



# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
18 March 2009

Original: English

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## Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

2009 resumed session

18-27 May 2009

### **Quadrennial reports for the period 2004-2007 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31\***

**Note by the Secretary-General**

#### Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1. Community and Family Services International . . . . .	2
2. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd . . . . .	4
3. HOPE <i>worldwide</i> . . . . .	7
4. International Native Tradition Interchange . . . . .	9
5. World Information Clearing Centre . . . . .	11

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\* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



## **1. Community and Family Services International (Special; 2004)**

### **Part I. Introduction**

Community and Family Services International (CFSI) is a humanitarian organization committed to peace and social development, with a particular interest in the psychosocial dimension.

The mission of CFSI is to vigorously protect and promote human security—specifically, the lives, well-being, and dignity of people uprooted by persecution, armed conflict, disaster, and other exceptionally difficult circumstances.

Established on 1 June 1981 and based in the Philippines, CFSI has two goals. The first is to empower and equip uprooted people to prevent and address social and health problems. The second is to prevent children, women, and men from becoming uprooted by promoting peace, respect for human rights, and the equitable distribution of resources. Most, but not all, of the activities of CFSI are carried out in the Asia and Pacific Region, primarily those states that comprise the Association of South East Asian Nations.

The vision of CFSI is diverse people living together in dignity, peace, and harmony.

### **Part II. Contribution of CFSI to the Work of the United Nations**

#### **i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.**

CFSI contributions to the work of the United Nations were concentrated in the humanitarian affairs and human rights arenas and took place at the global, regional, as well as national levels: (i) In 2004, CFSI was involved as a participant in the revision of the handbook entitled SPHERE Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, as well as piloting efforts undertaken in 2005. This was followed by participation as a trainee in a Regional Training of Trainers Workshop, held 14-22 October 2006 in Singapore. Subsequently, CFSI has provided training on the SPHERE Standards in the conflict-affected areas of the Philippines; (ii) To help prevent sexual exploitation in humanitarian crises, CFSI engaged as a participant in consultations and drafting efforts begun in 2004 under the “Building Safer Organizations” initiative of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). This was followed by CFSI participation in a Regional Investigation Workshop held 30 March-03 April 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; (iii) In 2005 and 2006, CFSI served on a Task Force established by the IASC culminating in the publication of the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, published in 2007. CFSI provided input on substance as well as presentation; (iv) CFSI participated in a national workshop organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Manila, Philippines in 15-17 October 2007, entitled “Strengthening the Implementation of Human Rights Treaty Recommendations through the Enhancement of National Protection Mechanisms.” CFSI advocated for enhanced national protection for refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as for greater attention to women and child rights; (v) In 2007, CFSI prepared to participate in the “UNICEF

Consultation with NGOs in Humanitarian Action” scheduled for 23-24 January 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland. CFSI’s expected participation was sponsored by UNICEF and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA); (vi) CFSI began, in late 2007, to participate in discussions organized through the Global Humanitarian Platform (GHP). The GHP was created as an outcome of the July 2006 “Dialogue between UN and Non-UN Humanitarian Organizations towards Enhancing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Action.”

CFSI would have participated more fully in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies if greater resources were available to cover the associated costs.

**ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.**

CFSI served as (i) Implementing Partner of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the Philippines and in Myanmar throughout all of 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively. This ongoing cooperation is expected to continue through at least December 2009 to the benefit of refugees, returnees, and stateless persons numbering in the tens of thousands.

In 2007, CFSI served as Implementing Partner of the UNHCR in Timor-Leste in response to a humanitarian emergency. CFSI continues to serve in Timor-Leste; (ii) Cooperation Partner of the World Food Programme (WFP) in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, Philippines from June 2006 onwards. This ongoing cooperation—benefiting approximately 500,000 people—is expected to continue through 2009.

