional government councils are being set up with the assistance of the Committee in Vanuatu to be responsible for activities of the Year at the local and regional levels.

Viet Nam: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Viet Nam was created in October 1984.

Western Samoa: the Government has pledged support to the National Youth Council which was established in April 1983 and has 16 affiliated NGO members. The Government held a national youth seminar in 1983 and the International Youth Year was one of the main items that was discussed.

III. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Austria: the Austrian National Committee for the International Youth Year is co-ordinating the activities of the youth departments of the Austrian provinces and youth organizations for the Year. Its goal is to further the integration of youth into the democratic decision-making process. Its activities are wide ranging and include: discussion of problems of special concern to rural youth; a youth festivity to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty of 1955; an international seminar in the concentration camp of Mauthausen entitled "Fascism/War - 40th Anniversary of the breakdown of Hitler's

dictatorship"; attempts to equalize educational opportunities; improving education of elementary schoolteachers; activating university arts students to create youth culture exhibits for the public; stressing youth driver and safety education; improving relations between police and youth through meetings with young contact police; outlining and promoting the situation of youth rights within the judicial system; providing unskilled workers in the construction field with better vocational training; and encouraging measures to strengthen the job market for young people. The President of Austria delivered a message to the nation supporting the theme and goals of the Year.

Belgium: there are three separate co-ordinating committees functioning in Belgium, one for each language region. The committee for Flemish-speaking Belgium is composed of nine Flemish ministers and nine representatives of youth non-governmental organizations. The President in 1985 is a non-governmental delegate. The Committee has decided to concentrate attention on the following topics: peace; development; participation of youth in local policies; youth unemployment; participation of youth at school; situation of young migrants; legal position of young people (for example, to change the age of majority from 21 to 18). Its programme includes working sessions with ministers and youth organizations on youth policy; an international exchange programme focusing on development in the third world; and a tour to encourage local initiatives in 20 towns. The committee for French-speaking Belgium was created in March 1984. It is composed of representatives of the Youth Department and of the Commissariat for International Relations of the French-speaking community. Its aims are to co-ordinate activities for the International Youth Year with the Ministry for Youth of the French-speaking community; to increase the initiatives of the authorities and private sources in order to obtain the largest participation in the Year; to organize participation of the French-speaking community in all events for the Year; to prepare a report of all activities on the Year, including the recommendation of the Committee concerning follow-up activities for 1986 and beyond; an organizing committee for the German-speaking community has also been established. The Commission has the following goals for the Year: to present to the minister responsible for youth of the German-speaking community a programme of activities in observance of the Year; to promote activities of all kinds, whether organized by public or private organizations, in order to encourage the most widespread participation in the observance of the Year; to ensure representation of the German-speaking community in various organizations in the context of the Year, and to ensure the participation of the German-speaking community in activities in observance of the Year at the national and international levels. The Commission has established four priority areas for its activities: improving the effectiveness of youth workers in the youth movements and youth centres; encouraging youth participation at the local level; developing international relations, especially with German-speaking countries; improving the situation for conscientious objectors. To mark the occasion of the Year, the Head of State in Belgium delivered a message to youth supporting the theme and goals of the Year.

Bulgaria: the Government of Bulgaria has initiated many different activities for the benefit of young people during the International Youth Year. A National Co-ordinating Committee for the Year in Bulgaria was designated in 1984 and an expert group meeting on "Children's transition to youth: Implications on social welfare policies" was organized in co-operation with the Centre for Social

Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations in May 1985. Bulgaria will also host a world exhibition of the achievements of young inventors, in co-operation with the World Intellectual Property Organization, to be held at Plovdiv from 4 to 30 November 1985. With a view to more thoroughly satisfying the social and recreational needs of young people, a continuously expanding infrastructure has been created in Bulgaria, including 269 youth centres, 1,911 clubs and 2,758 houses of culture. Especially during the Year, the Government of Bulgaria is providing further assistance to these facilities, which provide opportunities for young people to relax and spend free time, including financial help for improvements and for the building of new facilities.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: a heavy volume of work is going forward in the Byelorussian SSR in connection with the International Youth Year, and these activities are receiving the attention of Government and public agencies and organizations and the coverage of the mass media. Republic-wide youth newspapers and magazines, along with programmes for the young on radio and television, carry regular reports on the measures being taken throughout the Republic in connection with the Year.

Canada: an International Youth Year secretariat, appointed by the Government of Canada, has developed a programme for the Year in response to suggestions from youth organizations throughout the country. An advisory committee, representative of the many interests and backgrounds of young people, advises the Minister of State for Youth on matters relating to the Year in the country. The Minister of State for Youth has allocated \$Can 12 million for the Year. In addition to its co-ordinating role, the secretariat acts as a clearing-house of information on projects and activities for the Year. It also administers a grants programme of financial assistance to non-profit, voluntary organizations for special projects for the Year developed by young people. In addition, financial support to over 700 projects involving youth across the country has been provided. An impressive information package has been produced to publicize activities for the Year in Canada and this is regularly being updated. Canada is also hosting the International Youth Year Conference on Law, emphasizing youth participation in all aspects of the legislation process which affect young people. In support of various United Nations activities, the Government of Canada has donated \$Can 75,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Cyprus: the National Committee of Cyprus for the the International Youth Year is composed of 87 youth organizations and government agencies involved in youth matters. Eight sub-committees are dealing with the study of youth in specific fields of social life and a programme of activities has been published. These activities include: establishment of a Centre for the Information and Training of Youth Leaders; organization of various seminars, among them, "Problems of Cypriot Youth" and "Programmes, Measures, Services for Youth - Formulation of a Unified National Youth Policy"; a Mediterranean Youth Conference; Pancyprian Youth Week to include athletic events, seminars, festivals and exhibitions, with the participation of all youth organizations in the country. A training course for youth officers was set up in co-ordination with the Commonwealth Youth Programme through its Regional Youth Development Centre for Africa on "Projects Planning in Youth Work" and in 1983 the Government of Cyprus donated \$US 1,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Czechoslovakia: a National Co-ordinating Committee has been created, headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government. Other members of the Committee are representatives of youth and other appropriate organizations dealing with the issues facing youth. The mandate of the Committee is for the preparation of the International Youth Year in Czechoslovakia.

