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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Adolescent Health and Information Projects

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

A. Significant changes in the organization

During the reporting period, the organization expanded its programme coverage from 3 to 12 states of Nigeria. It also raised more than \$3 million in funding, thus increasing the reach of the organization substantially.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization received support from various foundations for its numerous projects on issues such as youth sexuality education, reproductive health, institutional capacity-building (Packard Foundation), family life and HIV/AIDS (Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation). It was also involved in programmes that provide voluntary counselling and testing, training for girls and boys, a youth exchange programme and volunteer placements. The organization also observes World AIDS Day and Women's Day every year.

During the reporting period, the organization delivered training presentations to traditional leaders on topics such as women and young people, reproductive health, safe motherhood and HIV/AIDS. The organization also mentored other NGOs to improve their focus and help them develop strategic plans for their future work, and was involved in refurbishing clinics, reviving community health committees and introducing home visits.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The work of the organization includes nutrition education, skills for income generation, teacher training, gender equality awareness and maternal health. It also provides quality care for expectant mothers, trains health providers and creates awareness to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

2. African Women Empowerment Guild

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

African Women Empowerment Guild is an organization of 20 female volunteers. It is managed by an Executive Body and supervised by a Board of Trustees. The organization was founded in 1995 but started operation in 1996 and was registered in October 2002. It is a member of the World Association of NGOs and has been

represented at sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women at United Nations Headquarters.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization aims to raise awareness about women's rights and the abuse and denial of those rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization carried out a pilot project in Edo State, Nigeria, as part of a school-based management committee project of the Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All. It also promoted and performed free, voluntary, confidential counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS in Edo State and, in 2007, contributed to a project of the Global Fund Round 5 on tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, undertaking advocacy work, social mobilization, interpersonal communication and counselling and community dialogue.

Prior to the 2007 general election in Nigeria, the organization, with support from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), trained women's groups in two states on issues such as mandate protection, lobbying, advocacy and community mobilization, in order to increase their role in partisan politics and elective positions in political parties and governance.

The organization also contributed to projects on the themes of women's health and maternal mortality, community development, women's rights and counter-trafficking, including with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

3. Bangladesh Mahila Parishad

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

Bangladesh Mahila Parishad is a voluntary organization that is committed to promoting gender equality through activities and programmes tailored to empower women. It is mainly funded by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, membership fees, donations from civil society and scholarship grants.

B. Significant changes in the organization

During the reporting period, the organization expanded its grass-roots activities and increased its number of branches to 1,626. Its partner organizations also increased to 52.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization holds local and national events each year to observe International Women's Day, World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Human Rights Day.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

In 2005, the organization participated in the 10-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action, carried out by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session. It also attended a workshop on human rights and governance issues organized by UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, held in Bangladesh, and the fifth South Asia Regional Ministerial Conference, held in Islamabad in 2005 and organized by UNIFEM as part of the 10-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action.

In 2006, the organization was involved in an international training programme on HIV/AIDS and in a number of events on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In 2006, it also took part in a consultation on democracy and human rights, events to celebrate International Women's Day, organized by UNDP, and an NGO briefing meeting organized by the Asian Development Bank.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization received support from UNIFEM, International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Global Fund for Women and a local donor consortium. It also continued to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and helped to prepare an alternative report on the Convention, submitted by a group of 38 women's human rights organizations, NGOs and international funding organizations. The organization contributed to a report for the universal periodic review and issued a statement on gender equality and HIV/AIDS at the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York in March 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization performs advocacy, lobbying and awareness-raising work on issues such as adolescent health, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, human rights, maternal and child health and nutrition in schools, colleges, workplaces and communities. It also aims to increase the number of female election candidates and parliamentarians.

4. Canadian Voice of Women for Peace

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

Canadian Voice of Women for Peace is a national volunteer organization founded in 1960. It works for the human rights of women to share equally in the political responsibilities for peace and security.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, the organization was represented at sessions of: (a) the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York; (b) the Canadian Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), held in Montreal, Canada; (c) the Human Rights Council, held in Geneva; (d) the Commission on Sustainable Development, held in New York.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization was represented at: (a) NGO conferences, organized by the United Nations Department of Public Information, held in New York and Paris; (b) a UNDP diaspora workshop, held in Nairobi; (c) a meeting of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee, held in New York.

