



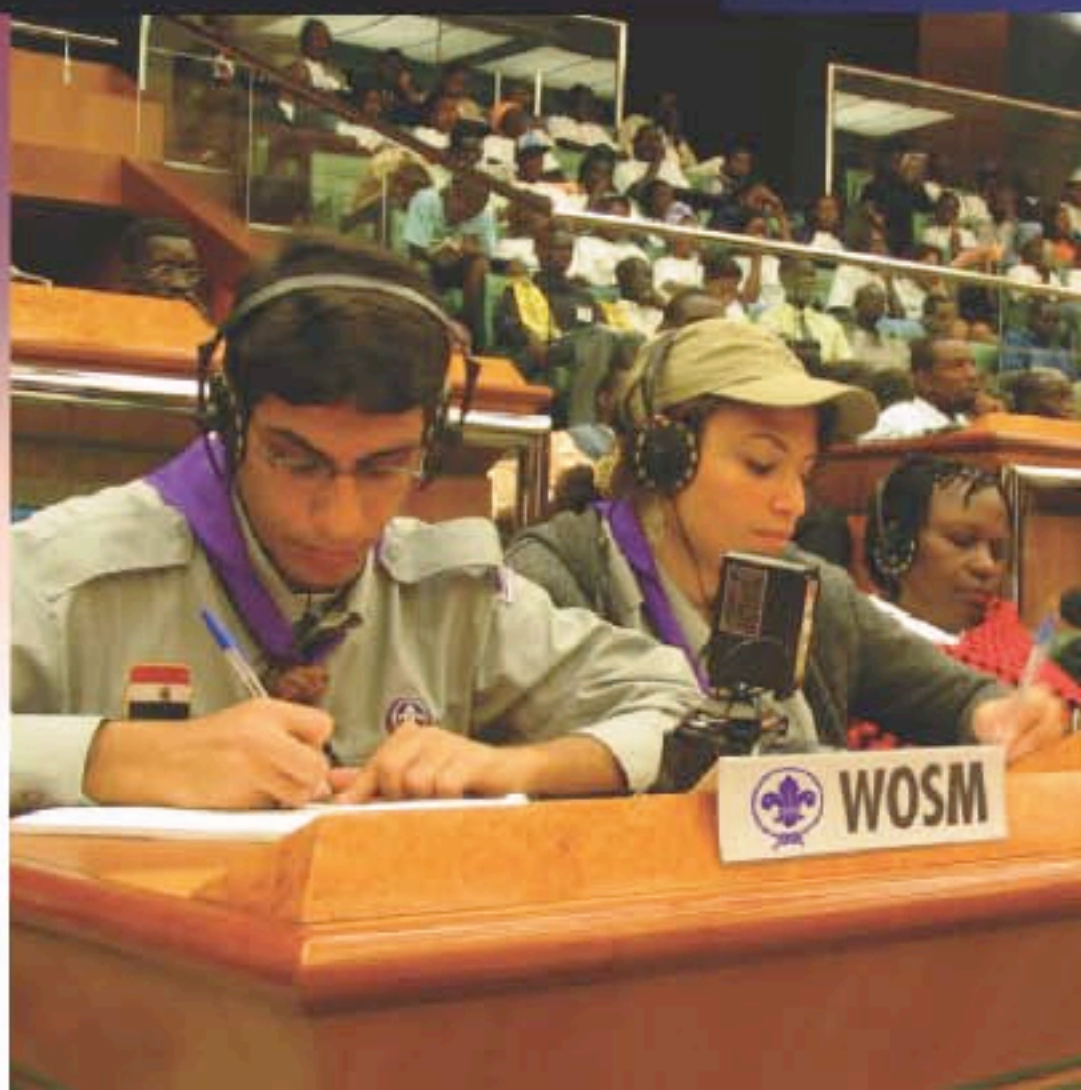
world scouting

Scouting and United Nations



Relations, Partnerships and Initiatives

A guide for National Scout Organisations



STRATEGY
ACHIEVING
OUR MISSION

Scouting and United Nations



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A guide for National Scout Organisations



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Sections concerning the United Nations
were taken from the websites of the different
agencies, the addresses of which can be
found in the section presenting the agencies,
as well as in the list of contacts.

This document also uses a number of
previous World Scout Bureau documents

Table of contents

PREFACE	4
FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	6
<i>What is this Guide?</i>	6
<i>Why?</i>	6
<i>Who is it for?</i>	6
ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS	7
WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS?	7
HOW DOES IT WORK?	7
WHAT ARE THE AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS?	8
THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs).....	10
WOSM AND THE UN FAMILY	13
HISTORY OF WOSM RELATIONS WITH THE UN SYSTEM	13
FORMAL STATUS OF WOSM IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UN AND ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES.....	13
LEVELS OF ACCREDITATION AND COOPERATION.....	15
WOSM'S OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE IN RELATIONS WITH THE UN	21
WORKING TOGETHER	22
GLOBAL LEVEL.....	22
REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL	32
NGO COOPERATION WITH THE UN SYSTEM.....	38
LOOKING TOWARDS THE FUTURE	41
APPENDIXES	43
A. MISSION OF SCOUTING	43
B. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD SCOUT CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE UN.....	43
<i>Partners</i>	43
<i>Children and Youth</i>	44
<i>Culture and Education</i>	45
<i>Peace, Security and Human Rights</i>	46
<i>Environment</i>	49
<i>Health</i>	50
<i>Labour and Development</i>	52
<i>Refugees and Displaced Persons</i>	53
C. FORMAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN WOSM AND UN AGENCIES.....	54
<i>ECOSOC General Consultative Status (1998)</i>	54
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with FAO (2000)</i>	55
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with ILO (2004)</i>	58
<i>Agreement for the UN's Fiftieth Anniversary (1994)</i>	62
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP (2004)</i>	65
<i>Joint UNESCO-WOSM kit for the Decade for a Culture of Peace (2002)</i>	69
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR (1995)</i>	70
<i>Partnership agreement with UNICEF on Oral Rehydration Therapy (1994)</i>	74
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF (2005)</i>	75
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with the UN's Millennium Campaign</i>	79
<i>Memorandum of Understanding with WHO and AHM to fight Leprosy (1997)</i>	85
D. CURRENT CONFIGURATION OF WOSM'S UN TEAM	89
E. USEFUL ADDRESSES OF CONTACT	91
F. GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS	94
G. LOCATION OF UN PROGRAMMES AND AGENCIES.....	95
H. THE UNITED NATIONS YOUTH AGENDA	96
<i>Empowering Youth for Development and Peace</i>	96
<i>The World Programme of Action for Youth — A Blueprint for Action</i>	97
<i>The Global Youth Conferences</i>	97
<i>Youth — A Challenge and a Resource</i>	98
<i>The UN: Working for and with Youth</i>	99

Preface

The Strategy for Scouting adopted by the 36th World Scout Conference in 2002 includes "Scouting's Profile - Strengthening partnerships, communications and resources" among its three top priorities. One of the expected results is a "qualitative and quantitative increase in partnerships between National Scout Organisations (NSOs) and relevant international, regional and national organisations on projects supporting Scouting and its work in the community", as well as " a better co-ordination and consistency in relation to Scouting's presence in global and regional platforms of youth organisations".

In order to achieve these objectives, the Strategy clearly notes that we must ensure that "Scouting's relations with the UN system and other international organisations are maintained and developed". Since 1947, the year the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM) was awarded ECOSOC consultative status, member NSOs and World Scouting itself have been involved in various programmes, initiatives and projects with different bodies within the United Nations System and various Memorandums of Understanding and agreements have been established in order to ensure increased long-term cooperation. With the adoption of the Strategy for Scouting, these relations and partnerships have developed significantly.

The aim of this document is therefore to inform WOSM members of the major achievements in this field over the course of the past decades. It is also conceived as a guide which will help NSOs and Scouts around the world to better understand the way in which the UN System works and how WOSM is working with it.

This document is also intended to benefit other organisations seeking to forge innovative partnerships with WOSM and its members. The publication shows how different organisations could join forces in an open and collaborative way to achieve common goals, without compromising their respective key missions, integrity and identity.

Foreword

Changing the world!

As Scouts, following the legacy of our founder Lord Baden Powell, we do our best "to leave this world a little better than we found it".

Everywhere Scouting works for peace and for a just, fully inclusive and caring society, respectful of human rights and of the environment, for present and future generations.

With its 28 millions individual members active at community level in more than 215 countries and territories, Scouting represents the best positioned global movement to achieve the development goals shared by the international community.

To accomplish our Mission however, we need allies among other international and global actors, especially the Programmes and Agencies of the United Nations (such as UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP and others) that work with common issues and share our concerns, as well as other civil society movements and organisations that share our vision; an example being the alliance of CEOs of seven large youth organisations and movements.

We want our allies to look at the Scout Movement as a credible, trustworthy partner. Besides seeing what Scouts can do at local level in community and development projects, we want our partners to fully value their work with Scout organisations everywhere as an investment in an influential, value-based, educational movement, thus as an investment in future responsible, committed citizens and leaders.

Work done and agreements signed at a global level between WOSM and other international organisations, should open doors and facilitate collaboration and joint action at local level, with mutual advantage, optimising resources and maximising impact.

To change the world for better is an enormous challenge. Working together will enhance our chances of success.

Dr. Eduardo Missoni - Secretary General

Introduction

In 1947, WOSM, along with only 41 other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), was granted consultative status to the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Since then, many organs of the United Nations have created NGO committees to help them understand the needs of civil society. Moreover, in some institutions, such as the ILO or UNAIDS, NGOs are members of the governing board. By 1992 more than 700 NGOs had obtained consultative status and the number has been growing. Today, there are 2531 NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status, but only 134 with General Consultative status, one of which is WOSM.

What is this Guide?

In the last years, many initiatives have been taken by our Movement to further develop our co-operation with the United Nations and its various Specialised Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Why were these initiatives undertaken? How does the World Scout Bureau collaborate with the UN and its agencies? How are the Regions involved? What is occurring on a local level? This Guide will attempt to answer these questions and further explain the history, the present working relationship and future plans of partnerships with the United Nations.

Why?

Special up-date reports of WOSM's relationships with the United Nations System have been published in 1996 and 1999. Our partnerships and activities within the United Nations System and with other NGO's have broadened throughout the last 10 years. The timing seems appropriate to design a more comprehensive guide to the United Nations.

As outlined in Scouting's Strategy Priority Number 7, Scouting's Profile, in order to strengthen communications, partnerships and resources, it is of vital importance to establish, maintain and report on partnerships, especially those with the UN system, which is our major partner, as established by World Scout Conference resolutions (see Appendix B).

Who is it for?

The purpose of this guide is to help each National Scout Organisation understand the United Nations System. We hope that an awareness of projects, initiatives, and other cooperative work, will enable Scout Associations to appreciate the importance of Scouting's relationship with the United Nations, the link to the Strategy and the way in which they can benefit on a local level. This guide could be given to interested people who are working in the local level with the UN, in order for them to better understand what is happening on the global level.

About the United Nations

WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS?

The United Nations System at first glance may seem to be very complex one. (See simplified diagram hereafter) It may help to first understand the purposes and principles behind the creation of the United Nations, in order to better comprehend the current structure and workings of the System.

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War.

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945, by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN. Membership currently totals 191 countries.

When States become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes:

- 1. To maintain international peace and security;**
- 2. To develop friendly relations among nations;**
- 3. To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;**
- 4. To be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.**

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States — large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems — have a voice and a vote in this process.

The United Nations Organisation has **six main** organs. Five of them — the **General Assembly**, the **Security Council**, the **Economic and Social Council**, the **Trusteeship Council** and the **Secretariat** — are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the **International Court of Justice**, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.



WHAT ARE THE AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

International Organisations were first created by member states to cooperate on specific matters. The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, and the Universal Postal Union was established in 1874. Both are now United Nations specialised agencies. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and 12 other independent organisations known as "specialised agencies" are linked to the UN through cooperative agreements. These agencies, among them the World Health Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, are autonomous bodies created by intergovernmental agreement. They have wide-ranging international responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields.

In addition, a number of UN offices, programmes and funds — such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) — work to improve the economic and social condition of people around the world. They report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

All of these organisations have their own governing bodies, budgets and secretariats. Together with the United Nations, they are known as the **UN family**, or the UN system. They provide technical assistance and other forms of practical help in virtually all economic and social areas.

Below is a list of selected UN agencies (not comprehensive), departments and programmes with which Scouts might want to work. These entities are under the control of one of the six main organs mentioned on the preceding page.

Reporting to General Assembly and ECOSOC:

Programmes and Funds (under GA and ECOSOC):

- UNCTAD – UN Conference on Trade and Development
- UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme
- UNEP – UN Environment Programme
- UNICEF – UN Children's Fund
- UNDP – UN Development Programme
- UNIFEM – UN Development Fund for Women
- UNV – UN Volunteers
- UNFPA – UN Population Fund
- UNHCR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- WFP – World Food Programme
- UNRWA – UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-HABITAT – UN Human Settlements Programme

Other UN entities:

- OHCHR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UNAIDS – Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

Reporting to ECOSOC:

Functional Commissions:

- Commission on Human Rights
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Commission on Population and Development
- Commission for Social Development
- Statistical Commission

Regional Commissions:

- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Specialised Agencies:

ILO – International Labour Organisation
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation
UNESCO – UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WHO – World Health Organisation
WB - World Bank Group
IMF – International Monetary Fund
ITU – International Telecommunication Union
WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organisation

Secretariat of the United Nations:

Department and Offices:

OSG - Office of the Secretary General
OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DESA – Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DGACM – Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DPI – Department of Public Information
UNODC – UN Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOG – UN Office in Geneva
UNOV – UN Office in Vienna
UNON – UN Office in Nairobi

To see where the agencies and programmes are located, see Annex G.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)



<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>
<http://www.developmentgoals.org/>

In September 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit world leaders agreed to a set of time bound and measurable goals and targets for combating hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. Placed at the heart of the global agenda they are now called the Millennium Development Goals.

By the year 2015 all 191 Member states have pledged to meet the following goals:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

2. Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

4. Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

5. Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

8. Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally
- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
- Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies

What is WOSM doing to contribute?

WOSM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Millennium Campaign which can be found in Appendix C. This Memorandum includes collaboration on the Youth of the World Programme.

Youth of the World



In partnership with the United Nations, World Scouting contributed specifically to the Global Campaign on the **Millennium Development Goals** by launching the "**Youth of the World Campaign**". The purpose of this youth campaign is to mobilise and sensitise the youth on issues regarding development, and to invite young people to act, debate and reflect in a community.

The aims of the campaign are to :

- Mobilise young people, from 15 to 26 years old, on the Millennium Development Goals and encourage them to develop projects responding to the needs of their community.
- Develop educational resources enabling young people to acquire motivation, knowledge and skills regarding the Millennium development Goals and ability to develop projects.
- Support young people to use media or to create alternative solutions to inform, sensitise, mobilise other young people on a larger audience on the Millennium Development Goals and issues regarding sustainable development and peace.

Components :

1. Scouts of the World Programme
2. Youth & Media
3. Youth for Development Prize

Principles :

- Promote and support youth led projects
- Create information for young people by young people
- Focus on local communities and needs of young people
- Invest in youth
- Reach out to young people with the right media

For more information, see <http://youthoftheworld.net>

Scouts of the World programme

The Scouts of the World programme is the educational component of the Youth of the World campaign being developed by WOSM, working with the United Nations and several of its agencies. Its goal is to promote the Millennium Development Goals.

The Scouts of the World programme is an initiative to help National Scout Organizations revitalise their programme for senior sections (15-26 age range) by giving young people more opportunities to face the challenges of the future as identified by the Millennium Declaration unanimously adopted by the 189 member countries of the United Nations in 2000 covering these three broad areas:

- Peace, security and disarmament,
- Development and the eradication of poverty,
- The protection of our common environment

A number of young people and leaders from various Scout organizations around the world, as well as the regional Scout offices, have helped with the development of the Scouts of the World programme over the four last years. This programme responds to two of the strategic priorities: "Youth Involvement" and "Adolescents". This programme was developed by the former Youth Programme Committee and the World Scout Committee Workstream on Youth Involvement. It is approved by the World Scout Committee. The Scouts of the World programme also is linked to the Centenary of Scouting Gifts for Peace project.

The Scouts of the World programme is simple

The Scouts of the World programme has two components:

- The Scouts of the World Award
- The Scouts of the World Network

Award: In order to obtain the Scouts of the World Award, young people are invited

- to attend a special course, The Scouts of the World Discovery, and
- to do Scouts of the World Voluntary Service.

By adopting the programme your association can provide senior Scouts with the opportunity to complete their personnel progression with a world award. This programme is adaptable to the activities that your senior section programme already offers. It will enrich the range of activities and make Scouting more attractive to adolescents and young adults.

Network: Scouts having obtained the Scouts of the World Award have the possibility to join the Scouts of the World Network in order to share their efforts and their experiences and help each other to develop projects and make the world a better place.

Managed by young people for young people:

The Scouts of the World programme is managed by the SW Technical Commission composed of young leaders from the various Scouting regions and the Director of Programme of the World Scout Bureau, under the leadership of the Secretary General of WOSM.

National Scout Organizations

The World Scout Bureau, including its regional offices, is ready to help you adopt and develop the Scouts of the World programme. Additional information is available on a special website at: www.youthoftheworld.net. On this website, the introductory document is available in Arabic, English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Please send your comments to contact@youthoftheworld.net to help us develop the programme in the most effective way in the best interest of young people.

WOSM and the UN Family

HISTORY OF WOSM RELATIONS WITH THE UN SYSTEM

Scouting, and its founder Lord Baden Powell, had relations with the League of Nations, in fact, a report of one of the committees spoke of Scouting. When the UN was founded, **consultative status** was created and it was **granted to WOSM in 1947**.

Scouting is a powerful and important partner for the UN system. Few other youth organisations reach and involve so many millions of young people as active members, in almost all the countries and territories of the world. Few work on such a variety of topics relevant to so many organs of the UN. Few reach young people everywhere within a country, in cities, in villages and neighbourhoods. Few have such a permanent, solid and long-standing presence. Few are based on a bottom-up representation that allows them to really speak on behalf of youth. To have all these characteristics is truly unique! Scouting is a key partner to anyone who wishes to make a difference to the lives of young people worldwide, and therefore especially to the United Nations.

Hence, the volume of WOSM-UN relations is impressive. Scouting has something to contribute to the work of all of the agencies, programmes and offices of the UN that deal with youth in one way or another. We believe that new partnerships, common projects and recognition from the highest levels will help Scouting fulfil its mission; and will help the UN improve the lives of young people throughout the world.

FORMAL STATUS OF WOSM IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UN AND ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES

What ECOSOC does?

The Economic and Social Council coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialised agencies, 10 functional commissions and five regional commissions; receives reports from 11 UN funds and programmes; and issues policy recommendations to the UN system and to Member States. Under the UN Charter (the "constitution" of the UN), ECOSOC is responsible for:

- promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress;
- identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems;
- facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation;
- and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ECOSOC's authority extends to over 70 per cent of the human and financial resources of the entire UN system.

In carrying out its mandate, ECOSOC consults with academics, business sector representatives and more than 2,100 registered non-governmental organisations. The Council holds a four-week substantive session each July, alternating between New York and Geneva. The session includes a high-level segment, at which national cabinet ministers and chiefs of international agencies and other high officials focus their attention on a selected theme of global significance.

Consultative Status with ECOSOC

The first avenue through which Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) took a role in formal UN deliberations was the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). 41 NGOs were granted consultative status by the council in 1947; by 1992 more than 700 NGOs had attained consultative status and the number has been increasing steadily ever since to 2,531 organisations today.

Article 71 of the UN Charter opened the door providing for suitable arrangements for consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations. The consultative relationship with ECOSOC is governed today by ECOSOC resolution 1996/31, which outlines the eligibility requirements for consultative status, rights and obligations of NGOs in consultative status, procedures for the withdrawal or suspension of consultative status, the role and functions of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, and the responsibilities of the UN Secretariat in supporting the consultative relationship.

Consultative status is granted by ECOSOC upon recommendation of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, which is comprised of 19 Member States.

Who is Eligible?

Consultative relationships may be established with international, regional, sub regional and national non-governmental, non-profit public or voluntary organisations. NGOs affiliated to an international organisation already awarded status may be admitted provided that they can demonstrate that their programme of work is of direct relevance to the aims and purposes of the United Nations. In the case of national organisations consultation with the Member State concerned is required.

To be eligible for consultative status, an NGO must:

- have been in existence (officially registered with the appropriate government authorities as an NGO/non-profit) for at least two years,
- must have established headquarters,
- a democratically adopted constitution,
- authority to speak for its members,
- a representative structure,
- appropriate mechanisms of accountability and democratic and transparent decision-making processes;
- it must derive its resources in the main part from contributions of the national affiliates or other components or from individual members.

Organisations established by governments or intergovernmental agreements are not considered NGOs.

General, Special and Roster status:

There are three categories of status: General consultative status, Special consultative status and Roster status.

General consultative status is reserved for large international NGOs whose area of work covers most of the issues on the agenda of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. These tend to be fairly large, established international NGOs with a broad geographical reach. This is the status which was granted to WOSM in 1998.

This enables us to attend any UN conference and preparatory meetings and also to make written and oral statements at the Economic and Social Council.

Special consultative status is granted to NGOs which have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the ECOSOC. These NGOs tend to be smaller and more recently established.

Organisations that apply for consultative status but do not fit in any of the other categories are usually included in the ECOSOC Roster. They can make "occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies."

LEVELS OF ACCREDITATION AND COOPERATION

ECOSOC – Economic and Social Council

- Category II consultative status since 1947. **General Category I granted in 1998.**

See above for a description of ECOSOC.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation

- **Liaison Status – Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2000**



The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) was founded in Quebec City (Canada) in 1945 and is the largest of the United Nations specialised agencies. It is now based in Rome.

FAO has four main functions:

1. provide technical advice and assistance;
2. collect, analyse and disseminate information on food, nutrition, agriculture, fisheries and forestry;
3. offer independent advice to governments on agricultural policy;
4. and provide a neutral forum where governments, international organisations and non-governmental organisations can meet to discuss foods and agricultural issues.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.fao.org

UN-HABITAT – UN Human Settlements Programme

- **Affiliate status**



UN-Habitat was established in 1978, after a meeting in Vancouver known as Habitat I. In 1996, the United Nations held a second conference on cities, *Habitat II*. On 1 January 2002, the agency's mandate was strengthened and its status elevated to that of a fully fledged programme of the UN system in UN General Assembly Resolution A/56/206.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations' agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

<http://www.unhabitat.org/>

ILO - International Labour Organisation

- **Official contact status – Memorandum of Understanding on Child Labour (2004)**



The ILO was established in 1919, its Constitution forming a part of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1946 it became a specialised agency of the UN.

The objectives of ILO are set in the preamble to its Constitution and in the 'Philadelphia Declaration' adopted by the General Conference of the Organisation in 1944 and recalled in the 'Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow up' adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1998. ILO seeks to improve working and living conditions through the adoption of international labour conventions

and recommendations setting minimum standards in such fields as wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, and social security.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.ilo.org

ITU – International Telecommunication Union

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



The first International Telegraph Convention was signed in Paris on 17 May 1865 by the 20 founding members, and the *International Telegraph Union* (ITU) was established to facilitate subsequent amendments to this initial agreement. Under an agreement with the newly created United Nations, it became a UN specialised agency on 15 October 1947, and the headquarters of the organisation were transferred in 1948 from Bern to Geneva.

Its purposes are:

- to maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications;
- to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations;
- and to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organisations and those non-governmental organisations concerned with telecommunications.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.itu.int

UNAIDS – UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS was established in 1996. The agencies which initially joint forces to establish the programme included UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. Since then, UNODC, ILO and WFP have joined the programme.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, is the main advocate for global action on the epidemic. It leads, strengthens and supports an expanded response aimed at:

- preventing transmission of HIV,
- providing care and support,
- reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS,
- and alleviating the impact of the epidemic.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.unaids.org

UNICEF - UN Children's Fund

- **Consultative status since 1983. WOSM chaired NGO Standing Committee from 1985 to 1989. Special agreement of cooperation (ORT) signed in May 1994.**



UNICEF was created in 1946 to provide food, clothing and health care to children at the end of WWII. In 1953, the UN General Assembly extended UNICEF's mandate indefinitely.