Denmark: since the beginning of 1983, the Minister of Education has been the co-ordinating minister for the International Youth Year in Denmark and preparatory work has been carried out in co-operation with the relevant ministries and the Danish Youth Council. A special Youth Year secretariat is situated within the Danish Youth Council for the preparation and realization of the Year. The secretariat is to continue its work until mid-1986 to take part in a series of follow-up activities which form the basis of ongoing youth planning in Denmark. Instead of setting up a national committee for the Year, an "Idea Forum" has been established in which representatives of youth organizations, institutions and movements as well as individuals participate. This "Idea Forum", with 110 participants, constitutes a background group for the activities of the Youth Year secretariat. A number of working groups are contributing to the realization of many activities for the Year as well as encouraging more than just the three people employed in the Youth Year secretariat to participate in the decision-making.

Finland: a co-ordinating committee for the International Youth Year in Finland was created in September 1982, chaired by a Member of Parliament. The Committee has 20 members from relevant sectors and its main task is to prepare a national programme of action in order to initiate concrete and permanent youth policy reforms. Activities are taking place in the young people's own organizations and communities with extensive participation of youth in the planning process. The committee petitioned the Government for about 2 billion Finnish markkaa in additional financial aid for students, increasing housing production and improving youth employment opportunities. Emphasis is being given to the following questions: change of the situation of youth in society; improvement of the socio-economic situation of youth; educational questions, for example, the possibility of the schools supporting the growth of the young persons' opportunities to participate; improving the position of young people living in vulnerable conditions and situations; improving young people's concept of the world and their opportunities for activities in the fields of development and peace. Many activities of youth organizations, closely co-ordinated within the municipalities, are taking place during 1985 with youth participation and involvement being encouraged as much as possible during the planning and execution stages. The main "IYY Event" in Finland took place at Pori on 20 and 21 April 1985, with the theme "Aiming at the Future", and the Head of State of Finland also delivered a message to the youth of the nation on the occasion of the Year.

France: a National Co-ordinating Committee was established, headed by the Minister of Leisure, Youth and Sports, and composed of 15 representatives of ministries, 13 representatives of youth associations and 7 representatives of specialized organizations concerned with youth problems. The secretariat of the Committee is provided by the National Committee of Youth and Popular Education Associations. The principal orientations of the French National Co-ordinating Committee include:

professional and social integration of youth; culture and communication; free circulation of information; and national and international solidarity. Various partners have been identified to develop, seek financing for, and implement programmes in these fields. Among those involved are the Government, youth organizations, municipalities, trade unions and young people themselves. Pilot projects are being undertaken in each region of the country. The fields in which projects have been proposed vary greatly; many of the activities have been proposed by young people themselves, or rely upon their initiative and active participation.

German Democratic Republic: the National Commission for the Celebration of the International Youth Year was created in March 1984 and includes prominent representatives of government bodies concerned with education, health, culture and sports as well as of the Free German Trade Unions. The National Commission is responsible for preparing and co-ordinating activities for the Year. The plan of activities for the observance of the Year includes: young innovators' exhibitions to foster the interest of youth in creative activities and research work; Spartakiad Games and other sports activities; international student camps to promote international friendship and solidarity; and a Gallery of Friendship to display works by young people in painting, photography and sculpture. The national highlight of the Year was the XII Congress of the Free German Youth organization held in May 1985. Leading figures of the German Democratic Republic joined young people in the debate over the path to follow in the next few years. Immediately after the Congress, meetings of young people at the local level took place throughout the country. Emphasis is being given to activities aimed at achieving a durable and secure peace for the world's younger generation, reducing armaments, encouraging the right for youth participation in political life and the rights to work, education and recreation. About 17,000 youth are involved in a national construction project in the capital of the German Democratic Republic. In 1985, M 11,600 million are being made available for the education and training of the younger generation and a network of 9,000 youth clubs is being extended during the Year.

Germany, Federal Republic of: a national commission for the International Youth Year was established in January 1984. The chairman is the Minister of Youth, Family and Health. The Commission is composed of representatives of the German Federal Youth Council, political, cultural and sports youth organizations, government youth organizations on the provincial and national levels, welfare organizations, local authorities and a youth research institute. The National Commission has produced a useful booklet in German, English and French containing guidelines for the use of the emblem of the Year in the country and a set of stickers and emblems in the German language. The aims of the commission for the Year include: emphasizing unemployment and developing new perspectives on youth work; establishing a dialogue between generations; examining the relationship between technical progress and environmental protection; encouraging responsible participation of young people in politics and culture; and reducing the disadvantages of "marginal" youth. As part of an information programme for public awareness and eventual policy reform for the benefit of young people, the National Co-ordinating Committee in the Federal Republic of Germany is organizing three meetings with journalists to promote the Year. A bilateral meeting with the French National Co-ordinating Committee is planned for September, before the European Youth Ministers' Conference at Strasbourg, France in December. An "Evaluation

Conference" involving over 100 participants is also planned for early 1986 to assess progress made during the Year in achieving long-term improvements in the situation of youth. Sponsored by the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health for the Year, a "Statistical Handbook on Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany" has been published during 1985 and "Always These Youth!", an actual and historical overview of youth in the country, is being produced by the German Youth Institute. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has made a further contribution to the Year by providing the services of a junior professional officer, from July 1985, to assist in the work of the secretariat of the Year. In support of various activities for the Year, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has donated over \$US 3,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year.

Greece: the Ministry for Youth and Sports, in co-operation with youth non-governmental organizations, is implementing the International Youth Year activities in Greece. Among the most important activities organized was the Greek Youth Festival, dedicated to the Year and world peace, which took place in August 1983 in Tripolis. Also in connection with the Year, an international week was organized on the island of Rhodes from 7 to 14 October 1984; it consisted of a number of round tables on topics of interest to youth organizations. The Government of Greece has supported the Trust Fund for the Year with three contributions of \$US 3,000, in each of the years 1983, 1984 and 1985.