It also participated in: (a) consultation tours and public meetings on the Commission on the Status of Women; (b) annual Hiroshima/Nagasaki commemoration programmes pertaining to the abolition of nuclear weapons; (c) national conferences on women and peace, disarmament, non-violence and sustainable clean energy; (d) various discussions and events on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000); (e) campaigns such as “Make Poverty History”; (f) public lectures on the abolition of war, women and development, anti-trafficking and demilitarization; (g) a peacebuilding symposium in Rwanda; (h) presentations to examine the impact of war on youth and to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (i) workshops for Somali youth in support of gender equality education, as called for in the Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women; (j) a public forum against nuclear weapons.

Also during the reporting period, the organization signed the open letter to the Secretary-General entitled “Making Senior UN Leadership Accountable for Sexual

Abuse/Exploitation by UN Personnel in Peace Operations”, and issued statements to the Commission on the Status of Women.

5. DIYA All-Ukrainian Women’s People’s Democratic Association

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

DIYA All-Ukrainian Women’s People’s Democratic Union was founded in 1997. It has 27 regional organizations and a membership of 52,900 women. The organization works with governmental officials and participates in the legislative initiative on the writing of public documents.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization was involved in projects for the protection of children’s rights, including family-type homes for orphans and children deprived of parental care and foster families. It also helped to provide assistance to people who had suffered domestic violence and took part in discussions and conferences on issues such as Human Rights Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the law of Ukraine, childcare and guardianship and women’s issues. The organization attended the fiftieth and fifty-second sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York, and meetings on the issues of equal rights and human rights. It was involved in organizing an entry into a United Nations competition on gender equality, on which it cooperated with the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine. The organization was involved in the signing of UNDP memorandums with regional state administrations and regional councils on the implementation of a programme for regional gender development, which was submitted to UNDP examination specialists.

6. Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

The Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche is a non-profit NGO. Now in its nineteenth year, it constitutes an effective tool for relieving the sufferings of the poorest and is making a contribution to health and research. The organization focuses its activities in three main areas: humanitarian and solidarity actions, preventive action (for example, relating to HIV/AIDS, drug

addiction, malnutrition and the environment) and information, training and research activities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In order to promote human health and develop research in the medical and psychological sciences, the organization's 12 psychological service centres offer consultations and psychological follow-up for child victims of violence. The organization carries out awareness-raising campaigns targeted at public authorities and the general population on health protection and social order. It has made efforts to combat sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, malnutrition, diabetes and avian influenza. In the Saharan regions, the organization has provided free surgery for more than 800 cataract patients, 70 per cent of whom were over 55 years of age. Vision tests are currently being provided for 20,000 primary schoolchildren in the Adrar region, and eyeglasses will be provided for those who are visually impaired.

In the context of HIV/AIDS efforts, the organization is a member of the national AIDS prevention committee and of the Global Fund country coordinating mechanism in Algeria. The organization therefore participates in defining strategies to combat HIV/AIDS in Algeria as well as HIV/AIDS prevention policies.

The organization's contributions to social development and solidarity include the distribution of satchels and milk to schoolchildren in poor areas, as well as complete meals, sewing machines and wheelchairs to impoverished families.

With regard to environmental protection, the organization has set up an environmental information and documentation centre at Bentalha (Algiers).

As part of its efforts to promote human rights and children's rights, the organization has highlighted the fundamental rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Algerian constitution, and promotes good citizenship, respect for constitutional law, and support for the principles of democracy and good governance. The organization is continuing its activities to promote children's rights in Algeria through an observatory created to conduct studies and information campaigns on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was ratified by Algeria in 1992.

Each year, the organization celebrates the various world days, particularly those relating to children's and women's rights, food, AIDS prevention and the environment. However, throughout the year, the organization's leadership emphasize respect for human rights, women's and children's rights, democracy and good governance.