The UNICEF mission statement, adopted in UNICEF Executive Board decision 96/1 (1996), states in part that UNICEF is mandated to:

- advocate for the protection of children's rights,
- help meet their basic needs
- and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

The resources of UNICEF derive from voluntary contributions from governments and the private sector. UNICEF reports to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.unicef.org

UNODC – UN Office on Drugs and Crime

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



The UNDCP is a programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). At the 1998 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, Member States pledged to significantly reduce both the demand for and supply of illegal drugs by 2008.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/undcp.html>

UNDP – UN Development Programme

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was created in 1965 and has become one of the world's largest multilateral sources of grant funding for economic and social development.

UNDP provides a range of services to governments and to United Nations teams in the following practice areas:

- Democratic Governance,
- Poverty Reduction,
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery,
- Energy and Environment,
- HIV/AIDS.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.undp.org

UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

- **Category B consultative status since 1970**
- **Category A since 1991, consultative status in the new NGO classification since 1996**



Established in 1945, the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.unesco.org

UNEP - UN Environment Programme

- **Official contact Status – Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2004**



The United Nations Environment Programme was established by the General Assembly in 1972 following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

The mission of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.unep.org

UNFPA – UN Population Fund

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



UNFPA, which is the world's largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programmes, began its operations in 1969.

UNFPA extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raises awareness of these issues in all countries. UNFPA's three main areas of work are:

- to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, before the year 2015;
- to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming;
- to promote awareness of population and development issues and to advocate for the mobilisation of the resources and political will.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.
www.unfpa.org

UNHCR-UN High Commission for Refugees

- **Official Contact status. Memorandum of Understanding signed in August 1995**



The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly.

The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.unhcr.ch

UNV – UN Volunteers

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



It was created by the UN General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the UN organisation that supports human development globally by promoting volunteerism and by mobilising volunteers. It is administered by UNDP and operates amidst growing recognition that volunteerism makes important contributions, economically and socially, to more cohesive societies by building trust and reciprocity among citizens.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.unv.org

WHO - World Health Organisation

- **Consultative status since 1987, Memorandum of Understanding on Leprosy (1997)**



The World Health Organisation, which is the United Nations' specialised agency for health, was established on 7 April 1948. Since then, April 7th is celebrated as World Health Day.

WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.who.int

WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organisation

- **Protection of the WOSM emblem (Madrid Agreement) since 1989**



WIPO was established in 1967 to promote through international cooperation the creation, dissemination, use and protection of works of the human spirit for the economic, cultural and social progress of all mankind and to ensure administrative cooperation among the unions established to afford protection in the field of intellectual property.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.wipo.org

World Bank Group

- **Status covered by the ECOSOC general consultative status**



WORLD BANK

The "World Bank" is the name that has come to be used for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD was created by the 1944 Bretton-Woods agreement.

The World Bank Group's mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world. It is a development Bank which provides loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge sharing services to low and middle income countries to reduce poverty.

Contact information can be found in Appendix E.

www.worldbank.org

WOSM'S OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE IN RELATIONS WITH THE UN

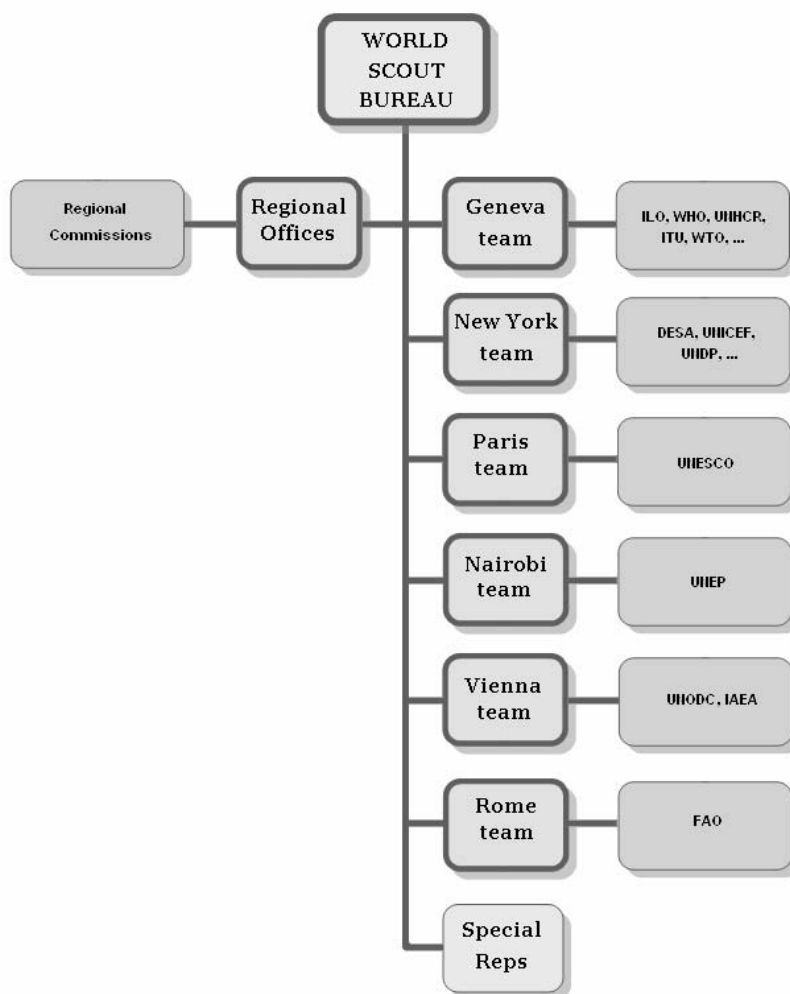
In constitutional terms, it is the function of the World Scout Bureau "to maintain relations with international organisations whose activities are concerned, inter alia, with youth" (art. XVIII.7 of WOSM's Constitution). The World Scout Bureau (central and regional offices) are assisted in this task by a team of representatives, and logistical support is provided by NSOs in the concerned cities.

The UN Team is coordinated from Geneva and has more than 25 representatives – a great majority of which are under 30 - around the world ensuring an effective and real representation of WOSM in the cities where the United Nations organises meetings, conferences, workshops or activities. All of the volunteers of the UN Team receive appropriate training from the World Scout Bureau and the direct mandate of the Secretary General to represent WOSM in relations with other entities. All appointments have to be approved by the International Commissioner of the representative's NSO.

The role of the Regional Offices is also very important, mainly in the relationship with the regional commissions of the UN, the locations of which in many cases coincide with that of the WSB Regional Offices.

The configuration of the current UN Team can be found in Annex D. You will find the names and contacts of all the representatives of WOSM at the UN and its specialised agencies.

Structure of WOSM's UN representation team



Working together

GLOBAL LEVEL

*A number of initiatives have been taken, however the goal of this section is not to give an exhaustive list, but more to give **a few examples of the most recent and important projects.***

UNITED NATIONS - Secretariat



Agreement for the 50th anniversary of the UN, 1994

An agreement was signed on 9 March 1994 by the Secretary General of WOSM, and the Under Secretary General of the UN. This agreement, which can be found in Appendix C, allowed WOSM to use the UN50 emblem.

World Summit on Social Development, Denmark, 1995

WOSM played an active role in this summit and in running the youth consultation organised by WAY (World Assembly of Youth) on the model of previous consultation.

UN Commission for Crime Prevention, Vienna, 1995

WOSM's representative in Vienna participated actively in the fourth meeting of this commission, notably in the discussion on child victims of crime and child criminals.

3rd World Youth Forum, Portugal, 1998

WSB participated in the 3rd World Youth Forum of the UN System held in Braga, Portugal. As a member of the Preparatory Committee, WOSM was heavily involved for two years. During the forum, WOSM was in charge of the working group on "The Participation of All Young People".

General ECOSOC Consultative Status granted to WOSM, 1998

A letter by UN's chief of the NGO Section dated 11 September 1998 grants WOSM type I General Consultative Status. This letter can be found in Appendix C. WOSM had held Special Consultative Status since 1947, when these types of statuses were created.

Expert Meeting on Youth, Finland, 2002

The expert meeting was convened by the UN youth unit (DESA) in order to prepare the UN Secretary-General's World Youth Report 2003. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Finland in Helsinki. The contents of the meeting were based on the 10 themes from the World Programme of Action for Youth from 1995, and on 5 additional new themes that had been identified since the adoption of the World Programme (HIV/AIDS, Information and communication technologies, Globalisation, Youth in armed conflict, Intergenerational relations).

The participants were 15 researchers/experts (one for each theme) and another 15 experts discussing and debating each theme. There were 15 youth organisation representatives coming from the Regional Youth Platforms and the Alliance of CEOs of youth organisations, including WOSM.

The results of the meeting were later compiled into the World Youth Report, which was presented by the UN Secretary-General in 2003. The new 5 themes have since then generally been accepted.

NGO Youth Committee, Geneva, 2003

WOSM was one of the leaders in the reestablishment of the NGO Youth Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in Relationship with the UN (CONGO). The goal of this committee is to provide a space to share information and coordinate actions and decisions regarding the UN.

Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-12), New York, 2004

The twelfth session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12) met at UN Headquarters in New York from 14-30 April 2004 and was attended by a member of the World Scout Bureau. For the first three days (14-16 April), CSD-12 served as a preparatory meeting for the ten-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The following two weeks (19-30 April) served as the CSD-12 Review Session.

Workshop on Global Youth Media Culture, New York, 2004

WOSM sent two representatives to this expert meeting which was held in New York in April 2004. The meeting explored the impact of a powerful global media culture on young people and how it has affected their socialisation and values (both as a unifying and diversifying influence). It included a review of gender implications, as well as an exploration of how this global media culture is changing relations between generations and within the family. The results of the workshop will contribute to a report on the global youth media culture for the 60th session of the UN General Assembly in 2005.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation

Youth Forum for the World Food Summit, Rome, since 1996

WOSM's representative to FAO was responsible for the overall organisation and realisation of the Youth Forum of the World Food Summit, which brought together 600 young people from all over the world. This event was organised over a two year period. Since then, the forum has continued as a working group. Our representative is the current President of the Forum.



Memorandum of Understanding, Rome, 2000

On 16 June, in Rome, the Secretary General of WOSM, and the Director General of FAO, signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This document, which can be found in Appendix C, calls for increased cooperation between the two organisations.

International Alliance Against Hunger, Rome, 2004

The International Alliance Against Hunger is the most important mobilisation effort ever undertaken by FAO, IFAD, WFP and IPGRI with civil society having immediate impact on the various countries in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. The WOSM representative to FAO was the delegate of the Ad-Hoc Working Group and was involved in the planning of the strategy for action of the IAAH.

ILO – International Labour Organisation



Youth Dialogue on Youth Employment, Germany, 2004

Around 60 participants from all over the world participated in the International Youth Dialogue in Lübeck, Germany, in October. The Youth Dialogue was organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH in cooperation with the Dräger Foundation, the Youth Employment Network (YEN), and the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM).

The participants represented youth organisations, individual projects and initiatives working at international, regional, national and grassroots levels, they exchanged their views, best practices and visions regarding empowerment, participation, employability and entrepreneurship. Participants took the conclusions and proposals developed during this "Youth Dialogue" to the Dräger Foundation's XV Malenter Symposium "Youth Employment, Empowerment and Participation: Securing the Future", which immediately followed the dialogue.

Youth Consultative Group – Youth Employment Network, New York, 2004

The Youth Employment Network (YEN) set up a Youth Consultative Group (YCG) in accordance with the conclusions of the 2nd meeting of the YEN High Level Panel in Geneva in 2003.

The YEN Youth Consultative Group, holding YEN partner status, is composed of 13 youth organisations (including WOSM), chosen from an alternating pool. These organisations are membership based, function on an international or regional and local level and follow democratic process of participation and representation.

The first meeting took place in Washington DC from 27-29 September and the discussion was focused on the strategy for the Youth Employment Network (YEN) and the Youth Consultative Group to work together.

Strategies for Creating Urban Youth Employment in Africa, Nairobi, 2004

This workshop, held in Nairobi, organised jointly by UN-DESA and the Youth Employment Network (YEN) in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, included both an expert group meeting and youth roundtable. It brought together experts in youth employment from different regions of the world, as well as young people from African countries to address the challenges of urban youth employment and young people's hopes for decent employment and reduced social exclusion. Two scout representatives participated and presented the Kenyan Scout's "Extension Programme" promoting self-sufficiency and the publication of a newsletter written, edited, published and sold by young people.

ITU – International Telecommunication Union



World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva, 2003

The WOSM team of representatives followed the Prep-Com (Preparatory Committee) to the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) and participated actively in the Youth Caucus of the Civil Society Bureau. The main achievement of this Caucus was the inclusion of paragraph 11 of the Declaration of Principles, adopted by states, stating:

We are committed to realizing our common vision of the Information Society for ourselves and for future generations. We recognize that young people are the future workforce and leading creators and earliest adopters of ICTs [Information and Communication Technologies]. They must therefore be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and well-being.

The Conference of NGOs in consultative relationship with the UN (CONGO), on the board of which WOSM sits, had a stand in the public area of the summit. WOSM was entrusted to run the stand during the summit, which allowed us to present the Scout Movement as well as CONGO.

OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Youth for Rights pack, Switzerland, 1990

The World Scout Bureau published an information pack entitled *Youth for Rights*. It contained information about the Convention on the Rights of the Child, young people's response to it and a practical guide to the promotion and protection of the children's rights for 15-25 year old members of youth organisations and those who lead them. UNICEF supported this publication.



3rd meeting of the CEOs of International NGOs having supported the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Switzerland, 1994

WOSM co-chaired this meeting on the theme of "Youth for Lasting Peace".

UNAIDS – Joint Programme to fight HIV/AIDS

Joint WOSM/UNAIDS seminar on AIDS prevention, Georgia, 1997

The joint seminar on AIDS prevention was organized in Tbilissi (Georgia) for youth leaders from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.



World AIDS Campaign, 1999

WOSM joined in the 1999 World AIDS Campaign which was focused on teaching children and young people to *Listen, Learn, Live*.

Joint Statement on HIV/AIDS, Geneva, 2001

During the World AIDS Day on December 1st 2001, UNAIDS distributed a package which included the Joint Statement on HIV/AIDS that the CEOs of seven large youth organisations (see NGO cooperation for details) and the Director of UNAIDS had signed.

Panafrican Youth Forum on AIDS: A Matter of Education, Senegal, 2004

This forum was organised by the Alliance of CEOs of Youth Organisations, in collaboration with the government of Senegal and with the technical support of UNAIDS and many other UN agencies as well as the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, in parallel to a meeting of 7 African youth ministers. These ministers attended the forum and gave their written support this initiative. 300 young people and experts from 43 countries participated. The goal of this event was to prepare national plans of action as part of a concerted AIDS prevention effort.

UNEP – Environment Programme

Publication of Scouting: action for the environment, Geneva, 1990

The World Scout Bureau prepared in collaboration with UNEP a package entitled *Scouting: Action for the Environment*, published in 1990. The goal of this publication was to help National Scout Organisations integrate environmental education and action for the environment into their educational programmes.



Memorandum of Understanding, Nairobi, 2004

On 7 July 2004, in Nairobi, Kenya, the Secretary General of WOSM and the Executive Director of UNEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This document, which is in Appendix C, provides the opportunity for greater cooperation between WOSM and UNEP.

UNESCO – Education, Science and Culture Organisation

UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, 1981

The aim of the prize, created in 1981, is to promote all forms of action designed to 'construct the defences of man in the minds of men' by rewarding a particularly outstanding example of activity designed to alert public opinion and mobilise the conscience of humanity in the cause of peace. WOSM was the first Prize for Peace Education laureate.



International Conference on Education, Geneva, 1994

ICE is a worldwide forum for dialogue between ministers of education. Researchers, practitioners, and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations participated actively in the dialogue.

WOSM was one of the few INGOs (International NGO) to participate actively in this biennial meeting. At this occasion, WOSM presented a paper on the subject of *Scouting and non-formal education*.

WOSM continues to take part actively in these International Conferences on Education.

Participation in the 24th NGO Conference, Paris, 1994

WOSM was elected to the Bureau of the Committee of the Conference and presented a paper on the subject of *youth education for tolerance*.

International Forums on Peace, since 1995

The first one was held in Tbilissi, Republic of Georgia, in July 1995, and the second in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, in May 1998. In both cases, the contribution of Scouting was entitled "Education for Tolerance and for a Dialogue between Cultures: The Role of Scouting".

The third forum of this type was held in Moscow under the title: "For a Culture of Peace and Dialogue among Civilisations in the Third Millennium".

Survey on youth perception of violence on the screen, 1996

A survey conducted in twenty countries by UNESCO and the University of Utrecht with the operational cooperation of WOSM. This common UNESCO, University of Utrecht and WOSM, project, is the first global survey on media violence and the largest ever inter-cultural study on its relation to children. Five thousand 12-year-olds in 25 countries were asked to answer questionnaires for the survey whose data was processed and analysed by Professor Groebel of the University of Utrecht.

29th General Conference, Paris, 1997

WOSM's Secretary General made an intervention at the Plenary Session and actively participated in a number of Commissions.

The Peace Cruise, Mediterranean Sea, 1999

The Peace Cruise (see details under the regional cooperation section) was the occasion to launch the International Decade for a Culture of Peace.

International Forum "For the Culture of Peace and Dialogue Among Civilizations in the Third Millennium", Moscow, 1999

WOSM actively participated to the working groups on *Education for Peace* and *The Role of Youth NGOs in the promotion of Culture and Peace*.

"Culture of Peace" stand at the Moot, Mexico, 2000

UNESCO had a stand in the Global Development Village of the 11th World Scout Moot in Mexico. The stand, encouraged Scouts to sign the "Manifesto for Peace", and also ran three workshops: legends of peace, African histories and violence on the screen (see survey, 1996).

Building Peace Together, Geneva, 2002

As part of its contribution to the International Decade for a Culture of Peace, the World Scout Bureau published a package entitled Building Peace Together. The introduction letter contained in this package was jointly signed by the Secretary General of WOSM and the Director General of UNESCO.

Inauguration of the Global Development Village, Thailand, 2002

On 29th December 2002, during the 20th World Jamboree in Sattahip in Thailand, the Director-General of UNESCO inaugurated the Global Development Village.

UNESCO, International Conference on Education 47th session, Switzerland, 2004

The International Bureau of Education organised the 47th International Conference on Education (ICE) in Geneva. The theme of the ICE was "Quality education for all young people: Challenges, trends and priorities". World Scouting was represented by two Project Officers from the World Scout Bureau.

NGO Committee, France, 2004

WOSM is involved, through its representative in Paris, in the work and functioning of the NGO Committee. WOSM also took part in the International Conference of NGOs and the International NGO Day.

All different, all unique, Paris, 2004

WOSM is associated with UNESCO's new campaign: *All different, all unique*. This campaign is about young people and the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. The declaration was adopted unanimously by the 185 member states represented at the 31st session of the General Conference in 2001, and maintains that respect for cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is one of the surest guarantees of development and peace.

UNFPA – Population Programme



3rd World Conference on Population, Egypt, 1994

Scout delegates participated actively in the Conference. Moreover, in conjunction with the conference, WOSM coordinated a youth consultation at the Cairo International Scout Centre, involving 110 young people from 60 countries.

Meeting to establish a Youth Advisory Panel, New York, 2004

In April 2004, UNFPA organized an initial meeting with the participation of young representatives from youth networks and organisations from around the world, to advise UNFPA on setting up a Youth Advisory Panel (YAP) and on the best ways to recognise and promote youth rights and needs within UNFPA's policies and programmes. Once the YAP is formalised it will work to ensure that UNFPA's global, regional and national initiatives are youth-friendly and adequately address young people's concerns, particularly regarding their sexual and reproductive lives, HIV/AIDS and gender issues.

World Scouting was represented by a young project officer of the World Scout Bureau.

UN-HABITAT – Human Settlement Programme



2nd UN Conference on Human Settlements, Turkey, 1996

WOSM was actively involved in the work of the conference, co-organising an international youth consultation with WAY (World Assembly of Youth), assisting with the preparation of the UNESCO Youth Day, and taking part in the Habitat-Health dialogue day organised by WHO.

UNHCR – Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

Memorandum of Understanding, Netherlands, 1995



A Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the 18th World Scout Jamboree by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary-General of WOSM. The text of this agreement can be found in Appendix C.

The High Commissioner also inaugurated the Global Development Village.

Special UNHCR award for Scout projects in favour of refugees, 1997-1999

Following up on the Memorandum of Understanding between WOSM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a competition was held to recognise projects being undertaken by Scouts to help refugees.

Awards were presented during the World Scout Conference to: Armenia, Burundi, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Croatia, Eclaireuses et Eclaireurs de France, Mexico, Netherlands, Tanzania, and Turkey.

Annual consultations with NGOs, Geneva, 2004

Two members of WOSM's Geneva UN Team of representatives attended the UNHCR's pre-excom (executive committee) consultation with NGO. This was an occasion to participate in workshops such as gender and age mainstreaming and refugee education which are of direct interest to Scouting. Among the members of the refugee education workshop, there was a common

understanding that education comprises informal and non-formal education, as well as vocational training.

This event was also an occasion to demonstrate our will to work with the UNHCR, with which we have a Memorandum of Understanding.

UNICEF – Children’s Fund

Partnership Agreement, 1994

In 1994, the Secretary General of WOSM, and the Executive Director of UNICEF, signed a partnership agreement. This agreement, which can be found in Appendix C, acknowledges the good cooperation between both organisations since 1979 and calls for more in the future.



Workshop on Youth Participation, Geneva, 2003

Following the success of the 3 previous policy papers on *Non-Formal Education*, *National Youth Policies* and *Girls and Young Women*, the Alliance of CEOs of youth organisations together with UNICEF started the preparations for a fourth fundamental publication on the theme of Youth Participation.

A workshop was organised in Geneva, hosted by WOSM, and brought together a total of 26 experts from the seven organisations, UNICEF, UN Youth Unit, World Bank and Youth Employment Network. The participants reviewed the wide variety of existing policies and practices in the field of youth participation, with the aim of extracting the key concepts and principles that should be generally followed in order to achieve true youth participation.

Memorandum of Understanding, Geneva, 2005

On 8 April 2005 in Geneva, the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Secretary General of WOSM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (see Appendix C). This MoU is a way to institutionalise existing partnerships and to collaborate on such projects as Gifts for Peace and Youth of the World.

UN Millennium Campaign

Memorandum of Understanding, Rome, 2005

On 22 April 2005 in Rome, the Coordinator of the UN Millennium Development Goals Campaign and the Secretary General of WOSM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (See Appendix C). This agreement plans future collaboration for awareness projects such as Youth of the World and Scout of the World.



UNODC – Office on Drugs and Crime

UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, 1996

WOSM actively participated in the 39th Session of the Commission in Vienna. WOSM was elected first Secretary of the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.



WHO – World Health Organisation

Anti-smoking award, Geneva, 1990

On the occasion of the World No-Tobacco Day held on 31st May 1990 under the auspices of the WHO, WOSM was awarded the WHO "Tobacco or Health" medal and certificate in recognition of the Movement's efforts in the field of anti-smoking education and activities.



Drug Prevention Programme, Geneva, 1996

The WSB presented contributions from WOSM member associations in this field (drug, alcohol and tobacco prevention) on the occasion of the 49th WHO General Assembly.

Memorandum of Understanding between WOSM, AHM and WHO on Leprosy Action, Geneva, 1997

This MoU, signed in Geneva on 3 July 1997 by the Secretary General of WOSM, the Director of the Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy at WHO, and the Managing Director of AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich e.V., can be found in Appendix C.

All of the partners agreed to work together to produce and distribute educational material about leprosy. The goal was to detect and treat the ill, but also to reintegrate them in society. The NSOs of the following 10 countries took part in the project: Bangladesh, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tanzania, Cameroon, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan, Togo and Chad.

WORLD BANK

WOSM with the World Bank, Paris, 2003

The World Bank requested Scouting's expertise in youth consultations for the organisation of a meeting between the President of the World Bank and youth representatives.

As a result, the President of the WB decided to support the designing of a youth strategy for the WB.

The Youth World Event held in Paris was co-organised by the WB, with the support of the European Youth Forum and WOSM.



