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# **1. Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia**

Special, 2011

## **Introduction**

The Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia (ALSWA) is a community based organisation that was established in 1973. ALSWA aims to empower Aboriginal peoples and advance their interests and aspirations through a comprehensive range of legal and support services throughout Western Australia.

ALSWA is a representative body with executive officers elected by Aboriginal peoples from their local regions to speak for them on law and justice issues. ALSWA provides legal advice and representation to Aboriginal peoples in a wide range of practice areas including criminal law, civil law, family law, and human rights law. ALSWA also provides support services to prisoners and incarcerated juveniles. Our services are available throughout Western Australia via 12 regional and remote offices and one head office in Perth.

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

ALSWA aims to:

- deliver a comprehensive range of culturally-matched and quality legal services to Aboriginal peoples throughout Western Australia;
- provide leadership which contributes to participation, empowerment and recognition of Aboriginal peoples as the First Peoples of Australia;
- ensure that Government and Aboriginal peoples address the underlying issues that contribute to disadvantage on all social indicators, and implement the relevant recommendations arising from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody; and
- create a positive and culturally-matched work environment by implementing efficient and effective practices and administration throughout ALSWA.

ALSWA uses the law and legal system to bring about social justice for Aboriginal peoples as a whole. ALSWA develops and uses strategies in areas of legal advice, legal

representation, legal education, legal research, policy development and law reform.

ALSWA works closely with peak First Nations' representative bodies such as the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples and the Indigenous Peoples Organisation.

In 2012 ALSWA was honoured to receive the Human Rights 'Community Organisation' Award at the National Human Rights Awards in Sydney, Australia.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

In the wake of significant funding cuts and uncertainty, ALSWA has moved from an incorporated body to a Company Limited by Guarantee .

The Company will become registered at the beginning of 2017. This company will herald a new era for the Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia, paving the way forward for a greater diversity and range of programs. This includes becoming a registered training organisation and setting up for-profit arms which will result in ALSWA becoming less reliant on government funding for our survival .

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

In 2014, ALSWA submitted complaints to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and contributed to the NGO Shadow Report to the UN Committee Against Torture.

ALSWA submitted responses in September 2013 to the Universal Periodic Review follow-up program on recommendations received by Australia.

ALSWA contributed to the Child Rights Taskforce, January 2011 (for inclusion in the National NGO Report to the UN Child Rights Committee), the National Human Rights Action Plan (co-ordinated joint NATSILS submission), February 2011 (Commonwealth AGD) and the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review Recommendations (joint NATSILS), March 2011 (Commonwealth AGD).

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

Two representatives of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (NATSILS) attended the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2014 as observers using ALSWA's ECOSOC standing.

An ALSWA representative attended the 11th session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in New York from 7-18 May 2012. ALSWA submitted 2 joint interventions, supported and endorsed by the NATSILS body, in relation to the issues of Stolen Generations and Stolen Wages.

Along with NATSILS, ALSWA held side events in New York at the United Nations Forum on Indigenous Issues and in Geneva at the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous People in 2013.

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

No cooperation was specified.

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

ALSWA has promoted international human rights in Australia, in particular the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other international human rights instruments.

ALSWA has conducted research and consideration about the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in regards to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia.

ALSWA has provided human rights advocacy training for members of the community.

ALSWA has been involved in lobbying the Australian Government to support the Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights.

## **2. ActionAid**

Special, 1991

### **Introduction**

ActionAid is an international NGO based in Johannesburg with affiliates or country programmes in 45 countries around the world. In the period between 2011 and 2014 it opened country or regional office in the following locations: Nicaragua, Palestine, and Jordan.

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

ActionAid stands in solidarity with poor people around the world. Its work continues to focus on women's rights, ensuring the rights of smallholder farmers to land, the right to free and universal quality education and a number of other developmental areas as determined by the communities we work with.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

ActionAid has directly and indirectly supported the work and mission of the UN since its inception. It is a pioneer in the "human rights based approach" to development and have helped communities - especially rural communities and especially women within those communities - realize their rights for decades. It is difficult to make a list because almost everything it does supports the UN mission, but a partial list would include:

- 1) Supporting women smallholder farmers in East Africa through providing trainings on agroecology;
- 2) Educating youth in human rights and related skills through its Fellowship programme in Myanmar;
- 3) Organizing Dalits to ensure that they have access to resources in India and Nepal; and
- 4) Supporting and then campaigning for implementation of the Tenure Guidelines.

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

We attended a number of meetings including:

- 1) Commission of the Status of Women (New York, 2011, 2013)
- 2) Conference of the Parties intercessional (Bonn, 2011, 2012, 2014)
- 3) UNGAs (New York) where we co-hosted a side event featuring the Director of UN Women (2012-2014)
- 4) Various Rome-based meetings (IFAT, FAO, etc) (ongoing)
- 5) Rio +20 negotiations (Rio) and prep meetings (New York) (2011, 2012)
- 6) Regional consultations on the post-2015 development framework (numerous consultations attended)
- 7) UNCTAD Annual Conference - Geneva, 2011
- 8) UNCTAD 13 - Doha, 2012

## **Cooperation with United Nations bodies**

1. During the period in question, ActionAid sat on the following UN-related bodies/advisory groups:

- a) The UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF)
- b) The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
- c) UN Habitat d) UNFCCC inter-sessional CSO representative
- e) UN Major Groups - Children and Youth, Women, NGOs
- f) UNDEF

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

Nearly all of ActionAid's work during this time supports the MDGs. In particular our work on supporting smallholder women's farmers in more than 20 countries supports MDG1. Our work supporting and campaigning for free, quality public education for all supports MDG2. Our work on HIV which was phased out during this period supported MDG 6. And our work on violence against women and ensuring better recognition for women's unpaid care work supports MDG 3.

Some specifics:

In our key areas of work, we were able to target the following number of countries, organizations and individuals in 2014 alone:

Rights to agriculture and natural resources, especially women (MDG 1) 34 countries 4,800 organizations (partners/allies) 610,000 individuals

Holding those with power to account (MDG 8) 31 countries, 1,000 organizations, 2,320,000 individuals

Strengthening rights to education for children and young people (MDG 2) 34 countries, 2,000 organizations 1,100,000 individuals

Protecting rights during conflict and emergencies (cross-cutting) 24 countries, 700 organizations, 600,000 individuals

Securing women's and girls' rights (MDG 3) 30 countries, 1,700 organizations, 530,000 individuals

### **3. Arab Lawyers Union**

Special, 1971

#### **Introduction**

ALU is a pan-Arab confederation of bar associations and law societies.