In 2006, CFSI participated in national consultations and regional meetings towards the drafting of a Charter for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The advocacy aims of CFSI included explicit commitments in the Charter to human rights and international humanitarian law as well as protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. CFSI activities in this regard included: (i) participation in several National Consultations organized by the Philippine Representative to the Eminent Persons Group of the ASEAN; (ii) submission of an appeal to include in the Charter reference to the protection needs of refugees and internally displaced persons; (iii) organization by CFSI of an ASEAN Consultation Workshop held in the Philippines on 19 September 2006; (iv) participation as a speaker on peace-building under the Security Sector Reform Agenda of the Fifth ASEAN People’s Assembly held in the Philippines in December; and (v) the publication by CFSI of “Missing Peace”—an advocacy publication disseminated to representatives of each Member State of the ASEAN, agencies of the United Nations, and various civil society organizations within the ASEAN Region. Two of these activities were funded by the UNHCR.

**iii) Sample of initiatives undertaken by CFSI in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.**

**Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:** Roughly 100,000 families (500,000 persons) provided with emergency food assistance through cooperation with the World Food Programme.

**Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education:** Approximately 30,000 persons - of whom 70% were female - provided with literacy training through cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

**Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women:** Consultations organized and training provided, in cooperation with UNHCR, to address and prevent sexual and gender based violence.

## **2. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (Special; 1996)**

### **PART 1: Introduction**

The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (aka Good Shepherd) is an international organization founded in 1835 to work with women and girls who were marginalized by the society of their time. In varying forms of direct service projects, this continues to be our primary focus, with an emphasis on working to enable and empower women to create a better life for themselves and their families. Current membership is 4,160.

Good Shepherd became affiliated with the United Nations, UN, as a Non-governmental Organization, NGO, with Special Consultative Status with the Economic Social Council, ECOSOC, in November 1996. This affiliation is a means of collaboration through which we work to bring about systemic and structural change in whatever condemns others to live a marginalized life. Through our affiliation with the goals of the UN, we seek to extend mercy to the poor, to the oppressed, awakening in our world the dignity and value of each person.

During the years of affiliation with the United Nations, The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd has increased its own awareness of and participation in the goals and activities of the United Nations, especially in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). The organization has intensified its practices in many areas of the world to contribute to the achievement of MDGs at local and national level in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The organization has increased initiatives to promote human development and gender equality.

### **PART 2: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

#### **i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.**

**Commission of the Status of Women (CSW)** Good Shepherd, in conjunction with the activities of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (a Committee of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, CONGO), prioritizes active participation in promoting the work of the CSW. Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 48th Session, 1-12 March 2004, we submitted two written statements: “The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality” and “Women’s Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Conflict Resolution and in Post Conflict Building”; (ii) 49th Session, 28 February-11 March 2005, we

submitted written statements on the following themes: Gender-Based Violence, Trafficking in Persons and Prostitution; (iii) 50th Session, 27 February - 10 March 2006, we submitted a written statement: “Ensuring an enabling environment and equal participation of women: violence against women”; (iv) 51st Session, 26th February - 9 March 2007, we submitted statements on the following themes: Child Development, Girls, Child Migrants, Poverty Mitigation, Rural Education, and Sale of Children.

**Commission on Social Development:** Likewise, in conjunction with the activities of the NGO Committee on Social Development (a Committee of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, CONGO), participation in the Commission on Social Development is a priority activity. Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 42nd Session, 4 -13 February 2004, we submitted a written statement: “The Need of Government to Direct Resources for Vulnerable Social Groups”; (ii) 43rd Session, 9-18 February 2005, we submitted statements on the following themes: Rights of the Child, Poverty Mitigation, Social Development, Social Integration, Development of Partnerships, Women's Advancement, Gender Equality, Education; (iii) 44th Session, 8-17 February 2006, we submitted statements on the following themes: Gender Discrimination, Prostitution, Trafficking in Persons, Empowerment, Girls; (iv) 45th Session, 7-16 February 2007, we submitted statements on the following themes: Women's Advancement, Women's Rights, Employment Creation.

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: (CEDAW):** Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 33rd Session, 5–22 July 2005; (ii) 34th session, 16 January - 3 February 2006; (iii) 35th session 15 May - 2 June 2006; (iv) 37th session 15 January - 2 February 2007; (v) 38th session 14 May - 1 June 2007.