7. General Arab Women Federation

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The General Arab Women Federation was founded in 1944 and obtained consultative status in 1985. It is a regional women's organization composed of 20 national organizations, one from each Arab country, with 1 million members working with Arab and international organizations on issues such as peace, justice, human rights and development in support of United Nations plans and programmes.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization works to: (a) establish peace and justice; (b) defend the rights of Arab women and to empower them to exercise their rights; (c) improve the status of women and their participation in the socio-economic development of their societies; (d) develop cooperation and solidarity among Arab and international women's organizations; (e) eliminate all forms of discrimination; (f) strengthen the United Nations system and the application of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and other United Nations aims related to social equality and economic equity.

B. Significant changes in the organization

During the reporting period, the organization intensified its work with the international community, NGOs, the Human Rights Council and United Nations agencies. At its annual meeting, held in Sana'a in 2005, the organization elected its Secretary General and central office staff, and confirmed Yemen as the location of its seat.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, the organization continued its work in support of United Nations peace efforts, contributed to the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and attended conferences and meetings of other United Nations organizations and agencies. The organization held events with other NGOs to mark International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, including oral statements on the human rights situation and proposed actions. It also attended the fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions of the Human Rights Council, at which it contributed information on issues such as: (a) the promotion and protection of all human rights; (b) human rights and their effects on children; (c) strengthening the protection of all human rights; (d) violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories; and (e) human rights situations that require the Council's attention. The organization relayed the outcomes of those sessions to its membership

with proposals for action at the local and regional levels. It also co-sponsored a number of side events during those sessions and presented statements on an array of issues in round-table discussions, panel discussions and seminars aimed at raising the awareness of the international NGO community about violations of the United Nations Charter, conventions and humanitarian and international laws. The organization presented two statements on human rights and trafficking, on behalf of a group of NGOs, at the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, held in Geneva in 2005. It also participated in NGO meetings at the sixty-second and final session of the Commission, held in Geneva in 2006. The organization attended meetings in 2007 and 2008 of the Preparatory Committee of the Durban Review Conference, held in 2009. It also participated in the fifty-first and fifty-second sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and continued to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). With respect to the Commission on Sustainable Development, the organization continued to follow up on the 1992 Rio Conference concerning activities related to pollution, production and waste disposal, nuclear energy, disarmament and human settlements.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

During the reporting period, the organization cooperated with many NGOs in a range of regional and global actions on issues addressed by the United Nations and articulated in the Millennium Development Goals, focusing in particular on gender and children's perspectives, conflict resolution and the development and implementation of international and humanitarian law and justice for all.

8. Global Rights

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

Founded in 1978, Global Rights is an international human rights capacity-building organization that works side by side with local activists in Africa, Asia and Latin America to promote and protect the rights of marginalized populations.

Aims and purposes of the organization

At the core of its programming is a deep commitment to increase access to justice for poor and marginalized groups, promote women's rights and gender equality and advance racial and ethnic equality.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization carried out the following programmes and initiatives in support of the United Nations agenda:

Afghanistan. Administered a training programme for law students to be given placements with Government agencies in the justice sector, women's rights groups and legal services providers. It also conducted a study on violence against women.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Empowered activists and legal practitioners to apply international human rights standards at the national level, document human rights violations and press for legislative transparency.

Burundi. Conducted human rights and legal literacy programmes for women and youth and worked with human rights activists to promote legal reform and demand accountability for war crimes.

Democratic Republic of the Congo. Worked to ensure civil society involvement in the country's post-conflict transition, and trained and partnered with human rights leaders to examine reform, including accountability for war crimes, dysfunctions of the justice sector and sexual and gender-based violence.

India. Trained activists and lawyers to develop and implement legal and advocacy strategies to respond to the constraints affecting women's ability to protect and achieve their rights.

Latin America. Provided groups representing people of African descent with the tools they need to participate in the political decision-making process and advocate for their rights with regional and international human rights institutions.

Liberia. Worked to reduce institutional and informational barriers to NGO participation in the governance processes and to advance individual human rights protections through effective advocacy at the national and county levels.

Mongolia. Partnered with local NGOs, lawyers and activists to network and engage the newly independent press, incorporate international human rights precedents into legal theories and create innovative litigation strategies.

Morocco. Supported illiterate and semi-literate women in understanding and interpreting the new family code and collaborated with a network of rural and urban organizations to advocate for the passage of a violence-against-women act.