Its mission is:

- (i) To develop the profession of lawyer in the Arabic countries to make it a true auxiliary of justice;
- (ii) To work for the independence of the judiciary power;
- (iii) Contribute to the development of the law and to the unification of laws and legal nomenclature in Arab countries;
- (iv) Promote and protect human rights, basic freedoms and the primacy of law;
- (v) Participate in the decolonization of the Arab Countries, to their liberation and the establishment of social justice.

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

ALU's aims are to:

act in the interests of the Arab Nation to achieve its national objectives; facilitate contacts between Arab lawyers; safeguard and develop legislative and judiciary language; assure the freedom of lawyers in their work and the independence of magistrates; allow all Arab lawyers to take cases in any Arab country; harmonize the conditions of the legal profession; establish and harmonize links with international legal organizations; restore the study of Muslim law as a basis for law; promote and protect human rights.

#### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

ALU focused its activities on the last four years on promoting Lawyers and Bar Associations in the Arab world, strengthening relations with lawyers and Bar associations all over the world, working on independent of Judiciary and law professional and



promoting awareness of human rights and International law of independence of . Following are examples of these activities: - Meetings on a regular basis with all Arab Bar associations in one of the Arab countries (The twice a year ALU permanent Bureau meetings). Organizing work shops and training courses for Lawyers in several Arab countries such as in Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, etc.

Joint activities with similar international NGOs Such as UIA, IADL, ILAC, PALU, etc.

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

ALU participated several UN and UN bodies meetings, such as: the 19th session of the Human Rights council. Geneva – Switzerland, 27th ministerial session of “The economic and social committee of West Asia”; ESCWA, Beirut - Lebanon, ESCWA Seminar on Legal and Regulatory Requirements for the Establishment of a Sustainable Knowledge Society in the Arab Region" 19 -20 April, 2014 , Lebanon, etc.

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

One of the cooperation events with UN bodies is the Joint workshop Lawyers with ESCWA on "Workshop on ESCWA Guidelines for the Coordination of Cyber Legislation in the Arab Region" 20 -21 February 2012, Lebanon.

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

ALU did not participate in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies as it focused its activities in the last four years on promoting Lawyers and Bar Associations in the Arab world and strengthening relations with lawyers and Bar associations all over the world. The lack of financial sources affected its activities outside the Arab region, and it was not possible to appoint representatives at the UN Headquarters. On the other hand, ALU contributed to activities in support of the MDGs such as: "The role of NGOs in empowering women to contribute to the implementation of the road map to protect the democratic track conference" 24 September 2013 Egypt; Regional Conference on "the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights and Radio and Television Broadcasting Organizations in the Arab World" 23- 24 April 2014 Arab League, Egypt.

## **4. Belgrade Centre for Human Rights**

Special, 2011

### **Introduction**

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) is a non-profit association of citizens founded in February 1995 by human rights activists and experts - lawyers, sociologists, political scientists, journalists and post-graduate and graduate students.

The founder and Director of the BCHR, until his death on 5 October, 2012, was Dr. Dr. h. c. Vojin Dimitrijević, professor of International Law and International Relations, former Vice-president of the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

For its work and achievements, BCHR was awarded the Bruno Kreisky Award in 2000.

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

BCHR's purpose is strengthening and development of democracy and Serbia and the region, respect of the idea and culture of human rights, improvement of theory, legislation and practice in the area of human rights and humanitarian law, as well as the development of a civil society.

BCHR's aims are to contribute to:

- better legal framework and practice in the area of human rights,
- advocacy and promotion of human rights culture, tolerance and respect of diversity as well as other values of a democratic society,
- education and training of lawyers and other individuals responsible for the respect of human rights in Serbia, as well as future generations of human rights defenders and activist in Serbia.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

Major changes in the last years occurred in number of employees and scope of work. Since 2012, BCHR has been the implementing partner of UNHCR tasked with providing free legal assistance to refugees in the asylum procedure and monitoring the work of state institutions

in that regard. Since the escalation of the refugee crisis, BCHR had to expand and employ more staff - from 15 to (currently) 27 individuals on full-time and contractual basis. Also, since 2000, the BCHR started representing the victims of human rights violations in the field of criminal justice law before the international and national bodies.

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

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights is the first organization in the country which produced and presented shadow reports to the UN monitoring bodies: the Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (on the state of economic and social right in 1998, and on cultural rights in 1999) which preceded the initial report of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. In partnership with the Child's Rights Centre, BCHR compiled and presented the first shadow report from Serbia to the Childs Rights Committee. Together with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, BCHR submitted the first shadow report to the Human Rights Council for the Universal Period Review in 2008. Most recently, BCHR submitted shadow report to CAT in 2015 and the shadow report to the Human Rights Committee in 2017, while - as a member of the Coalition for Monitoring Child's Rights in Serbia - BCHR provided recommendations to the Child's Rights Committee in 2017.

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

in 2012: was represented by its Executive director in Geneva for consultations regarding Serbia's Universal Periodic Review and participated in workshop on cooperation between the UN and regional mechanisms for promotion and protection of human rights;

in 2013, BCHR representative was panelist in Geneva at the UNHCR NGO Annual Consultation Meeting - Europe session and UNHCR supported Regional Asylum Network Meeting in Skoplje; in 2014, BCHR organized UNHCR supported Regional Asylum Network Meeting in Belgrade; in 2015, BCHR representative participated in Geneva at the UNHCR NGO Annual Consultation Meeting;

in 2016, BCHR participated in the General Assembly meeting during which the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants was adopted.

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

BCHR holds regular meetings with UNHCR and has provided consultative services to OHCHR on multiple occasions.

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

Regarding the Goal 3, in 2016 BCHR produced the “Asylum Act Gender Analysis – Enforcement of the Gender Equality Principle in the Asylum System in the Republic of Serbia”, financed by the Oxfam and UN Women.

Regarding the Goal 5, in 2016, BCHR implemented the project “Education Role in Preventing Child Marriage of Roma Girls”, targeting young Roma students and more than 100 representatives of decision makers, resulting in creation of the curriculum for schools.