Hungary: the activities for the International Youth Year of the State Committee of Youth in Hungary have concentrated on the areas of education and culture. These include: utilizing the schools for "after hours" public education and sports; assessing the role and responsibilities of the Hungarian Radio and Television in encouraging artistic education, entertainment and social values among young people; supporting the development and modernization of the scholarship system for apprentice trainees; providing youth awards for collectives or individuals who have consistently been outstanding in areas of education, creativity, sports and management; providing a network of "health provisions" in schools, such as aptitude tests, screening for disability, assistance for career planning and improvement of the physical environment; and extending international relations through co-operation and youth exchanges with other countries, including the German Democratic Republic, Austria, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. Hungary will also host the "European Meeting of Government Experts for Co-operation in the Field of Youth Policies" in September 1985, a series of international concerts with the participation of young artists of European countries and an International Creator's Camp.

Iceland: a national co-ordinating committee for the International Youth Year has been created in Iceland, composed of the State Youth Council, representatives of local governments, local youth clubs, schools, churches, media, political parties and the national sports federation. The Committee is mandated to co-ordinate activities for the Year in Iceland.

Ireland: the National Committee for the International Youth Year is an 18 member body consisting of representatives of Irish youth organizations, government departments, trade unions, employer and education interests and a chairperson appointed by the Government. An Advisory Council - which has a larger membership and greater cross-section of individual interests than the Committee - serves as a

valuable source of information, advice and support to the Committee in fulfilling its tasks. Community-based planning and activities form the basis of initiatives for the Year in Ireland. As a result of the work of the Committee and the co-operation of agencies and organizations throughout the country, an extensive programme of events for the Year has been compiled. The Government has taken steps to establish a National Award Scheme for young people to be introduced during the Year. The award, known as "The President's Award", will be the nation's highest recognition of achievement, initiative and community service by young people. A Youth Employment Agency, funded by a 1 per cent levy on the incomes of all workers, has been established by the Government to maintain, develop and expand initiatives for the training and employment of young people. The Government is also currently drafting a national youth policy, based on the findings and recommendations of the National Youth Policy Committee, for publication during the Year.

Israel: the Israel National Committee for the International Youth Year is responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of national activities for the Year in Israel. It is composed of representatives of the Ministries of Education and Culture, Labour and Welfare, and Health, and representatives of the Centre of Local Government and youth and voluntary organizations. The Committee has organized many special events for the celebration of the Year, including an international youth camp during the summer months, competitions, sports, artistic and musical events and planting of the community-involved "Youth Forest". Three international conferences on youth topics have been scheduled in Israel in 1985 dealing with uneducated and unorganized youth, care for the physically handicapped and education in life values. One of the major events organized during the Year by the Israeli Committee is an International Youth Camp. Two thousand young people were expected to attend the camp in Israel's Lavi Forest, 10 km from the Sea of Galilee, from 11 to 15 August 1985.

Italy: the Italian National Co-ordinating Committee is composed of 51 governmental and non-governmental organizations. It is chaired by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Committee is implementing an intensive programme based on the theme of the Year: participation, development, peace, and on the different problems faced by Italian youth. Specific activities include: the creation of information centres for youth; issuing a commemorative stamp for the Year; the scheduling of seminars on cultural exchanges at the regional and national levels; the creation of several voluntary camps; seminars on peace, environmental problems and development; meetings on youth and drug abuse; and many IYY-related contests.

Luxembourg: the Commission responsible for the preparation of the International Youth Year is composed of representatives of ministries, public services, the General Conference of Luxembourg Youth and various youth organizations. The principal themes for the preparation of the Year in Luxembourg are: school and employment; leisure; culture and the youth movement; family and quality of life; the third world; and peace. Tours and festivals are being organized on these themes. Several activities related with youth, school, culture and family have also been planned by the Commission for 1985.

Malta: a National Co-ordinating Committee was appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture of the Republic of Malta with specific aims to stress the participation of Maltese youth in activities at the national, regional and

/...

/...

international levels organized to commemorate the Year. The aim of the Committee is to give youth a better opportunity to learn about the national heritage. Committees of youth organizations in Malta are being urged to organize projects and cultural activities on a national scale. Activities include a musical programme entitled "Youth and Music", a script-writing competition, a photographic competition, seminars on various themes concerning youth, training courses for youth leaders, a demonstration for peace, a youth sports festival, a Youth Day, exhibitions of artistic achievements and the issuing of postage stamps. At the beginning of summer 1985 an International Youth Camp was held in Malta for young people from Mediterranean countries. Subsequently, six months after initiating the work programme, the Committee will give an award to the association which the Committee considers as being most involved in work aimed at promoting the interests of youth. The Committee is organizing seminars and courses on committee leadership, as well as the promotion of youth exchanges between Malta and other countries.

Netherlands: preparations for the International Youth Year in the Netherlands began in 1982 when four priorities for the Year were decided: youth unemployment, young migrant workers, the legal position of minors and peace and development. Planning is organized by the Inter-ministerial Steering Group on Youth Policy at the governmental level and the secretariat is provided by the Netherlands International Youth Work Platform, which is composed of different youth organizations. The Nationale Werkgroep Jongerenjaar, which is stressing participation as the guiding theme for these priorities, is formed by national youth organizations, determines its own programme and receives funding from the Government. In September 1984, the Minister for Youth Affairs announced that the Government would contribute f 1.3 million (\$US 1 million) for activities of the Year nationally. A programme of action, which contains suggestions for improving the position of young people in society and proposals for action to be carried out by the Nationale Werkgroep Jongerenjaar, was adopted unanimously by youth organizations. The objectives of the Netherlands organizations are to involve young people as far as possible in the organization of programmes and activities of the Year and to integrate the preparatory initiatives for the Year into the existing youth policy and the long-term goals of governmental and non-governmental bodies to respond to the needs of youth. A newspaper for the Year ("1985 De Krant"), which is to appear eight times during 1985, is co-ordinating the activities of regional and local committees of the Year all over the country. A set of seven booklets, covering special areas such as work, political participation and anti-discrimination, provides ways and means for youth to participate in society. A modern graphic style makes these publications especially appealing and communicative to young people. Representatives of the Government, youth organizations, trade unions and employers were present at the official opening of the Year in the Netherlands on 11 December 1984. On this occasion, the youth representative of the Dutch delegation to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1984 made a speech on "Work" and the Year song "Jong is Toekomst" ("Young is the Future") was introduced by the pop group Drukwerk. In addition to the many activities undertaken at the national level by the Netherlands, the Netherlands Lottery has donated over \$US 7,000 to the Trust Fund for the Year to support United Nations activities in the field of youth.