WORLD BANK

WOSM with World Bank, Paris, 2004

The World Organisation of the Scout Movement was involved, as a main partner of the World Bank, in direct consultancy with the Washington WB Office (Children and Youth, HDNSP) in drafting their policy document called: *Investing in Children and Youth – A Strategy to Fight Poverty, Reduce Inequity and Promote Human Development*.

In this context, WOSM's Director of Media and Communication met with the WB Senior Vice-President, Human Development Network, on 9 January to discuss the content and modalities of implementation of the draft Strategy.

World Bank ABCDE Conference, Belgium, 2004

WOSM was invited to attend the Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics in Europe, held in Brussels in May. This meeting has become a key event for the discussion of development issues. It brings together an array of academics, politicians, institutes, think tanks, students and journalists.

A roundtable discussion provided an opportunity for the World Scouting representative to speak about the need to mobilise young people to inform them about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the importance of investing in both formal and non-formal education.

Youth, Development and Peace World Bank Conference – Second phase, Bosnia, 2004

The second "Youth, Development and Peace" (YDP 2004) Conference took place in Sarajevo, where representatives of youth associations from all over the world and senior officials from the World Bank convened to explore ways to improve cooperation in the struggle against poverty world-wide.

The conference was co-organised by the World Bank, the European Youth Forum and WOSM in cooperation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some 170 youth representatives from 83 countries and 40 senior officials from the World Bank and other international organisations participated in this event.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

*There are many initiatives that have been taken in each of the 6 WOSM regions. Partnerships vary from region to region. We invite you to look at their web-sites, in order to learn more on their cooperation, endeavours and planned collaborations. **Here are just a few examples:***

ILO – International Labour Organisation

Extension Programme, Kenya, 1992-present

There are reportedly over 60,000 street children and youth in Nairobi and other major towns in Kenya. The Kenya Scouts Association (KSA), through its Extension Programme, is working with these disadvantaged young people to reintegrate them into society by giving them a sense of worth and a sense of belonging to their communities.



The Extension Programme is working in 24 units across the country to teach these young people life skills and vocational training, thus equipping them with knowledge, positive attitudes and skills, useful to themselves and their communities. Participants are also encouraged to be entrepreneurial with their newly developed skills thus promoting the concept of self-sufficiency.

The Extension Programme is assisting them in this endeavour through, for example, the provision of bakery facilities at Scout camps, where trainees can not only learn a trade but also get involved in the commercial side of business through the selling of bread to other campers and families living around the site.

UNAIDS – Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS Programme, South Africa, ongoing

The South African Scout Association has set up an HIV/AIDS programme which includes a badge system which allows Scouts to become peer educators at the end of a 2-3 years process.



UNHCR – Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

Cholera epidemic, Democratic Republic of Congo, 1994

The Scouts of the region buried 26,000 of the victims (out of about 50,000) of the cholera epidemic which broke out in an HCR-run camp for Rwandan refugees. It was vital that these bodies were buried quickly, to stop the disease from spreading.



Child Refugees, all Arab Countries, 1994-2002

Activities in four Arab countries were organised to spread awareness on taking care of child refugees within Arab Societies. A magazine was issued on cooperation with UNHCR, and workshops were also organised during Arab and International Scout activities.

UNEP – Environment Programme

Governing Council Meetings, 2003

The Scouts were invited by UNEP to its Governing Council Meetings and the associated side events. The Africa Scout Regional Office took part in the NGO Forum which was organised before the Governing Council Meeting. Moreover, the Scouts worked with UNEP to produce some programme material on environmental education at global level.



UNESCO- Education, Science and Culture Organisation

Scouting & Fighting Illiteracy, 10 Arab Scout Associations, 1981-1986

Illiteracy campaigns were organised with the help of the Scout associations. This allowed the Scouts to highlight the role of Scouting in developing local communities. Scout Leaders were taught how to train other young people to organise illiteracy campaigns.



Chernobyl Operation, Europe, 1990

In July and August 1990, 1,235 children from the area of Byelorussia irradiated by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster were the guests of Scouts and Girl Guides in 15 European countries for one month of holidays.

The "Operation of Solidarity with the Youth of Chernobyl" was the result of an appeal by the Soviet ambassador to UNESCO, which was actively supporting the operation, together with the Soviet Children Fund and the Pro Victimis Foundation in Geneva. As a consequence of this operation, which was repeated in 2001, Scouting was re-authorised in Russia and other former Soviet countries.

International Scout Gatherings for Culture Exchange, Egypt, 1998-2002

Every year between 1998 and 2002 International Gatherings for Culture Exchange were organised. Each gathering had a specific theme, which was always linked to learning about and respecting other cultures. Rovers from all across the region participated to the gatherings. Field visits of unique historical sites were also organised to give young people the opportunity to discover and understand cultural heritage.

Camping for Peace, 2002-present

The Asia-Pacific Region and the South Asia Foundation (SAF, based in France, initiated by one Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO) jointly organises the annual SAF Scout Camp for Scouts and Guides in SAARC countries. The camp, each time with a theme of peace and of the environment, first took place in Bhutan in 2002, then in the Maldives in 2003, and in Nepal in 2004.

The Peace Cruise, Mediterranean Sea, 1999

The "Peace Cruise" is an exemplary case of a partnership between UNESCO and WOSM, contributing to the Global Movement for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence.

The project took place aboard a ship belonging to the Polish Scout Association (ZHP). The project was managed by the WOSM, but open to 18-25 year old members of youth organisations belonging to the European Youth Forum and the Mediterranean Youth Forum. Peace Cruise participants were chosen to come from "opposing" backgrounds: Palestinians with Israelis, Serbs with Albanians, Cypriots with Turks, etc.

Such an ambitious initiative could not have taken place without the support of very important partners. Thus, the European Commission, UNESCO, the Geneva-based Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiation (CASIN), the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe and the European Youth Forum were all grouped in a Committee of Partners and made important contributions of a complementary nature.

During each 10-day leg, in addition to the obvious sailing skills they acquired, young people were trained in peace education, conflict resolution, mediation, intercultural learning, sociability, communication techniques and discovery of the natural environment. At each port of call, National Scout Organisations prepared peace events, with the support of the authorities, and often with other youth organisations.

One of the highlights of the trip occurred during the stop in Thessaloniki: several hundred people joined the Peace Cruise sailors to help launch the United Nations International Year for a Culture of Peace (2000). The peace sailors held a video conference lasting more than an hour with the Director General of UNESCO, who was in Paris. This event was featured in the media, including Euronews.

UNFPA – Population Programme

Family life education, Africa Region, since the early 1990s



The Africa Regional Office initiated the curriculum on Family Life Education, which was taken up initially by five member Associations: Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. Reference material was developed, as well as badge requirements and the programme was then integrated into the Youth Programmes of almost all member Associations.

HIV/AIDS Education

UNFPA has supported a number of Associations to reach out to young people with HIV/AIDS messages. These include Senegal, Kenya, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Niger.

UNFPA was also involved in the success of the Dakar Youth Forum on HIV and AIDS organised by the government of Senegal and WOSM. The involvement took the form of financial support and the presence of experts.

Youth Reproductive Health, Arab countries, 1998-2002

The goal was to increase young peoples' awareness of reproductive health issues. It was done by elaborating, producing and disseminating culturally sensitive reproductive health and promotional materials. Six workshops for leaders, as well as 6 regional workshops were organised. Scouts also advocated among senior Arab Scout Officials and policy makers in the countries of the region for reproductive health awareness.

UN-HABITAT – Human Settlement Programme

Governing Council Meetings, Istanbul, 1996 and ongoing



The Africa Scout Region is regularly invited to HABITAT's Governing Council Meetings and the Scouts were very involved in the process leading to the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul.

Moreover, the Scouts are present in the youth partnership introduced by Habitat called "Youth for Habitat". Habitat will also fund youth research programmes and youth-led organisations.

UNICEF – Children’s Fund



Immunisation / Child Survival and Development, Africa, since late 1980s-present

The ultimate goal of the projects under this category is to get children immunised against the childhood killer diseases.

The Scouts inform parents about immunisation and the killer diseases; help mothers to take children to immunisation centres and to keep the records of immunisation and help at the health centres.

Since the late 1980s, many member Associations were involved in this campaign. Examples are Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Uganda, Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Lesotho. In Angola, Scouts have immunised 500’000 children, identified and reported 21 cases of acute flaccid paralysis in 2000.

HIV/AIDS Education, Africa, ongoing

Many member Associations, in the Africa Region, with the support of UNICEF and UNAIDS, are working on combating HIV/AIDS which is the greatest threat facing young people in the region, today. Scouts are being trained as peer educators in Niger, Burundi and Rwanda.

UNICEF also participated in the Dakar Youth Forum through sponsorships and facilitation.

Children in Difficult Circumstances, Africa, ongoing

Together with UNICEF, Scouts are working with children in difficult circumstances to provide a better life, by offering skill training in Scout Centres, formal education in schools, re-uniting street children with their families, etc. Examples of countries involved are Burundi, Rwanda, part of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone. The programme in Sierra Leone involving the war victims and the rehabilitation of child soldiers was stopped in 1997 due to the intensification of war.

Help Children Grow, Egypt, 1987-1989

Over 3 years, 2500 scouts participated in the Help Children Grow project. Medical check-ups were carried out for over 100’000 children, social services were provided for over 25’000 families, 153 seminars were organised, informative material was issued and 28 schools were provided with health libraries. 40 youth groups were trained to spread health awareness and 2’000 copies of the translated version of “Help Children Grow” were published.

Child Health Care, 5 Arab countries, 1990-2002

Scout leaders were trained on the techniques of taking care of children and their troops were then trained to spread awareness among citizens. Moreover, joint activities were organised with national health ministries.

Tetanus Vaccination for Pregnant Mothers, Egypt, Yemen, Sudan, 1987-2000

7500 copies of “Facts on Tetanus” were published as part of the Scouts’ contribution to the awareness campaign. 12 seminars were also organised for Scout leaders and youth.

Providing Drinkable Water and Sanitary Latrines, Egypt, Sudan, 1990-2002

16 seminars were organised with nearly 9’000 citizens from 15 villages. 120 scout troops were trained to make more than 6’500 families aware of healthy behaviour. 2 workshops were established to manufacture sanitary latrine units. 220 sanitary units were provided and installed in houses.

World Festival of Children, Korea, 2003

The international festival was jointly hosted by the Korea Scout Association and Korean Committee for UNICEF with the support of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, bringing together 250 children ages 12-15 to Korea from over 50 countries.

Oral Rehydration Therapy, Bangladesh, Japan, 1998-present

Rover Scouts in Bangladesh and Japan run a joint project that started in 1998. In 2003, five years after the establishment of the partnership, they entered phase 2 of the project. It was initiated to make a significant contribution to the promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) (See Appendix C). Other project areas are sanitation and hygienic practices for people in the villages.

Promoting Life Skill Based Education, Bangladesh, 2005

The goal of this joint project of the Bangladesh Scouts and UNICEF is to equip Scouts and Rovers with life skills for the prevention of risky behaviours, so that they can use their potential to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and use their skills in all spheres of life.

UNODC – Office of Drug and Crime Prevention

Drug Demand Reduction, Kenya, 2001-present

The Kenya Scout Association is working on a project with UNODC to integrate Drug Demand Reduction into their Scout Reproductive Health Outreach project for Adolescents and Youth (in collaboration with UNFPA). The Africa Regional Office is the executing agency for the project. So far, two publications have been printed, including a manual for leaders.



WHO – World Health Organisation

Medical Caravans, Egypt, since the 1970s

The goal of this project is to spread health awareness among citizens targeting mothers and children who are the base of the nation's development. This project is supported by the ministry of health and population, UNICEF and WHO. There are 40 medical caravans all over Egypt run by the rover scouts from the universities.



Citizen Awareness of Tobacco Effects, 6 Arab countries, 1990-2002

6 organisations of the Arab Region participated in the World Non-Smoking Day and organised awareness campaigns on the effects of smoking. The Arab Scout Regional Office, Tunisia and Libya have been granted the WHO Tobacco or Health Medal for their endeavours in fighting tobacco within their respective members.

Awareness of AIDS, 8 Arab countries, 1992-2002

Three seminars were organised in cooperation with the WHO Regional Office aiming at spreading awareness of AIDS. A two-year awareness project for Scouts and citizens was also organised at national level and awareness activities were integrated into big gathering activities on national and world levels.

Leprosy Awareness and Eradication, India, ongoing

The Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG) has been a forerunner and active partner of Germany-based AHM (an NGO active in the field) in fighting leprosy, both as a disease and a social stigma. BSG has been praised for its pro-active role in leprosy awareness and education.

Road Safety Promotion, Iceland, 1993-present

Every year in October, since 1993, the Icelandic Boy and Girl Scout Association has sent a reflective shoulder band and a magazine on Scouting and Road Safety, directly to the home of every 6 years old Icelandic. The aim of this project is to raise awareness among children in Iceland of road and traffic safety. Road safety is a current priority of the World Health Organisation and was the topic for World Health Day 2004.

NGO COOPERATION WITH THE UN SYSTEM

*World Scouting has been involved in a number of NGO forums, committees and initiatives, here are **just a few examples**:*

UNICEF NGO Standing Committee

WOSM chaired the NGO standing committee from 1985 to 1989. We have always been active in this committee and have often been part of its Bureau.

UNESCO NGO Committee

WOSM regularly attended each NGO Committee and has often been elected to its Bureau. We also helped to organise the Collective and Regional Consultations with INGYOs (International Non Governmental Youth Organisations).

Conference of NGOs in consultative relations with the UN (CONGO)



WOSM was elected to the board of CONGO for three years at the General Assembly which was held in Geneva in December 2003.

A meeting of the board of CONGO was held on the 26th and 27th of February 2004 in the United Nations Headquarters in New York. During this meeting, where WOSM was represented by a Project Officer of the WSB, the members discussed the process of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva and the second phase in Tunisia in 2005, heard reports from the committees of CONGO and on some events for the year 2004, principally the seminar in Latin America and the Caribbean for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals.

CONGO Youth Committee

The Committee of Youth NGO's of CONGO is a space of information sharing among the youth NGOs based or represented in Geneva. It meets 6-8 times a year in order to review and discuss the various UN and NGO processes relevant for youth. Its members include the large worldwide and regional youth movements that work closely with the United Nations. Discussing the various processes started with the UN system and with other NGOs. WOSM has played a leading role in the reestablishment of this Committee in 2003.

FAO Youth Forum

WOSM's representative to FAO was responsible for the overall organisation and realisation of the Youth Forum of the World Food Summit in Italy in 1996, which brought together 600 young people from all over the world. This event was organised over a two year period. Since then, the forum has continued as a working group. Our representative is the current President of the Forum.

International Alliance Against Hunger

The International Alliance Against Hunger is the most important mobilisation effort ever undertaken by FAO, IFAD, WFP and IPGRI with civil society having immediate impact on the various countries in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. The WOSM representative to FAO was the delegate of the Ad-Hoc Working Group and was involved in the planning of the strategy for action of the IAAH.

International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organisations (ICMYO), Switzerland, 2004

In July 2004, the first International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organisations (ICMYO) took place in Geneva. A Taskforce (composed of: International Movement of Catholics Students/Pax Romana, World Organisation of the Scout Movement/WOSM and European Youth Forum/YFJ) was set up to provide global level youth organisations with a forum to formulate and coordinate political inputs and exchange and share experiences at regional level. The first meeting involved executive level members of the invited organisations.

With these two aims in mind, the meeting in Geneva served to set the principles and goals of cooperation among youth organisations at regional and global levels. The first ICMYO elaborated and agreed on the format of the future cooperation of ICMYO. ICMYO is an informal network of membership-based, democratic, representative and accountable International Youth NGOs (INGYOs) and Regional Youth Platforms (RYPs). The main objectives of ICMYO are the strengthening of the cooperation among youth organisations at the regional and global levels and the coordination of political inputs to global youth policy processes as e.g. the Youth Employment Network (YEN), the World Bank Youth Dialogue and the "World Programme for Youth to the year 2000 and Beyond" evaluation process (WPAY). ICMYO will meet at least once a year which is the responsibility of the Taskforce (Pax Romana, WOSM and YFJ) to organise.

In order to become as representative and inclusive as possible, ICMYO identified regions/countries for special attention in order to represent their particular youth perspective in global processes. ICMYO created taskforces for the USA, India, CIS, Brazil and Mexico. Furthermore, it decided to invite the All-China Youth Federation, the South African Council SC, the Arab-African Youth Council and the Islamic Youth Federation to future ICMYO meetings.

With regards to regional cooperation, ICMYO acknowledged the interdependence of all youth organisations (INGYOs and RYPs) working in the regions and elaborated strategies to better coordinate a response to regional youth needs. A first step will be the facilitation of a continuous information exchange between youth organisations working in the same region, followed by a common lobby strategy for institutional support and for the consolidation of the Regional Youth Platforms.

International youth organisations present in the first meeting of ICMYO: ICFTU – International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, IFLRY – International Federation of Liberal Youth, IFM/SEI – International Falcon Movement – Socialist Educational International, IFMSA – International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, IFRC – International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IMCS/MIEC – International Movement of Catholic Students (IMCS Pax Romana), IYCS/JECI International Young Catholic Students, IUSY – International Union of Socialist Youth, WAGGGS – World Association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts, WFDY – World Federation of Democratic Youth, WOSM – World Organisation of Scout Movement, YDC – Youth for Development and Cooperation, YMCA – World Alliance of YMCAs, YWCA – World Young Women's Christian Association

Regional Youth Platforms: ASA – Asian Students Association, AYN/RAJ – The African Youth Network, AYU – Arab Youth Union, YFJ – European Youth Forum, FLAJ – Foro Latinoamericano de la Juventud, PYC – Pacific Youth Council, PYU/UPJ – Pan-African Youth Union.

Alliance of CEOs of Youth Organisations

The CEOs of the Alliance (WOSM, WAGGGS, YMCA, YWCA, IFRC, International Award Association and International Youth Foundation) met in Geneva on the 2nd of September 2004 to discuss various topics such as the progress on HIV/AIDS and the Africa Programme, and the joint document with UNICEF on youth participation that will be launched in the near future. Representatives from UNAIDS and UNICEF also participated in the meeting as special guests.

Dr. Eduardo Missoni, WOSM Secretary General, supported the idea of continuing the Alliance as an informal network of cooperation and coordination between the CEOs, with continuing action at the local level.

World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY)

WOSM has worked with the UN in a number of meetings and given its input to the WPAY (see last section of this document). WOSM also contributes to the implementation of this programme and participates in meetings and conferences where WPAY is reviewed.

Looking towards the future

We face three main challenges in the months and years to come:

1. The first challenge is internal. As stated in the forefront of this Guide, our relationships with non-Scout organisations only make sense if they contribute to strengthening our Movement, its credibility within the international community, but also, and more importantly, its programmes for and created by youth.
We have to make sure that any Memorandum of Understanding signed with a UN agency, for example, serves WOSM members, and has at least an indirect, if not a direct effect on the improvement of the quality of Scout activities, as well as on the development of Scout involvement in the community.
The present guide intends to contribute to this objective; other ways and means are under study.
2. The second challenge is related to our participation in the process of development of a world youth policy by the United Nations and its member States. 2005 is a key year for the evaluation of the World Programme of Action for Youth adopted ten years ago by the UN General Assembly. The voice of youth, through its structured and representative organisations around the world, has to be heard and listened to by decision-makers. This is not an easy task as the present trend in the international community is to listen to spontaneous individual voices which only use internet as their channel of expression.

The initiative of the Alliance of CEOs of youth organisations, and more recently, the creation of ICMYO (International Co-ordinating Meeting of Youth Organisations), which gathers the main world and regional youth organisations and platforms, on a clear and transparent code of representativeness, are tools allowing our positions and experiences to be heard and taken into account. They need to be reinforced, through, notably, a stronger involvement of National Scout Organisations in the National Youth Councils or equivalent bodies coordinating youth associations in their own countries, in dialogue with their respective relevant governmental authorities.

3. The third challenge is wider and global. It relates to our possible influence, as an organisation of civil society, on the evolution of world governance structures and policies. Secretary General Kofi Annan has launched a vast movement in favour of a complete revision of the governance and structure of the UN system itself.

As one of the major International Youth Non-Governmental Organisations reaching millions of young people and adults in almost all countries of the world, we cannot be indifferent to this challenge. Furthermore, our Founder gave us a clear message: "Leave the world a little better than we found it". This is why, as stated by our Secretary General, Eduardo Missoni, in the preface, Scouts must do their best to contribute to change the world. This global issue of world governance goes much beyond Scouting's scope, but, with all due precaution, WOSM should take part in this process of change.

Two final remarks:

1. The presence of Scouting within the UN system is largely spread throughout the traditional areas of development, environment, culture and peace. Due to the global approach of our youth programme, in particular the new programmes and projects, such as "Scouts of the World", or the centennial project "Gifts for Peace", and to the necessity of keeping up with the needs and interests of young people, we are in a process of extending our relationships, and perhaps, partnerships to other fields and agencies such as disaster relief and humanitarian affairs, meteorology and disaster prevention, climate change, space and its pacific use.
2. Our work with the UN system is not exclusive; nothing can be achieved in isolation in a globalising world. This is why collaboration with other inter-governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations is also important. We already mentioned some of our non-UN partners in this Guide: ICMYO, the Alliance of CEOs of youth organisations, AHM, WWF, IUCN, the International Olympic Committee, and Rotary International. We also have a sound basis for support in the associations linked to WOSM, in particular those gathering specific categories of partners like the Parliamentarians (WSPU) and the religious leaders (World Scout Interreligious Forum).

2007, the year of the Centenary of Scouting, will offer several privileged opportunities to foster our external relationships and partnerships. UNICEF and UNESCO are being involved in the "Gifts for Peace" project. The International Bureau of Education (UNESCO) will be a partner in the International Congress on the Contribution of 100 years of Scouting to Education. Furthermore we will endeavour to mobilize the greatest number of UN agencies, and other international entities, to take an active role at the Global Development Village of the 21st World Scout Jamboree at Highlands Park. A stimulating perspective for our Movement, indeed!

APPENDIXES

A. MISSION OF SCOUTING

Our mission share common goals with the UN charter and can be used to promote the Millennium Development Goals.

The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. This is achieved by:

- * *involving them throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process*
- * *using a specific method that makes each individual the principal agent of his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person*
- * *assisting them to establish a value system based upon spiritual, social and personal principles as expressed in the Promise and Law.*

B. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD SCOUT CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE UN

Partners

1/63 Relationship, United Nations

The Conference

- Considering the importance of a friendly and active relationship with international organisations both governmental and non-governmental, and in particular with the United Nations and UNESCO,
- offers its thanks for the spirit of cooperation which these organisations have shown in the past and its hope of seeing these relations continued and strengthened in the future.

2/63 Relationship, Red Cross

The Conference

- places on record its unbound admiration of the outstanding humanitarian work which the Red Cross has carried out in all parts of the world since its foundation one hundred years ago;
- expresses its deep appreciation to those selfless workers who have devoted their lives to the relief of suffering;
- shares the ideals and motives which have inspired them;
- urges all Member Associations to increase their efforts to strengthen cooperation at the local level with the Red Cross, so that maximum benefits for the youth of the world may be achieved.

2/83 Cooperation with UNICEF

The Conference

- records its satisfaction that many Member Organisations are now working successfully with UNICEF and wishes to expand this work,
- requests the World Committee to seek cooperation with WAGGGS to prepare a joint plan of action and obtain the necessary materials from UNICEF for distribution to Member Organisations.

4/85 UNICEF

The Conference

- welcomes the WAGGGS/WOSM cooperation with UNICEF to promote the "Child Survival and Development Revolution",
- records its appreciation to UNICEF for supporting joint WAGGGS/WOSM projects related to Child Health Care,
- recommends to national Scout organisations that they cooperate actively with UNICEF in their own countries, and seek to achieve the aims and objectives of the World Health Organisation's programme "Health for All by the Year 2000".

6/85 World Wildlife Fund

The Conference

- recommends to national Scout organisations to develop a deeper commitment in their cooperation with the World Wildlife Fund in their respective countries.