## **5. Centre for Democracy and Development**

Special, 2003

### **Introduction**

The Centre for Democracy and Development was established in the United Kingdom in 1997 as an independent, not for profit, research training, advocacy and capacity building organization. CDD work has over the years focused on the following area of work: Gender and Political Rights, Local Governance, Political Parties, Constitutional Reforms and Continental Instruments, Peace and Conflict, engaging Electoral Management Institutions, Strengthening of Parliamentary Institutions, Climate Change, Urbanization and Migration, MDGs and Socio-Economic Rights among other issues

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

Our mission is to be the prime catalyst and facilitator for strategic and capacity building for sustainable democracy and development in West Africa, CDD is set out to generate dialogue on alternative pathways that are universally relevant and context sensitive and will achieve this through the following set of activities within the context of our program thematic areas

- Advocacy
- Research and Policy
- Capacity Building

### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

- Popularising Regional Instruments – (2013 – 2014)
- Observation credible Elections and Promoting Peaceful Elections in Ekiti, Osun, Kaduna and kano State
- International Elections Observation – from 2013 – 2014 in Guinea Bissau and Mali
- Nigerian Political Parties Discussion Series (NPPDS) – Promoting Internal Party Democracy through series of forums and discussions

- West Africa Trends: Monitoring to influence positively the West Africa insight looks at trends in the economic, political and social aspects of life and how the trends shape the life of people.
- Boko Haram: Government and Peace Negotiation – a workshop on this brought together an array of Nigerians from different sectors to look at ways of solving the crisis.
- Transhumance Conflicts in Nigeria – CDD also looked at the conflicts, that’s between, Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers in Nigeria
- Religion, Ethnicity and Conflicts – ‘‘The International Interfaith conference: The Roots of Religions and Ethnic Intolerance’’.
- Enhancing Gender Sensitive Budgeting - Illicit Financial Flows
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS)
- African Human Rights Education Project
- Popularising the International Criminal Court

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

Centre for Democracy and Development participated in the following United Nations fora for the period under review

- a. Validation workshop of the African Governance Report 2012 in Gabon
- b. United Nations meeting on FGD’s in South Africa

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

Within the period under review, CDD collaborated with UNDP to organize, implement and support the following activities

- a. Production of African Governance Report 2012
- b. Consultation on the state of MDGs in 2012 (looking at the governance aspect of the MDGs)
- c. Strengthening local governance autonomy project which lead to series of advocacy and Nigeria local governance report
- d. Stakeholders meeting on Election with focus on promoting violence free and free and fair election in Ekiti and Osun State
- e. Observation of 2015 election in 13 of 16 states of Nigeria

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

- a. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria
- b. Review of progress, prospects and Policy Implications of the Millennium Development Goals – a more encompassing assessment of MDGs and its implementation in Nigeria since inception, done in 2014
- c. Breaking Point Project: A review of progress towards the attainment of the MDGs, this was driven by CDDs efforts towards monitoring the MDGs and that culminated to the research done in 2012, documenting the level of attainment of all MDGs in Nigeria

## **6. China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation**

Special, 2011

### **Introduction**

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA) is a nationwide poverty-reduction nongovernmental organization, which was registered with Ministry of Civil Affairs in 1989 and professionally supervised by the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development.

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

Our vision-Build a best trusted, best expected and best respected international philanthropy platform. Our mission-Disseminate goodness and reduce poverty, help stakeholders to achieve their aims, and make the good more powerful. Our Strategy-Transform into an international NGO that is led by impacts and supported by the two wings of modern philanthropy and social enterprises – The “One Body, Two Wings” Strategy.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

In the past 26 years, CFPA has experienced the growing process from “rough” to “sophisticated” project management, from “extensive poverty reduction” and “multiple programs” to “beneficiary oriented” and “brand programs”. CFPA has been well recognized by the public through its proper internal governance, project management and outstanding social performance. CFPA’s social impact is increasing constantly and was rated as 5-A-Foundation by Ministry of Civil Affairs twice in 2007 and 2013. Since Indonesia tsunami in 2005, CFPA practiced in both international humanitarian aid and development. Going through the process of “In-door internationalization”, “based on business trip” to “Establish local office”. During the post decade, CFPA launched projects in 14 countries and regions. In 2011, Sudan Abuousher Hospital was completed, which has won the prize of Outstanding Project of Public Diplomacy.

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

Since 2005, CFPA has carried out projects in 14 countries and regions with total input of



100 million. Projects vary from emergency response, NGOs capacity building, hospital reconstruction, school feeding, university students funding, rural community development, etc., benefiting 2,270,000 people. CFPA has raised more than 10 million RMB for the disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction of Nepal. With the registration of Nepal office, we will launch reconstruction and other philanthropy programs in Nepal. The reconstruction effects will focus on education, clean water, health and livelihood. Specifically, we have already launched projects in the field of school rebuilding, basic facilities, Students Activity Centers, water, sanitation and health promotion, and HBV screening etc.

In 2011,CFPA helped to rebuild Abu Ushar Hospital in Sudan, and then established the Maternal and Infant Healthcare System in the locality. Midwife training and pregnancy information management extremely help to making pregnancy safer.

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

No participation was specified.

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

No cooperation was specified.

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

In August 2011, CFPA responded to the drought in the Horn of Africa and provide humanitarian aid timely.

In 2014, together with WFP and Tencent Company, it made timely response to Ebola in West Africa and Hit the Guinness World Records of the largest numbers of donations (105,803 times) within 24 hours, which raised total 1.21 million RMB.

## **7. Commission National des Femmes Travailleuses De Guinee - Confetrag/CNTG**

Statut consultatif spécial: 1999

### **Introduction**

Dotée du statut consultatif spécial auprès de l'ECOSOC des Nations Unies, la CONFETRAG fonde ses activités sur la Plateforme d'actions de Beijing et les résolutions des instances du Système des Nations Unies.

Pour réaliser son programme, la CONFETRAG a ciblé ses initiatives suite à sa participation aux différentes sessions et manifestations organisées par ses partenaires locaux et étrangers dont l'appui a lui été précieux.

### **Objectifs**

CONFETRAG travaille sur:

le développement durable; Les questions de genre et la promotion de la femme: plaidoyer et sensibilisation; Renforcement des capacités éducation et formation des femmes droits humains des femmes; Femmes autochtones; Mécanismes institutionnels pour la promotion de la femme; Conseils stratégiques; recherche; La traite des femmes et des filles; Violence contre les femmes; Femmes et VIH / aides; Les femmes et les conflits armés; Les femmes et la santé; Les femmes et la pauvreté; Les femmes et l'économie; Les femmes et l'environnement; Les femmes et les médias; Et les femmes au pouvoir et à la prise de décision.