Norway: the National Co-ordinating Committee of Norway is composed of representatives of various ministries, institutions and youth organizations. The major elements of the plan of action for youth in Norway are: implementation of a comprehensive youth policy; efforts to solve problems of youth unemployment; the preoccupation of leisure time activities; campaigns against drug abuse; the importance of vocationally-oriented subject fields in education; the need to increase Government grants to enterprises which take apprentices.

Poland: the National Committee for the Observance of the International Youth Year in Poland is composed of 58 members representing ministries working with youth, political parties, youth and social organizations, as well as famous sports personalities, actors and youth workers. The Committee has elected from its composition a Chairman and a nine-person Presidium whose task is to co-ordinate activities in Poland for the Year. A calendar has been produced of international events which will be held in Poland during 1985 under the auspices of the Polish Committee. These include: a round-table meeting on disarmament; Days of Sports and Friendship; a seminar entitled: "40 years of the United Nations: accomplishments and perspectives"; the 5th International Song and Dance Festival of Foreign Students in Poland; a Red Cross Youth Camp for European Countries, United States of America and Canada; a conference on the views of adults and youth on education; an International Peace Camp; and a conference of young co-operative members.

Portugal: an Inter-ministerial Commission for Youth has been created in Portugal. Among the tasks of this Commission is the establishment of a national committee to co-ordinate activities for the International Youth Year.

Romania: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in November 1981, composed of representatives of different socio-professional categories of youth, youth and student organizations, ministries and research institutes. Its main objective is to implement the national plan for the Year in Romania. This plan is very comprehensive, dealing with dissemination of ideas of the Year, organization of graphic art and other cultural contests, publications about youth and exhibitions of technical and scientific creations of youth. A wide public information programme on the Year has been undertaken by press, television and radio. Several regional and international activities have been hosted in Romania, such as the round table, "Youth in the 80s" organized by UNESCO in 1982, the United Nations European Regional Meeting in 1983 devoted to the Year, and various seminars in 1984 and 1985. An active exchange of information with other national co-ordinating committees and a permanent contribution to the international preparations for the International Youth Year is being carried out by the Romanian National Co-ordinating Committee. Also, an International Conference of National Co-ordinating Committees for the International Youth Year will be held at Bucharest, Romania from 5 to 9 September 1985 under the sponsorship of the Romanian National Committee. The conference will provide a forum for the exchange of national experiences on preparations for the Year, progress achieved in the implementation of national plans and programmes and suggestions for follow-up activities in the field of youth after 1985.

San Marino: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in 1984 in San Marino, composed of several ministries and youth and student organizations.

Spain: on 13 October 1983, the National Preparatory Committee for the International Youth Year in Spain was created with a very broad composition of governmental and non-governmental organizations. A broad and comprehensive programme has been adopted by the Committee. The main objectives are to examine and evaluate the situation of youth, to submit for reflection and public discussion youth problems and possible solutions, to define an integrated policy for youth and to encourage a co-ordinated action by public and private institutions for the development of this policy. As a basis for a plan of action for youth, a book presenting ideas for youth policies has been published. The programme of activities of the Committee considers six main areas: youth unemployment; youth and information; youth and culture; youth and nature; youth and health; and international activities. Among the activities of the programme are: a special communications programme including printed materials and videos; a meeting on music; a national campaign on scientific and industrial archaeology; the creation of a youth orchestra and a prize; "Youth in the Mass Media", an exhibition of books on youth; stamps to commemorate the Year; and art, photography and dramatic exhibitions. The Spanish Government also hosted the UNESCO World Congress on Youth at Barcelona from 8 to 15 July 1985.

Sweden: the International Youth Year activities in Sweden are being undertaken by a National Co-ordinating Committee which is composed of a large number of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations. A major aim is to implement long-term projects to strengthen young people's participation in society and in organizational life. Sweden has chosen to emphasize the concept of participation in its work for the Year and in the various projects carried out. The Government has allocated Skr 30 million (\$US 3.75 million) from the National Inheritance Fund to be used in support of the Year's programmes and projects by voluntary organizations, educational associations and local youth authorities. The main activities in the preparation of the Year in Sweden are related to the following issues: youth unemployment; studies concerned with the participation of young people; immigrant projects; projects on the marginalization and participation of young people; international co-ordination, especially with youth of developing countries.

Switzerland: the national platform of youth organizations, CASAIJ/SIGIJJ, is acting as the national co-ordinating committee for the International Youth Year in Switzerland. Most of the concrete activities for the Year in Switzerland, such as meetings, studies, cultural and sports events, have been initiated and are being executed by young people themselves. The Government has provided a mandate to the Federal Youth Commission to elaborate a report on the situation of youth in Switzerland and a "task force" has been charged with making sure that concerns of youth are incorporated into the work of the national administration. The Government is intending to make it easier for young foreigners to gain entry visas to participate in events and activities for the Year taking place in Switzerland. In addition, two legal instruments are being elaborated in order to achieve long-term improvements in the situation of youth: providing a permanent legal structure to support youth organizations in order to further encourage activities for young people outside of the regular school system; and exploring the possibility of an extra week of vacation from work for apprentices and young workers to facilitate their involvement in extra-curricula youth activities.