The NGO representative sends information on the CEDAW process to local affiliates to promote national involvement in CEDAW and women's education in CEDAW and human rights. We also distribute some country reports to our country affiliates. The following NGO reports were submitted to CEDAW from national Good Shepherd members: 2005, July, Lebanon: on article 6, Violence against Women, Trafficking, and Prostitution; 2006, January, Australia: jointly with Thailand, a comprehensive report with heavy emphasis on the theme of trafficking; 2006, May, Malaysia: on article 15; 2007, January, Netherlands: on the laws and reality of trafficking and prostitution of women; 2007, June, Hungary: on the reality and laws for women in prostitution and trafficking; 2007, May, Syrian Arab Republic: in conjunction with the Syrian Women's League, a comprehensive report including CEDAW articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

#### General Assembly NGO Hearings / 2005

In 2005, Good Shepherd sponsored a civil society speaker from Mexico to the General Assembly NGO hearings on the issue of Secretary General's Report, In Larger Freedom. She presented in the segment on Security on the issue of Trafficking and Violence against Women.

**Human Rights Council, (HRC):** In 2007, Good Shepherd, Sri Lanka, was co-submitter of a Joint submission to the 6th session of the UN Human Rights Council on “Killing and Enforced

Disappearances of Religious Leaders and Attacks on Places of Religious Worship in Sri Lanka”. Good Shepherd has been active in supporting, promoting and promulgating a study guide to the “Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: The Rights of the Poor” (A/HRC/Res2/2 - 24 August 2006).

**ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.**

**Department of Public Information, (DPI):** The organization is affiliated with DPI; the NGO representative attends DPI briefings and disseminates material from such briefings in various ways, including an organizational newsletter, in three languages. Members participated in the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 8-10 September 2004; the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 7-9 September 2005; the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 6-8 September, 2006 and the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 5-7 September 2007 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York.

**Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, (PFII):** The Good Shepherd NGO representative has been a supportive observer of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, PFII and has attended the 3rd Session, 10-21 May 2004, the 4th Session, 16-27 May 2005, the 5th session, 15-26 May 2006 and the 6th session, from 14 – 25th May 2007 at the United Nations Headquarter, New York. The representative makes information available to the organizations grass-roots members who do social service with indigenous populations.

**iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals**

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following geographical regions: Africa, Latin America and Asia. Major actions undertaken were the following:

**Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Target 3:** Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger: (i) Educational program nutritional training 15,824; (ii) Educational program on child care 6,850; (iii) Community awareness and development 6,932; (iv) Rights education 1,575; (v) Personal development 11,480; (vi) Provision of child care – so mothers can work 6,930; (vii) Microcredit 11,709; (viii) Nutritional care 38,418; (ix) Employment opportunities 1,369; (x) Skills training 27,552; (xi) School lunches 7,775; (xii) Food gardens for income 4,378; (xiii) Training in use of alternative medicines 600

**Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education. Target 2:** Enrolments in School; (i) Complete Primary Education; Increase Literacy Rate; (ii) Provision of pre-school for poor children 6,062; (iii) School materials, uniforms 20,324; (iv) Payment of school fees 30,621; (v) Maintenance of primary schools/classrooms 292; (vi) Tutorial programs 3,724; (vii) Adult literacy programs 116,176

**Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality. Target 3:** Eliminate gender disparity in Education (i) Gender awareness programs 62,615; (ii) Programmes for girls ‘school drop outs’ 8,612; (iii) Payment of school fees secondary school 11,719; (iv) Tutorial programs 2,312; (v) Residence in University 150

**Goal 4 - Reduced Child Mortality. Target 4:** Reduce the Under 5 year old mortality Rate; (i) Day care centers – nutrition and education 3,488; (ii) Health Care programmes 20,771; (iii) Nutritional programmes 2,543; (iv) Door to door home visits 12,171

**Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health. Target 5:** Reduce Maternal Mortality; (i) Pre-natal care 22,629; (ii) Family Planning 17,892; (iii) Access to Clinics 61,043; (iv) Educational Awareness 14,004

**Goal 6 - Combat HIV AIDS Malaria and other diseases. Target 6:** Reverse the spread of HIV AIDS, Access treatment, Reverse the Incidences of Malaria; (i) Home based care 13,107; (ii) Educational awareness 67,227; (iii) Access to antiretroviral drugs 659; (iv) Treatment for TB patients 134,000; (v) Support group for HIV AIDS affected persons 14,648; (vi) Support group for TB patients 537; (vii) Support group for orphans 3,856; (viii) Food gardens 28,441; (ix) Nutritional support 21,166; (x) Access to supports grants 3,762; (xi) Bed nets 3,105

**Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability. Target 7:** Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; (i) Access to drinking water 19,812; (ii) Access to drinking water-villages 11; (iii) Common latrines 26; (iv) Basic sanitation education 13,595; (v) Awareness programmes on environment 8,343; (vi) House up-grading 494; (vii) Tree planting and tidy villages 330.