### **Changements à signaler**

Pas de changement à signaler.

### **Contribution à des activités des Nations Unies**

2011

- 8 sessions de formation des formatrices élues de Conakry, des sept régions administratives, sur : Femmes et Syndicats – Leadership Féminin – Prise de parole en Public – Techniques de Négociations.

- 5 ateliers de formation de 150 femmes sur les violences faites aux femmes à Conakry ;

- 5 campagnes de vaccination de 500 enfants dans 4 préfectures ; - 4 campagnes de lutte contre le VIH-SIDA au niveau de 800 femmes marseillaises des 4 ports de Conakry ;
- Séance de plaidoyer pour la ratification de la convention 189 des travailleuses domestiques à Conakry ;
- Participation à la CIT ;
- Atelier sur la gestion axé sur les résultats à Accra.

2012

- 34 sessions de formation de 2 jours de 850 femmes du secteur informel de Conakry, de 33 préfectures de la Guinée sur : L'Hygiène-Santé-sécurité sur le lieu de travail ;
- 2 Ateliers de formation de 60 femmes sur l'importance de leur adhésion aux mutuelles de santé ;
- Sensibilisation de 25 femmes sur la scolarisation de la jeune fille à Mamou ;
- Plaidoyer pour la ratification de la convention 189 des travailleuses domestiques ;
- Mise en place du Bureau national des travailleuses domestiques ;
- Participation à la CIT ;
- Participation aux Etats généraux de la jeunesse.

2013

- Renforcement des capacités de 200 femmes du secteur informel de Conakry et des 7 régions de Guinée sur la Gestion Financière et la Tenue des documents Comptables ;
- Atelier de renforcement des capacités institutionnelles sur le Genre de 150 femmes de 5 ministères ;
- Formation de 25 femmes sur les meilleures pratiques des opérations d'exportations ;
- Atelier de formation sur les techniques et le traitement et de conservation de certains produits (feuilles de patate, de manioc, de mangue et de patate) ;
- Séance de plaidoyer pour la ratification de la convention 189 des travailleuses domestiques à Conakry ;
- Participation à la CIT ;
- Atelier sur la transition de l'économie informelle vers le formelle ;

-Participation à la foire internationale à Conakry.

2014

-Renforcement des capacités de 25 femmes dans les techniques de négociation et dans la lecture du budget national ;

-Ateliers de Formation sur l'accès aux crédits de 100 groupements féminins d'intérêt économique comprenant chacun 50 femmes ;

-Séance de sensibilisation des femmes sur la maladie Ebola au niveau de 10 structures sanitaires de Conakry, 15 départements ministériels et 3 grands marchés ;

-Sensibilisation de 150 femmes marseyuses sur le VIH-SIDA et les mutuelles de santé ;

-Atelier de formation sur les bonnes pratiques de l'utilisation des engrais à l'intention de 30 femmes à Kindia ;

-Séance de plaidoyer pour la ratification de la convention 189 des travailleuses domestiques ;

-Organisation d'une conférence débat sur la situation des femmes dans l'emploi à Conakry ;

-Participation à la CIT ;

-Participation au congrès de la CSI-Afrique à Dakar ;

-Participation à l'académie des femmes à Dakar ;

-Séance de restitution de l'académie des femmes de Dakar à 30 femmes élues à Conakry.

### **Participation à des réunions organisées par les Nations Unies**

Aucune information fournie.

### **Coopération avec des entités du système des Nations Unies**

-Bureau International du Travail(BIT);

-Organisation de l'Unité Syndicale Africaine(OUSA);

-Confédération Syndicale International Afrique(CSI-Afrique);

-Organisation des Travailleurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest(OTA).

### **Initiatives prises pour favoriser la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement**

Résultats atteints:

- Nomination d'une femme syndicaliste comme présidente du Conseil National de la Transition(CNT) ;
- Augmentation du nombre des adhérentes et des femmes dirigeantes conformément au quota de 33% des Nations Unies ;
- Election d'une femme au conseil général de la CSI-Afrique ;
- Quota des 33% respecté au niveau des conseils d'administrations des institutions de protection sociale.

Défis

- Insuffisance d'appui financier ;
- Manque de matériels didactiques et logistique ;
- Résistance des hommes au leadership féminin.

PERSPECTIVES

- Appui technique et soutien des activités des associations et groupements ;
- Poursuivre son programme de renforcement des capacités ;
- Evaluation du niveau d'application du quota de 33% de représentativité des femmes au sein des structures syndicales.

## **8. Conseil International Du Sport Militaire - CISM / International Military Sports Council**

Special, 2007

### **Introduction**

Founded on the 18th of February 1948 in Nice (France), CISM organizes various sporting events for the armed forces of its 135 member countries and is one of the global sports organizations in which the largest number of disciplines is represented.

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

Promote Peace and Friendship through Sport. CISM annually organises over sixteen Military World Championships, continental and regional competitions and every four years the Military World Games, the World Winter Games, and every two years, the World Cadet Games. Our competitions are addressed to an estimate potential number of 19,8 millions of servicemen and women from all continents.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

From 2011 to 2014, CISM organized several events that directly or indirectly supported the UN goals:

61 Military World Championships in 23 sports disciplines. Around 10.000 military athletes participated representing 110 different nations/The 5th CISM World Military Games, Rio de Janeiro – 2011, on 16-24 July, with around 5.000 athletes from 110 nations. One day seminar was done by Mr. Wilfred Lemke, Mr. Wilfred Lemke, Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)/The 2nd CISM World Winter Games, Annecy - 2013, on 25-29 March, with around 1.000 athletes from 40 nations/The 2nd World Cadet Games, Quito – 2014, on 30 August - 05 September, with around 1.000 athletes from 25 nations/The 1st Open Integrative CISM European Para-Sport Track and Field event, Warendorf, on 09-16 September, which gathered around 30

military able-bodied and para-athletes from 8 nations. Aiming at establishing partnerships and enhancing the CISM potentialities on Sport, Peace and Development strategies, the CISM President, established in October 2011 the CISM Working Group on Sport for Peace Projects and also the CISM Sport, Peace and Environment Commission. The CISM Sport and Peace Projects aims at developing sports related strategies and programs to be implemented in areas where the UN Peacekeeping Forces are stationed, in close connections and collaboration with United Nations Office on Sports for Development and Peace – UNOSDP.

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

In the last period covered by this report, a change in the CISM leadership in charge of the “UN relationships” did not allow us to join UN meetings.