22/93 50th Anniversary of the United Nations

The Conference

- noting that the United Nations will celebrate in October 1995 fifty years of dedicated service to the peoples of the world
- recognizing that the United Nations has provided leadership and support through its multiple activities and programmes, thus improving conditions of health, security, peace education, economic growth, community development and humanitarian relief
- extends its deep and warm-hearted congratulations
- values highly its close association with the United Nations in many of its fields of endeavour
- recommends that WOSM takes the necessary steps to strengthen its relationships with the United Nations.

Children and Youth

14/77 International Year of the Child

The Conference

- resolves that the World Organisation of the Scout Movement play an important role in ensuring the success of the International Year of the Child 1979.

6/79 International Year of the Child

The Conference

- resolves to extend its warm felicitations and gratitude to UNICEF and its National Commissions for all they have accomplished in designating 1979 as International Year of the Child. While much has been accomplished in the first six months,
- urges all Member Scout Organisations to intensify their activities between now and the end of the year to ensure a truly dedicated and successful year in respect of our greatest resource, children of the world.

14/81 International Youth Year

The Conference

- resolves that the World Organisation of the Scout Movement will play an important role to ensure the success of the "International Youth Year", the theme of which is "Participation, Development, Peace".
- encourages national Scout associations to both participate in the National Youth Committees that may be established for the occasion and to undertake special programmes within the context of the IYY, starting from 1982 onwards.

11/83 International Youth Year

The Conference

- recognizing that the World Organisation of the Scout Movement holds consultative status with the United Nations Organisation,
- re-affirms its support of the International Youth Year 1985, and recommends that Scout Associations participate in the activities planned for this event.

16/90 Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Conference

- considering that the respect and protection of the dignity of the child and his or her moral, social, legal and cultural rights represent a basic condition for a healthier and safer future of humanity
- recognizing the fundamental obligation of a youth movement to protect and promote the best interests of children and young people
- welcomes the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989
- expresses its support to the provisions of the Convention
- invites all national Scout organisations to play an active role in encouraging their Government to ratify the Convention and in promoting its dissemination among adults and children
- encourages national Scout organisations to find creative means to familiarize their leaders with the articles of the Convention and to use them in understanding the needs of children and young people.

Culture and Education

8/65 Training for citizenship, Community Service

The Conference

- holds that one of the paramount aims of the Scout Movement is to train boys to be useful and active citizens. It is incumbent on national Scout associations to see that their unit programme provides opportunities for Scouts to exercise leadership, train in service to others and to develop themselves as citizens.
- further recommends that national associations shall ensure that information and ideas related to training in service are widely disseminated to put this aim into practice by all members.

19/99 Heritage

The Conference

- convinced alongside UNESCO of the importance of young people's commitment towards both preserving national heritage and the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of mankind and showing it off to its best advantage

- noting with satisfaction the concrete results achieved during the international youth work camps to preserve heritage organised on Gorée Island (Senegal) and in Luxor (Egypt)
- aware of the fact that such international work camps can mobilise young people for useful, concrete and visible activities which contribute towards mutual understanding, solidarity and peace
- recommends that the World Scout Committee strengthens cooperation with UNESCO in the field of cultural heritage
- recommends that National Scout Organisations develop creative ways of raising awareness of the importance of preserving local heritage, as well as the tangible and intangible heritage of mankind, and of integrating such actions into their association's youth programme.

12/02 Scholarships

The Conference

- encourages the World Scout Committee to promote and obtain from other sources (Associations, NGOs, Rotary Clubs, Foundations, United Nations, Regional Intergovernmental Organisations, etc.) a number of scholarships for the participation of young people who come from countries of low resources, in order to enable them to attend both the World Scout Youth Forum prior to a World Scout Conference, and the Conference itself, in both cases as delegates or observers.

Peace, Security and Human Rights

19/77 Charter of Human Rights

The World Organisation of the Scout Movement

- holding consultative status with the United Nations Organisation,
- re-affirms its support for the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations.

4/83 Peace Education

The Conference

- requests the World Committee to include "Peace Education" as an item on the agenda of the 20th World Scout Conference in 1985, ensuring that it makes provision for the sharing of practical experiences and encourages discussion of possible future action.

5/85 Peace and Human Understanding

The Conference

- recognizing that Scouting since its beginning has been a peace-creating force in the world and due to its worldwide character has a unique possibility to develop peace education into practical activities,
- welcomes the publishing of the dossier on peace and human understanding and urges national Scout organisations to utilise this material in their respective countries and in cooperation with other countries,
- recommends to the World Committee to provide opportunities for sharing of practical experiences on peace education at the next World Conference.

7/88 Education for Peace and Human Understanding

The Conference

- recognizing that Scouting through its international character and tradition has unique opportunities to build understanding and friendship among young people
- encourages national Scout organisations to review their youth programmes to ensure education for peace and human understanding is an integral part of them
- recommends to national Scout organisations to focus particularly on activities related to education for peace and human understanding during a special "peace week" around Founder's Day in February 1989.

8/88 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Conference

- taking into account that 1988 marks the 40th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations
- reaffirms its Resolution 19/77 in support of the Declaration.

15/90 International Day of Peace

The Conference

- noting that different kinds of Peace activities involving many Scouts and Guides took place during Peace Week 1989
- believing firmly in the aim of "Peace - one day, at least"
- recognizing that the 26 million Scouts and Guides constitute an important force in the world
- noting that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in November 1981, declared in Resolution 36/67 that the opening day of the regular session of the General Assembly each year will be officially dedicated and observed as the International Day of Peace and shall be devoted to commemorating and strengthening the ideas of peace both within and among all nations and peoples
- decides that, to promote peace education and to show our sincere dedication to peace, the World Organisation will promote the United Nations' International Day of Peace on the third Tuesday of September each year
- encourages all national Scout organisations to initiate and participate in activities related to Peace on that day under the theme "Peace - one day, at least".

13/96 Peace

The Conference

- referring to resolution 7/88 adopted in Melbourne concerning education for peace and understanding
- noting the proliferation of conflicts which devastate the world and destroy human lives as well as socio-economic and cultural infrastructure
- particularly welcoming initiatives by Scout associations to help safeguard and re-establish peace, notably the seminar on the role of Scouting in socio-political crises organised by Scout associations in the Great Lakes area (Burundi-Rwanda-Zaire)
- challenging xenophobia and racism, and noting that inter-cultural learning opportunities for young people challenge nationalistic stereotyping and provide education for peace and tolerance
- recommends that the World Scout Committee encourages Scout associations to review their youth programmes in order to:
 - enable Scouts and their leaders to research and analyse the underlying causes of conflict

- promote peace, tolerance and reconciliation between communities, especially among young people, thereby helping to establish solidarity
- encourage co-operation and exchanges which transcend ethnic, religious and cultural differences
- recommends that the World Scout Bureau supports such initiatives by providing Scout Associations with educational input and by helping them to find financial and human resources.

17/99 Landmines

The Conference

- considering that there are tens of millions of landmines spread throughout the world and, statistically, someone steps on a mine every twenty minutes
- noting that a large number of their victims are children and young people living in a country in peace time
- reminding its members that the problem is a humanitarian, not a political, one and that Scouting, as Baden-Powell said, is a movement for peace education
- welcoming the recently signed co-operation agreement between the World Organisation of the Scout Movement and Handicap International, and the first product of that agreement, the landmines awareness kit including the awareness game developed by the Geneva branch of the Mouvement Scout de Suisse
- encourages National Scout Organisations to use the kit in their programmes and activities to increase awareness of the problem, and to cooperate with Handicap International at national level
- declares its solidarity with non-governmental organisations working within the International Campaign to Ban Landmines to achieve a total ban on the manufacture, export, storage, transport, trade and use of all types of anti-personnel mines.

18/99 International Year for a Culture of Peace

The Conference

- noting that the General Assembly of the United Nations has proclaimed the year 2000 as the International Year for a Culture of Peace and entrusted UNESCO with the co-ordination of the Year
- noting that WOSM and UNESCO share the same vision of the contribution education makes to establishing lasting peace
- commending the co-operation established many years ago between WOSM and UNESCO
- recalling the many resolutions previously adopted by the World Scout Conference on the subject of education for peace
- welcoming the initiatives taken by many National Scout Organisations to contribute to the advent of a Culture of Peace through education
- invites National Scout Organisations to join in the programmes and activities organised under the aegis of UNESCO for the International Year of a Culture of Peace, and to take advantage of the Year to launch, at national level, new initiatives to promote the Culture of Peace, in particular by developing and implementing educational Scout programmes with this objective
- recommends to the World Scout Committee to encourage and support action by National Scout Organisations in this field by all appropriate means.

7/02 Keeping Scouts safe from harm

The Conference

- recognising that the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child requests States to ensure that children are protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse
- noting that there is a growing awareness in society of the need to protect young people from all forms of abuse

- considering that Scouting is an educational Movement whose mission is to help young people develop their full potential in accordance with the Scout Method, which involves the effective functioning of the peer group under appropriate adult guidance
- emphasising that the achievement of Scouting's mission makes it essential for the Movement to provide young people with a 'safe passage' which respects their integrity and their right to develop in a non-constraining environment
- further emphasising that providing this 'safe passage' is possible only if young people are protected from all forms of abuse, i.e. verbal, physical, sexual and emotional, neglect and peer pressures
- welcoming the fact that a number of NSOs have developed effective policies and procedures aimed at ensuring the 'safe passage' for their young people in Scouting
- urges NSOs to adopt and implement policies and procedures to ensure the safe passage of young people throughout their time in the Movement
- recommends that in developing such policies associations should ensure that legal requirements within a country, and the standards set out within the Convention on the Rights of the Child, are met
- further recommends that NSOs ensure that such policies are duly reflected in the totality of the association's activities, in particular:
 - at the level of the youth programme - that it instils self-confidence and self-esteem in young people and develops the ability to protect and express themselves
 - at the level of adult leadership - that recruitment policies ensure that only appropriate adults are recruited and that all adults, irrespective of their role, receive training and support in this area
 - at the level of management of the association - that policies and procedures for intervention, including risk management, incident management and public relations are put into place
- recommends to the World Scout Committee that tools and documents are developed to support National Scout Organisations with this implementation
- urges the World Scout Regions to strongly advocate and support this course of action.

Environment

12/71 Ecology

The Conference

- reminds all Scout organisations that our continuing concern for conservation is an extension of Scouting's out-of-doors activities and woodcraft training;
- calls for continued action for conservation of the whole environment because of its urgency and importance;
- encourages national Scout organisations to more intensive efforts and cooperation with other organisations working for the preservation of man's natural heritage.

8/73 Conservation

The Conference

- re-affirming the intent of its Resolution 14/71 on Ecology, the Conference welcomes the establishment of the World Conservation Committee;
- notes with pleasure the joint World Scouting/World Wildlife Fund "Declaration of Intent" to cooperate closely in matters of conservation;
- endorses the World Scouting/World Wildlife Fund Four Point Conservation Project and urges national associations to negotiate similar cooperation and joint activities at the national level.

7/85 Reforestation

The Conference

- recommends to national Scout organisations that they develop reforestation and soil conservation activities and projects in countries which are affected by drought,
- encourages international cooperative initiatives to support concretely these efforts in the most affected countries.

13/90 Environment

The Conference

- noting that, within the Constitution of the World Organisation, respect for the integrity of the natural world is part of the fundamental principles of the Scout Movement and programmes taking place in contact with nature are part of its educational method
- recognizing that the protection of nature and of the environment represents one of the greatest and most vital challenges of our times
- aware that the Scout Movement has historically played a pioneering role in environmental education and action
- conscious of the need to revitalize the role of Scouting and its visibility in that key sector
- urges national Scout organisations to strengthen the ecological and environmental dimensions within their youth programmes, adult leader training and the totality of the operation of the organisation
- requests the World Committee to assist national Scout organisations with tools needed to achieve this objective.

14/90 World Scout Environment Year

The Conference

- applauds the decision of the World Committee to declare World Scout Environment Year and urges national Scout organisations to find new and creative ways to encourage their Scouts to participate in activities related to environmental education and action throughout the Year
- welcomes the publication of Help to Save the World and Scouting: Action for the Environment and expresses its appreciation to the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF International) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for their generous technical and financial support which enabled these important tools to be made available to Scout associations
- encourages further close cooperation between these organisations and the Scout Movement at world, regional and national levels.

Health

13/81 International Decade for Drinking Water and Sanitation 1981/1990

Water being the base of all development action, the World Scout Conference

- asks all national associations to support the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for this important decade of action.

18/88 Child Health Programme (Help Children Grow)

The Conference

- expresses its great satisfaction at the success of WOSM/WAGGGS/UNICEF Child Health Programme "help children grow"
- records its sincere appreciation to UNICEF for supporting this programme
- strongly recommends to national Scout organisations to continue their work on the Child Health Programme in active cooperation with UNICEF in their own countries
- encourages the World Committee to seek opportunities in the future for the implementation of similar programmes in partnership with other agencies.

15/93 AIDS Prevention

The Conference

- recognizing the dangers and fatal effects of AIDS
- noting that many of those infected are in the age range served by Scouting and that the pandemic has left no continent untouched
- commends the efforts undertaken by many National Scout Organisations around the world which are involved in national programmes against AIDS
- expresses its appreciation to our partner organisations for the close cooperation between the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the World Health Organisation's Global Programme on AIDS and the World Organisation of the Scout Movement
- urges all National Scout Organisations to promote activities related to AIDS information and education, which can lead to changing attitudes and behaviour that are vital in fighting against the disease
- urges National Scout Organisations to seek community commitment not only in the care and support of people with HIV/AIDS, but also in preventing the spread of HIV infection
- appeals to National Scout Organisations to actively participate at national and local levels in World AIDS Day which is held on 1 December of each year.

16/93 Substance Use and Abuse

The Conference

- taking into consideration that, according to the United Nations' World Health Organisation (WHO), hundreds of thousands of lives are lost every year due to use and abuse of various substances such as tobacco, alcohol and other drugs
- noting that, today, all countries around the world are affected and people from all sectors of society should feel concerned
- deploring, in particular, that most of those who are affected are young people, and that members of Scout associations are not excluded
- believing that Scouts with their leaders, acting as health educators and health workers in their communities, can do much to discourage the use and abuse of various substances and assist in changing attitudes
- welcomes the measures taken by some national Scout organisations and notes with satisfaction the cooperation of WOSM with UNICEF and WHO in promoting healthy life styles; and appreciates the recognition offered by WHO for the efforts already undertaken by many Scout organisations around the world in this field
- recommends to National Scout Organisations to develop dynamic action plans to educate against substance use and abuse
- invites National Scout Organisations to be actively involved in initiatives undertaken within their own countries.

12/96 Leprosy

The Conference

- considering that the goal of the World Health Organisation (WHO) is to eliminate leprosy as a public health problem
- recognizing that the partnership has already been established between WOSM and AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich for the prevention and control of leprosy
- urges all National Scout Associations concerned to involve their members in working toward elimination of leprosy in coordination with WHO leprosy authorities and ministries of health.

16/99 Together Against AIDS

The Conference

- recalling Resolution 15/93 on the prevention of AIDS adopted by the World Scout Conference in Bangkok
- congratulating the numerous National Scout Organisations which have taken initiatives since that time, and noting the interest shown in the educational material developed on this topic by the World Scout Bureau
- recognising the leading role that UNAIDS plays in the fight against AIDS
- welcoming the co-operation between WOSM and UNAIDS during the 19th World Scout Jamboree and the recent decision to involve Scouting in the World AIDS Campaign
- aware that the AIDS epidemic is far from being overcome, particularly in developing countries, and that it is having a dramatic impact on young people
- expresses its willingness to strengthen the commitment of Scouting in the struggle against AIDS, particularly by developing and implementing Scout educational programmes
- desires that these programmes, in accordance with Scouting's values, will help young people develop attitudes and behaviour reflecting:
 - responsibility towards themselves and others, which will contribute towards AIDS prevention
 - solidarity with people living with HIV/AIDS
- recommends to the World Scout Committee to encourage and support the efforts of National Scout Organisations to put this commitment into action, particularly:
 - by establishing a framework of long-term co-operation with UNAIDS
 - by updating and further developing existing educational materialand to ensure that all measures are taken to implement and promote this commitment in world and regional Scout events
- invites National Scout Organisations to multiply their initiatives in this field in partnership with UNAIDS and the United Nations Agencies supporting this programme.

Labour and Development

14/71 Development

The Conference

- calls attention to the problem of the role of youth in development, in view of its current importance;
- reminds leaders in the developed countries to inculcate in the Scouts an awareness of the problem of development;
- reminds leaders in the developing countries to devise the means whereby the Scouts can actively participate in the process of development of their countries.

17/93 Child Labour

The Conference

- noting that the exploitation of child labour continues to be a problem of enormous dimensions throughout the world and that the number of children working increases year by year, exposing them to physical, intellectual and emotional damage
- considering the importance that the World Organisation attaches to children's rights as described in the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child
- mindful that the protection of children and young people is a central objective of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in particular through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
- recommends to National Scout Organisations to play an active role in raising awareness of the worldwide problem of the exploitation of child labour and to develop their own creative means to help improve the current situation
- encourages the World Committee to strengthen cooperation with ILO for the mutual benefit of both organisations
- recommends to National Scout Organisations in countries where ILO field representatives are based to contact them to investigate possibilities for joint approaches to this problem.

16/02 Fair trade and child protection

The Conference

- considering that the development of peace is achieved through the development of justice and equity
- considering that the causes of the most shocking injustice in the world include inequality in commercial relations and child labour
- considering that WOSM and its National Scout Associations, through SCORE International and Scout Shops, have a role to play in international trade
- recommends to the World Scout Committee and World Scout Bureau to develop guidelines for National Scout Organisations and to make SCORE a standard bearer with a purchasing policy resolutely engaged in the promotion of fair trade and in refusing child labour
- recommends to National Scout Organisations to do everything possible to ensure that the commercial practices of their Scout Shops are also engaged in this sense.

Refugees and Displaced Persons

6/53 Displaced Persons

The Conference

- extends its cordial greetings to Scouts living in exile and pays tribute to the devoted services rendered by many hundreds of Scout leaders in giving Scout training to boys displaced from their native lands and in maintaining contact between them wherever they may now be living.
- commends to all Scout associations in countries in which such refugee former D.P. Scouts are now living the importance of making the welcome and assisting them to continue their Scouting in accordance with the provisions and sense of Conference resolution No. 14 of 1947, clauses D, E and F.

6/81 Young Foreigners living in Other Countries

The Conference

- recommends to National Associations to do all they can to help young foreigners living in their countries to integrate into their Associations, taking care always to preserve and develop their cultural identity with the aim of a better mutual understanding and the recognition of such differences as having a positive value.

C. FORMAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN WOSM AND UN AGENCIES

The agreements are in alphabetical order of the partner agencies. Some of these are partnership agreements, other are Memorandums of Understanding and others yet are letters between senior UN and WSB officials.

ECOSOC General Consultative Status (1998)

UNITED NATIONS

11 September 1998



Dear Mr. Cassaigneau,

I should like to inform you that the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1998, decided to grant General consultative status to your organisation.

Your organisation may now designate official representatives to the United Nations-to United Nations Headquarters in New York and to United Nations offices in Geneva and Vienna. Designated representatives must pick up their passes in person at the site designated. Needless to say, the presence of your organisation on a regular basis will enable your organisation to implement most effectively and fruitfully the provisions for this consultative relationship.

Please note in particular Parts II, IV, V and VII of Council Resolution 1996/31, describing the procedures for carrying out your consultative relationship with the Council. Kindly also note Part IX, paragraph 61(c) which requests that organisations submit quadrennial reports on their activities in support of the United Nations. Your organisation will be requested to report on its activities for the four-year period 1999-2002 to the Committee at its session in 2003. You will be advised of the modalities for completing the report in due course. Meanwhile, we suggest that you maintain detailed records of your activities.

The United Nations issues a calendar of meetings and conferences which can be obtained by your representatives at the United Nations sites. From this office you will receive every year the "Calendar of United Nations meetings open to participation by or of special interest to NGOs in consultative status". The latest copy of the calendar is and other NGO-related information can also be found on the NGO Section's Homepage at <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo>

Finally, should you wish to indicate your status with the United Nations on your letterhead, please use the following wording: "NGO in General consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations". The United Nations emblem may not be used unless express approval has been granted by the Legal Office of the United Nations. This is not granted for stationery use, nor for any printed materials describing your organisation.

We look forward to a productive relationship with your organisation and its representatives.

Sincerely yours,

Hanifa Mezoui, Chief Non-Governmental Organisations Section
Department for Economic and Social Affairs

Memorandum of Understanding with FAO (2000)



WHEREAS:

During the World Food Summit held in Rome on 13-17 November 1996 the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the right to everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.

Over 800 million people, mostly in developing countries, suffer from chronic undernourishment and do not have enough to meet their basic nutritional needs.

Over 200 million children suffer from protein and energy deficiency, whilst every year almost thirteen million children under the age of five die as a direct or indirect consequence of hunger and malnutrition.

Youth today represents one fifth of the world population and it will have to assume a dynamic role in the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the World Food Summit – to achieve food security for all and to reduce by at least half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015.

CONSIDERING THAT:

FAO fights against poverty and hunger and is involved in rural development, nutritional improvement and food security through the promotion of agriculture, sylviculture and fisheries in a sustainable manner.

FAO organises events to increase the interest of public opinion in the problem of hunger and encourage contributions to support FAO programmes aimed at achieving food security on a sustainable basis.

The World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is a voluntary non-political educational movement for young people, boys and girls; its purpose is to contribute to the global development of young people as individuals but also as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international communities. WOSM enjoys liaison status with FAO and both organisations have actively collaborated for many years. The experience of WOSM concerning field activities, as well as the support and the training supplied to local Scouts associations in the developing countries and Eastern Europe, represent a concrete example for the young people belonging to the Scout Movement.

Since 1996, WOSM actively co-operated with FAO on the establishment of an International Youth Forum (a meeting of 500 boys and girls, coming from 130 different countries during the World Food Summit). Within this framework, an Office of the International Youth Forum was established in FAO on a permanent basis, with the purpose to co-ordinate and support food security projects involving young people.

It is hereby agreed that:

Article 1

The Parties undertake to collaborate within the framework of their own mandate and to take initiatives to raise awareness of Scouts of the problems of food security, and to facilitate their participation in national or international initiatives as described in Article 2 below.

Article 2

In order to implement the activities stated under Article 1, WOSM undertakes, in particular:

1. to disseminate among its members, mainly through its associations, information about FAO, concerning specifically the fight against hunger, food security and environmental protection;

2. to make proposals to FAO, through its appointed representatives, for the promotion of the programmes of the Organisation amongst young people, based on the educational experience of Scout leaders;
3. to encourage and promote the involvement of Scouts of the developing countries in activities implemented by FAO against hunger, for food security and environmental protection;
4. to identify and inform FAO of selected Scout educators particularly interested in visiting FAO projects, with the aim to learn their characteristics and to promote actions worldwide to support them.

Article 3

In order to implement the activities stated under Article 1, FAO undertakes, in particular:

1. to supply to WOSM and/or upon request, to its national associations, information and useful material for the fulfilment of the activities relevant to the promotion of FAO initiatives.
2. as and when possible, to allow for Scout leaders, selected by WOSM according to Article 2 above, to take part within groups or missions assigned to visit the countries where FAO projects are implemented, in order that the same people could promote and carry out in their own countries the relevant information and support activities.
3. to encourage the participation of national Scout associations in the activities of Municipalities and local government in industrialized and developing countries in order to promote the FAO campaigns and programmes such as "Food for All", TeleFood, Special Programme for Food Security.
4. to actively participate in the educational activities of the Global Development Village at World Scout youth event such as the World Scout Jamboree (for youth of 14 to 17 years old) and the World Scout Moot (for youth of 18 to 26 years old).

Article 4

It is hereby agreed by the Parties that the participation of FAO in initiatives under this Memorandum of Understanding and to the undertakings as per Article 3, should not be borne by the Regular Programme Budget of FAO, and are therefore conditional upon the availability of extra-budgetary funds that FAO and WOSM will seek to mobilize.

Article 5

It is hereby agreed by the Parties that the participation of WOSM, and of its national associations, in the initiatives taken within the framework of the present Memorandum of Understanding is intended on the basis of voluntary acceptance of the single national associations and members therein, and according to agreements decided individually for each initiative. WOSM and its national associations, in respect of the present Memorandum of Understanding, are not required to guarantee the presence of volunteers or participants whatsoever, nor to provide contribution or carry out raising of funds.

