



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 October 2009

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

2010 regular session

25 January-3 February 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1. International Association of Prosecutors	2
2. International Council for Caring Communities	4
3. International Indian Treaty Council	5
4. International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics	6
5. Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees	8

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



1. International Association of Prosecutors (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) is the only worldwide association of prosecutors. Crime is no longer just a domestic concern: increasingly, crime and criminals are taking on global dimensions; exploiting jurisdictional differences and evading border controls. Cooperation between prosecutors and investigators can be instrumental in bringing perpetrators to justice. The 2009 Vision statement for the Association includes the following: The IAP is committed to setting and raising standards of professional conduct and ethics for prosecutors worldwide; promoting the rule of law, fairness, impartiality and respect for human rights and improving international cooperation to combat crime. Its aim is to become a world authority for prosecutors on matters pertaining to the conduct of criminal prosecution and associated matters and to be an organization of international repute and referral.

The 2009 Business Plan sets out the main activities of the Association and desired outcomes as they relate to the objects.

The Constitution was amended in September 2007 to allow organizational membership to groupings of prosecutors other than on a jurisdictional basis.

The Association now has 132 organizational members, including 60 that have joined since 2001 and 30 since 2005. There are 600 registered individual members.

In 2008, the total income from membership dues was \$260,000.

Given the broad geographical reach and extensive membership of the IAP, taken in conjunction with its extensive activities, consideration is sought to change the consultative status to “General”.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities:

(a) The UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR): The IAP took part in the launch of the POGAR initiative on strengthening the rule of law in the Arab States project on modernization of public prosecutors’ offices in Cairo. The General Counsel had participated in a preparatory meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2004. A presentation about the importance of cooperation between prosecutors and civil society was given on behalf of the IAP and the publication and availability of an Arab translation of the IAP Human Rights Manual for Prosecutors was announced. In 2006, a representative of the IAP attended the second regional conference in Rabat and offered a presentation on the “networking prosecutor”. The General Counsel also attended the conference in Jordan, to speak to Arab Prosecutors about international prosecutorial standards and the rights of victims;

(b) United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: The IAP has been consistently represented at the annual sessions held in April each year in Vienna. The Secretary-General attended both the fifteenth session, when he submitted a written statement, and in 2007, the sixteenth session, when a Criminal Justice Assessment Tool Kit, developed extensively by the President of the IAP, was presented. In 2008, the General Counsel of the IAP attended the seventeenth session, at which the resolution supported by the IAP on the IAP Standards for

Prosecutors was adopted as resolution 17/2; (c) United Nations Convention against Corruption: The International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities was set up in 2006 with the support of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the IAP in order to promote the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Its first annual conference and meeting was held in Beijing, in 2006, with considerable support from the IAP. The IAP has continued to support the International Association, the Executive Committee of which is comprised of a substantial number of IAP members and members of the IAP Executive Committee. In 2007, the second annual conference was held in Bali, Indonesia, during which the IAP President delivered an address about the important role of prosecutors in the fight against corruption. In 2008, the conclusions of the conference were submitted at the second Conference of States parties to the Convention, also in Bali, and was attended by the IAP General Counsel. The third International Association conference was held in Kiev. The IAP contributed significantly to the development of the United Nations Anti-Corruption Handbook to support the United Nations Convention.

The IAP Secretary-General attended and offered a presentation about the development of the IAP Prosecution Standards as a “Success Story”, at the Conference of State parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in Vienna, in 2008, which the General Counsel attended.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: The Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors — Bucharest, 2009: Although this event was held in 2009, it was mandated by a resolution adopted at the sixteenth United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2007. Both previous Summits had included contributions from IAP members, but in respect of this event, the IAP secretariat, at the invitation of the Romanian authorities and UNODC, actively supported the event. The IAP Secretary-General first visited the Romanian Prosecution Service at their invitation on a consultancy basis in 2008, thus helping to secure the future of the Summit by forging a closer alliance between the Summit and the IAP. A collaborative project began in 2008 to produce guidelines expanding and explaining the application of Prosecutorial Standards (the IAP Standards as adopted at the seventeenth United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2008). The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is an organizational member and there are close links with the ad hoc United Nations tribunals, especially the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. These tribunals have drawn upon the IAP Prosecution Standards in the development of their codes and regulations.