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

Despite our absence at UN conference, CISM did not stop collaborating with the UN and more precisely with the UNOSDP in Geneva. Several meetings were held with UNOSDP representatives and more precisely with Mr Lemke. In 2013, in Annecy, CISM invited Mr Lemke and assistants from UNOSDP to take part in the 2nd CISM world Winter Games. A special dinner was organized with a lecture from MR Lemke on the role of sport in peacekeeping operations. Then, after the Winter Games, CISM engaged with the UN on the possibility to get the military team of North Korea join the 6th CISM World Games in Mungyeong, South Korea in October 2015. CISM obtained an official letter from the Minister of Defense of South Korea stating that all athletes and officials from North Korea would be welcome and safe in the Games 2015, CISM organized meetings with North Korean representatives who agreed on participating in the Games. The CISM president, Colonel Abdulkhakeem Al-Shino (Bahrein) and CISM Secretary General, Colonel Dorah Mamby Koita (Guinea) met Mr Lemke, who was a supporter of the idea and after a meeting in Geneva with Mr Lemke and Mrs Julie Lee, a plan was built to maximize the potential participation of North Korea in the Games 2015.

However, the North Korean team did not participate. Our actions were also addressed

directly to the former UNSG, Mr Ban Ki-moon, who delivered a video speech at the opening ceremony of the 6th CISM World Games, on 2nd October 2015, in Mungyeong (South Korea), in which he praised the efforts of CISM towards the fulfillments of peace on the world and per consequent the alignment of CISM with the UN Goals.

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

From 2011 to 2014, our organization's activities did not focus on specific initiatives in fulfillment of the MDG, but rather on supporting the overall development agenda through sport and solidarity, in accordance with the philosophy and the ideals which were set in CISM's mission statement in 1998, signed by all the member countries.



## **9. Development Innovations and Networks**

Statut consultatif spécial: 1991

### **Introduction**

Fondée en 1981, l'IRED constitue un réseau international de partenaires locaux en Afrique, Amérique latine et Asie-Pacifique : associations de paysans, pêcheurs, éleveurs ou artisans, centres d'animations, ONG d'appui pour la formation et la technologie et d'instituts d'études, de recherche et de formation.

### **Objectifs**

L'IRED, c'est :

Une association internationale de personnes qui croient en un projet global de développement, qui vivent les mêmes valeurs et qui se sont engagées personnellement et collectivement dans le changement.

Un réseau international de plus de 1000 partenaires, réseaux locaux, groupements paysans ou urbains, associations d'artisans, de femmes, de coopératives, ONG, et autres organisations complices, prêtes à collaborer pour sortir de leur isolement et, grâce à leur regroupement, représenter une force organisée de changement.

Un service international, organisé au niveau national, régional et mondial, pour apporter à ses membres et partenaires, ainsi qu'à toutes les organisations qui collaborent avec lui, des informations, des échanges d'expériences et d'appui pour un développement local et global.

### **Changements à signaler**

Pas de changement à signaler.

### **Contribution à des activités des Nations Unies**

Constitution du réseau RAPES (réseau des acteurs de promotion économique et sociale des la région des Grands Lacs CHF 455'000.- sur 3 ans)

Campagne de lobbying en faveur des caféiculteurs du Burundi. Cette campagne a permis de rapprocher la Banque Mondiale de l'Union des coopératives de caféiculteurs du pays et

d'envisager des actions communes en faveur des paysans.

Programme "Profadel" (développement local dans 5 communes du Cameroun). Ce projet de CHF 500'000.- sur 2 ans permet la formation des élus locaux, des cadres des services techniques et des associations de la société civile et des PME.

Publication à 4000 exemplaires d'un manuel de gestion des ONG et Organisations Paysannes avec un CD comprenant de nombreuses fiches d'exemples.

Maintenance du site web [www.ired.org](http://www.ired.org) avec la base de connaissance "INFODOC" contenant plus de 6'000 articles.

### **Participation à des réunions organisées par les Nations Unies**

Conseil du Commerce et du Développement, 58ème session (12-23 septembre 2011)

### **Coopération avec des entités du système des Nations Unies**

Coopéré avec le service de liaison des ONG, la Banque mondiale.

### **Initiatives prises pour favoriser la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement**

Aucune information fournie.

## **10. European Women's Lobby**

Special, 1995

### **Introduction**

Founded in 1990, the European Women's Lobby (EWL) brings together the women's movement in Europe to influence the general public and European Institutions in support of women's human rights and equality between women and men. The EWL is the largest European umbrella network of women's associations representing a total of more than 2000 organisations in all EU Member States and Candidate Countries, as well as 19 European-wide organisations representing the diversity of women and girls in Europe.

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

The EWL envisions a society in which women's contribution to all aspects of life is recognised, rewarded and celebrated - in leadership, in care and in production; all women have self-confidence, freedom of choice, and freedom from violence and exploitation; and no woman or girl is left behind.

The EWL works to achieve equality between women and men at EU and national level and to promote women's human rights in all spheres of public and private life. The EWL can count on solid established, transparent and democratic decision-making and consultation processes and other participatory processes and on a membership which has shaped those procedures and is ready to input, participate and contribute.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

Contribution to the UN Beijing+20 process

In 2014, the EWL unveiled during a public event in Lisbon, its Beijing+20 report 'From words to action', produced thanks to the contribution of all EWL membership and still used as a reference advocacy document.

Based on EWL Beijing+20 report, a series of actions were organised in 2015, one critical area per month: launch of thematic reports on austerity and on women on boards, webinars on women and the environment and on women and armed conflicts, screening on migrant women, infographics on women's poverty, meeting of our Observatory on violence against women, etc. The EWL succeeded in mobilising decision-makers, at national and EU level, as well as new partners, and raised awareness on the BPfA and its transversal role for all sectors of society.

The EWL participated to the NGO Forum on Beijing+20 in Geneva in November 2014, and to CSW59 on Beijing+20.

Contribution to the ICPD+20 review

In 2014, the EWL partnered with IPPF-EN and Astra Network and co-organised an NGO Forum on ICPD+20, ahead of the intergovernmental UNECE review in Geneva.

