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**REPORT**

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**YOUNG GENERATION AND ISSUES RELATED TO SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

Report of the International Youth Leadership Training for the Promotion of South-South  
Cooperation Study Conference held in Lagos, Nigeria

December 5-12, 1999

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All - Nigeria United Nations Students' and Youth Association (ANUNSA)

And

International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)

## Preface

This report has three basic purposes. The first is to provide a record of the International Youth Leadership Training for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation Project Study Conference proceedings, held from 5 – 12 December 1999, in Lagos, Nigeria. The second purpose is to serve as a youth activist guide in the promotion of south-south cooperation. The third is to serve as a reference document as it contains some useful contact information, tools and resources.

Recognizing that technical cooperation between developing countries of the south is a strategic dimension of international development does not mean striving to isolate the countries of the south but rather to strengthen their capacity to also be part of the much needed north-south cooperation and countries of the south utilization of south-south cooperation as an agent of growth in eradicating the ravaging impact of poverty.

The multi year leadership training to build understandings, knowledge and skills in south youths for global sustainable development becomes very important more than ever before as the world enters into a new era of globalization and liberalization. The International Youth Leadership Training for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation will empower youth leaders of the south to more effectively contribute to programmes of south-south cooperation as adopted by the United Nations and the different cooperation mechanisms of the south. It will also strive to build south solidarity and cooperation among youth and students of the south to enable them participate in the global system on equal basis.

This report will hopefully shed more light on the needs and basis for achieving effective south-south cooperation and involve larger numbers of young people in promotion of south solidarity among all sections of the society.

Oluwole D. Oshota  
Project Coordinator

## **Acknowledgements**

The organising of the study conference is a joint effort of the International Youth Leadership Training for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation Project Coordinating Committee; the All-Nigeria United Nations Students and Youth Association (ANUNSA) and the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN).

The project coordinating committee would like to gratefully acknowledge the generous financial support for the leadership training project by the G 77 controlled Perez-Guerero Trust Fund (PGTF) and UNDP Special Unit for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC). We would also like to acknowledge with appreciation materials / in-kind support provided by the following: UNDP SU/TCDC; Mary K and Sharon of the Grail House, New York; All Africa Conference of Churches; Foundation for the Future of Youth; Mrs. Kathryn O. Balmforth, NGO Family Voice; Mrs. Adaeze Cuevas, UN Church Centre.

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Special thanks also go to some individuals who either in their personal or official capacity have made invaluable contributions towards the success of the project. The list though not limited to, includes: Ambassador S. R. Insanally, Former Chairman of the G77 and China; Prof. Ibrahim Gambari, Former Nigerian Permanent Representative to the UN; Mr. John Ohiorhenuan, Ms. Joan Archer and Mr. Yiping Zhou, UNDP SU/TCDC; Mr. K. Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary UNECA; Mr. Tunde Olayode, Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO; Mr. Sam Harbour, Prof. Emmanuel Oladipo and Dr. Godwin Nwabunka, UNDP-Nigeria; and all members of the Project Advisory Committee and the Project Study Conference Planning Committee.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The International Youth Leadership Training for the promotion of South-South Cooperation Project Study Conference was held from 5-12 December, 1999 at the Excellence Hotel and Conference Centre, Ikeja, Lagos. The study conference was organized by the All-Nigeria United Nations Students and Youth Association (ANUNSA) with the cooperation of the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN); and with the financial support from UNDP Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC) and the G77 controlled Perez-Guerero Trust Fund (PGTF).
2. Towards the organizing of the study conference, wide international publicity of the ideals of South-South cooperation and the project were carried out among students and youth organizations, for selection of right caliber of youth leaders, in cooperation with the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN). The All-Nigeria United Nations Students and Youth Association was very much pleased and honoured to receive a warm congratulatory message from office of the chairman of the Group of 77 and China. See Annex 1.
3. More than sixty youth leaders from global south were brought together during the study conference.
4. The International Youth Leadership Training for the promotion of South - South cooperation project which will contribute to south-south cooperation and economic integration will no doubt benefit global south in particular and sustainable development of the world in general through its priority for poverty eradication. It has the following objectives:
  - a. Discussing substantive issues related to developing countries young people and development.
  - b. Providing adequate researched information to participants on specific aspect of south - south cooperation in relation to TCDC and ECDC.
  - c. Stimulating educational ideas and specifying follow up actions to guide participating students and youth organizations in effective execution of follow up activities in

promotion of south-south cooperation vis-à-vis G77 adopted Caracas programme of action.