Turkey: the Turkish National Co-ordinating Committee has prepared and is implementing a comprehensive programme for the International Youth Year and the following 10 years. The programme includes statistical research and studies on Turkish youth, youth meetings, seminars and symposia, special programmes to decrease youth unemployment, and scholarships for young people from States Members of the United Nations to study in Turkey. Publicity and promotional activities include painting, poetry, music and literature contests, posters and postage stamps, efforts to inform youth about the dangers of drugs and alcohol, developing youth tourism and promoting volunteer services among young people. In rural areas, activities are being concentrated on health and agriculture, afforestation and the construction of playgrounds in villages. The President of Turkey has delivered a message to the youth of Turkey supporting the theme and goals of the Year.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: the International Youth Year Committee actively disseminated information on the Year and co-ordinated the activities of youth and students in the Ukraine in the implementation of the specific programme of measures and activities as it is related to the Republic. Every third worker in the Ukrainian SSR is a young person and the Committee has stressed that programmes and activities of the Year should encourage increased productivity of labour and should facilitate youth involvement in economic development.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year has been established in the Soviet Union, to co-ordinate both international youth co-operation and national activities of the Year. Representatives of Soviet youth have participated in discussions on topics relating to preparations for the Year and have contributed to the Year by preparing different events. Numerous measures and activities are being undertaken in the Soviet Union in 1985 for the observance of the Year: approximately 2 billion roubles will be spent as part of the reform of general education and vocational training schools; an all-Union practical science conference on student health care was held in June; seminars are being held for, and awards given to, young scientists; various sports facilities and sports schools for children and young people are being developed; the organization of photographic and literary exhibitions, production of documentary films and books on youth is taking place as well as the issuance of an envelope and postage stamp devoted to the Year; production of a record entitled "Songs of Soviet Youth"; observance of International Youth Day on 10 November; and commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Soviet Union also hosted the XII World Festival of Youth and Students at Moscow in July 1985, in which an International Youth Year Centre operated within the framework of the festival programme for activities on the theme of the Year: Participation, Development, Peace.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the United Kingdom has established several co-ordinating committees. The International Youth Year Committee for England is composed of representatives of different organizations including the British Youth Council, trade unions and voluntary youth service organizations. The guidelines for activities include: that young people should play an important part in the planning and execution of programmes and activities; that activities should seek to break down barriers of prejudice and discrimination; that activities should encourage an international outlook; and that programmes should have a long-term value. Areas of concentration are: employment and

economic activities; juvenile justice; housing and environment; and disabled youth. An International Youth Year concert was given by the Royal College of Music, London, in the General Assembly. There was a National Youth Festival from 13 to 20 April 1985 in Chester and July 1985 was declared Youth Summer Focus Month. The Northern Ireland Committee was established to encourage participation at the local community level and to develop and promote the wide range of opportunities available to young people from international organizations and local youth organizations. Among the activities are a Festival for 50,000 young people and a workshop on world development, a city challenge involving young people from throughout the United Kingdom, a film, a tree planting project, an Anglo-French music workshop for young people with disabilities and joint musical evenings. The Scottish Committee's major tasks are to encourage organizations to reflect the themes of the Year and to inform young Scots of potential through the media. "Take a Hand in '85" is the theme of the Scottish Committee's information materials on the Year. An information pack was produced containing an IYY leaflet: "85 ideas for 1985", posters, a questionnaire on youth activities, a list of local contacts, fund raising ideas and guidelines on the use of the emblem for the Year. To celebrate the Year, "The Edinburgh Gathering" was organized jointly by the city of Edinburgh and the United Nations Educational Trust for Scotland, from 9 to 16 June 1985. The Welsh Committee has planned projects which should have a lasting value, because they involve young people, many of whom are under the age of 25, who do not normally join youth organizations and include an international dimension. The Committee planned weekend seminars for youth to share knowledge about political education, drug abuse, rural youth unemployment, racial problems, participation in local and national structures, working towards peace and encouraging development in less developed countries. The Committee's projects include: the Young Ambassador Project, involving high calibre youth in a team of young ambassadors to spend three weeks in other countries promoting facets of Welsh life; a Tree Project, aiming to plan and grow 400,000 trees in Wales and abroad, representing each young person in Wales; and a Rock Concert in March 1985.

United States of America: the United States International Youth Year Commission (project of the United States Youth Council) was established to co-ordinate the non-governmental observance of the Year in the United States. It is composed of representatives of various organizations and among its goals are: to co-ordinate the activities of American youth organizations; to serve as a clearing-house of information on activities for the Year; to conduct educational forums and discussions of world issues; and to enable young American leaders to participate in regional and international activities for the Year. The Commission is sponsoring programmes to foster greater public awareness of the Year through contests and competitions. State liaison committees are encouraging participation at the local level as well as seeking official proclamations commemorating the Year. The Commission is conducting educational seminars and training conferences related to the theme of the Year and the situation of youth in society. Programmes and measures are planned to stress the specialized needs of youth and in particular young people with disabilities. Also, the President of the United States of America delivered an address to the nation supporting the ideals and goals of the Year.

Yugoslavia: the Yugoslav Board for the International Youth Year was established in 1984 to prepare activities for the Year in Yugoslavia. The programme for the Year concentrates primarily on activities at the national level, and also at the regional and international levels, in compliance with the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities recommended by the United Nations Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (A/36/215, annex), and Yugoslav national interests. Activities for the entire country are based on the programme of work of the working groups of the republics, provinces and local communities. These groups have drawn up specific programmes of work at their respective levels and are co-ordinating activities aimed at the realization of the objectives of the Year. In connection with the celebration of the Year, several meetings were held at which the status and problems of the young generation were discussed. Among these meetings were the round tables on "Current Problems of Employment and of the Employment of Youth", "Forms and Contents of the Cultural Manifestations of Youth in the Self-Managing Society", "Methodological Aspects of the Definitions and the Statistics on Youth", and the scientific meeting on "Social Status, Role and Prospects of the Young Generation in Yugoslavia".

IV. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina: In June 1984, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created. Headed by the Minister of Human Development and Family, the Committee comprises representatives of 19 governmental and non-governmental organizations. Several sub-committees have been created to look after the different sectors of activities in Argentina for the Year. Using the unconventional method of "research by participation", the Committee has encouraged free discussion by young people in schools, clubs, universities, political parties and churches to ascertain the real situation of youth in Argentina. An analysis of this work forms the basis for a strategy on youth and the planning of activities for the Year and beyond. Organized by the Committee, the first National Multi-sectoral Youth Congress was held in May 1985 in the province of Cordoba. The themes of the congress were the following: youth and politics; youth and education; youth and culture; youth and health; and youth and employment. From 24 to 28 June 1985, the Regional Meeting of Experts to Analyse the Situation of Youth in Latin America took place in Buenos Aires, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations and the Government of Argentina.