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

Participation and contribution to Commission of the Status of Women (CSW) meetings:

- The EWL participated each year in the CSW meeting in New York; EWL members participated, as part of their national delegation or separately. • In terms of advocacy activities, the EWL submitted each year a written statement, sometimes co-signed with other organisations having a consultative status with ECOSOC. The EWL made oral statements during the official sessions, in 2013 and 2014.
- The EWL submitted each year written amendments to the CSW draft agreed conclusions, which were proposed to European delegations and widely distributed to NGOs' delegates; the EWL linked at each CSW meetings with the EU presidency; the EWL coordinated each year the European NGO caucus meetings and attended the NGO briefing meetings.
- The EWL organised also side events: in 2013 on prostitution, in 2014 on prostitution and the MDGs.
- The EWL attended many side events and spoke also at some events organised by

their members of by the European Union: EU side-event on violence against women in 2013, EU side-event on trafficking in 2013, EU side-event on civil society on 2014.

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

The EWL regularly participated to meetings organised in Brussels with UN officials, whether from UN Women or from other UN agencies (like UNHCR on asylum and migration), and thanks to the partnership with the Brussels Office of UN Women. When the Brussels Office of UN Women organised events, the EWL was often invited as a speaker. We sent proposals for UN Women work programme in 2011. The EWL also invited UN Women or the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women for its events (Rashida Manjoo was invited twice to Brussels in 2011 by the EWL).

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

The EWL called on the EU and its member states to implement the MDGs within the EU. In 2012, the EWL organised with Waggs an event on violence against women and girls, linking the MDGs and the EU external and internal policies.

## **11. Instituto Qualivida**

Special, 2003

### **Introduction**

Instituto Qualivida was funded in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Its work covers Brazil and some cities in South America that border Brazil.

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

Dignity of work for all.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

Increased collaboration and partnership with UGT (Uniao Geral dos Trabalhadores), increasing visibility in media while reaching out to union workers to share UN work on SDGs.

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

2011-14: Organized nationwide celebration of International Women's Day.

2014: Organized Women's Forum to observe International Women's Day.

Joined and promoted campaign to empower women in workers unions: ¡Cuenta con nosotras!

2013: Organized a conference on theme of "Gender and Race" to promote equal opportunity based on ILO Convention 189.

2012: Organized a national seminar on Convention 189 of ILO in defense of protection of domestic workers. Facilitated UGT's participation in CSW theme "Empowerment of Rural Women".

2011: Organized conference on human trafficking with Social Movement, increasing awareness on second largest crime in Brazil, 80% of victims are women and children.

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

2014

Fifth Session of OEWSGA: Assisted registration of intl NGOs; reached out to promote work

of OEWG, organized side-events; translated meetings and papers. Created Ageing Group “page” within existing World We Want-2015 UN site.

CSW58: Produced flyers for side-events; assisted in promotion of UN agenda and side-events through social media; worked closely with UN-Women in intergenerational programs.

52nd CSocD: Promoted meeting via social media; assisted in organizing side-events to support CSocD); promoted outcome of meetings afterwards.

2013

Fourth Session of OEWGA: Assisted with registration of intl NGOs; reached out to promote work of OEWG, helped organize side-events; translated meetings and papers.

High-Level Panel Post-2015 Report: Promoted World We Want, Managed, contributed and updated UN page for World We Want.

CSW57: Produced flyers for side-events; assisted in the promotion of UN agenda and side-events through social media; promoted participation in women’s march.

51st CSocD: Assisted Brazilian attendees register; assisted side-events; assisted statements.

2012

Third Session of OEWGA: Assisted registration of intl NGOs; reached out to promote work of OEWG and helped organize side-events; translated meetings and papers.

Rio+20: Assisted in organizing side-events with worker’s union in Rio and Sao Paulo.

CSW56: Assisted in promoting and organizing side-events with former Sub-Committee on Older Women; assisted in organizing panel at Fordham University under Pat Brownell, SCOW Chair to promote work of CSW.

50th CSoCD: Assisted NGOs preparing statements and meeting deadlines; promoted meeting prior and during session, distributed working papers and outcomes.

2011

2nd Intersessional Meeting of CSD: Assisted dissemination of working material among intl NGOs.

Second Session of OEWGA: Assisted registration of intl NGOs; reached out to promote work of OEWG and helped organize side-events; translated meetings and papers.

CSD-19: Assisted registration; promoted working material among NGOs; participated in shared statements; assisted in promoting and organizing side-events.

First Session of Open-ended Working Group on strengthening protection of human rights of older persons: assisted in promoting and disseminating OEWG working material within intl NGOs.

49th CSocD: Assisted in promoting and organizing side-events; translated working papers and material to disseminate CSocD work; participated in shared statements.

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

2011-2014: UN representatives took part in CoNGO Committees, assisting organizing and publicizing side events, preparing statements, position papers, translation, fund raising. UN representatives participated as members of the planning committee for the yearly conference in recognition of International Day of Older Persons.

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

2014: Organized the second Conference on Gender and Race.

2012: Seminar: “Reforma Política” (political reform) to promote 80 years of women’s right to vote to promote UN International Day of Women with debates throughout Brazil. December 2012 a meeting of Women's Committee of the CCSCS was held in Asunción, Paraguay.

2011: Instituto Qualivida with the support from UGT, organized large event in Asuncion, Chile in accordance with the CSW agenda for 2011/12.

In Brazil, coordinated a larger event to promote plan of action for 2012 to fight violence against women and equal pay. Assisted in the ratification of the Convention 156 (Shared Responsibility).



## **12. International Council of Scientific Unions**

Special, 1971

### **Introduction**

ICSU – the International Council for Science, (formerly known as The International Council of Scientific Unions), is a non-governmental organisation with a global membership of national scientific bodies and International Scientific Unions

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

ICSU's mission is to strengthen international science for the benefit of society. ICSU mobilizes the knowledge and resources of the international science community to: (i) Identify and address major issues of importance to science and society; (ii) Facilitate interaction amongst scientists across all disciplines and from all countries; (iii) Promote the participation of all scientists in the international scientific endeavour; and (iv) Provide independent, authoritative advice to stimulate constructive dialogue.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

While the acronym “ICSU” referring to the organization remained the same, the organization changed its name from “The International Council of Scientific Unions” to “International Council for Science”