Nepal. Conducted a grass-roots research project focused on Dalit, Madeshi and Adivasi women to ascertain their aspirations and desires for Nepal's new constitution.

Nigeria. Trained and partnered with local organizations to mobilize support for initiatives that address Nigeria's constitution, criminal justice system and electoral procedures.

Sierra Leone. Worked with local organizations to develop strategies for increasing access to justice, particularly in rural areas.

United States of America. Carried out a programme against racial discrimination and the exploitation of domestic workers by integrating an international human rights approach. It also worked on an initiative to expose abuses of the rights of individuals based on their real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

The organization worked on a natural resources and human rights initiative with civil society organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea to ensure that natural resource extraction met

international standards and best industry practices and that affected communities had the tools they needed to promote and protect their economic and social rights.

For its anti-trafficking initiative, it partnered with organizations and Government agencies in Central America to ensure that all responses to the trafficking of people into forced labour, slavery and servitude were based on internationally recognized human rights standards.

For its “Advocacy Bridge” project, the organization took approximately 20 human rights defenders from around the world to attend sessions of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization was represented at sessions of the Human Rights Committee held in 2007, 2008 and 2010, and at the 2008 regional conferences and preparatory meetings for Africa and the Americas for the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in 2009. It also participated in the regional conference and preparatory meetings for the World Conference against Racism, held in Santiago in 2006, and coordinated the participation of civil society during the visit to the Dominican Republic of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the Independent Expert on Minority Issues.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization conducted training programmes in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama, on themes such as the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Independent Expert on Minority Issues, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance, and the Durban Review process.

In the United States, the organization carried out a number of training programmes on issues such as advocacy, human rights and the international human rights system. The organization also assisted in coordinating United States civil society responses to the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee, assisted the American Civil Liberties Union to lobby for the language used in a Commission on Human Rights resolution on racism, and called for the elimination of racial profiling. It also organized a delegation of domestic worker advocates to participate in a session of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The organization hosted the United Nations Independent Expert on extreme poverty and human rights in Washington, D.C., as part of his fact-finding mission to the United States, and hosted the initial national strategic planning meeting for United States civil society shadow report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

9. Institute for Security Studies

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

The Institute for Security of Studies is a pan-African applied policy research institute headquartered in Pretoria, with offices in Cape Town, Nairobi and Addis Ababa. In January 2008, in the first global survey of think tanks, the organization was identified as the leading think tank in sub-Saharan Africa.

Significant changes in the organization

During the reporting period, the organization opened regional offices in South Africa, Ethiopia and Kenya.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization carried out a number of programmes on United Nations-related issues, including: (a) “Training for peace”, for police chiefs in Southern and Eastern Africa; (b) “Corruption and governance”, including a joint project with UNDP and the civil society organization Transparency International to support African parliamentarians in implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and (c) “Organized crime and money laundering”, in which delegates of Governments from the Southern African Development Community worked to identify obstacles to the ratification of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The organization also held a number of high-level seminars on issues such as United Nations reform, given by the then Vice Rector of the United Nations University in Tokyo, and a conference co-hosted by the Governments of Norway and South Africa on integrated multi-dimensional United Nations peacekeeping missions. At the United Nations Review Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York in 2006, the organization, through its “Arms Management” programme, and other African and international civil society organizations, worked to enhance global efforts to control small arms. It also actively engaged Governments of African countries on the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The organization was the only African NGO to address the international meeting of experts for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. It also contributed to the implementation of: (a) the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001); (b) the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2001); (c) the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968); and (d) the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972). Through its “Defense Sector”

programme, the organization contributed to the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit developed by the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. It also published a paper on the United Nations Panel of Experts and was represented on the Security Council Panel of Experts on Liberia.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization has signed memorandums of understanding with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNESCO. It is also a member of the United Nations Programme Network of Institutes and engages with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime during sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. A joint research project between the organization's "Corruption and governance" programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continues, in cooperation with local and international partners in Liberia, Mauritania and Togo, to assist in promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Through its "Environmental security" programme, the organization also collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme on the preparation of a training manual for environmental police and other law enforcement agencies.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. The organization participated in workshops on organizing women and peacebuilding in Africa and women in the defence force.