Bahamas: the National Youth Advisory Council has been designated as the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year and is composed of governmental and non-governmental representatives. The Committee has identified youth needs and established priorities and targets. Included in the many activities prepared by youth groups for the Year are: the "Hope Not Dope" anti-drug campaign; a youth and young adult conference; a national youth leaders conference; tree planting, a conservation and beautification project; and an inter-island exchange programme. Several ministries are combining their efforts to complement those of the youth organizations. A survey of youth and employment is being compiled, linking the commencement of the national youth employment programme and a youth resource, information and referral centre. Other activities on the "IYY Calendar" in the Bahamas include a literary competition, the issuing of stamps

commemorating the Year, fairs, conventions and media programmes. In December 1985, the Bahamas National Youth Policy will be completed by the Government.

Barbados: the International Youth Year Committee, composed of 32 members from governmental and non-governmental agencies, is responsible for the co-ordination of programmes for the observance of the Year. It is hoped that it will continue to serve as an advisory committee on youth affairs after the Year. Among the activities of the Committee are national youth rallies, youth festivals, song contests, youth seminars and workshops, training courses for youth and a National Youth Camp.

Belize: the National Youth Development Commission has been inaugurated as the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Belize. The official ceremony was performed by the Minister of Education and Economic Development, who is responsible for Youth. Appointments to the Committee are for a period of two years. The objectives of the Committee include: researching the position of young people in relation to the laws and institutions serving the country; paying particular attention to youth employment and the capabilities of youth to take advantage of future job opportunities; focusing attention on the problems of substance abuse, child abuse and inducement to crime; providing support to existing organizations catering for youth in Belize; and assisting the Ministry to establish youth development councils in the district towns and to integrate such councils as branches of the National Commission.

Bolivia: the Dirección Nacional de Juventudes, chaired by the President of the Republic, is implementing the International Youth Year activities in Bolivia with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Their objectives include training of youth according to the requirement of Bolivian society and promoting youth participation in education, production, health and national development.

Brazil: the National Commission on the International Youth Year was established on 13 June 1984 by Presidential Decree. On 27 May 1985, the President of Brazil officially chaired the opening of the National Commission which is composed of several ministries and non-governmental organizations developing activities for youth. The aims of the Commission are the planning and co-ordinating at the national level of the programmes and activities related to the Year. A country study on youth to learn more on the youth situation in Brazil is being undertaken jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, financed by the Trust Fund for the Year.

Chile: the Governmental National Secretariat of Youth is directing the Chilean National Co-ordinating Committee which is implementing a campaign called "A book, a friend". The goal of this campaign is to create 100 new libraries in the country within the framework of Chile's activities for the Year. Also, the Committee is encouraging the creation of ecological groups to promote an awareness of environmental problems among young people. Many lectures have been given in different schools throughout the country. Nearly 200 ecological groups have been created so far and a monthly magazine on the environment is being published. A country study on youth to learn more on the youth situation in Chile is being

undertaken jointly by ECLAC and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations, financed by the Trust Fund for the Year. The Comisión Nacional Pastoral Juvenil of the Catholic Church has established a very comprehensive programme dealing with the poorest sectors of young people on the occasion of the Year. This programme includes a National Meeting of Young People (24-27 October 1985) and a symposium "The Youth of the Lower Strata Sector" (June 1985).

Colombia: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Celebration of the International Youth Year in 1985 was created in Bogotá by Presidential Decree. Members include representatives from a broad cross-section of Colombian governmental institutions and youth groups, such as the National Committee of Youth non-governmental organizations, the National Association of Students, the Council of Colombian Bishops on Youth and the National Youth Co-ordination (formed by the political youth organizations). The lead-up began with the enthusiastic contribution of such youth organizations as the Group for International Understanding, and activities like the "Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, Democracy and Friendship" organized by the National Youth Co-ordination in Cartagena in 1983. Some aspects of the programme of the Committee are the following: establishment of a national youth policy; creation of a biennium plan related to youth; promotion of research on youth; special attention to the problems of unemployed youth; a national forum on "Participation, Development, Peace"; a health programme on youth; an art exhibition of working youth; the XII National Contest of Literature "Pablo Neruda"; a national rural youth meeting; a national training seminar for youth work; a music festival; sport activities for young people; and national and regional meetings on youth policies. A training seminar on national youth policies for government officers of Andean countries is being organized in September 1985 by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, ECLAC, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations and the Colombian Government.

Costa Rica: the National Co-ordinating Committee is responsible for the preparation for the International Youth Year in Costa Rica. Several youth projects are being prepared to assist in the integration of young people in national development. The first Latin American Congress on Youth and Leisure was celebrated from 17 to 22 June 1985, organized by the General Service of Sport and Recreation of Costa Rica.

Cuba: the National Preparatory Committee for the International Youth Year is composed of 29 governmental and non-governmental organizations. The objectives of the Committee include: the strengthening of the links between manual and intellectual work as part of the education of young generations and the strengthening of the participation of the young generation in all economic and social development plans. One of the most important activities for the Year in Cuba is to provide impetus to the application of the "Code for Children and Youth", a legal instrument from 1978 which defines the rights and duties of the younger generation. Volunteer groups have been mobilized for agricultural work and for a tree-planting project, in the hope of equalling or surpassing during 1985 the figure of 140 million trees planted in 1984. During the Year, the Brigade of Young Technicians are holding an exhibition called "Forgers of the Future", as well as competitions for scientific and technical teaching methods. The Committee is

looking to increase the possibilities for recreation and the use of free time for youth through a campaign for "Popular Camping". Other planned activities include the release of the 12 most popular national songs selected by youth, the holding of festivals of amateur artists in contemporary music and literature, large group sports activities among schools and universities and a symposium on the rights of youth in society.