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

ICSU is an Organizing Partner – with the International Social Science Council and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations - of the Scientific and Technological Major Group. ICSU has been actively involved in the Rio+20 Summit, post-2015 negotiations and other processes (e.g., Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction) by mobilizing the scientific community. Among key contributions: (i) co-organization of scientific conference and meetings in preparation to UN Summit/Conferences (e.g., “Planet Under Pressure”, London, UK, 26-29 March 2012; “Our Common Future Under Climate Change” Conference in Paris, France, 7-11 July 2015); (ii) inputs to UN documents, including the prototype editions of the UN Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), via

submitting briefs, drafting text and providing peer-reviews

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

ICSU has participated - via STC MG and via ad hoc invitation of ICSU scientists/experts – in the Rio+20 Summit and related processes/meetings, in the post-2015 negotiation’s meetings, UN Summit in 2015. ICSU on behalf of the STC MG has delivered statements (see list at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/scitechcommunity>) and organized side-events. Several ICSU Scientists and Staff have been invited to speak/moderate at meetings of the United Nations: e.g.,: ICSU Head of Science Programme invited speaker at High Level Political Forum Session (New York, July 2015); and the ICSU President invited to deliver the opening address of the 19th Session of the ECOSOC Commission on Science and Technology for Development (Geneva, Switzerland, May 2016). Furthermore, ICSU has organized with UN-DESA Expert Group Meeting on the Global Sustainable Development on emerging issues and peer-review (ICSU HQ Paris, France, 13-15 October 2015); and with UN-DESA and other French institutions a “Multi-stakeholder workshop on the science-policy interface for the SDGs and the Global Sustainable Development Report and Outreach event on the Global Sustainable Development Report 2016 and the science-policy interface for the SDGs” (Paris, France, 27-28 October 2016). ICSU has participated also in Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan, March 2015) and follow-up

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

ICSU cooperates with United Nations bodies on several activities, including:

1. Programme on Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction: co-sponsored by ICSU, and International Social Science Council, and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.
2. Programme on Urban Health and Wellbeing: co-sponsored by ICSU with the InterAcademy Medical Panel and the United Nations University.
3. World Climate Research Programme: co-sponsored by ICSU and the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization.

4. Future Earth: governed by the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability including ICSU and United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization, and the United Nations University. ICSU has long-standing cooperation with United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization on several activities, including the World Science Forum series

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

ICSU facilitates the science/policy interface in the SDGs/Agenda 2030 via several venues: coordination of studies/report on topics related to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (Report “Review of Targets for the Sustainable Development Goals: The Science Perspective”, 2015 <http://www.icsu.org/publications/reports-and-reviews/review-of-targets-for-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-science-perspective-2015>); mobilizing the scientific community towards contribution to report on sustainable development and SDGs (see quote in 2016 Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report (page xvii): “The International Council for Science (ICSU) has played a crucial role in encouraging scientific contributions.”); and promoting sustainability science e.g., via Future Earth which is a 10-year initiative to advance Global Sustainability Science

### **13. International Planned Parenthood Federation, East And Southeast Asia And Oceania Region (IPPF ESEAOR)**

Special, 2007

#### **Introduction**

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. IPPF works in over 170 countries and is a global network of 153 Member Associations (MAs) (2010). The East and South East Asia and Oceania Region (ESEAOR), based in Kuala Lumpur, is one of IPPF's six regional offices. The IPPF ESEAO Regional Office works to build and strengthen capacities of its Member Associations (MAs) and collaborating partner in 26 countries to be both advocates and providers of sexual and reproductive health and rights. MAs and partners, as local grassroots organisations, play the lead role in managing in-country projects and SRH work.

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

IPPF's programs aim to improve the quality of lives of individuals through advocacy for sexual health and reproductive rights, and through services especially to the poor and vulnerable in society. IPPF defend the rights of all young people to enjoy their sexual lives free from ill-health, unwanted pregnancy, violence, and discrimination, and for a woman's right to choose to terminate her pregnancy legally and safely. IPPF also strive to eliminate sexually transmitted infections and to eradicate HIV and AIDS. IPPF work in partnership with other organisations and donors to achieve these goals more efficiently and effectively.

#### **Significant changes in the organization**

In November 2014, IPPF's Governing Council approved the Federation's global Strategic Framework for 2016-2022. IPPF's Member Associations (MAs) set out their contribution to the global Strategic Framework and reflect country-level constraints and opportunities.

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

At the global level, IPPF is actively involved in the work of the United Nations through

channels reserved for civil society. At present, the IPPF Director General serves as Chair of the UNFPA NGO Advisory Panel. At the regional level, three (3) of our projects illustrate our specific contribution to UN bodies:

First, the Technical Support Facility for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (TSF-SEAP) was established by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS in 2006 as part of its strategy to strengthen the capacity for effective HIV and AIDS responses at the country level. The TSF targets and harmonises its technical support through the provision of timely, competitively priced, high quality, short term technical assistance (TA) for scaling up HIV and AIDS responses at the country level.

Second, through the SPRINT (Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations) Initiative, IPPF is helping lead the global effort to address sexual and reproductive health services to populations in humanitarian settings. It works to achieve this by building regional capacity to coordinate and implement SRH services in crisis situations, and advocates to government, humanitarian and development agencies to integrate SRH in emergencies into their programming.

Third, ESEAOR is working with UNFPA to achieve its goal of achieving universal access to reproductive health and improve the lives of adolescents and young people by consolidating the existing youth networks working on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and broadening the network's scope by engaging and involving other youth networks and organizations whose area of work is on leadership and advocacy.

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

Over the past four years, IPPF ESEAOR has participated in the following UN events:

- Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
- 47th & 48th Sessions of the Commission on Population and Development

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

IPPF-ESEAOR works with the following UN bodies:

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

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

UNFPA Humanitarian Response Branch

UNFPA Asia Pacific Region

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

IPPF-ESEAOR and its 26 MAs make a huge direct contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals particularly MDGs 3,4,5,6, and 8 and indirectly Goals 1, 2, and 7. ESEAOR MAs provided sexual and reproductive health including HIV counselling, information and services through 11,552 service outlets in 26 countries which are carried out by staff and volunteers. By helping meet unmet needs for family planning and other reproductive health services, we help communities reduce the pressure on environment. These services also help families generate savings that could be used to support education of their children. Through these initiatives, we are able to make concrete contribution to the attainment of all MDGs.

## **14. International Trade Union Confederation**

General, 2007

### **Introduction**

The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) is the global peak body representing the world's working people.

The ITUC adheres to the principles of trade union democracy and independence. It is governed by four-yearly world congresses, a General Council and an Executive Bureau.

The ITUC regional organisations are the Asia-Pacific Regional Organisation (ITUC-AP), the African Regional Organisation (ITUC-AF), the American Regional Organisation (TUCA) and the Arab Trade Union Confederation (ATUC). The ITUC cooperates with the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), including through the Pan-European Regional Council.

The ITUC has close relations with the Global Union Federations and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC). It works closely with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and with several other Specialised UN Agencies.