Article 6

The Parties agree that their appointed representatives will meet on an annual basis, in order to assess the results of their collaboration and, if necessary, to discuss plans of action to be implemented within the framework of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Article 7

Nothing in the present Memorandum of Understanding, or any document relating thereto, shall be construed as constituting a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of FAO, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of FAO on WOSM or its affiliates.

Article 8

The present Memorandum of Understanding, and any dispute arising therefrom, shall be governed by general principles of law, to the exclusion of any single national system of law.

Article 9

Any dispute between WOSM and FAO, arising out of the interpretation or execution of the present Memorandum of Understanding shall be settled by mutual agreement. If FAO and WOSM are unable to reach agreement on any question in dispute or on a mode of settlement other than arbitration, either Party shall have the right to request arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International trade Law (UNCITRAL), as at present in force. FAO and WOSM agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with the above as the final adjudication of any such dispute.

Article 10

The present Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon signature of both Parties. It is agreed that it will have an initial duration of three years. On the expiry date, it will be tacitly renewed on a yearly basis, unless written notice of termination is received from either Party, at least three months before the expiry of the initial duration or its further renewal date. In the event of termination, the obligations already assumed by the Parties shall remain in force to the extent necessary to permit the satisfactory conclusion of the ongoing activities and the orderly conclusion of all pending commitments.

Rome, June 16 2000

Jacques Diouf
Director-General, FAO

Jacques Moreillon
Secretary General, WOSM

Memorandum of Understanding with ILO (2004)

Cooperation in the ILO/IPEC Programme Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM)



Introduction

This Memorandum of Understanding is agreed upon by **ILO/IPEC** and **WOSM** in relation to cooperation in the activities both partners pursue to raise awareness within society through children and the youth on issues of social justice, human rights, the social dimension of globalization and, in particular, on child labour. Young people can be a driving force for change in society, provided they are given the space and support they need and deserve. Cooperation under this Memorandum aims at enhancing children's participation and youth empowerment by working through visual, literary and performing arts as means to gain skills and confidence. Furthermore, it strives for harnessing their creativity and compassion to contribute to a more solidarity-conscious society. By giving them responsibility to act and acknowledging the value of their contribution, young people develop self-discipline and self-esteem and at the same time acquire principles of justice, fairness and equality. Cooperation under this Memorandum will promote joint activities to equip young people with knowledge and understanding of the full implications of globalization, the interdependence of the world and to appreciate the true meaning and value of responsibility, respect and commitment. It will further contribute to the formation of a community based worldwide network so as to enhance the visibility of the social and global problems related to child labour and, in particular, of the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) to be celebrated each 12 June.

The Parties

The **International Labour Organisation** is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize collective bargaining, the elimination of forced or compulsory labour, the abolition of child labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues. The **International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour** aims to work towards the progressive elimination of child labour by strengthening national capacities to address child labour problems and by creating a worldwide movement to combat it. ILO/IPEC's sustainable and comprehensive approach presupposes coalition building and reinforced networking among the various partners at the national, regional and global levels, sharing the view that all activities should primarily focus on the best interests of the child. For that purpose, the Cooperation with governments, employers' and workers' organisations, UN agencies, NGOs, the media, academic institutions and the artistic community is as essential as the strengthening of the social role of children and the youth as multipliers of knowledge and initiatives in their respective communities. ILO/IPEC's mandate and action on child labour are grounded in the ILO Constitution and, more specifically, in the legal instruments aiming at the abolition of child labour, in particular ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and Convention 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). **SCREAM**, which stands for Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media, is an ILO/IPEC education and social mobilization resource package aimed at granting all children the right to participate as well as to express their views on matters affecting them. The Arts, on which it focuses, are a particularly effective means to deepen young people's understanding of a topic and to provide them with powerful tools of self-expression by delving, through active learning methodology, into their creative and emotional spheres. It recognizes young people's contribution in awareness-raising and decision-making processes and it is based on the premise that young people have a key-role to play in ensuring that fundamental human rights are respected world-wide and that a social dimension is fostered in the globalization process.

The **World Organisation of the Scout Movement** is a voluntary non-political educational movement for young people. Its purpose is to contribute to the global development of young people as individuals but also as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international communities. This happens through a value system based on the 'Scout Promise and Law' to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. The latter is achieved by involving young people throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process, by using a specific method that makes each individual the principal agent of his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person and by assisting them to establish a value system based upon spiritual, social and personal principles as expressed in the 'Promise and Law'. To further these goals, programmes such as the 'Scouts of the World Programme' have been launched which aims at forming young people who have the knowledge, skills and motivation to take an active part in bringing about social change at local, national and international level in order to create a more open, just and peaceful society. WOSM's strategic areas of action encompass young people, adults, structures and systems which altogether constitute broad areas of work.

Purpose of cooperation

The Parties intend to cooperate towards the achievement of the following results :

- (1) creation of a worldwide community based network dedicated to children and youth participation and empowerment by using the arts as a methodology for action
- (2) increase the impact of educational activities related to the implementation of SCREAM and to the complexity of child labour
- (3) leverage local, regional and global networks for mutual programme benefit and for endorsement of peer-to-peer education
- (4) giving visibility to joint activities in the respective means of publication

General Area of Cooperation

The Parties agree to collaborate within the respective framework of their own mandate in projects related to child labour and other pertinent current social and global issues. The partners recognize the fundamental importance to create the necessary conditions to empower children and the youth to become responsible citizens. They encourage peer-to-peer initiatives and promote children and youth participation in current and future decision-making processes. Joint initiatives will include youth and children, also child labourers, in developing and industrialized countries to foster global awareness on the complexity of child labour.

ILO/IPEC will, in particular,

1. invite WOSM and their members to actively participate, locally, regionally and globally, together with other partners of the "12-12 partnership" in ILO/IPEC activities leading to each WDA CL
2. include on the ILO/IPEC website, amongst all activities taken within the "12-12 partnership", those with WOSM or any of its members and include the same information in other pertinent publications such as leaflets
3. supply, in addition to the unlimited access to the Education Pack on the ILO/IPEC website, WOSM with a limited number of it in the languages available (English, French, Spanish, Italian) as will be agreed in the annual planning meeting
4. invite selected Scout leaders to participate in training activities conducted by ILO/IPEC in collaboration with other partners of the "12-12 partnership" (International Schools Theatre Association and PeaceWaves)
5. encourage the participation of national Scout associations in municipal, local and national governmental activities
6. identify, to the extent possible, local schools to enable twinning between local Scout groups and those schools in activities implementing the Arts as an educational methodology.
7. Cooperate with WOSM on identifying potential financial support to activities jointly carried out by the parties under this Memorandum.

WOSM will, in particular,

1. encourage its members to actively participate in local, regional and global ILO/IPEC activities leading to each WDA CL
2. Invite ILO/IPEC representatives to participate in activities and events organized by WOSM and related to social justice and child labour (such as regional and world seminars and "global development village" in Scout Jamborees and Scout Moots).
3. include information on joint activities in its publications, particularly in the International Handbook for Scout Leaders and other training leaflets, brochures or handouts and on its website
4. invite ILO/IPEC officials, where appropriate, to participate in Scout workshops, seminars or conferences on issues related to child labour
5. encourage national Scout associations to include the Education Pack in their educational peer-to-peer activities such as the Global Awareness Partnership Project
6. encourage its member organisations to entertain and initiate twinning with children of local schools in activities implementing the Arts as an education methodology.
7. include the issue of partnerships with ILO/IPEC activities in the various programmes developed at national and international level and promoting the involvement of young people, particularly adolescents and young adults, in working for social justice and sustainable development, such as 2007 Centenary, Gifts for peace, Scout of the World and Ticket to Life (programmes related to children in difficult circumstances).
8. actively cooperate with ILO/IPEC in designing youth programmes based on a more holistic education methodology (including expression, drama and Arts) and emphasising on youth involvement in community development

Implementation

- (1) The implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding will be carried out through:
 - (a) the appointment of coordinators from each Party to implement this Memorandum who will hold the overall responsibility for it;
 - (b) the development of arrangements relating to specific activities through an annual planning meeting to be held at the beginning of each year for the core activities and for future common projects.
- (2) The involvement of ILO/IPEC officials in the WOSM education activities will be accomplished through the establishment of direct contacts between WOSM and the national ILO/IPEC or ILO Branch offices. ILO/IPEC will facilitate those contacts through its coordinator.

Miscellaneous

- (1) Neither Party shall use the other Party's names, including abbreviations, or emblems, logos or other visual identifiers without the prior written of the other Party.
- (2) Nothing in the present Memorandum of Understanding, or in any document related thereto, shall be construed as constituting a waiver of the privileges and immunities of ILO/IPEC, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of ILO/IPEC on WOSM.
- (3) It is hereby agreed that the participation of WOSM, and of its national associations, in the initiatives taken within the framework of the present Memorandum of Understanding is intended on the basis of voluntary acceptance of the single national associations and members therein and according to the agreements decided individually for each initiative at the annual planning meeting.

Entry into Force and Duration

- (1) This memorandum shall enter into force upon signature of both Parties. It shall have an initial duration of three (3) years, after which it may be renewed by mutual written consent of the Parties. It may be terminated by either Party at any time upon **three (3) months prior** written notice.
- (2) In the event of termination, the obligations already assumed by the Parties shall remain in force to the extent necessary to permit the satisfactory conclusion of the ongoing activities mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this Memorandum of Understanding and the orderly conclusion of all pending commitments.

In witness whereof, the Parties hereto execute this Memorandum of Understanding.

For the ILO/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour:

Mr. Frans Röselaers
Director

For the World Organisation of the Scout Movement:

Mr. Jean Cassaigneau
Deputy Secretary General

Agreement for the UN's Fiftieth Anniversary (1994)

Agreement between the UNITED NATIONS and the WORLD ORGANISATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT, 5 rue Pré-Jérôme, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland (hereinafter "WOSM"), dated this 9th day of March 1994.



WHEREAS the UNITED NATIONS will be commemorating its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1995 (hereinafter referred to as "UN50"), inter alia, with a programme of educational, communications, and cultural projects.

WHEREAS the WOSM desires to support this commemoration to help disseminate information about the United Nations, its goals and objectives.

NOW THEREFORE the Parties each agree as follows:

1. (a) The United Nations hereby grants to the WOSM a non-exclusive license to utilize the UN50 emblem. The WOSM's use of the UN50 emblem shall be limited to the WOSM's projects advancing the goals laid down in the United Nations Charter and informing the public of the role of the United Nations in the modern world.

(b) The WOSM may use the UN50 emblem combined with the Scout emblem (only in its entirety and in the exact form reproduced in Annex 1), only in the UN50 emblem official blue colour (Pantone/PMS 297), in gold (Pantone/PMS 872C) or in black if reproduced in black and white media, and otherwise subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

(c) The WOSM shall not use the UN50 emblem in any way which conveys or suggests that the WOSM is a part of, an agent of, or a representative of the United Nations. The WOSM may use the UN50 emblem in conjunction with text such as "A project in support of the United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary", and "Join Us in Support of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations", with prior approval of the Secretary-General's Special Advisor For Public Policy (hereinafter referred to as "Special Advisor") as set forth in this Agreement.

(d) The UN50 emblem shall not be used by the WOSM in any manner implying the endorsement or promotion by the United Nations of products or services sold commercially.

(e) The WOSM shall not use the UN50 emblem in any way directly or indirectly related to any fundraising, sponsorship, or activity for which admissions or other payment are solicited or required. Should the WOSM wish to use the UN50 emblem in any such fundraising activity, it will be governed by a separate written agreement between the Parties.

(f) Such license and right to use the UN50 emblem shall cease upon the earlier of (a) the termination of this Agreement as provided hereinafter, or (b) 31 January 1996.
2. To ensure effective coordination of programmes, the parties shall consult openly and frequently on the staff level.
3. The WOSM shall submit to the United Nations for approval prototypes of all proposed uses of the UN50 emblem. The United Nations may, in its sole discretion, approve or reject the prototype. The WOSM will not utilize the UN50 emblem on any item unless the prototype has been approved by the United Nations in writing. The WOSM will send the United Nations a sample copy of each actual use of the UN50 emblem.
4. (a) The WOSM acknowledges and warrants that it will not challenge the United Nations' exclusive rights in the UN50 emblem.

(b) The WOSM shall refrain from any act that will impair or adversely affect the strength or reputation of the UN50 emblem, its continuity or validity under applicable international conventions and national laws. The WOSM shall use any appropriate notices, legends or other designations that the United Nations may deem necessary or appropriate to preserve the protections afforded to the UN50 emblem under applicable law.
5. The WOSM acknowledges that it is fully familiar with the United Nations ideally and objectives, and that the United Nations and the UN50 emblem may not be associated with any political or sectarian cause, or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the

reputation and neutrality of the United Nations, and with its principles, policies and programmes.

6. The WOSM agrees that it will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it is in compliance with all resolutions adopted by United Nations organs imposing sanctions or other measures limiting trade or other activities.
7. The WOSM shall ensure that in all aspects of its activities pursuant to this Agreement, employment and conditions of work shall not be based upon race, religion, gender, handicapped status, ethnic group or national origin, age or similar factors not related to ability, and also shall be free of practices inimical to the interests of children.
8. (a) The term of this Agreement shall commence as of the date of its execution by both Parties and shall terminate on 31 January 1996.

(b) Prior to that date, either Party may terminate this Agreement after written notice to the other Party of a breach of that Party's obligations under the Agreement, if that breach is not remedied within thirty days.

(c) Should the WOSM be adjudged bankrupt, or should it make a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or file a voluntary petition for protection and reorganisation under bankruptcy or insolvency laws, or should a receiver be appointed on account of the WOSM's insolvency or bankruptcy, the United Nations may, without prejudice to any other right or remedy it may have under this Agreement, terminate this Agreement forthwith.

(d) Upon expiration of this Agreement, or its early termination pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) or (c) above, all rights in the UN50 emblem will automatically revert to the United Nations.

9. The Special Advisor to the Secretary-General for Public Policy shall have responsibility for administering all matters relating to this Agreement on behalf of the United Nations. The Special Advisor is authorized to grant all approvals or consents on behalf of the United Nations, and to issue and receive all notices called for by this Agreement. WOSM's Secretary General shall have responsibility for administering all matters relating to this Agreement on behalf of the WOSM. The WOSM Secretary-General is authorized to grant all approvals or consents on behalf of the WOSM, and to issue and receive all notices called for by this Agreement.
10. Any issue, controversy or dispute between the Parties shall be settled amicably by good faith negotiations or, failing settlement by such negotiation, by arbitration under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association. The site of arbitration shall be New York, New York. The arbitration proceedings shall be in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules currently in force. The decision of the arbitrator shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based. The Parties shall be bound by such decision and award as the final settlement of any issue, controversy or dispute under this Agreement.
11. Nothing in or relating to this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations.
12. Any notice required to be given in writing shall be sent by mail, private courier, telex, facsimile or computer, to each Party as follows:

To the United Nations:

Mrs. Gillian Martin Sorensen
Under Secretary-General
Special Advisor For Public Policy
Room S-3161
United Nations, New York 10017

Fax: (212) 963-1185

To the WOSM:

Mr. Jacques Moreillon
Secretary-General
World Organisation of the Scout Movement

Fax: (41) 22-320-4233

5 rue Pré-Jérôme
1211 Geneva 4
Switzerland

or to such changed address as each Party may subsequently specify in writing. Notices shall not be effective unless confirmation of delivery is obtained from the recipient, and the sender shall bear all risk of errors of transmission.

13. Each Party warrants that it has the full right to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder.
14. This document constitutes the entire Agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. No change in or modification of this Agreement shall be made except by mutual written agreement between the authorized officials or representatives of both Parties. No Party shall assign, transfer, pledge or make other disposition of this Agreement or any part thereof, or any of its rights, claims or obligations under this Agreement, except with the prior written consent of the other Party. Should any part of this Agreement be voided, then the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

UNITED NATIONS

By: Gillian Martin Sorensen
Under Secretary-General

WORLD ORGANISATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

By: Jacques Moreillon
Secretary-General

Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP (2004)



1. Background

- 1.1 UNEP is the world's leading environmental agency and the environment alarm of the United Nations system. It was created in 1972 and its mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. Among its major goals are: raising environmental awareness and promoting actions at all levels of society worldwide.
- 1.2 UNEP start edits work with young people in 1985, the International Youth Year. Since then, it has developed several global and regional initiatives, activities and networks for children and youth and published information materials for young people. UNEP has also involved young people in its Governing Council sessions and in the development of regional and global environmental reports. UNEP also supports activities of children and youth in school and universities and has held regular conferences for young people and promoted environmental awareness through competitions, recognition and partnerships with international, regional and national organisations working with young people. In February 2003, the UNEP Governing Council unanimously adopted a long-term strategy for engaging and involving children and youth in UNEP's work. One of the key activities envisaged in the strategy is the development of partnerships with international and regional organisations dealing with young people. This Memorandum of Understanding is indirect response to the need to increase UNEP's partnerships with international youth organisations.



Eduardo Missoni, Secretary-General of WOSM, and Klaus Teopfer, Executive Director of UNEP, Nairobi 2004.

2. The World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM)

- 2.1 The Scout Movement is the largest youth organisation worldwide, with two-thirds of its over 30 million members living in developing countries. This Movement of and for young people (6 to 30 years) is present in over 215 countries and territories and has a membership of more than 30 million youth (boys and girls). It works with recognized National Scout Organisations in 154 countries. The Scout Movement was started by Lord Baden-Powell in 1907. The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international communities. This is done through active and progressive self-education under the guidance of trained volunteer adult leaders to produce an individual who is responsible and autonomously able to operate in multi-cultural groups with a purposeful outlook.
- 2.2 The Scouting Movement has been intractably connected to the environment since its inception. Scouts mainly undertake outdoor activities and are therefore exposed to nature. This exposure and interaction with nature has sensitized scouts on the need to conserve and

care for the environment. On a regular basis, the Scout Movement world wide undertake clean-ups and tree planting campaigns, engage in reforestation and soil conservation activities and develop and use energy saving devices.

3. A Strategic Alliance on the Environment

- 3.1 This Memorandum provides for a partnership between WOSM and UNEP to develop joint activities in order to promote environmental activities and actions among members of WOSM including organizing public awareness campaigns, participating in World Environment Day commemorations and endorsing and participating in scout actions and advocacy. WOSM will also support the implementation of the new long- term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environmental issues between 2004 and 2008 and UNEP will support the implementation of WOSM's environmental actions.
- 3.2 By joining efforts WOSM and UNEP will maximize their resources and expand their networking capacities among young people globally. This will enable them to reach out to young people in all corners of the world with messages related to their respective areas of concentration.

4. Activities and Responsibilities

Under the terms of this Memorandum, UNEP and WOSM hereby agree that:

UNEP will:

- Invite the participation of WOSM members in its Tunza Global Youth Retreat/ Governing Council sessions, Tunza International Youth Conference, Tunza International Children's Conference and regional processes and events for children and youth;
- Where applicable, seek the participation, input and views of WOSM in the production of its publications;
- Invite inputs from WOSM on scout initiatives on environmental activities for Tunza publications for children and youth;
- Provide inputs towards the publication of environmental information materials for young people by WOSM and when possible, provide financial assistance towards these publications;
- Partner with WOSM in developing and supporting programmes and activities for young people related to the environment;
- Involve WOSM in UNEP's global campaigns such as the Plant for the Planet and the Play for the Planet initiatives.
- Where possible, make references of the valuable contribution made by Scouts worldwide to the environment in its Annual Reports and other milestone publications.

WOSM will:

- Organise national, regional and global campaigns on environmental awareness and enlighten young people on their role in caring for and conserving the environment and use existing channels such as Scouts radio programmes, theatre, drama, essay competitions, songs and poems to spread these messages;
- Distribute UNEP publications and information materials through its network worldwide;
- Include, when applicable, information on UNEP's activities and environmental articles in its newsletters and publications;
- Incorporate environmental discourse and debate in the programme of the scout Jamborees, camps and other official Scout programmes at the national, regional and global levels;
- Participate in the celebration of the World Environment Day and include this day in its annual calendar of activities;
- Submit names of individuals and outstanding projects to be considered for UNEP's "Champions of the Earth" and also encourage local scout groups to participate in the Volvo – UNEP award programme for young people;
- Continue with their local environmental initiatives such as clean ups, tree planting and waste management and approach industries to promote the use of environmentally friendly products as well as proper disposal of waste and effluents.

UNEP and WOSM will:

- Share this agreement with their respective regional and national structures, members and staff world-wide to encourage co-operation at these levels;
- Communicate and publicize the agreement in their respective publications and meetings;
- Work together in developing information, education and communication materials for use in awareness creation and capacity building for the young people on environment;
- Exchange addresses of national and regional representatives and contacts to facilitate communication between representatives of the two organisations at the national and regional level;

5. All correspondence regarding this Memorandum between WOSM and UNEP should be addressed to:

At WOSM

Mr. Kinuthia Murugu
Regional Director
World Organisation of the Scout Movement
Africa Regional Officer
P.O. Box 63070-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254 (0)20 57 71 23 /57 34 36
Fax: 254 (0)20 57 83 42
E-mail: kmurugu@africa.scout.org

At UNEP

Mr. Eric Falt
Spokesperson/Director
E-mail:eric.falt@unep.org
And/or
Mr. Theodore Oben
Head
Children & Youth/Sport & the Environment Unit
E-mail: theodore.oben@unep.org
Division of Communications and Public Information
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254 20 623262
Fax: 254 20 623692

6. This Memorandum shall take effect upon signature by both parties and will be reviewed every two years thereafter and renewed for another 2 years if there is no objection from one of the parties.
7. It is agreed that, UNEP and WOSM will meet, preferably once a year, to review progress made on the implementation of this Memorandum.
8. Both organisations shall indemnify, hold and save harmless and defend at their own expense, their officers, agents and employees from and against all suits, claims, demands and liability of any nature or kind, including costs and expenses, arising out of negligent misconduct of the other organisation or its employees in the performance of the terms of this Memorandum.
9. WOSM shall be considered as having the legal status of an independent contractor. Agents or employees of WOSM shall not be considered in any respect as being officials or staff members of UNEP.
10. WOSM shall not use the name or emblem of UNEP in advertising, commercial or promotional context. UNEP's name and emblem may only appear in materials approved by UNEP that promote the children and youth activities and programmes supported by this Memorandum.
11. Both organisations shall refrain from any action that may adversely affect the other and shall fulfil their commitments with fullest regard of the interest of the other.
12. Any controversy or claim arising out of, or in accordance with this Memorandum or breach thereof, shall, unless it is settled by direct negotiation, be settled in accordance with UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. The Parties shall be bound by an

arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy or claim.

13. Nothing in or relating to this Memorandum shall be deemed a waiver of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations.
14. This Memorandum may be terminated by either party before the expiry date of the Memorandum by giving notice in writing to the other party. The period of notice shall be 30 days.
15. No change in or modification of this Memorandum shall be made except by prior written agreement between UNEP and WOSM. Both organisations shall not assign, transfer, pledge, sub-contract or make other disposition of this Memorandum or any part thereof, or of any of their rights, claims or obligations under this Memorandum except with the prior written consent of the other.

Eduardo Missoni
Secretary General
World Organisation of the Scout Movement

Klaus Teopfer
Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

Nairobi, July 7, 2004

Joint UNESCO-WOSM kit for the Decade for a Culture of Peace (2002)



World Organization
of the Scout Movement
Organisation Mondiale
du Mouvement Scout



Paris and Geneva, November 2002.

Dear colleagues, dear friends,

The kit that we are presenting to you today for your consideration has been published at a very timely moment. It is the result of the work achieved by the World Organization of the Scout Movement before and during the International Year for the Culture of Peace and it is published at the beginning of the "International Decade for a Culture of Peace and non-violence for the children of the world", for which UNESCO plays the role of the leading agency within the United Nations system.

The kit comprises two complementary elements:

- The reference document "Scouting and Peace", which includes both a conceptual and a historical perspective. It examines Scouting's contributions to the cause of peace in its many facets, notably by creating a feeling of brotherhood and understanding that goes far beyond national borders, by developing respect and understanding towards other cultures, by working for justice and social development, by creating an ethic of responsibility towards the environment;
- and the booklet "Building Peace Together, 12 Workshops for a Global Development Village", which contains a collection of group dynamics, games and exercises, all in connection with peace, which are the result of three successive World Scout Jamborees during which the Global Development Village featured among the most relevant activities of the Youth Programme.