Ecuador: the National Direction of Popular Promotion of the Ministry of Social Welfare has been designated as responsible for the International Youth Year in Ecuador. The Minister of Social Welfare officially opened activities for the Year in Ecuador and he announced the support of the Government for cultural, scientific, sporting, and social events for the Year. It is estimated that the youth population in Ecuador numbers 3 million, almost half of whom live in rural areas. Activities planned by the Government during the Year are focusing on a study of the problems of young people in the country and possible solutions. Non-governmental organizations are also holding activities for the Year, such as a national painting contest and a youth rally with the participation of students from various parts of the country.

El Salvador: the National Co-ordinating Committee, chaired by the Vice-Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport, is responsible for the preparation of the International Youth Year in El Salvador. The Committee has planned a wide range of activities for the Year in El Salvador for 1985 and beyond.

Guatemala: since the vast majority of the youth population in Guatemala lives in rural areas, the Committee for Rural Youth is taking a leading role in the International Youth Year in Guatemala. This national committee is composed of four non-governmental organizations who work in the area of human promotion and development. The objectives of the committee are to stimulate inter-institutional training of young people in rural areas according to the requirements of youth groups and integrated cultural and economic development of rural youth. Within this framework, the committee is organizing meetings of youth in the five main regions of Guatemala with the participation of youth leaders, technical personnel and volunteers, as well as two national meetings to discuss guidelines for long-term national youth policy for the follow-up to 1985.

Guyana: the Central Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year in Guyana is implementing the following activities during 1985: a National Youth Camp (10-16 April) to discuss topics including "The impact of agriculture in the world" and "Rural/urban agriculture"; celebrations to mark Youth Week in May; an International Youth Camp (4-20 August); a Peace March for International Youth Year Caribbean Day of Peace (30 September); a national tree planting and exhibition depicting the "Future of youth in agriculture" for World Food Day (16 October). Other programmes include discussions and debates on issues such as teenage problems (teenage parenthood process), role of youth in the development process, youth in politics and youth in defence.

Haiti: the National Co-ordinating Committee has been established under the initiative of the Ministry of Youth and Sport. A wide range of activities has been planned for the International Youth Year in Haiti, with primary emphasis on youth and national development.

Honduras: the National Council of Youth reporting to the National Congress has been designated as the inter-institutional governmental body for the International Youth Year. The objectives of the Committee include: to promote youth participation in the development of the country and to develop among young people a critical knowledge of national reality. Several projects have been prepared for youth training in the rural sector.

Jamaica: the Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was established in 1985. The plan of action of the Jamaican Committee includes: the appropriate training of youth in crafts and for the jobs which are available; support to rural youth, agricultural training and community farm programmes; establishment of youth centres and youth clubs. The Jamaican Committee and the Government of Jamaica hosted the International Youth Conference and World Youth Festival of Arts at Kingston from 6 to 10 April 1985 (see A/40/336, annex).

Mexico: the "National Co-ordination for the Celebration of International Youth Year" is the name of the Mexican National Co-ordinating Committee and its president is the President of the Republic. The Committee of 19 members includes a broad cross-section of representatives from government offices and from different youth organizations. Regional committees have been created and are active in different states. The National Council on Resources for Youth plays a key role as the Committee's executive secretary. The Mexican Committee has published a Mexican Youth Annual which contains detailed information about the participation of youth in the history of Mexico, demographic statistics on youth, a list of existing youth organizations and brief profiles of the most distinguished young people in Mexico in the fields of politics, culture, science and sport. The Committee is implementing a number of activities, including national forums on specific youth problems (rural youth, young couples, national culture), a seminar on the current crisis of youth unemployment, research on the youth situation, a campaign for world peace, a national competition for essays on youth problems, and creation of a national award for young people in science and technology.

Nicaragua: in November 1984, the Nicaraguan National Co-ordinating Committee was created under the presidency of the Minister of Education. Members include representatives of various ministries, institutes and youth and student organizations. The activities scheduled in Nicaragua include: a meeting of rural youth; the 10th Congress of the Nicaraguan National Union of Students; a national youth festival of music and songs; participation of the "Heroic Youth of the 23rd of June" in the resettlement of 20,000 peasants in dangerous situations; participation in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow; and various sporting events for young people.

Panama: the National Co-ordinating Committee of Panama was created on 28 January 1985 and inaugurated by the President of the Republic. It is composed of relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations. An important programme of activities for the Year is being implemented. Among the main areas of action are the following: youth, leisure and sport; youth and the environment; studies on the situation of youth; youth and education; youth culture, folklore and arts; and disabled youth.

Paraguay: as part of its International Youth Year activities, the National Co-ordinating Committee in Paraguay is producing a specific study on youth in Paraguay which will be presented to the Government during 1985. The Committee is also discussing and revising national policies relating to youth, preparing a national plan for youth and promoting the work of youth organizations and activities to assist the integration of young people at all levels. Several sub-committees have been appointed to deal with the concrete themes such as education and communications. Another important priority in Paraguay for the Year is a survey in schools and universities on drug dependency. This survey is being sponsored by the Government through the Instituto Nacional de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Toxicos and the United Nations. It will cover the capital, Asunción, and 24 other cities of the country.

Peru: the name of the Peruvian National Co-ordinating Committee is "Mesa Directiva Nacional de Reuniones para el Año Internacional de la Juventud" and it is composed of 22 non-governmental organizations and 4 governmental organizations. Its activities for the International Youth Year include: the First Peruvian National Meeting "Situation of Youth: Analysis and Perspectives"; a Day of Voluntary Work of the Youth of Lima; a national campaign for forestry; the promotion of youth participation in the community and in national development; and the organization of a National Festival for World Peace.

Saint Lucia: the Saint Lucia National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year is focusing its activities on the following areas: education and training; employment and economic activities; culture and sports; and population activities.

Suriname: a National Commission for the International Youth Year was created in Suriname to co-ordinate activities for the Year. The acting President of the Republic of Suriname has sent a message to the Commission underlining the importance of the Year.