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

The ITUC's primary mission is the promotion and defence of workers' rights and interests, through international cooperation between trade unions, global campaigning and advocacy within the major global institutions. Its main areas of activity include the following: trade union and human rights; economy, society and the workplace; equality and non-discrimination; and international solidarity.

### **Significant changes in the organization**

There have been no significant changes.

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

The ITUC is a major proponent of the role of the UN in many different fora but in particular in its role to deliver the recently agreed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The ITUC participates actively in UN negotiations advocating for the “world of work” and with the aim of shaping the UN's work to this end.

In order to support international monitoring of human rights, the ITUC filed submissions to the HRC Universal Periodic Reviews (incl. UPR of Fiji 2014, Qatar 2014). ITUC also collaborated with the UN Special Procedures, including Special Rapporteurs on Migration, Freedom of Association, Trafficking in Persons.

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

The ITUC takes part in many different UN Processes. One of the more prominent roles is as the Organizing Partner of the Workers and Trade Unions Major Group. Most recently this has meant coordinating the union movements participation in the negotiations to agree the 2030 Agenda and nearly all related UN activities. This has also included prior the same role in the Rio Conference on Sustainable Development and Rio plus 20.

The ITUC participates actively in the various commissions of ECOSOC including the Commission on the Status of Women (coordinating delegations of women unionists and organising side events), the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Commission on Social Development and the UN Statistical Commission.

The ITUC also contributes actively to the Financing for Development Process as an individual organization but also as one of the original convening organizations of the CSO FfD Group which coordinates civil society participation more generally in the process.

The ITUC took part in the 2011 UN HLM on AIDS (65th session of UNGA, 8-9.06.2011, NY), participating in preparatory civil society events and lobbying for the inclusion of the decent work agenda in the outcome document.



The ITUC also took part in the UNCTAD XIII Conference in Doha in 2012 and the related official hearings, and it is preparing to participate in the UNCTAD XIV Conference.

The ITUC also participates in the Development Cooperation Forum, at its bi annual forum as well as the more regular symposia. The ITUC coordinates international union participation in the UNFCCC negotiation meetings and the COPs each year and in the UN Environment Program's assemblies and consultations (regional and international).

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

In 2011 the ITUC signed a MoU with UNAIDS with the aim of strengthening the implementation of international labour standards within the UNAIDS Strategy 2011-2015.

The ITUC held meetings with the General Secretary of UNCTAD, and Heads of Divisions in various occasions during the reporting period.

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

The ITUC is a major advocate of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, which falls in Goal 1 on eradicating poverty. More recently the ITUC has sought to ensure that the Decent Work Agenda features even more prominently in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to support MDG 6 the ITUC supported the ILO campaigns including 2012-2015 "Getting to Zero" and "VCT@Work".

## **15. Jasmар Human Security Organization**

Special, 2007

### **Introduction**

JASMAR is a Sudanese human security NGO that was born on November, 2001 and is registered with the Humanitarian Aid Commission in Sudan. JASMAR establishment was a response to the ERW threats on one hand and encouraged by the global campaign against landmines on the other hand. While JASMAR is currently engaged in humanitarian mine action, its domain of activities goes beyond to include combating ERW, controlling HIV/AIDS and advocating for people with disabilities as well as addressing sustainable livelihoods. JASMAR is guided by an article of association and regulated by its own rules and regulations.

JASMAR is governed by a thirty member General Assembly and has a ten member of Advisory Council. JASMAR headquarter is based in Khartoum and has regional branches in South Kordofan, North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala and Darfur States. JASMAR is currently engaged in partnerships with UN agencies, International NGOs and other international and national networks and entities. JASMAR has memberships of UN ECOSOC, UN CONGO, African Union ECOSOCC, Arab NGOs Network, International Rehabilitation, Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines and Sudanese Aids Network.

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

Vision:

All people enjoy peace, security, rights and sustainable livelihood.

Strategic goals:

1. To improve/enhance JASMAR capacity, coverage, standards, efficiency and responsiveness;
2. Human security improvement, human rights enhancement and sustainable development;
3. Enhance the well-being of vulnerable/ dis enfranchised groups;
4. To help emergency affected communities through preparedness and response ;

### **Significant changes in the organization**

1. The organization geographical coverage was expanded to cover additional two states in Eastern Sudan (Gedarif and Red Sea).
2. The organization name has been changed in 2008 from “Sudanese Association for Combating Landmines” to “JASMAR Human Security Organization”. This change was reported in 2007 – 2010 Quadrennial Report with its supporting documents.

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

JASMAR is one of the implementing partners for the following UN agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNAMID, UNAMS, UNICEF, WFP and recently for FAO.

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

JASMAR participated only in the country coordination meetings. It includes HIV/AIDS with UNFPA, Mine Action and Non-Food Items, DDR and Community Security with UNDP.

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

JASMAR is one of the Implementing NGOs for UN agencies: It can be classified as following:

1. UNDP: Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration of Ex-combatants “DDR” and community security projects in the states of Khartoum, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, South Kordofan and West Kordofan).
2. UNDP: Common Humanitarian Fund focusing on Mine Action - Kassala, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states - and distribution of Non-Food Items in Blue Nile State.
3. UNFPA: Umbrella for HIV/AIDS Project funded by Global Fund. The project is continuing for the seventh year in which JASMAR is supervisory role reached 21 NNGOs in Kassala, Red Sea, Gedarif, Sinnar, Blue Nile, Gezira, White Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofnan states.
4. UNMAS : Mine Action (Demining Operations and Mine Risk Education) in Kassala and Blue Nile state.

5. UNAMID: Risk Education in Darfur States.
6. UNICEF: Mine Risk Education in Kassala and Blue Nile states and Risk Education in Darfur states.
7. WFP: Distribution of Non-Food Items to war affected populations in South Kordofan State.

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

1. A four year HIV/AIDS was implemented focusing on Most At Risk Population. JASMAR funded by UNFPA has lead a consortium of 21 NNGOs in 9 states of Sudan to implement this project. Partnerships strengthen with National HIV/AIDS Program to support the mentioned project. 2. Environment was mainstreamed as a crossed cutting issue throughout JASMAR programs. For example Mine Action teams was taught the required international standards when making demolition activities. It is prohibited to cut trees because of a demining activity. When required planning of another tree in its place. 3.

Gender issues were addressed throughout the implemented programs. Sometimes it is mandatory to make gender mark for specific project proposal prior submission.