10. National Council on Family Relations

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

Founded in 1938, the National Council on Family Relations works to understand families through its membership of family researchers, educators and practitioners in several countries. It publishes journals on marriage and family, applied family studies and family theory, and holds well-attended annual conferences.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization provides an educational forum for family researchers, educators and practitioners to share in the development and dissemination of knowledge about families and family relationships, establishes professional standards and works to promote family well-being.

B. Significant changes in the organization

During the reporting period, the organization established its third scholarly journal, the *Journal of Family Theory & Review*.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, as part of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, the organization: (a) assisted in recording the meetings of the NGO Committee on the Family; (b) served on the Executive Committee for the NGO Committee on the Family (for which it worked with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to mark 2009 International Day of the Family) and the NGO Committee on Children's Rights (for which it celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child); and (c) was represented at meetings of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, the NGO Committee on Ageing and the NGO Committee on Mental Health. The organization was also represented at meetings of UNICEF and sessions of the General Assembly in 2006, as well as the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Social Development and the fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, both held in New York in 2006. The organization attended the Conference for NGOs associated with the Department of Public Information, held in Paris in 2008, as well as a side event of that Conference.

11. Union of Arab Jurists

Special, 1977

I. Introduction

The Union of Arab Jurists was established on 15 January 1975. It focuses in particular on the spread and application of international humanitarian law and the respect of human rights and the culture of tolerance.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization works towards the development of Arab laws and the unification of their terms. It provides experience and legal support to Arab and international organizations concerned with justice and improving their performance and capacities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization increased its engagement with the activities of the United Nations, especially in the fields of human rights and humanitarian law. It also increased its efforts in support of the Council through its

works and activities. It attended several conferences and meetings of other United Nations organizations and agencies, and attended and made written and oral statements at sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council. It also organized side events with other NGOs during those sessions in order to raise awareness of NGOs and the international community on a variety of issues.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

At the first to the ninth sessions of the Human Rights Council, held in Geneva, the organization delivered statements on a number of issues, including: (a) the promotion and protection of all human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; (b) the human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories; (c) the 2007 and 2008 reports of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; and (d) the rule of law and human rights. During those sessions, the organization also attended a round-table discussion on the human rights to peace and side events on the independence of judges and lawyers, the right to health and a safe environment, the right to health in the context of armed conflict, and the human rights situation in Iraq. During the reporting period, the organization also attended special sessions of the Human Rights Council, and the sixty-first and sixty-second sessions of the Human Rights Commission.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2007 and 2008, the organization cooperated with the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference.

Additional information

The Union of Arab Jurists, initiated a programme related to the implications of international humanitarian law, with the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Jordanian Association of Jurists, in order to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law and the Bill of Human Rights, especially the protection of civilians under the provisions of international humanitarian law. In this regard, it organized a number of symposiums on limits and prospects of humanitarian action to assist victims of armed conflict, the protection of refugees and displaced persons in light of the provisions of international humanitarian law, cultural property in the light of the provisions of international humanitarian law, and the media and international humanitarian law.

12. World Association of former United Nations Interns and Fellows

Special, 1981

I. Introduction

The organization is an alumni association that works primarily on peace and security matters with the United Nations, but has gradually expanded its roles to other sociocultural, financial-economic and eco-environmental fields. The organization also raises public awareness through its goodwill ambassadors and messengers of hope. In 2008, the organization celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its founding, held its fourth awards ceremony and organized a special reunion of the group of 1948 United Nations interns. Attending that reunion were the group members, officials of the organization and several distinguished guests.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization observed the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also sent delegations to attend a number of conferences on issues such as financing for development, international cooperation in tax matters and science and technology for development, and held high-level “innovation talks” on issues such as the Earth’s fragility, climate, weather, resources, exploitation and sustainability. It also undertook studies on questions such as water, climate change and deforestation, and sent its delegations/representations to events on the challenge of diversity, international migration and development, the elimination of racism and the transatlantic slave trade. The organization increased its support for the welfare of indigenous peoples, specifically the Garifuna population, with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization has disseminated information on and campaigned for the Goals through its representatives and emissaries on various platforms, generating a lot of goodwill for their viability and usefulness. It advocates for and champions the Goals and their causes, and promotes the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.