Trinidad and Tobago: the National Co-ordinating Committee is composed of 18 members of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The main tasks of the Committee are the following: to stimulate, plan and co-ordinate activities for the Year; to propose an agenda for national action in 1985; and to provide an action plan for the greater involvement of youth in agriculture, small business, housing, preservation of the environment and cultural activities.

Uruguay: the National Committee for the International Youth Year was created in 1985, composed of a governmental committee and the already existing and active non-governmental committee. The governmental committee is composed of the Ministries of Labour and Social Security, Culture and Education, Foreign Affairs, a representative of the University of the Republic and representatives of local governments. The non-governmental committee is composed of youth organizations, institutions for the promotion of youth activities and other similar bodies. The Committee has already accomplished several activities in the preparation of the Year such as the Student Week, a Youth Week and a national meeting of secondary school students. The first activity organized by the Committee was a workshop on policies for youth promotion with the aim of integrating young people into the social and economic development of the country. A country study on youth to learn

more about the situation of youth in Uruguay has been undertaken jointly by ECLAC and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations, financed by the Trust Fund for the Year.

Venezuela: the Venezuelan National Committee for the Preparation of the International Youth Year was created on 11 January 1985. The President of the Republic is honorary chairman of the Committee, which is composed of many representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations. An impressive programme of activities for the Year has been published for each month of 1985. These activities have a strong national emphasis and include: celebration of Venezuelan Youth Week in February; a historical festival of science and technology in September; contests on economics, education, health and ecology; concerts by the National Youth Orchestra; exhibitions of youth art, folklore, music and culture; three national youth camps with the theme "Discover and Enjoy" in the coast, plain and jungle areas of Venezuela; contests to write biographies of Venezuelan people who were outstanding during their youth; and Week of the Tree for the active participation of young people in the environment. A congress in November on the reflections and ideas of Venezuelan youth will be the culmination of planned activities for the Year in the country.

V. WESTERN ASIA

Bahrain: a National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year was created in 1983 in Bahrain. It is composed of governmental representatives from the ministries concerned with youth affairs and non-governmental organizations. Its function is to prepare, organize and follow-up all the youth activities in the State. One of the main activities of the Committee in Bahrain is to host a regional seminar focusing on the Year, co-sponsored by the United Nations.

Democratic Yemen: the National Preparatory Committee for the International Youth Year was created in 1984. With the support of the Yemen Socialist Youth Federation, it is mandated to organize activities for the Year, including: participation in the XII World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow; programmes for the eradication of illiteracy; summer camps for youth; renovation of schools; and formation of voluntary work teams for national development projects. The Head of State of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen delivered a statement to the youth of the country on the occasion of the Year.

Iraq: in 1983, a National Co-ordinating Committee was created, composed of governmental and non-governmental organizations. International Youth Year activities include: sport, artistic and cultural activities; support for youth hostels; scientific activities; training and work camps. The President officially opened the Year in Iraq with an address to the Youth of the World during February 1985. The Minister of Youth held a press conference, and members of the Iraqi Committee were interviewed on television, to publicize the activities for the Year of the Iraqi National Committee at national, regional and international levels. An attractive poster for the Year has been issued in Iraq and 10,000 saplings have been planted so far in the afforestation campaign under way during the Year.

Jordan: in October 1983, the National Jordanian Committee for the International Youth Year was created, composed of different ministries and representatives from universities. It is implementing various activities for the Year for the benefit of young people in Jordan.

Kuwait: the National Committee for International Youth Year in Kuwait has sponsored a competition for writing a stage play, open to amateurs of both sexes residing in Kuwait, about the theme of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. In addition, activities for the Year in Kuwait include: a gathering of science clubs and a science camp with participants from around the region; the publication of a book on youth; a televised symposium on the Year; an International Friendship Championship for the disabled; symposia on youth and civil service, youth and smoking, youth and traffic, the appropriateness of existing youth and sports institutions and contemporary youth issues; competitions in the plastic arts, photography, recitation of the Koran, athletics, kite-flying; and a festival for Nabatean poets on the meaning of the Year.

Lebanon: the General Directorate of Youth and Sports has been mandated as co-ordinating body for the preparation of the International Youth Year in Lebanon. Activities have been planned in Lebanon for the Year with the primary goal of promoting youth and peace.

Oman: the Preparatory Committee for the International Youth Year is located in the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs. The Directorate General of Youth Affairs is mandated to prepare the Year in Oman. Oman has prepared an extensive programme of activities for the Year and its follow-up.

Qatar: the High Committee for the Preparation of the International Youth Year was established in 1982. It has adopted an action strategy and a programme for planning, implementation and follow-up of the Year. Among the activities for the Year are the following: a national campaign for afforestation through national and international work camps; training activities; national youth festivals; arts and cultural exhibitions; and sport competitions.

Saudi Arabia: a Higher Committee for the International Youth Year composed of 10 governmental ministries, was established under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness, the President of Youth Welfare, to co-ordinate the work and to arrange programmes for the celebration of the Year. A co-ordinating committee has also been established to re-group the seven universities and include them in the work of the Committee for the Year. The Year marks the beginning of the fourth Five-year Plan in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The studies and recommendations of the Higher Committee form the basis for activities for the Year at the national, regional and international levels. In 1983, the Committee invited the United Nations Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes to the Kingdom, through the United Nations Development Programme office. He visited the main regional youth welfare offices, three universities and held meetings with government officials to consider the programme to be implemented prior to and during the Year. The Year is receiving wide coverage in Saudi Arabian newspapers, especially the goal of the Higher Committee for the Year: to emphasize programmes and projects of co-operation at the regional level with neighbouring Arab countries.

Syrian Arab Republic: the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, as a part of its involvement in the International Youth Year has contributed \$US 1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Year. It has also prepared a wide range of activities and projects for the youth of the country.

United Arab Emirates: the National Co-ordinating Committee for the International Youth Year is composed of representatives from the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports and from the voluntary sector. The Committee is a formal body empowered to plan and execute youth and sports programmes for the Year.

Yemen Arab Republic: the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports is responsible for the celebration of the International Youth Year in the Yemen Arab Republic. The Council has prepared a number of youth-related projects and activities.