- d. Building students and youth organization partnership with United Nations Organization and his specialized agencies and network among themselves.
  - e. Contributing to greater international cooperation and solidarity through promotion of international understanding and friendships among people drawn from various cultural settings.
  - f. Contributing to setting up a framework for exchange programmes between developing countries youth to share and develop experiences relating to the productive sectors, including through micro-enterprises and youth entrepreneurship, and the furthering of an enabling environment in their respective countries and globally.
- 5 The empowered leaders of students and youth organizations are expected to organize educational fora such as lectures, symposium, seminars, workshops and other activities, including advocacy to promote south-south cooperation. It is also expected that the empowered youth leaders will initiate business cooperation projects on individual / organizational level to further promote the ideals of south-south cooperation for global peace and sustainable development.
- 6 It is also worth noting that the training programme is an important activity to start south youth NGO's preparation to contribute to first ever South Summit and the UN General Assembly Millennium Summit to take place in the year 2000.

## **PART I**

### **SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AND METHODOLOGY**

1. The 7- day study conference training were divided into various segments and each with varied training methods and tools applications. The programme of activities is provided in Annex 2.

#### **A. Opening Session and Intergenerational Dialogue**

2. Shortly before the opening session, the press briefing was held to give background Information to the media houses representative/press crew to enable them follow up and report efficiently the conference proceedings. The opening session took off with the welcome address of the National Executive President of ANUNSA and followed with a series of presentations and goodwill messages. Mr. Robert Unegbu, the ANUNSA National Executive President, in his welcome address apart from welcoming international participants to Nigeria hopes that their visit to Nigeria will also promote mutual relationship towards sustainable development of the developing countries. Paragraphs 3 to 6 are extracts from the welcome address.

Let me quickly note that the importance of this gathering today stems from the necessity for young people of developing countries to play veritable and participatory roles in determining the future and progress of their countries.

Here is a world where many young people in the south are marginalised and Poor young people face uncertain future and have little or no exposure to education and training. These, among other things, are the major reasons for a shortfall in the productive potential of young people in most developing countries. The acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for self-motivation initiative for co-operative and participatory contribution to the general solution of the problem of young people in the developing countries becomes indispensable.



5. This is why I commend the forerunners of this international leadership programme toward the promotion of south-south cooperation. Let me congratulate our immediate past National Executive President, Mr. Oshota Oluwole for attracting such wonderful sort-after leadership training in Nigeria. Let me also extend my salute to Mr. Jan Lonn, the wonderful scribe of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations for his wonderful support to ANUNSA over time. 10
6. Before I forget, it is also wise to remember one of the great African who was behind the south issue until he took his last breath. I am talking of no other person than the late Nwalimu Julius Nyerere, the former President of Tanzania and also the former Chairman of the South Centre. May I humbly call for a minute silence in the memory of this great son of Africa. 1
7. The welcome address was followed by the project overview by the ANUNSA Immediate Past President and the Project Coordinator, Mr. Oluwole Oshota. Paragraphs 8 to 11 are an abstract of Mr. Oshota's project overview.
8. As we all know, the New World order reflects a system of merging territories and this is for better economic and developmental purposes. Arrangement on the improvement of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Economic Communities (EEC) keeps on waxing stronger. Indeed, countries of the southern hemisphere must not be left behind in this developmental exercise. 1
9. South - south cooperation has been recognized as a vital instrument of support to the development efforts of the countries of the south, who are largely developing countries, and this is as a means of ensuring their effective participation in the new global emerging order. Technical cooperation between developing countries of the south is also recognized as a strategic dimension of international development and as a means of achieving the goal of sustainable development. North-South cooperation is also seen as being very necessary. Countries of the south utilization of south-south cooperation as an agent of growth in eradicating the ravaging impact of poverty requires strong commitment to integration and cooperation arrangement which will offer both challenges and opportunities. 1