The Prosecutors of the ICTR, ICTY, SCSL (Special Court for Sierra Leone), ECCC (Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia), ICC and representatives from national prosecuting authorities, NGOs and civil society met in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in 2008 and set out an agenda for action.

Consideration is currently being given, in collaboration with relevant bodies, to the establishment of a specialist IAP network for war crimes and crimes against humanity to assist those jurisdictions exercising universal jurisdiction and in anticipation of the impending loss of expertise and know-how upon the demise of the ad hoc tribunals.

2. International Council for Caring Communities (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The International Council for Caring Communities (ICCC) responds to the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly ageing global population. Its mission is to help communities worldwide to address the social, economic and cultural impact of the “age of longevity” in designing and planning for a better quality of life for all ages in the twenty-first century. ICCC stimulates and identifies successful strategies and creative solutions and encourages their adaptation and/or replication in both developing and developed countries. Mainstreaming ageing-related issues, especially within the areas of the environment and information and communication technologies (ICT), are the centrepieces of ICCC’s global dialogue. It serves not only as a leader and catalyst, but also as a bridge joining universities, government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, as well as United Nations agencies and programmes to promote a “Society for All Generations”. Its activities include: conferences during the sessions of the Commission for Social Development, stimulation of public-private partnerships, and international student design competitions.

Expanded areas of activities: ICCC has expanded its range of topics to include music as a tool for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, ICTs and digital health in support of Economic and Social Council decisions, including publications and establishing an international student ICT design competition in support of the World Summit for the Information Society; a series of dialogues at Windsor Castle, London, in cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (United Nations-Habitat) and WHO.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities:

(a) **2005:** United Nations Headquarters, New York, an international conference on the theme of harnessing music for new directions in global health-care delivery; (b) **2006:** United Nations Headquarters, New York, an international conference on empowering an ageing society; organized in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council/United Nations Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs; (c) **2007: a student competition on architectural design, one of the competitions** which focused on the inclusion of older persons in integrated communities. Its unique jury composed of architects and gerontologists selected winners from over 20 countries with exhibitions at United Nations Headquarters, and arts clubs in Chile, China, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Spain and Thailand.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field:

(a) Commission for Social Development events organized at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Major sponsor: UN-Habitat, in cooperation with other United Nations partners, governments, private sector, and NGOs; (b) **2005:** forty-third session of the Commission, at United Nations Headquarters, New York; (c) **2006:** forty-fourth session of the Commission at United Nations Headquarters, New York: “Age of Connectivity” international conference on ICT; highlighted the European Union project on Older People Active Learning, in Italy, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom; (d) **2007:** forty-fifth session of the Commission, at United

Nations Headquarters, New York, an international conference showcasing how virtual communities and social networking can enhance the quality of life in cities. It explored the way ICT can boost economic development and permit lifelong learning and employment in the “age of longevity”; (e) **2008**: forty-sixth session of the Commission, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Other meetings: **2006**: United Nations Headquarters, New York: “Our Common Humanity in the Information Age”; **2007**: Vienna: Knowledge Management Workshop.

Publications include “The Age of Digital Opportunity: Connecting the Generations” [Part II], and “Compendium of ICT Applications on E-Government: Mobile Applications on Health and Learning” in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

3. International Indian Treaty Council (Special; 1977)

I. Introduction

The present report focuses on the IITC’s work under Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, and related work on Goal 7: Environmental sustainability.

Aims of the organization: The IITC continued to organize its programme work under key programmatic objectives, including: (a) addressing critical violations of indigenous peoples’ human rights and threats to their physical and cultural survival and their environment and food security; (b) networking and strategic alliance-building with other NGOs and United Nations agencies and programmes; (c) creating and strengthening mechanisms for access to decision-making at the international level; (d) training, mentorship and capacity-building of its affiliated indigenous nations, communities and their organizations for work at the international level. It continued to maintain and strengthen its relationship with United Nations agencies and programmes, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and as the indigenous focal point for their Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) Initiative.

The recognition and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be a major programmatic activity. The IITC extensively used the Human Rights Commission and Council Special Procedures to bring attention to the issues of environmental sustainability and food security, as well as human rights violations against indigenous peoples throughout the world.

Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: The work of the IITC is known and appreciated in many United Nations forums. In 2008, the IITC Executive Director was invited to participate at the Human Rights Council special session in Geneva. In addition, IITC received a grant from UNDEF for community training in human rights and was invited to contribute expert papers to OHCHR on water and human rights, and human rights and climate change. It was also invited to attend the OHCHR seminars in 2006 in Geneva.

The IITC participated in global consultations with the World Bank, whose projects often profoundly affect the lands, environment and livelihoods of indigenous peoples, and it also participated in the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development during the period 2005 to 2008. The IITC participated fully in the work of the Human Rights Commission and its work of reorganization. IITC attended the sixty-second session in Geneva in 2006 when the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted. IITC continued its work, inter alia, with the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Commission Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

We continue to work with the Human Rights Council, attending its sessions, filing written and oral interventions and using its Special Procedures.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Goal 1: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. The IITC coordinated a Global Consultation on the right to food and food security, in Nicaragua in 2006. The indicators developed at that consultation are now being disseminated and used by United Nations agencies and programmes.

Activities in support of global principles: In 2008, IITC delegations participated in numerous meetings in 2008 in Rome and Bonn, for example, and in 2006, 2007 and 2008. IITC participated in meetings at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva. Although much remains to be done, IITC has helped WIPO frame the question, not that indigenous peoples own their traditional knowledge (the beginning of the discussions) but now, the ways and means to protect and preserve it.

4. International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO) was founded as an independent, impartial, and non-political NGO dedicated to enhancing mobility, functional independence, and quality of life for persons with physical disabilities who may benefit from rehabilitation with prostheses, orthoses, or wheeled mobility devices. Strategies include encouraging sound scientific and clinical research, supporting evidence-based practice, facilitating development of appropriate and innovative technologies, promoting effective clinical training and education, and exchanging best practice information worldwide via printed, oral and electronic means. ISPO emphasizes close collaboration among all members of the rehabilitation team to develop effective treatment plans, in both developing countries and industrialized settings. During the 2005-2008 period, ISPO membership continued to grow steadily, via both existing and new national member societies, with the largest increases within non-industrialized countries. A multi-year grant awarded by the United States Agency for International Development has enabled the ISPO to substantially increase the pace of activities within developing regions of the world to foster effective training and education of local prosthetists and orthotists, provide scholarship support for qualified students, and encourage lifelong continuing education for rehabilitation professionals. ISPO continues to conduct periodic expert consensus conferences on pertinent rehabilitation topics, in collaboration with WHO, such as in 2006 in Hanoi, Viet Nam, and in Bangalore,

India, expanding the focus during this reporting period to include wheeled mobility devices.

Significant changes in the organization: The Secretariat (Head Office) was reorganized during this reporting period, to increase the administrative efficiency of the Society. In addition to working closely with key organizations based in Europe and the United States of America having a major focus on international rehabilitation, ISPO has initiated new collaborations with those in Africa. In 2008, a cross section of Executive Board and Society members met in San Salvador, El Salvador, for a professionally facilitated strategic planning retreat. The resulting document was circulated to all member societies for comment, resulting in widespread consensus on an updated ISPO Mission Statement and specific strategic goals for the coming decade. It should be noted that this report covers only activities undertaken by the Society as a whole. Independent activities by the 90+ national member societies are not included.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Many of ISPO activities during the period 2005-2008 were in support of the Millennium Development Goals because they are consistent with the ISPO Vision: contributing to a world where all persons have equal opportunity for full participation in society. The Society's principal focus on optimizing rehabilitation opportunities for persons with physical disabilities furthers Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women by advocating and facilitating employment and educational opportunities for persons with disabilities, without regard to gender or social status. ISPO was inspired by Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development, and made a sustained effort to address the special needs of the least developed countries, most recently by restructuring the ISPO annual dues to reflect the World Bank classification of economies.

Activities in support of global principles: ISPO encouraged membership by and rehabilitation care for persons of all races, religions, regions, and cultures. The Society focused on empowering persons with physical disabilities to achieve their full potential, participate fully within society, and become as self-sufficient as possible, and it made meaningful contributions to the well-being of people everywhere. Thus, the actions of ISPO consistently supported the goals and work of the United Nations in all of its activities.