Concerning the content of the kit we would like to underline the coherence between its two elements and, concerning the methodology, its eminently active character, faithful to the Scout educational method in tune with modern educational principles.

The kit has been prepared to be read, to be consulted but above all to be used. It should become a working tool in the hands of:


- Scout leaders at all levels,
- leaders of international governmental and non-governmental organizations who work with the Scout Movement in the Global Development Village and in other similar events,
- leaders of other non-governmental organizations, and social, cultural, ecological, sport and similar associations,
- all men and women of goodwill who want to promote the cause of peace around the world.

As the World Scout Conference in Durban in 1999 stated, "WOSM and UNESCO share the same vision of the contribution education makes to establishing lasting peace", It is therefore not surprising that this coincidence of long-term goals has produced over the years many concrete actions which go in several directions: from the Culture of Peace to research on violence on the screen, from the protection of cultural heritage to literacy, without mentioning the permanent consultation that takes place between WOSM and UNESCO within the framework of youth work.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Moreillon
Secretary General
World Organization of the Scout Movement

Koïchiro Matsuura
Director General
UNESCO

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE 2002  2010 AND NON-VIOLENCE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD

Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR (1995)



The Challenge

In camp and temporary settlements all over the world, millions of people face a grim future: they are the world's refugees. Fleeing war, persecution and violence, they have left their countries, their homes, their possessions and often their loved ones, for a temporary, makeshift existence.

Roughly one in every 125 people on earth has been forced into flight. None of us can remain indifferent to the plight of these millions.

None of us is immune from the possibility that we too might have to flee for our lives in the middle of the night, with nothing but the clothes on our backs. This is a challenge for every man and woman with a sense of solidarity, and thus for all Scouts.

The Partners: UNHCR and World Scouting



UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata and WOSM Secretary-General Jacques Moreillon

UNHCR: Today the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protects and assists more than 27 million people: many have had to flee their own countries and others have been forcibly displaced within the borders of their own country.

UNHCR's first priority is to protect those forced into flight from being forced to return to countries where they might be in danger. In addition, UNHCR provides material assistance with food, water, shelter, health care, and skills training.

The number of people of concern to UNHCR has risen from 17 million in 1991 to 23 million in 1993, and to more than 27 million as 1995 began. The rise of xenophobia over recent years makes UNHCR's task of protection more and more difficult. A better awareness and understanding of the situation of refugees and of their reasons for flight is crucial in the fight against these racist trends.

WORLD SCOUTING: In the World Organisation of the Scout Movement, there are more than 25 million Scouts – boys and girls – in 217 countries and territories. More than half are in developing countries. Since its birth in 1907, Scouting has never stopped growing...and it continues today.

Scouting is education for life. Its purpose is to help young people learn skills and values to become responsible, active citizens.

All Scouts make a commitment to help others. Discovering the needs of others and taking action is a fundamental part of Scouting.

A survey carried out in 1994 by the World Organisation of the Scout Movement showed that Scouts in quite a few countries are already active in helping refugees; many national Scout organisations indicated that they would be interested in becoming more active.

Our faster-changing, "shrinking" world means that our future is shaped by events beyond our borders. Environmental, political and social changes in one country impact on life in other countries. Young people are particularly sensitive to this: Scouting tries to help to balance a respect for other cultures and societies with young people's own concerns about what kind of world they will inherit. Scouting provides a way for young people to take action to improve themselves, and their communities – locally, nationally and internationally.

What Can Scouts Do?

Based on information from national Scout organisations on activities already undertaken by Scouts with refugees, and based on feedback from UNHCR field staff about their needs, the following information is offered to stimulate thinking on the question "What can Scouts Do?"

In every country, Scouts can do something to help refugees. Activities will vary:

- from country to country
- from learning about needs to actively working in refugee camps or centres
- according to the ages of the Scouts

At the national level Scouts should:

1. Contact the UNHCR office in their country to discuss possible ways of working together. (A list of UNHCR addresses is being sent to national Scout organisations and a list of national Scout organisations is being distributed within UNHCR.)

Discussions should consider not only present needs, but planning for possible future emergencies.

2. Read and distribute the new UNHCR-WAGGGS-WOSM brochure.
3. Consider ways of making information available to other levels in the organisation for consideration and possible local action.
4. Examine possible actions both in the country itself, and/or internationally.

A key step: Sensitization

Before people can feel motivated to help refugees, they need to try and imagine themselves as refugees. What does it feel like to be forced to abandon everything and everybody one knows and loves? With more understanding of a refugee's plight there is more motivation to look for ways to help.

Choosing activities

Any activity for Scouts must take into consideration at least these basic factors:

The personal safety of those involved

The educational purpose of Scouting

The fact that Scouting is voluntary, non-political, and non-governmental

Three areas of activities

There are basically three areas in which Scouts can help refugees:

1. General sensitization, with no direct contact with refugees. Use UNHCR awareness materials.
2. Activities in contact with refugees, but outside camps. This should be done in close coordination with UNHCR.
3. Activities within refugee camps, refugee centres and in emergencies. These must be carried out under the guidance and responsibility of UNHCR or of its implementing partners.

Some possible activities for Scout groups

I. Sensitization

- a. Use UNHCR sensitization materials, or those developed by your organisation.
- b. Play the simulation game "Passages" introduced at the 18th World Scout Jamboree in the Netherlands. Copies will be made available to each national Scout organisation.
- c. Discuss ways in which your Scout group might be able to help; develop a plan of action. Get the support you need to implement it.
- d. Find ways to help others understand the needs: parents, neighbours, school classmates. Distribute literature, put on exhibitions, host round table discussions.
- e. Help make Peace Packs. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts has a specific programme with UNHCR to collect and package materials for Peace Packs. These Packs contain small items to help make the lives of refugee children a little easier.

II. Supporting refugees outside camps

- a. Learn about refugee problems in your town/area/country. Talk to community leaders; talk to refugees; talk to other organisations already involved – or who may like to work with you.
- b. Invite refugees or former refugees to attend one of your activities.
- c. Help with a project in a UNHCR office.
- d. Help teach refugee children and parents about the language and culture of your country. Teach literacy, and other skills which can help refugees find jobs.
- e. Welcome refugee children into your group.

III. Within refugee camps, refugee centres and in emergencies

- a. Organise activities for children.
- b. Identification of unaccompanied children
- c. Assist in looking after children, particularly, unaccompanied children.
- d. Help with food distribution.
- e. Help distribute information.
- f. Assist in health education and primary health care.
- g. Help teach literacy; vocational skills.

- h. Help provide for the special needs of the elderly, sick and disabled.
- i. Assist in other community development projects which help with literacy, health, job skills, nutrition, the environment and habitat.
- j. Start Scout groups in a refugee centre or camp within the context of Scout activities in that country of asylum.

The Memorandum of Understanding

In view of these mutual interests, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary General of the World Organisation of the Scout Movement hereby sign this memorandum of understanding.

I. UNHCR and World Scouting

1. Will share this agreement with their respective national members and staff worldwide, to encourage local, national, and regional cooperation.
2. Will communicate and publicize this agreement in their respective publications and relevant meetings.
3. Will exchange address lists of national contacts in order to facilitate communication between representatives of the two organisations at the national and regional level.
4. Will work together to develop publications and other support materials to help promote projects of cooperation.

II. UNHCR

1. Recognizes that World Scouting is an educational, voluntary, non-political, non-denominational, non-governmental organisation and that these qualities must be recognized in any activity involving Scouts.
2. Will encourage its representatives, and its implementing partners, to contact national Scout organisations to determine areas of possible cooperation.
3. Will give supporting resources to help ensure the success of projects of cooperation. Resources may include publications, expertise, financial and logistical support.

III. World Scouting

1. Recognizes that Scouts in every country can do something to help refugees.
2. Recognizes that awareness of refugees' problems and taking action to address them can be part of the education process of Scouting.
3. Will encourage its national Scout organisations to work with UNHCR to develop programmes of action which may include:
 - General sensitization, with no direct contact with refugees.
 - Activities in contact with refugees, but outside camps.
 - Activities within refugee camps, refugee centres and in emergencies.
4. Stresses that Scouting is open to all, regardless of race, creed, or sex, in accordance with its purpose, principles and method.

Sadako Ogata
United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

Jacques Moreillon
Secretary General
World Organisation of the Scout Movement

Signed at the 18th World Jamboree in Dronten, Netherlands, on 3 August 1995

Partnership agreement with UNICEF on Oral Rehydration Therapy (1994)



The World Organisation of Scout Movement and UNICEF share the objective of playing an active part in the promotion of children's rights and health, and have a long history of exchange of information & ideas as well as cooperation in joint activities.



James Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, and Jacques Moreillon, Secretary-General of WOSM

By informing young people of the key elements of primary health care, the Scouts and UNICEF are helping them acquire skills to enable them to take on the responsibility of their own health and also that of their families and communities.

As early as 1979, the Scouts and Guides were the leading activists around the world with UNICEF, during the International Year of the Child.

In 1985, Mr. James Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, challenged the Scouts & Guides to participate in the "Child Survival and Development Revolution", which focuses on 4 simple child survival techniques: growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, breastfeeding and immunization, and following the guidelines of "Help Children Grow", a child health resource kit jointly produced by WOSM & WAGGGS in cooperation with UNICEF, the Scouts and Guides launched their revolution to help ensure health for all children.

A number of UNICEF offices have also established relationships with national & community Scout organisations, notably the Scouts in Venezuela who are successfully carrying out "Project UNICEF: Serving our Children" through their participation in the national immunization days, as well as other national health campaigns to inform families on important health issues including ORT.

Also German Scouts & Guides cooperated with the national UNICEF committee to provide water pumps in villages in Sudan.

Recently the Scouts of the UK were invited to take part in a competition to create a card for UNICEF, based on the theme of UNITE, a joint venture of the Scouts of the UK and Uganda to work together for immunization and AIDS prevention.

Today UNICEF is focusing its efforts on the promotion of ORT use at a global scale. The Scouts can make a very valuable contribution to help spread this important message and to educate people both in developing and industrialized nations.

Let us be partners once again and work together, and build a better future for all.

JAMES GRANT
Executive Director, UNICEF

JACQUES MOREILLON
Secretary General, WOSM

Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF (2005)



THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (this "MoU") is signed between UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund ("UNICEF"), a subsidiary organ of the United Nations established by the General Assembly of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 57(I) of 11 December 1946, having its headquarters at UNICEF House, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York, USA, and the World Organization of the Scout Movement ("WOSM"), Rue du Pré-Jérôme 5 - CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland (together with UNICEF, the "Parties").

WHEREAS, UNICEF works with governments, civil society organisations and other partners world-wide to advance children's rights to survival, protection, development and participation, and is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In programme countries, UNICEF works primarily with Governments to implement a Government-approved Country Programme of Co-operation. In thirty-seven countries in the developed world there are National Committees for UNICEF, private charitable organisations whose mandate is to raise awareness of, and support (including financial support) for, UNICEF's work, among people and institutions within their respective countries;

WHEREAS, WOSM is one of the largest youth organisations worldwide, being the global organisation of individual national scout organisations, representing more than 28 million scouts in 215 countries and territories, with two thirds of its members living in developing countries. The Scout Movement was founded in 1907 as a Movement of and for young people. Its mission is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and active members of their local, national and international communities. It is organised in several age sections from childhood to early adulthood and its method is primarily based on "learning by doing", "youth involvement" and "peer education". The Scout Movement considers young people as citizen of today and not only as future citizens. All over the world Scout activities engage young people in working for peace and sustainable development. In 1946, WOSM was granted ECOSOC status and since then has been continuously involved in numerous programmes, projects and initiatives with different bodies in the United Nations system. WOSM is one of the organisations whose chief executives make up the Alliance for Youth CEOs.

WHEREAS, UNICEF and WOSM are both committed to promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to realising the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of the declaration of the Special Session on Children, "A World Fit for Children" (WFFC) as a step in realising these rights.

AND WHEREAS, UNICEF and WOSM have collaborated in the past on an *ad hoc* basis to pursue projects of mutual interest but wish to make their existing partnership more structured and strategic.

NOW THEREFORE, building on the past collaboration, UNICEF and WOSM wish to enter into a closer partnership on projects of mutual importance to strengthening partnerships with and among children and young people, and building their capacity for gender responsive and rights'-based interventions to making the world a better place for all.

Goals of the Partnership

1. UNICEF and WOSM will work together, in a non-exclusive relationship, to support programmes, activities and events that support their mutual goals, and in particular that will enhance the development and meaningful participation of children and young people in decision-making processes at all levels (global, regional and local), and will equip them with the knowledge, skills and attitudes to work for fulfilling the commitments of the Millennium Declaration, the achievement of the MDGs and the WFFC goals in order to contribute to building a more peaceful world.

Strategies of the Partnership

2. In order to achieve the goals of this collaboration, UNICEF and WOSM will identify particular strategies, programmes and projects that will be pursued as part of this collaboration, including the following strategies:

- a. They will use the platform of the two organisations' and other key international future events – for example the review of the World Programme of Action for Youth, September 2005, the regional and world jamborees, Scouting's Centenary Celebrations in 2007, and other appropriate national and/or international events – to advance their common goals as set out in this MoU.
- b. They will promote children's and young people's participation in decision-making with a particular emphasis on the Call for Action set out in the guidance document on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making prepared by the Alliance of Youth CEOs and UNICEF.
- c. They will encourage greater co-operation between the UNICEF Regional and Country Offices, UNICEF National Committees and WOSM Regional Offices and National Scout Organizations in order to develop, at appropriate level, activities that promote the principles of this MoU.
- d. They will identify specific countries and activities that will reflect the organisations' mutual goals, and to work, support and promote these joint activities in accordance with their respective structures.

Implementation of the Partnership

3. In implementing their partnership, the Parties will focus on a number of priority areas, including the following:

- a. The "Gifts for Peace" project, a key initiative as part of Scouting worldwide centenary. As part of their partnership around this project, possible activities include UNICEF doing such things as endorsing the aims of the overall project and raising its profile through the support of one or more UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors, recognizing outstanding projects through the UNICEF Award for Peace Building in situations of conflict, emergencies and transition, assisting National Scout Organizations (NSOs) at country level, for example, in the selection, elaboration and delivery of their Gifts for Peace; participating in the elaboration and dissemination of Scout PAX, the educational resource to support Gifts for Peace; and participating in the celebrations of the Centenary of Scouting, including the 21st World Scout Jamboree, in 2007;
- b. Joint Projects and Activities to be developed and implemented by the Parties at global, regional, or national (or sub-national) level, especially those aimed at improving the quality of life of children and young people worldwide, particularly those living in very difficult circumstances (child labour, street children, children facing conflicts). Five areas are of particular interest to the Parties:

collaboration using internet technology to connect children and young people all over the world – for example, through the active use of the websites "Voices of Youth" (UNICEF) and "Youth of the World" (WOSM) for the exchange of expertise, opinions and information especially regarding issues related to the involvement of children and youth in conflict, post conflict situations and peace building;

participation by both organizations in activities, projects and/or events of a common purpose at national, regional and global levels;

the promotion of life-skills based education activities to fight HIV/AIDS and roll back malaria;

the joint promotion of child-friendly education systems (both formal and informal systems) through programme advocacy – ones that are acting in the best interests of the child, leading to the realisation of the child's full potential, and concerned both about the "whole" child (including her health, nutritional status, and well-being) and about what happens to children — in their families and

communities - before they enter school and after they leave it. It is inclusive, healthy and protective of children, effective for learning and gender-sensitive; and

the production of informative and educational materials to further disseminate WOSM and UNICEF joint projects and activities;

Operational Principles

4. In order to operationalise their partnership, the Parties will do the following:
 - a. WOSM Regional Directors, National Scouts Organizations and UNICEF offices (Headquarters, Regional and National Offices) as well as UNICEF National Committees will be informed of the two organisations' commitment to a closer collaboration in these priority areas. WOSM members and UNICEF Regional Directors, Country Representatives and UNICEF National Committee CEOs, as well as their communication officers will be encouraged to work together in these priority areas. However, the decision to implement this programme of collaboration between WOSM and UNICEF lies at the country level.
 - b. UNICEF and WOSM will develop an annual Activity Plan, to be developed by the Parties at the end of each year for implementation during the following year. The Activity Plan will address global, regional and national initiatives, including local collaborations. However, it is understood that local collaborations need not be restricted to those anticipated in the initial Activity Plan, and that the agreed upon Activity Plan will be amended to incorporate these additional local collaborations.
 - c. Each of the Parties will designate representatives to develop a draft Activity Plan for review and approval further to the respective decision-making processes of each Party. Thereafter, each of the Parties will designate a Partnership Co-ordinator, who will co-ordinate that Party's work, as agreed in the Activity Plan, and who will serve as principal liaison between that Party and the other.
 - d. Specific collaborations and projects developed within the framework of this MoU will be formalised through a letter agreement between the Parties.
 - e. In order to ensure an effective collaboration, the Parties intend to meet at least one a year, if possible in January, to review their collaboration against agreed-upon benchmarks (including the implementation of the Activity Plan).

Publicity

5. Neither Party shall use the name or emblem of the other party, or any abbreviation thereof, in connection with its business or otherwise without the express prior written approval of the other Party in each case. The Parties acknowledge that they are familiar with each other's ideals and objectives and recognise that the other's name and emblem may not be associated with any partisan, political or sectarian cause or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the status, reputation and neutrality of each of the Parties.
6. Neither Party will issue press releases, advertisements, or other publicity-related public statements about the partnership without prior approval of the other Party.
7. Each Party will give recognition (mention in agreed-upon press releases, on internet sites, in speeches and in other appropriate ways) to the other Party within projects implemented pursuant to this MoU and in conjunction with this MoU.

Other Matters

8. This MoU will continue for so long as both Parties desire to work under this MoU. Either Party may withdraw from this MoU (and terminate this MoU) at any time by informing the other Party of its withdrawal. The termination of this MoU does not terminate any letter agreements relating to specific collaborations under this MoU, which will be governed by their own terms.
9. Nothing in or relating to this MoU shall be deemed a waiver, express, or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs. The Parties will resolve any differences relating to this MoU through good faith discussions.

10. Nothing in or relating to this MoU will be construed as creating a joint venture or legal partnership between the Parties, nor shall any Party be deemed an agent of any other Party as a result of this MoU. More particularly, nothing in or relating to this MoU will cause WOSM staff to be construed as UNICEF staff or officials of the United Nations. UNICEF and WOSM are each responsible for their own acts or omissions, and those of their employees, contractors or any other personnel engaged by them in the execution of the MoU.

SIGNED this 8 day of April, 2005 at Geneva

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund

World Organization of the Scout Movement
(WOSM)

Carol Bellamy
UNICEF Executive Director

Dr. Eduardo Missoni
WOSM Secretary General

Memorandum of Understanding with the UN's Millennium Campaign

1.0 PURPOSE AND INTENT

In order to better link strategies to educate and mobilize young people towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the **Millennium Campaign**, and the **World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)**, agree to the following terms of partnership, hereby defined by this memorandum of understanding.



The Millennium Campaign informs, inspires and encourages people's involvement and action for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. An initiative of the United Nations, the Campaign supports citizens' efforts to hold their government to account for their promise to achieve the Goals by 2015.

The World Organization of the Scout Movement through the *Youth of the World* campaign aims to mobilize the world youth on issues regarding development and to invite young people to debate, reflect and take action in a community. The Youth of the World campaign includes:

1. Scouts of the World: an educational programme enabling young people to acquire motivation, knowledge regarding the MDGs and ability to promote projects
2. Youth and Media: an initiative to support young people to use media or to create alternative solutions to inform, sensitise, mobilise other young people on a larger audience on the MDGs
3. Youth for Development prize: a competition to encourage young people to involve their community to raise awareness and mobilisation to achieve the MDGs

2.0 PARTIES

This Memorandum of Understanding (herein referred to as the MOU) is made and entered into by and between

- **The Millennium Campaign**, whose address is 304 East 45th street FF 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017
- and **World Organization of the Scout Movement** (herein referred to as WOSM) whose address is 5, rue du Pré-Jérôme, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland

3.0 TERM

This MOU is effective upon the day and date last signed and executed by the duly authorized representatives of the Parties and shall remain in force until terminated by one of the **Parties**

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parties intend to undertake the following activities pursuant to this MOU. All actions are agreed to be undertaken in a timely and expedient fashion

4.1 Collaboration of Networks

- 4.1.1 **WOSM** shall share up to date contact information to work with the **Millennium Campaign** national focal points, though its recognised members, the National Scout Organisations (NSOs)
- 4.1.2 The **Millennium Campaign** will share a contact list for national focal points in its priority countries with **WOSM**
- 4.1.3 **Both Parties** shall devise a system to best utilize **WOSM** worldwide national networks in conjunction with 1) Millennium Campaign National Campaigns, 2) MDG National Youth Campaigns
- 4.1.4 **Millennium Campaign** will send a letter of endorsement to **WOSM** National Scout Organisations highlighting partnership and encouraging on the ground mobilization

- 4.1.5 The NSOs will be invited to work closely with the national coordinators of the Millennium campaign, 1) in developing countries on achieving the Goals 1 to 7¹, and 2) in developed countries on achieving the Goal 8²

4.2 Youth MDG Campaign Kit

The Youth MDG Campaign kit will provide the framework for young people to start their own advocacy campaign around issues affecting their lives. The kit will include:

- Action Guide
- Brochures
- Stickers
- Bookmarks
- Postcards

- 4.2.1 **WOSM** is offered to post the "Youth MDG Campaign Kit" on its webpage (herein referring to www.youthoftheworld.net), with the possibility to adapt it in relation with three areas of the Youth of the World campaign
- 4.2.2 **Millennium Campaign** will provide a digital copy of the "Youth MDG Campaign Kit" when completed
- 4.2.3 **WOSM** is offered the possibility to adapt, entire or sections of the "Youth MDG Campaign Kit" as needed (in accordance to the guidelines outlined by the Millennium Campaign) and further agrees to print as much as hard copies as necessary to distribute its to the appropriate agents at international and national level

4.3 Millennium Campaign Youth Advocates

The award from the Millennium Campaign recognizes influential young people working on MDG advocacy issues, giving them a platform to make their voices heard on a greater platform

- 4.3.1 **WOSM** can submit (in accordance to selection criteria created by the Millennium Campaign) potential candidates for priority WOSM country based on the work they are doing, through the Youth of the World campaign (Scouts of the World award and Youth for Development prize)
- 4.3.2 **WOSM** to the best of its ability, will facilitate all Youth Advocates with invitations to youth events such as encounters, summits, seminars

4.4 Best Practices

- 4.4.1 **WOSM** shall provide the **Millennium Campaign** with its best practices on campaigning/advocacy on MDGs related to the Youth of the World activities
- 4.4.2 **WOSM** shall provide the **Millennium Campaign** with "Taking Action" personal project plan ideas from the Scout of the World Award where they are applicable to the Millennium Campaign mandate
- 4.4.3 **Millennium Campaign** will post best practices when and where appropriate on its *Youth MDG Website* (herein referring to www.millenniumcampaign.org/youth)

¹ 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2) Ensure that boys and girls complete primary schools, 3) Promote gender equality and empower women, 4) Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five, 5) Reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth, 6) halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria and other major diseases, 7) Ensure environmental sustainability.

² 8) Develop a global partnership for development.

4.4.4 **WOSM** shall ensure distribution of best practices to its NSOs

4.5 Video clips "Only with your voice"

The Millennium Campaign has produced various TV Clips, under the headline "Only with our Voice." These clips aim to encourage the planet's 6 billion people to use their voice to demand their governments live up to their promises they made to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

4.5.1 **Millennium Campaign will** provide WOSM with a reasonable amount of copies of appropriate "Voices" clips

4.5.2 **WOSM** shall attempt to create its own "Voices" video with a respected young person speaking about the MDGs, or with a worldwide well-known scout voice

4.5.3 **Millennium Campaign will** host the before mentioned video on its *Youth MDG Website* in the appropriate multimedia section

4.6 Web Collaboration

4.6.1 **Both Parties** shall collaborate on **e-campaigning** to create awareness and action around MDG issues, at global and national levels.