### 3. HOPE worldwide (Special; 1996)

#### Part I. Introduction

HOPE *worldwide* is an international charity that changes lives by harnessing the compassion and commitment of dedicated staff and volunteers to deliver sustainable, high-impact, community-based services to the poor and needy. The organization is a faith-based relief and development organization founded in 1991 that is dedicated to serving the poor and needy. HOPE *worldwide*'s global community of employees, trained volunteers and partner organizations brings hope and changes lives by providing humanitarian aid on all six occupied continents. The organization educates, trains and serves through disease control, medical training and care, community outreach, adoption and orphanage assistance, development assistance and disaster relief. In 2007, HOPE *worldwide* programs were supported by a global budget of \$31 million that was funded through a combination of individual, corporate and governmental donors. The United States Agency of International Development (USAID) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are two of the largest institutional donors to the organization's international programs. In addition to being a recognized non-governmental organization in consultative status with Economic and Social Council, HOPE *worldwide* is a registered private voluntary organization with USAID, a national partner with the American Red Cross in training for disaster preparedness, and a member of the African Network for Children Orphaned and at Risk (ANCHOR) partnership working to fight Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in Africa with a special focus on serving orphans and vulnerable children. While the mission and activities remain much as described in the Quadrennial Report for the period 2000-2003, HOPE *worldwide* has expanded its partnerships with

other humanitarian organizations (WorldMate, Japan Relief for Cambodia, International Diabetes Foundation, Rotarians for Fighting AIDS, United Way International, AmeriCares and Salvation Army), as well as international corporations (Wal-Mart Foundation, Kellogg's Foundation, The Coca Cola Africa Foundation, Citigroup Foundation and Herman Miller) to meet the needs of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

## **Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations**

### **i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings**

Representatives of the organization attended the sessions of the following Conferences: (i) XV International AIDS Conference, 11-16 July 2004, Bangkok, Thailand. Dr. Mark Ottenweller presented: "The ANCHOR Partnership"; (ii) "Our Challenge: Voices of Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", 9 September 2005, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iii) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 11 March 2005, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iv) CSW, 10 March 2006, United Nations headquarters, New York; (v) XVI International AIDS Conference, July 2006, Toronto, Canada. Dr. Mark Ottenweller presented "Abstinence-Based HIV Prevention – Does it work?" and "How to Scale-up OVC Efforts in Africa: The ANCHOR Initiative"; (vi) CSW, 9 March 2007, United Nations headquarters, New York.

### **ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters:**

Activities of HOPE *worldwide* in cooperation with the United Nations were: (i) Annual Children's Sports Festival started in 1996, Moscow, Russian Federation. A sporting event for 5,000 orphaned children from 125 different orphanages was organized by HOPE *worldwide* – the Russian Federation together with the Moscow Government and 1,000 volunteers at Luzhniki Olympic Stadium. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has partnered in the organization of the event by providing a banner and participating in the Welcome Ceremony each year; (ii) In Indonesia, the organization worked cooperatively with Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) in participating in monthly Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) meetings and sharing best practices in disaster risk reduction beginning in 2007, World Health Organization (WHO) on emergency health coordination and disaster relief since 2005, World Food Programme (WFP) on nutritional programs by distributing food aid to victims of tuberculosis since 2003, and UNICEF in malaria control programs to avoid overlapping since 2007 and worked in collaboration in Nias Island Disaster relief in 2005; (iii) In South Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) trained 15 HOPE *worldwide*'s workers on the Community Capacity Enhancement Process (CCEP) entitled 'Community Conversations' - an approach which facilitates community dialogue, reflection and action. Through financial support from the Kellogg's Foundation, the approach was implemented in 2 sites near Johannesburg - one in Soweto and another in Diepsloot (an informal settlement) just north of Johannesburg; (iv) Participated as a member of the East and Southern Africa Regional Interagency Task Team (RIATT) on children and HIV/AIDS issues. RIATT included United Nations representatives from UNICEF, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),

UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). RIATT was organized by UNICEF and its United Nations partners. It advised African governments, Non-governmental organizations, donors and partners on HIV issues for children and provides technical assistance to these organizations to help them improve the lives of children affected by AIDS. Dr. Marc Aguirre, the Regional Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Advisor for HOPE *worldwide*, has been a member of the RIATT for East and Southern Africa for 3 years. He has provided technical experience and extensive OVC experience to the RIATT and has helped organize meetings and conferences about HIV/AIDS and its impact on children.

**iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG):**

**1) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals:**

**Goal 4 - Reduce child mortality:** The organization initiated in October 2006, a child survival program in the Sonia Vihar slums of New Delhi, India through funding provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This program is in cooperation with the Delhi Government, University College of Medical Sciences (Delhi), Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and others. This population of 200,000 had no medical care prior to the program; we are focusing on nutrition, immunization, diarrhea disease control, pneumonia case management, and maternal and newborn care. We operated through demand generation and promoting healthy practices via behavior change communication; health systems quality improvement; increased access to health care; and advocacy. The WHO IMNCI protocol and standard USAID protocols for "child survival" interventions were followed.

**Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** During the reporting period, the organization has provided extensive treatment and care services for HIV/AIDS patients in Cambodia through funding supplied by the Global Fund and prevention and education services for HIV/AIDS patients in 7 African countries (Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Botswana, Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique) through funding provided by the United States Agency for International Development, The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation and the Wal-Mart Foundation.

**Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development:** The organization has developed a multi-national, multi-sectoral partnership, known as the ANCHOR Partnership that included Rotarians for Fighting AIDS, The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation and Emory University, for the purpose of provided HIV/AIDS related services in Africa to orphans and vulnerable children.

**4. International Native Tradition Interchange  
(Special; 2004)**

**PART 1 - Introduction**

International Native Tradition Interchange (INTI) seeks to create awareness and promote respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and for the environment. The organization works to accomplish these

aims through its relationships with the member organizations, and to heighten awareness in issues of concern and lobby for adoption of policies that implement the rights of indigenous peoples and protect Mother Earth. The organization strives to enhance indigenous capacity, to help marshal the resources necessary to function more effectively, to increase participation and to share experiences for a cultural exchange based on Indigenous Peoples Traditional Knowledge and a holistic vision of the world with the international community.

The organization aims to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals, the international agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> century by improving participation to face the challenge of issues such as climate change, and the eradication of poverty and hunger. Strengthening relationships with affiliated indigenous organizations in other countries to enhance cooperation and build capacity, interchange information and experiences and bring the voice of traditional indigenous communities to international forums.

## **PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

### **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings**

Representatives of International Native Tradition Interchange attended the following conferences:

**2004:** (i) 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 10-21 May 2004. Oral/written statement submitted under Human Rights; (ii) 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), in Geneva, Switzerland from 3-14 May 2004. Oral/written statement submitted under Multi-stakeholder dialogue on 6 May: Social/ Cultural Aspects of Forests and Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge; (iii) Organization Led Initiative in support of UNFF 5: Expert Meeting on Traditional Forest-related Knowledge and the Implementation of Related International Commitments, in San Jose, Costa Rica from 6-10 December, 2004. Case study submitted on “Assessment of the Implementation of International Commitments on Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge in Panama”.

**2005** (i) 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 16-27 May 2005. Oral/written statement submitted under Future work of the Forum; (ii) Country Led Initiative of the Future of the International Arrangement on Forests for (UNFF), Mexico (Governments of Mexico and the United States of America) from 25-28 January, 2005. Oral/written statement submitted by the main representative, Marcial Arias; (iii) 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 16-27 May 2005. Oral/written statement submitted under High-level ministerial segment and policy dialogue with heads of international organizations on the previously mentioned country-led “Initiative in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the Future of the International Arrangements on Forests” (the Guadalajara report) E/CN.18/2005/11); (iv) Convention on Biological Diversity - Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on review of implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity, Bonn, Germany from 25-29 July 2005. Oral/written statements submitted under Genetic diversity of major socio-economically valuable forest species assessed, conserved and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained (Participation of Indigenous Peoples).