ISPO has official relations with WHO and collaborated closely on shared goals such as promoting community-based rehabilitation, early identification and intervention, access to appropriate assistive devices, and to increase worldwide knowledge of effective, appropriate rehabilitation and medical care. During this reporting period, ISPO attended other conferences: in the Netherlands in 2005; Glasgow, Scotland, and Buenos Aires, in 2006, and in Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania, in 2007. ISPO also organized a major triennial world congress in Vancouver, Canada, in 2007.

ISPO has not been more directly involved in the work of the Economic and Social Council per se largely because of the specific focus of the Society and its volunteers on persons who may benefit from assistive technologies such as artificial limbs, braces for the body, wheelchairs, and similar mobility aids. The United Nations conferences, meetings, and events during the reporting period typically had a much

broader agenda, making it difficult to allocate limited volunteer and financial resources to attend such sessions. ISPO looks forward to increasing these successful efforts in the coming years.

5. Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (Special; 1985)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (FEDEFAM) is a human rights NGO which brings together 19 associations of families of the *desaparecidos*, or disappeared people, in Latin America and the Caribbean from 13 countries (Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay). Its central concern is with the phenomenon of forced disappearances in Latin America and around the world. Its principal goals are: (a) to recover alive, when possible, the victims of forced disappearances; (b) to search for truth about whereabouts and final destination of the *desaparecidos*; (c) to achieve justice for the families opposing all forms of impunity for the perpetrators; (d) to work for reparation for families of victims; (e) to celebrate the memory of the *desaparecidos*.

Our main course of action has been to encourage the international community to create greater awareness of the practice of forced disappearances and its tragic consequences, and to achieve measures of protection that would put an end to such a phenomenon, which we consider to be one of the great human rights tragedies of our times. This is done through being actively present at all sessions of the Human Rights Council, making statements on all items of its agenda relating to our major concerns, organizing parallel meetings and participating in other meetings. For almost 30 years now, FEDEFAM has worked with its special thematic procedure, the Working Group for Forced and Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) in order to better achieve its mandate. In 2008 FEDEFAM participated in its sessions in Buenos Aires, and is in constant communication both on casework and methods of work. The focus now, together with many other NGOs, is the global campaign for the immediate ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Forced Disappearances by at least 20 States. Since 1981 FEDEFAM has organized an International Week of the Disappeared every May to create greater public awareness about the phenomenon and the need for further action. In 1984 we began to celebrate 30 August as International Day of the Disappeared with the purpose of remembering the *desaparecidos*, as well as to highlight the need for prevention action, so that new cases do not occur. This has become the accepted international day to remember the *desaparecidos* by many organizations around the world and it is our goal that it be officially endorsed by the General Assembly.

Significant changes in the organization: The principal change for FEDEFAM has been the adoption in 2005 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Forced Disappearances. Since the beginning, this has been one of its principal goals so that now the Federation is focusing on achieving its full operation. This means more intense networking with sister federations in other areas of the world which are struggling with the phenomenon of forced disappearances.

Since 2007 FEDEFAM has been participating in the International Coalition against Enforced Disappearances in order to best achieve this goal.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: The focus of our work with the United Nations has been on the Human Rights Council, where FEDEFAM has become a well-known and respected NGO in the specific field of forced disappearances representing the perspectives of the families of the *desaparecidos*. The Third Committee of the General Assembly approved the Convention on 13 November 2006 and finally on 20 December the General Assembly gave its approval. The Convention was thereby opened to signatures. To date, over 80 States have signed the Convention but only 10 have ratified it, so there is still a long way to go.

The principal events where FEDEFAM contributes to the United Nations are both its biannual congress and through its participation in other related international meetings. The following are two of the most important events organized by FEDEFAM: in 2006, in Bogotá, where our twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated and a new Executive Committee elected; and in 2007, in Buenos Aires: meeting on truth, justice and memory. FEDEFAM members participated in many international conferences during the period 2005 to 2008. Some of the most important are those held in 2007, in Guatemala and in 2008, in Bogotá.

FEDEFAM was one of the first NGOs of victims of human rights violations to receive consultative status by the United Nations in 1985, with offices based outside Geneva and/or New York and its membership coming from some of the poorest countries in the Latin American region. Whereas FEDEFAM gives priority to forced disappearances in its own work, it considers achieving the Millennium Development Goals to be of crucial importance for the survival of humanity.