4.6.2 **Both Parties** agree to share information residing on their respective websites in regard to events, stories, news, and articles. Any item used shall be accompanied by a corresponding link to the website origin

4.7 Youth of the World Programme

4.7.1 Voluntary Services

4.7.1.1 **WOSM** will offer young people two types of 'Voluntary Service' projects

a. Focused on creating advocacy / awareness raising in communities:

i. Voluntary service in the framework of a **Millennium Campaign** National Campaign (supporting various NGOS or specialized agencies involved with the Millennium Campaign)

ii. Develop specific awareness raising projects in their local community to link with **Millennium Campaign** national chapters

b. Focused on supporting NGOs or specialized agencies working on MDG issues or developing a plans of action with a group of friends

4.7.2 Scout of the World Network

At National Level in priority countries, the NSOS implementing the Scout of the World program shall:

4.7.2.1 At regional level, Regional offices of the World Scout Bureau will have the possibility to promote advocacy programs within the project based work with the support of the methodological tools created for the Millennium Campaign

4.7.2.2 At global level, a collection of stories based on advocacy work shall be shared with Millennium Campaign

4.7.3 Youth for Development Prize

4.7.3.1 A Co-prize with the **Millennium Campaign** to promote young people working on awareness raising or advocacy shall be proposed within the Youth of the World curriculum

4.7.4 Youth and Media

4.7.4.1 **WOSM** shall develop educational material to help young people interact with media or to create their own media for promoting their activities accordingly to the purpose of the Youth of the World campaign

4.7.4.2 **Both Parties** shall allow the incorporation of material listed on their respective websites with the proper recognition as listed in sections 4.8 and 4.9

4.7.4.3 **Millennium Campaign** will collaborate with WOSM in media initiatives when appropriate

4.7.4.4 **Millennium Campaign** will help develop, when appropriate and acceptable, alternative media and means of spreading information in particular communities affected by the technological divide

4.7.4.5 **Both Parties** commit to promote joint activities within their website media centre and their press pack

4.8 2005 / 2015 Collaboration

4.8.1 Both Parties agree to develop a strategic plan to collaborate from 2005 up to 2015, to generate mass mobilization through World Scouting activities. Possible activities are:

- The 5-year MDG review processes (2005 and 2015) with a special emphasis on youth issues, through usual WOSM advocacy work within the global youth platforms and towards public and private global and national actors
- The particular Centennial 2007 year which World Scouting dedicates to Peace, through the Gift for Peace project
- The yearly Youth for Development prize
- The international scout events such as the national, regional and World Scout Jamborees, the World Scout Moot, the World Scout Youth Forum, the regional and World Scout Conferences, within the period of time
- Joint initiative towards media or using various media

4.9 Public Recognition

4.9.1 Reference to the **Millennium Campaign** will be solely be classified as "The Millennium Campaign." Where applicable, the entirety of the Millennium Campaign 'Voices Against Poverty' logo shall be used in conjunction with the Logo Guidelines supplied by representatives of the Millennium Campaign

4.9.2 Reference to Scouting shall be classified accordingly to the level of action: "World Scouting" at the international level accompanied by the use of the World Scout Brand (Lys Flower) and the registered name of the national scout organisations at the national level accompanied by the World Scout Brand and the national scout emblem. Reference to the World

Organization of the Scout Movement shall be reserved to institutional relationship.

- 4.9.3 **Both Parties** shall agree to co-brand any material co-produced by the Parties and shall ensure individual logo guidelines are maintained

4.10 Public Internet Recognition

- 4.10.1 **The Millennium Campaign** will link the Millennium Campaign website with the Youth of the World website under the "Youth" section and the WOSM website under the "Civil Society" section
- 4.10.2 **The Millennium Campaign** will link the Millennium Campaign Youth Website with the Youth of the World website under the "Links and Resources" section
- 4.10.3 **WOSM** shall promote the **Millennium Campaign** on both the Youth of the World website and its institutional website in a prominent fashion
- 4.10.4 **WOSM** shall link the Millennium Campaign website and Millennium Campaign youth website under the "Links" section of the Youth of the World website

4.11 Data Usage

- 4.11.1 All data used on conjunction with this MOU shall reside on its original respective server unless otherwise certified by the **Party** in writing

4.12 Future Collaboration

- 4.12.1 **Both Parties** shall explore ways to collaborate on further initiatives mobilizing youth around the MDGs

5.0 PAYMENT

No payment shall be made to either Party by the other Party as a result of this MOU. This will not prevent any search of financial resources for the production of joint educational or promotional material, or the creation on joint activities

6.0 AMENDMENTS

Any Party may request changes to this MOU. Any changes, modifications, revisions or amendments to this MOU must be mutually agreed upon by and between Both Parties, and shall be effective when executed and signed by representatives of Both Parties to this MOU

7.0 TERMINATION

The MOU may be terminated without cause, by any Party with sixty (60) days prior written notice. Notice shall be delivered by hand or by certified mail to the address listed in section 2.0

8.0 PRIORITY CONTACTS

The Parties intend that the work under this MOU shall be carried out in the most efficient manner possible. To that end, the Parties intend to designate individuals that will serve as primary contacts between the Parties. The Parties intend that, to the maximum extent possible and unless otherwise approved by the other Party, all significant communications between the Parties shall be made through the primary contacts. The designated primary contacts for the Parties are:

Organization	Priority Contact
Millennium Campaign	Amil Husain Youth Coordinator + 1 212 906 6024 amil.husain@undp.org
World Organization of the Scout Movement	Richard Amalvy Director Media & Communications + 41 22 705 10 32 ramalvy@world.scout.org Andres Morales Project Officer Scouts of the World + 41 22 705 10 40 amorales@world.scout.org

9.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Entirety of Agreement

This MOU, consisting of 8 pages, represents the entire and integrated agreement between the Parties and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations and agreements, whether written or oral

B. Liability

Each Party to this MOU shall be liable for the acts and omissions of its own employees, members, and contractors

C. Severability

Should any portion of this MOU be judicially determined to be illegal and or unenforceable, the remainder of the MOU shall continue in full force and effect, and any Party may renegotiate the terms affected by the severance

D. Third Party Rights

This MOU does not confer any rights or benefits on any third Party

E. Relationship to Other Parties

This MOU does not restrict any Party from entering into a similar agreement, contract, or partnership in which similar actions or functions are performed

10.0 SIGNATURES

In witness whereof, the Parties to this MOU through their duly authorized representatives have executed this MOU on the days and dates set out below, and certify that they have read, understood, and agreed to the terms and conditions of this MOU as set forth herein

The effective date of this MOU is the date of the signature last affixed to this page

[MILLENNIUM CAMPAIGN]

Eveline Herfkens
*United Nations Secretary General's Executive
Coordinator, Millennium Development Goals
Campaign*

**[WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT
MOVEMENT]**

Eduardo Missoni
Secretary General

Memorandum of Understanding with WHO and AHM to fight Leprosy (1997)

Memorandum of Understanding for the involvement of the World Organisation of the Scout Movement in the implementation of the Strategy for the elimination of leprosy as a public health problem with the support of the World Health Organisation (Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy) and the AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich.



This Memorandum is concluded between the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (hereinafter referred to as WOSM or as World Scouting), P.O. Box 241, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland,

and

The AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich e.V. (hereinafter referred to as AHM), Tenettistrasse 45, D-80337 München, Germany

with the support of

The World Health Organisation (Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy), (hereinafter referred to as WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

1. The Challenge

The goal of eliminating leprosy as a public health problem by the year 2000 has been established by the World Health Organisation. WHO has estimated that, to achieve this goal, endemic countries must detect two million patients and treat them with multidrug therapy (MDT) during the coming three years. This is a very ambitious goal – yet one that is possible to reach. However, leprosy is not only a medical problem but also a social problem, because of the stigma attached to it. Both aspects – medical and social – require the mobilisation of the international community and the dedicated commitment and participation of many partners. World Scouting is firmly committed to take part in this fight against leprosy, not only in its cure but also in helping people develop a sense of tolerance and to overcome prejudices. This is a challenge for every man and woman with a sense of solidarity and thus for all Scouts, especially in those countries where leprosy still exists and Scouting is strong.

2. The partners

WOSM is an educational organisation which is voluntary, non-political and non-governmental. Its main purpose is to contribute to the integral development of young people, as individuals and as responsible citizens in the local, national and international communities.

The World Health Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations, whose main purpose is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, as one of the fundamental rights of every human being.

The AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich is an organisation whose main purpose is to fight Leprosy, from both the medical and social aspects. It has been AHM's policy for 25 years to promote Leprosy Awareness and arouse public interest. Over the past years AHM has produced several innovative approaches to effectively deal with leprosy and its negative social consequences not only for the person affected but also for his family and the community.

For the past 15 years, several National Scout Organisations members of WOSM have been active in leprosy work, in many cases, with the support of AHM. This has created between the two organisations a long-standing partnership, relations of mutual confidence, and the desire to put together their energy and commitment to deal with the problem of leprosy from a global point of view.

3. The aim

Building on those achievements, the aim of this Memorandum of Understanding is to develop the capacity of selected National Scout Organisations to carry out effective leprosy awareness,

detection and treatment programmes with the support of WHO and AHM in their respective fields of competence.

4. Key elements of the strategy

The Strategy is based upon three key elements:

- identification of the selected countries
- preparation of country plans at national level, and
- sponsorship provided by AHM

The procedure for those elements is outlined below.

5. Identification of countries

The three partners have identified 10 countries where, as a group, the prevalence rate of leprosy is 4.7 per 10,000, which is five times higher than the elimination target established by WHO, and where the National Scout Organisations members of WOSM are strong enough to make a significant contribution to the leprosy elimination goal.

Those countries are listed here following the order of registered cases of leprosy: India, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines, Zaire, Madagascar, Sudan and Tanzania.

6. Preparation of Country Plans

Country plans will be prepared at national level by the National Scout Organisations, in consultation with the National Leprosy Programme.

WHO will ensure that the proposals are realistic and efficient to meet the health needs of the population concerned and, in particular, the goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem. The WSB will ensure that activities carried out within the context of the present agreement have an educational impact on Scouts involved and are in accordance with Scout principles and method.

7. Sponsorship provided by AHM

When the WHO and the WSB have satisfied themselves that the criteria requested by each of them under article 6 above have been met, the national plans shall be submitted by the National Scout Organisations to AHM, on a country-by-country basis.

AHM shall endeavour to find resources for sponsorship of those country plans.

8. Documentation

In order to facilitate the work of National Scout Organisations involved in this project, WHO (Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy) will prepare relevant educational materials. The "prototype" of those documents will be prepared by WHO, reviewed by WOSM and sent to one or several National Scout Organisations concerned for translation into local languages and testing. With the feed-back from those tests, a revised version (or revised versions) will be prepared in printed form.

9. Responsibilities of WOSM

In the implementation of the present Memorandum of Understanding, WOSM shall:

- remind National Scout Organisations of the Resolution adopted by the World Scout Conference held in Oslo in 1996 urging "... all National Scout Associations concerned to involve their members in working towards elimination of leprosy in coordination with WHO Leprosy Authorities and ministries of health",

- open doors and facilitate access of AHM to the 10 selected National Scout Organisations,
- motivate National Scout Associations to involve themselves in leprosy prevention and leprosy awareness activities.

WOSM takes no financial responsibility in the matter.

10. Responsibilities of AHM

AHM will:

- assist WHO and the WSB in the establishment of basic documentation,
- assist each country in the establishment of its own National Plan,
- endeavour to find the financial means to implement such National Plans.

11. Responsibilities of WHO

WHO undertakes to:

- prepare the above-mentioned documentation, with the support of WOSM and AHM,
- examine each National Plan and give it, after necessary changes, its approval.

12. Consultation and cooperation

In order to achieve the objectives established in the present Memorandum of Understanding, the three partner organisations agree:

- to consult with each other whenever necessary in order to coordinate action,
- to keep each other informed on any new developments which may affect the implementation of the project,
- to hold an evaluation session once a year in order to review progress accomplished and coordinate planning and implementation of the project.

13. Global Development Village (GDV)

The three partners shall endeavour to provide the maximum possible visibility to their partnership and make it an instrument to contribute to the educational efforts of World Scouting in the field of leprosy awareness. One ideal opportunity would be the 19th World Scout Jamboree to be held in Chile from 27th December 1998 to 6th January 1999, and particularly the Global Development Village. This educational activity, located in the centre of the Jamboree and at the core of the Jamboree's programme, will provide an opportunity for young people to participate in workshops, simulation games, demonstration projects, exhibitions and many other activities intended to highlight young people's contribution to development.

WOSM shall provide an invitation and adequate facilities for WHO (Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy) and AHM to be present and active during the GDV. AHM, supported by WHO, will prepare a workshop and an interactive exhibition.

14. Termination of Agreement

Either party may at any time send the others, by registered mail, a notice of termination of this Agreement. Termination shall take effect 30 days after receipt of the notice or upon the date specified in the notice, whichever is the latest.

Signed on behalf of the

World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM)

Dr. Jacques Moreillon
Secretary General
Geneva, 3 July 1997

Signed on behalf of the

AHM Leprosy Relief Organisation Munich e.V.

Mrs. Mathilde Gruner
Managing Director

Signed on behalf of the

World Health Organisation (Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy) (WHO)

Dr. S. K. Noordeen
Director, Action Programme for the Elimination of Leprosy

D. CURRENT CONFIGURATION OF WOSM'S UN TEAM



WOSM UN team of Representatives, Palais des Nations, Geneva, December 2004

World Scout Bureau, Geneva

- **Dr. Jean Cassaigneau**
jcassaigneau@world.scout.org
Deputy Secretary General
Head of the Department,
Partnerships, Events and Global
Initiatives
- **Mr. Arturo Romboli (*)**
aromboli@worldnet.scout.org
Project Officer, External Relations
Partnerships, Events and Global
Initiatives Department
WOSM UN Team Coordinator
- **Chalongkwan Tavarayuth (*)**
chalongkwan@worldnet.scout.org
Project Officer, External Relations
Partnerships, Events and Global
Initiatives Department

- **Mr. Hany Abdul Monem (*)**
hany@worldnet.scout.org
Project Officer, Partnerships,
Partnerships, Events and Global
Initiatives Department
- **Mr. Andres Morales (*)**
amorales@world.scout.org
Project Officer, Programmes,
Partnerships, Events and Global
Initiatives Department
- **Mr. Richard Amalvy**
ramalvy@world.scout.org
Director, External Communication

Geneva Team

- **Mr. David Wanstall (*)**
dwanstall@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Axel Marion (*)**
amarion@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. David McAdam (*)**
dmcadam@worldnet.scout.org

Nairobi Team

- **Mr. Gathogo Ngugi**
gngugi@africa.scout.org
- **Ms. Lucia Chebet (*)**
lchebet@africa.scout.org

New York team

- **Ms. Shana McElroy (*)**
smoland@worldnet.scout.org
- **Ms. KerryAnn Haggerty (*)**
khaggerty@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Jonathan Stimmer (*)**
jstimmer@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Anthony Byrnes-Alvarado (*)**
abyrnesalvarado@worldnet.scout.org

Paris Team

- **Mr. Nicolas Coiffier (*)**
ncoiffier@worldnet.scout.org
- **Ms. Amélie Teisserenc (*)**
ateisserenc@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Mathieu Pouret (*)**
mpouret@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Robert Wilmes**

Rome Team

- **Mr. Paolo Rozera**
prozera@worldnet.scout.org
- **Mr. Giuseppe Porcaro (*)**
gporcaro@euro.scout.org

Vienna Team

- **Mr. Alexander Söllei (*)**
asollei@worldnet.scout.org

Other WOSM representatives

- **Mr. Henrik Söderman (*)**
hsoderman@world.scout.org

Former Project Officer WSB, External Relations and Partnership Unit

- **Ms. Daniella Doueiry (*)**
ddoueiry@hotmail.com
(UN ESCWA, Beirut)

- **Mr. Ruben Garcia Santos (*)**
rgarcia@worldnet.scout.org
(WHO, Geneva)

UN Regional Commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

- Africa Regional Office
afrscout@africa.scout.org

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

- European Regional Office
eurobureau@euro.scout.org

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Interamerican Regional Office
wscout@interamerica.scout.org

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

- Asia-Pacific Regional Office
yalta@eurasia.scout.org

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

- Arab Regional Office
wosmo@arab.scout.org

()Representatives under the age of 30, as mentioned in the Policy Statement of the World Scout Committee as was amended and endorsed by the 36th World Scout Conference (Thessalonica, July 2002)*

E. USEFUL ADDRESSES OF CONTACT

For up to date contact and NGO liaison officers, see

http://www.un-ngls.org/ngls_handbook.htm or

<http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/morecontacts.htm>

UN - United Nations

<http://www.un.org>

United Nations and Youth

http://www.un.org/partners/civil_society/m-youth.htm

<http://www.un.org/youth>

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service

<http://www.un-ngls.org/>

MDGs - Millennium Development Goals

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

<http://www.developmentgoals.org>

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council

<http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc>

GA - General Assembly

<http://www.un.org/ga>

ILO - International Labour Organisation

<http://www.ilo.org>

4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 799 6111
Fax: +41 22 798 8685
Email: ilo@ilo.org

NGO contact:

Mrs. Maria Ducci, Chief
Office for Inter-Organisation Relations
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: (+41-22) 799 7148
Fax: (+41-22) 799 7289

ITU - International Telecommunications Union

<http://www.itu.int>

Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 730 5111
Fax: +41 22 733 7256
Email: itumail@itu.int

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation

<http://www.fao.org>

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy
Tel: +39 06 5 7051

Fax: +39 06 570 5 3152
Email: FAO-HQ@fao.org

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UNAIDS – Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

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UNDP - UN Development Programme

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UNEP - UN Environment Programme

<http://www.unep.org>

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UNESCO – UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

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UNFPA – UN Population Fund

<http://www.unfpa.org>

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UN HABITAT – UN Human Settlement Programme

<http://www.unhabitat.org>

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UNOHCHR - UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

<http://www.ohchr.org>

United Nations Office at Geneva
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org

UNHCR - UN High Commissioner for Refugees

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UNICEF – UN Children’s Fund

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UNICEF House
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NGO contact:

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UNODC – UN Office on Drugs and Crime

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc>

Vienna International Centre
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UNV – UN Volunteers

<http://www.unv.org>

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Email: information@unvolunteers.org

UN Youth Employment Network

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/yen>

Communication and Public Information
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WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organisation

<http://www.wipo.int>

34, ch. des Colombettes
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Fax: +41 22 733 5428
Email: wipo.mail@wipo.int

World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org>

The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433
U.S.A.
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Fax: +1 202 477 6391

WHO - World Health Organisation

<http://www.who.int>

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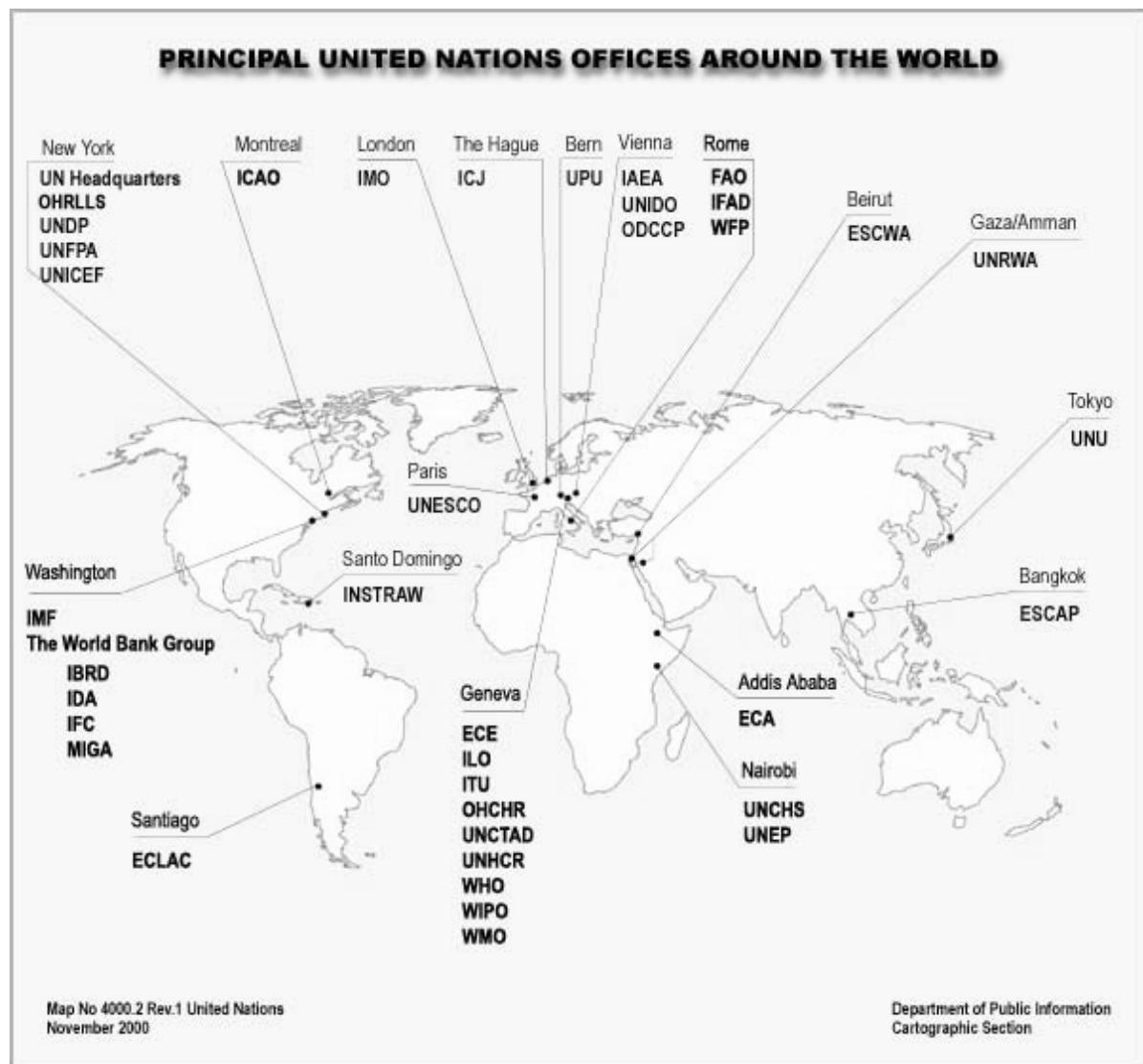
F. GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Glossary of Acronyms

CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoE	Council of Europe
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DAW	Division for the Advancement of Women
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GA	General Assembly
HRC	Human Rights Committee, also known as the Committee on Civil and Political Rights
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (UN)
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICMYO	International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organisations
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SC	Security Council
S-G	Secretary-General
SR	Special Rapporteur
SRep	Special Representative
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

G. LOCATION OF UN PROGRAMMES AND AGENCIES



H. THE UNITED NATIONS YOUTH AGENDA

Below is a short overview of the United Nations concerns for youth. It contains the UN vision of what young people can contribute in society.

Empowering Youth for Development and Peace

Young people are a major force in the contemporary world. They are at the forefront of global, social, economic and political developments. In addition to their intellectual contribution and their ability to mobilize support, young women and men have a unique perspective. How our societies progress is determined, among other things, on how much we involve youth in building and designing the future. But in many countries, it has become more difficult for young people to be involved in the life of their societies.

The problems facing youth challenge not only today's societies, but future generations as well. They include: limited resources available for funding youth programmes and activities; inequities in social, economic and political conditions; gender discrimination; insecure livelihoods; high levels of youth unemployment; armed conflict and confrontation; ethnic prejudice; social exclusion; homelessness; continuing deterioration of the global environment; increasing incidence of disease, hunger and malnutrition; changes in the role of the family; and inadequate opportunity for education and training.

At the same time, young people can also be a major resource in the social mobilisation needed to combat these very problems. The situation of young people worldwide remains precarious. In both developing and developed countries, the needs and aspirations of youth are still largely unmet.

Economic difficulties experienced in many developing countries are often more serious for young people. Youth are also affected by a growing incidence of substance abuse and juvenile delinquency. In addition, in many developing countries, unprecedented numbers of young people are migrating from rural areas to urban centres.

Although young people in industrialized countries comprise a relatively small proportion of the total population due to generally lower birth rates and higher levels of life expectancy, they comprise a social group that faces particular problems and uncertainties regarding the future – problems due in part to limited employment opportunities.