**2006** (i) 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 15-26 May 2006. Oral/written statement submitted under Special Theme: “Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples”; (ii) 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 13-24 February 2006. The Main Representative, Marcial Arias attended. No statements submitted.

**2007:** (i) 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, United States of America from 14-25 May 2007. Oral/written statement submitted under Human Rights and Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People; (ii) 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 16-27 April, 2007. Oral/written statement under Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and multi -year programme of work.

### **Activities to advance the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals:**

*Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Kuna Indigenous Territory, Panama (21-27 June 2007), Workshop for traditional women weavers, towards creating micro-enterprise for auto management of Kuna hand made crafts.*

### **Activities in support of Global Principles:**

International Day of the World’s Indigenous People was observed each August, by the organization. The organization issued a press release each year, providing information to the media as an effort to inform the public of this event celebrated at Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

*Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People, the organization aims to contribute on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People by dissemination of information.*

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the organization provided information on the adoption of the declaration to the media and member organizations as an effort to make the declaration widely known while working towards its implementation.

## **5. World Information Clearing Centre (Special; 2000)**

### **PART I – AIMS AND PURPOSES**

Founded in Geneva in 1986, World Information Clearing Centre (WICC) is dedicated to promoting new approaches to information on global issues which have vital implications for the lives and future of people everywhere.

Convinced that the conscious, active, responsible participation of an informed, enlightened public is vital for building a just and humane world and that the United Nations has a unique and primordial role as the only international framework based upon cooperation to solve the problems confronting

humanity in order to achieve a world based upon justice and peace, WICC strives to improve public awareness of the work and activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Convinced also of the incalculable importance of United Nations documents such as the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the inherent guidelines for building a better future for humanity, WICC seeks, in its work, to focus attention on these documents and to promote a broader understanding of the application of their principles in the lives of people everywhere.

## **PART II – Contribution of WICC to the work of the United Nations**

WICC disseminates as regularly as possible and as its resources permit, information and reports provided by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, including documents of the Department of Public Information (DPI), United Nations Office at Geneva, the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Relief.

WICC delegation participates in the session meetings of the Conference on Disarmament, Palais des Nations, Geneva, the Human Rights Council, Palais des Nations, Geneva, and other relevant meetings of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; for example: (i) WICC attended the public 62<sup>nd</sup> annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights from 2004 to its final meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2006 – 21<sup>st</sup> April 2006. WICC's written contribution was the document of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, from 18 September – 6 October 2006 and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sessions, from 27 November – 8 December 2006 dedicated to the importance of the United Nations, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the world of today when effective protection of the human rights of all is lacking; (ii) WICC attended on-going regular sessions of the Human Rights Council at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, for example: the Sixth Session of the Human Rights Council, 19-22 June 2007, 7<sup>th</sup> Session from 10 – 28 September 2007, and the 8<sup>th</sup> Session from 26 November – 14 December 2007. WICC's written contribution to this latter session was the document: « Grave problems impeding the Effective Protection of the Human Rights and Dignity of All Members of the Human Family », dedicated to Human Rights Day, 10 December; (iii) WICC attended the on-going public 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sessions of the Conference on Disarmament over the period 2004: 19 January – 26 March; 10 May – 25 June; 26 July – 10 September; 2005: 24 January – 1 April; 30 May – 15 July; 8 August – 23 September; 2006: 23 January – 31 March; 15 May – 30 June; 31 July – 15 September; 2007: 22 January – 30 March; 14 May – 29 June; 30 July – 14 September: at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. WICC distributed as widely as possible the relevant reports on the Conference on Disarmament provided by the United Nations Geneva Information Service; (iv) WICC attended the United Nations Committee Against Torture at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, 36<sup>th</sup> Session: 1 May – 19 May 2006. WICC's attendance at United Nations meetings, conferences and other events such as those described above, provided the basis for the preparation of its bulletins «WHY» and memoranda for a broader sharing of the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

**Concerning WICC activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals.**

WICC's focus on the need for the effective protection of the human rights and dignity of all as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals and aims to contribute to their practical implementation, also in the spirit of the global principles of Human Rights Day, 10 December, commemorated by WICC in its document of December 2007.

WICC did not participate as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies due to its focus on the activities referred to above and also due to staff limitations (all volunteers).

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