"No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a lifetime. Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts itself off from its youth severs its lifeline."

UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his address to the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, Lisbon, 8 August 1998.

The World Programme of Action for Youth — A Blueprint for Action

The United Nations has long recognized that the imagination, ideals and energies of young women and men are vital for the continuing development of the societies in which they live. This was acknowledged in 1965 by the Member States of the UN when they endorsed the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.

Two decades later, the call by the UN General Assembly for the observance of the 1985 International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace drew international attention to the important role young people play in the world, and, in particular, their potential contribution to development and the goals of the United Nations Charter.

That same year, the Assembly also endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, which are significant for their focus on young people as a broad category comprising various subgroups, rather than a single demographic entity. In 1995, on the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, the United Nations strengthened its commitment to young people by directing the international community's response to the challenges to youth into the next millennium. It did this by adopting an international strategy — the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond — to address more effectively the problems of young men and women and to increase opportunities for their participation in society. This World Programme seeks to make Governments more responsive to the aspirations of youth for a better world, as well as to the demands of youth to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

The World Programme is a blueprint for action which covers ten priority areas: education, employment, hunger, poverty, the environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women, and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making. In each of these areas, the Programme looks in depth at the nature of the challenges and presents proposals for action. These ten priority areas are interrelated and intrinsically linked.

For example, juvenile delinquency and drug abuse are often direct consequences of insufficient opportunities for education, employment and participation. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has urged Governments to take the World Programme's recommendations seriously, and to work together with young people for its implementation. The social development of young people can be seen from a rights perspective. The human rights framework at large, ranging from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Right to Development to, for example, a large number of International Labour Organisation conventions dealing with labour standards related to young persons, contains ample evidence of the concern expressed by the international community for the rights of young people. The rights of young women and men to education, employment and health have been declared in a variety of international instruments and programmes of action, as well as for specific groups of youth, such as urban youth, rural youth, students, young workers and disabled youth. The right to development is an essential component of the youth development process and is directly related to the other rights mentioned above.

The Global Youth Conferences

The sessions of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, along with the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, have served to mobilize the stakeholders of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond: Government ministers responsible for youth and leaders of non-governmental youth organisations. The first World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (Lisbon, 8-12 August 1998) focused on implementing the World Programme of Action by adopting the Lisbon Declaration on Youth.

The World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, which was mandated by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 44/59, serves as a channel of communication between youth organisations and United Nations bodies and agencies. The Secretary-General has called the Forum "a splendid example of young people coming together to work out their own agenda, without waiting for Governments to tell them what to do". The first and second sessions of the World Youth Forum were convened in Vienna, Austria in 1991 and 1996; the third session took place in 1998 in Braga, Portugal. The Forum's fourth session was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 6 to 10 August 2001 under the theme "Empowering youth for action". Delegates from youth

organisations from around the world will meet with representatives of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organisations to draw the world's attention to youth empowerment issues and challenges of the 21st century.

The Forum adopted the Dakar Youth Empowerment Strategy, which will include concrete recommendations, strategies and tools to empower young people to participate in decision-making and in evaluation of policies and programmes on key youth issues, in order to ensure action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

See for details on the World Youth Forum, visit: www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/forum

Youth — A Challenge and a Resource

It is widely acknowledged that democratic, tolerant and just societies are only sustained by citizens who can make educated use of opportunities for participation. The Secretary-General has encouraged the involvement of young women and men in decisions relating to their own lives. He stated, for example, that the active participation of young people in the design, implementation and evaluation of youth-friendly health services, drug prevention programmes and the national youth policy has been proven to add relevance and accessibility for the target group — young women and men. Since the International Youth Year was proclaimed in 1985, the UN General Assembly has defined youth participation as including the following components:

- Economic participation, which relates to work and to development;
- Political participation, which relates to decision-making processes and distribution of power;
- Social participation, which relates to community involvement and the peer group;
- Cultural participation, which relates to the arts, music, cultural values and expression.

Youth empowerment includes the participation of young men and women not only in decision-making, but also in society, through access to education, employment and health, as well as to resources, such as land or credit. The concept of youth empowerment concentrates on the growing opportunities for young people and their achievements in society, but recognizes that much of the potential of youth is yet to be realized.

The UN: Working for and with Youth

Since its inception, the United Nations has continued to build and strengthen partnerships with young people around the world. Many agencies and organisations of the United Nations system have youth-related policies, projects and programmes to implement the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. Among these agencies and organisations are the following:

Division for the Advancement of Women



Grounded in the vision of equality of the United Nations Charter, the Division for the Advancement of Women promotes the improvement of the status of girls and women of the world and the achievement of gender equality. The Division is the secretariat for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the UN treaty body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, aimed at ending discrimination against girls and women in all forms. The Division is also the secretariat for the Commission on the Status of Women, responsible, *inter alia*, for reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The Platform seeks to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women throughout their life cycle. The commitment to empower women and the girl child was re-stated by UN Member States in June 2000, when the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (Beijing+5) identified actions and initiatives to be taken to implement the Beijing Platform for Action fully. Beijing+5 set specific targets to close the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to ensure primary education for girls and boys by 2015. It also suggested specific actions to improve girls' access to health, to combat violence against girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation, and to protect children in armed conflicts.

Contact: Division for the Advancement of Women Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations 2 UN Plaza, DC2-1234 New York, NY 10017, USA

Web site: www.un.org/womenwatch or <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>

Youth Unit of the Division for Social Policy and Development



The focal point within the United Nations system on matters relating to youth issues is the Youth Unit, in the Division for Social Policy and Development. It has been set up to: enhance awareness of the global situation of youth and increase recognition of the rights and aspirations of youth; promote national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms and national youth programmes of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and non-governmental organisations; and strengthen the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase their impact on national development and international cooperation. Among other activities, the Youth Unit promotes global standards on youth; issues biennial reports to the UN General Assembly on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond; produces periodic publications on youth, including United Nations Youth Information Bulletin and World Youth News; undertakes research such as the Global Situation of Youth; coordinates UN inter-agency meetings on youth and meetings of NGO committees on youth and of intergovernmental youth organisations; and supports basic constituencies, for example through the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth and the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System.

Contact: Division for Social Policy and Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs
2 UN Plaza, DC2-1312 United Nations New York, NY 10017, USA

Website: www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin

Division for Sustainable Development



The action plan adopted by Governments at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Agenda 21, provides the basis of the Division's work in general and its work with young people in particular. This

Agenda recognizes children and youth as a major group — that is, a segment of society that has a special and significant role to play in achieving sustainable development — development that improves living standards while protecting the environment. The Division's relevant activities focus on helping young people bring their views and priorities to the annual and inter-sessional meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including its analytical reporting process. An overall strategy is to ensure that joint activities with young people are led by youth themselves. The Division's work with youth and other major groups has generated positive participatory precedents for Agenda 21 follow-up.

Contact: Division for Sustainable Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs
2 UN Plaza, DC2-2262 United Nations New York
NY 10017, USA

Web site: www.un.org/esa/sustdev
or
www.johannesburgsummit.org (see also UNEP below).

Department of Public Information



DPI strives to maintain open channels of communication with youth and carries out public information activities promoting United Nations efforts to improve the situation of young people.

The Department is making a concerted effort to involve more youth non-governmental organisations in its NGO activities. DPI and its network of information centres and services reproduce and widely disseminate international instruments and strategies concerning youth and produce information materials on issues of particular concern to young people, such as poverty eradication, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, the advancement of women and sustainable development. Within the domain of educational outreach, DPI produces information materials aimed at young people, including student leaflets and a student map of the United Nations.

Since the launch of its daily current affairs live radio programmes in the six official languages of the Organisation, United Nations Radio broadcasts, every Friday, feature items focusing exclusively on youth-related issues. Some of the issues dealt with recently have included "Children and Armed Conflict" and "Bringing Home the Children," a program on the reuniting of refugee children with their parents. Other DPI activities targeted at youth include the United Nations Cyberschoolbus, an online educational service.

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United Nations, S-1040 New York
NY 10017, U.S.A.

Web site: <http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/>

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)



FAO's mission related to young people is to help create, strengthen and expand government and non-government youth development programmes. Given adequate knowledge, skills and resources, youth can play a significant role in helping meet the World Food Summit goal of reducing the number of the world's hungry by one half by the year 2015. The programme encourages the development of essential life skills through experiential learning and income-generating projects and activities.

In recognition of the importance of youth and their potential impact on hunger, FAO created in 1999 a new project called Youth in Agriculture, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods (2002-2007). Rural youth development in FAO draws on resources and support from the many technical divisions within the organisation, including nutrition, gender, agriculture, forestry, natural resources and fisheries. FAO is actively seeking the development of partnerships and collaboration with other UN agencies, international development organisations, potential donors and civil society sharing a common interest of empowering young people in rural areas to become contributing and productive citizens of their local communities, their countries and their world.

Contact: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy

Web site: www.fao.org/ruralyouth

International Labour Organisation (ILO)



The promotion of productive employment for young women and men is high on the decent work agenda of the ILO. Its efforts in this field are guided by the recognition that effective policies and programmes are needed to improve their living standards and to facilitate their full integration into society.

The ILO has adopted the following mix of strategies to address the youth employment challenge:

- Establishing a framework for promoting decent work for young people through its fundamental Conventions and other Conventions and Recommendations that relate to their employment and protection;
- Raising awareness of youth employment issues among its member States. Youth employment was included on the agenda of several sessions of the International Labour Conference, in 1986, 1996, 1998 and 2000;
- Undertaking research on youth employment issues, including on innovative and effective policies and practices for enhancing opportunities for young people in employment and enterprises;
- Preparing and disseminating user-friendly policy tools and manuals of good practice on youth employment policies and programmes;
- Establishing and maintaining databases that provide information on the employment situation of youth worldwide. The Key Indicators Labour Market database, for example, includes gender-disaggregated data on the youth unemployment rate; the ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate; the share of youth unemployed to total unemployed; and the share of youth unemployed to youth population;
- Providing technical support to member States in the design and implementation of policies and programmes to address the youth employment challenge;
- Advocating at the national, regional and international levels for equality of employment opportunities for all young people and protection for them against discrimination in the labour market.

Contact: International Labour Organisation (ILO) 4, route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Web site: www.ilo.org/youth

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



of ICT capacities of youth.

The third ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02), held in March 2002 in Istanbul-Turkey, established The Youth Initiative in the framework of Special Initiatives and in accordance with Resolution 38, instructed the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT): to seek appropriate means of integrating youth issues into the activities of BDT; to include into the activities of BDT, youth programmes with emphasis on capacity building and to create initiatives of follow-up youth support for the development

In answer to the Istanbul WTDC Resolution 38, the Director of the BDT created a Youth Programme concerned with integrating youth issues into its development activities, by including programmes with emphasis on capacity building. The Youth & Gender Unit are also influenced by the concerns and recommendations expressed by young people at the ITU TELECOM Youth Forum as regards to education, technology, promoting peace and development, investment, policy and regulation, etc. The Youth Programme, whilst continuing to liaise with ITU TELECOM for the Youth Forum, has launched various projects destined to assist and promote youth, such as the ITU YES (Youth Education Scheme), internship programme, help line, etc.

Young leaders in ICTs network, represents a follow-up Project done by Youth Programme of the World TELECOM Youth Forum Alumni -which allows the young people from all over the world to be in touch with the ITU Development Sector activities and to have the possibility to communicate with each other on topics related to telecommunication or related fields.

For more information about the network, please go to: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/youth/YLinICTs/documents/websiteYLinIct.html>

OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is the main department of the United Nations entrusted with the promotion and protection of human rights. The Office services most of the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The first International Conference on Human Rights in 1968 adopted a Final Act, which noted that "aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement".

The Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which both meet annually in Geneva, have considered items regarding youth and its rights, including the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, conscientious objection to military service, and the rights and freedoms of youth. The Commission and the Subcommission especially examined the latter issue from 1985 to 1992, when the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission presented his final report.

Contact: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Palais Wilson CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Web site: www.unhchr.ch

UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is an unprecedented joint venture in the United Nations family, bringing together the expertise and resources of six of its organisations in the field of HIV/AIDS. The activities of UNAIDS aim to help address the needs of young people in relation to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

Together with its co-sponsors (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNOCP, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) and other partners, UNAIDS is working towards strengthening national and international efforts in reaching young people through school settings as well as through various community channels. UNAIDS also addresses the needs of youth through activities linked to components of

such programmes as "Alleviation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, young people and their families" and "Difficult-to-reach and vulnerable populations". The UNAIDS Inter-Agency Working Group on HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention among Especially Vulnerable People and the UNAIDS Inter-Agency Working Group on Communications are also addressing youth needs.

Contact: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 20, avenue Appia CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland Web site: www.unaids.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



As the UN development agency with extensive trans-sectoral responsibilities, UNDP focuses on youth programmes in many different dimensions of its work. The Human Development Report addresses educational, health and employment issues facing young people. Programme focus at the country level is concentrated on national priorities, but often is targeted at youth, particularly those living in poverty. One example is the Programme on Prevention of Substance Abuse in South Africa.

The Programme is part of a broader initiative, the Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse. This initiative seeks to develop and test a model for the prevention of substance abuse and related health and social problems among young people in a range of different geographic sites. Each site represents a project in its own right but is linked to the common aims and objectives of the broader initiative.

Contact: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1 UN Plaza, DC1-2050 New York, NY 10017, USA Web site: www.undp.org

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



UNEP has engaged and worked with young people since 1985. Its global long-term strategy to involve young people in environmental issues, adopted by the Governing Council in February 2003, is called 'Tunza', meaning to treat with care or affection in the east African language of Kiswahili. The strategy aims to engage young people in the work of UNEP and enhance their participation in environment and sustainable development issues.

The strategy includes a variety of activities, which include: Tunza International Youth Conference for young people between the ages of 16 and 25 to share experiences on environmental issues, network and develop partnerships for environmental activities. The next Tunza Youth Conference will take place in Bangalore, India in October 2005.

The UNEP Global Youth Retreat, held in conjunction with the UNEP Governing Council sessions for leaders of environmental youth groups, provides participants with an opportunity to review youth involvement in UNEP and elect the UNEP Youth Advisory Council. The Youth Advisory Council advises UNEP on effective ways of working with young people and represents youth in inter-governmental environmental negotiations. The next Global Youth Retreat will be from 16 to 25 February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Global 500 Youth Environmental Award recognizes outstanding environmental achievements of young people between the ages of 6 and 21 and is given each year during the World Environment Day celebrations on 5 June. UNEP maintains a network of over 2,000 environmental youth organisations, as well as an electronic network through which environmental information is shared with youth groups in all corners of the world.

A Youth for Sustainable Development Process took place to improve youth participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 2002) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

UNEP publications for youth include *Tunza: Acting for A Better World* and a *Youth Handbook on Sustainable Development* and *Pachamama: Our Earth, Our Future* - A young people's version of UNEP's Global Environment Outlook 2000 report.

Contact: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) P.O. Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya Web site: www.unep.org/tunza

UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation



In 1999, the "Strategy for UNESCO's Action with and for Youth" was drawn up to guide the Organisation's youth policy. It aims at the empowerment of young people, ensuring their full participation in society as equal and reliable partners. To this end, UNESCO seeks to encourage and mobilize support within the Organisation, from Member States and from other partners with regard to three equally important domains:

1. Young men and women's actual presence in UNESCO bodies and at all events organised by UNESCO or its partners;
2. The incorporation of youth views and priorities and collaboration with young people in the launching of projects and programmes in the areas of UNESCO's competence;
3. The mainstreaming of youth concerns and issues into Member State's policies in order to create spaces and opportunities for the participation of young people and to give visibility to their contribution.

Youth participation in UNESCO's activities was also ensured by youth forums during international conferences, such as the World Conference on Higher Education (Paris, 1998), the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) and the 29th session of UNESCO's General Conference (Paris, 1999). The recommendations of these meetings resulted in concrete projects implemented in partnership between young people and UNESCO specialists in the domains of higher-education reform, prevention of HIV/AIDS, science education, promotion of the culture of peace and volunteering, among others.

Contact: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 7, place de Fontenoy F-75352 Paris, France

Web site: www.unesco.org/youth

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



Within the framework of the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994 and the UN General Assembly special session (ICPD+5) in 1999, UNFPA promotes, in most of its programme countries, responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behaviour among young people, including voluntary abstinence and provision of appropriate counselling and services to reduce substantially all

adolescent pregnancies. It also calls on Governments, the international community, NGOs and civil society to promote the right of adolescents to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health and to establish appropriate programmes to respond to their needs in a holistic and comprehensive way.

Such programmes include information, education, counselling and clinical services for adolescents to promote sexual and reproductive health, eliminate gender-based violence, and prevent sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. UNFPA's future strategic actions in the area of adolescent reproductive and sexual health focus on prevention of HIV/AIDS, including strengthening its support to HIV-related interventions for both in-school and out-of-school youth and adolescents. For young people who are already sexually active, UNFPA will continue to support the development of "youth-friendly" services to help them adopt safer behaviour, including peer education and peer support programmes, particularly for most vulnerable young people, to be undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partners such as UNICEF and WHO.

Contact: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 220 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017, U.S.A.

Web site: www.unfpa.org

UN-HABITAT Human Settlements



Habitat attached great importance to the involvement and contributions of all major groups, including youth, in the preparatory stages and activities of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Istanbul, Turkey, 3-14 June 1996). The Habitat Agenda, the Conference's action plan, incorporates the inputs and demands of youth, and foresees and guides their future involvement and role in the implementation process. In this context, Habitat, jointly with Youth for Habitat, an international network of youth and youth organisations, is developing a youth programme where activities such as networking can be promoted and supported.

As a follow-up to Habitat II, Youth for Habitat organised a parallel youth programme during the sixteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements (Nairobi, April and May 1997). During that programme, a three-year plan of action was adopted to guide youth activities which would contribute to the implementation of the Habitat II follow-up. In that regard, the Commission on Human Settlements adopted resolution 16/11 entitled «Contributions of youth to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda». The General Assembly special session to review and appraise implementation of the Habitat Agenda (New York, 6-8 June 2001) included a youth component.

Contact: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi, Kenya

Web site: www.unchcs.org

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



Guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF supports programmes for and with children and young people that address their rights to health, development and participation in decisions and actions that affect their lives. UNICEF programmes focus on providing young people with information, life skills and access to services within the context of a safe and supportive environment free from exploitation and abuse.

Among the many priority issues, special attention is given to programme activities in areas such as HIV/AIDS, girls' education, violence, gender and situations where children and young people lack family and community support and are especially marginalized. UNICEF works with Governments, UN partners and civil society organisations (CSO), including children and young people's organisations, to address these issues in an intersectoral way. Key programme areas include: national plans and policies; school-based interventions; CSO outreach programmes; and youth-friendly health services. Activities may range from peer-to-peer programmes to working with the news and entertainment media. UNICEF has an interactive internet youth rights project, Voices of Youth (www.unicef.org/voy) which contributes to meeting young people's rights to information and participation.

Contact: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 3 UN Plaza, TA 24 New York, NY 10017, USA

Web site: www.unicef.org . See also www.unicef.org/specialsession

United Nations Development Fund for Women



UNIFEM is a learning and advocacy organisation working strategically for women's economic and political empowerment and gender equality in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Commonwealth of Independent States/Central and Eastern European countries. UNIFEM's programme strategy is designed and guided by an empowerment framework based on promoting women's rights, opportunities and capacities.

Within this framework, UNIFEM focuses on three areas of immediate concern: strengthening women's economic capacity; engendering governance and leadership; and the promotion of women's human rights. In order to achieve these goals, UNIFEM believes that it is critical to develop and support the leadership of young women.

Contact: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
304 East 45th Street, 6th floor New York,
NY 10017, USA

Web site: www.unifem.undp.org

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNODC collaborates with UN agencies to promote and enhance efforts to reduce drug abuse among young people through preventive actions in school and in the community, and to develop comprehensive programmes addressing the health and education of youth at risk. UNODC carries out studies and analyses of demand-reduction measures and strategies that are capable of reaching young people and have a measurable impact on preventing drug abuse. Amongst various other initiatives, the UNODC has also created a network of youth groups for drug abuse prevention aimed at strengthening the capacity of the UN system, Governments and communities to respond to the changing drug abuse patterns and trends among youth. This was achieved by developing up-to-date drug demand reduction and preventive approaches to meet new and emerging trends in drug abuse among young people and by establishing an ongoing dialogue with young people, through a network of programmes that use innovative and effective approaches for prevention of drug abuse by young people.

Since 1998, more than 300 youth groups within the Youth Network in over 40 countries have been participating in activities aimed at training and equipping them to identify and disseminate innovative approaches to drug abuse prevention among young people within their own region and beyond. The Youth Network focuses on communication, capacity building and expansion of the network.

Contact: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Web site: <http://www.unodc.org/youthnet>

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)



Since 1971, thousands of UN Volunteers — UNV specialists, field workers and national UNV volunteers — have contributed to projects aimed at empowering youth through facilitating their participation in development. These projects include those designed to facilitate access by young people to education and training, including direct teaching in colleges, high schools and universities, and modernizing education systems by development of new curricula, local production of classroom aids, or experimenting with innovative methodologies such as distance education to overcome illiteracy. Some projects promote employment and self-employment for young people, and support vocational training for youth and promote young people's small-scale enterprises. UN Volunteers assist in programmes which promote health among young men and women, including prevention of HIV/AIDS, and fight against drug abuse. Other UNV projects include helping youth overcome difficult post-crisis situations. In view of the vital importance of information and communications for development today, and the ever growing digital divide, especially between the industrialized and the developing countries, UNV has been given the task of implementing UNITEs — the United Nations Information Technology Service — one of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Millennium initiatives. UNV is the focal point in the UN system for International Year of Volunteers, 2001.

Contact: United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
Postfach 260111
D-53153 Bonn, Germany

Web site: www.unv.org . See also www.iyv2001.org.

World Health Organisation (WHO)



WHO has paid particular attention to developing a conceptual framework for adolescent health and development, especially in relation to problems regarding unwanted and unsafe sex. Other important activities have been in the area of prevention of substance abuse and the development of interventions to build skills and to provide counselling to adolescents, and to promote comprehensive school health and youth-friendly services.

The Adolescent Health and Development Programme of WHO published a brochure entitled «Action for adolescent health: Towards a common agenda», which contained recommendations from a study group on programming for adolescent health convened jointly by WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. It reviewed the scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness of key interventions for adolescent health, highlighted the essential factors and strategies needed to establish, implement and sustain programmes for adolescent health, developed a common framework for country programming and recommended priority actions to accelerate and strengthen programming for adolescent health.

Contact: World Health Organisation (WHO)
CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Web site: www.who.int

Youth Employment Network



Over 70 million young people are unemployed and many more are struggling for survival on low wages and in poor working conditions, often in the informal economy. Young people are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as adults. The majority of the world's young people, 85 per cent, live in developing countries and this figure is growing.

In order to avoid wasting the world's most precious human resources and to build stable and productive societies, a forward-looking strategy to create employment for young people is urgently needed. In light of this realization, the UN Secretary-General, in his report to the Millennium Summit (New York, 6-8 September 2000) entitled, "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the Twenty-first Century," stated that "Together with the heads of the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation, I am convening a high-level policy network on youth employment—drawing on the most creative leaders in private industry, civil society and economic policy to explore imaginative approaches to this difficult challenge." At the Summit, Heads of State and Governments resolved to "develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work" (United Nations Millennium Declaration, resolution A/RES/55/2 of 8 September 2000)."

The objectives of the Network are a) to formulate a set of recommendations on youth employment; b) to disseminate information on good practices and lessons learned from specific past or ongoing youth employment policies and programmes; and c) to identify, for implementation with its partners, a series of collaborative youth employment initiatives. The Secretary-General launched the Youth Employment Network, jointly with the World Bank and the ILO, in July 2001.

The Network has not only provided the Secretary-General with policy recommendations on youth employment to be conveyed to the General Assembly, but furthermore, proposals for putting these recommendations into action through collaborative initiatives to be undertaken in follow up to the Millennium Declaration. Contact: Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network Joint Secretariat Division for Social Policy and Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2 UN Plaza, DC2-1378 United Nations New York, NY 10017, USA

Web site: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/yen/>

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