10. It is in recognition of these basic fact and also South Centre envisioned "south consciousness pervading among all the developing countries", that this special initiative was put together by ANUNSA and ISMUN to start educating and impacting necessary skills on the young people of the south. The International Youth Leadership training for the promotion of South-south cooperation will empower selected youth and students leaders to appreciate and design programmes of activities to promote south-south cooperation among youths. All participating organizations shall be committed to follow-up actions and raising of funds locally for their national activities. The project participating organizations shall be linked up under a network / partnership project to ensure future cooperation and collaboration.
11. The training programme will contribute to setting up a framework for exchange programmes between developing countries youths to share and develop experiences relating to the productive sectors, including through micro-enterprise and youth entrepreneurship; and the furthering of an enabling environment in their respective countries and globally. Modalities will inter alia. be developed on how technological know-how and good practices can be exchanged through internet and other cost effective means.
12. The Secretary General of ISMUN Mr. Jan Lonn gave the opening speech. He started off by expressing appreciation to ANUNSA, for their good work towards organizing the event, as it has not been easy to get right type of fund to organize events for organizing south youth on a larger scale, to empower themselves on how to operate as equal partners.
13. Mr. Lonn considered the study conference being timely for its taking place at the right time during the preparation for U. N. General Assembly Summit and Nigeria taking over the Chairmanship of the cooperation mechanism of the 134 developing nations (G77). He emphasized the complementarity between south-south and north-south cooperation and hoped emanating from the study conference will be the Lagos Youth declaration on South-South Cooperation, among others.

14. Miss. Ruth Makuchete, on behalf of the ISMUN Vice-President responsible for Africa, Zimbabwe United Nations Association Youth Section, presented the keynote address. Paragraph 15 to 21 are the keynote address extract.
15. The United Nations through its Trade and Development programmes, has introduced the re-organization and revitalization of the world economy, especially on the integration of developing countries in the global economy. However, in spite of the participation of a much greater number of countries of the South in the 8<sup>th</sup> Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the GATT, the Uruguay Round, it was noted that many developing countries are still marginalized in the world economy. It is in this regard that we need the sustenance of the integrative efforts under the South - South Co-operation; and I would like to pick on and say a few things about the many subjects falling under the broad item of South - South Co-operation in the globalising and liberalized world economy, namely promotion of South - South Trade as an instrument for development throughout the South. 19.
16. The second issue is that of the promotion of Enterprise Development and Competitiveness in the Developing Nations. These are subjects that are of vital importance to developing countries, particularly those listed as least developed among them. 20.
17. There is need for the youth to come out of this training programme with recommendations which "embrace the creation of a Youth South - South Trade Watch" based upon South - South principles adopted to suit Developing Nations conditions in which all Developing Nations regardless of class, tribe, colour or creed, shall have equal opportunity. 21.
18. The opportunities and challenges posed by the processes of globalization and liberalization, which have now been underpinned by the emergence of a new organization the (WTO), further underscore the need for countries of the South to emphasise the development of a competitive tradeable sector. However, the poorest members of the trading family will simply get marginalised further if they are not assisted in meeting the challenges of building and improving their productive infrastructures, in facilitating market access for their products through the consolidation 21.

and easing of procedures relating to the use of preferential trade arrangements such as SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS etc and in marketing promotion. This is where we need the South - South Co-operation.

19. It will be recalled, Mr. Chairman, that in addressing the concerns of the poorest of the Contracting Parties to (GATT): the final Act of the Uruguay Round has extended the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) longer transition periods to adjust to new rules and disciplines and exempt them from certain obligations. But the truth of the matter is that the principle and quest for common rules and disciplines in the traditional and new areas of GATT rules as well as reciprocity - based on concessions have meant the erosion of the much-needed preferences which assist developing countries. Hence for the latter countries to graduate in the long - run and fully integrate within global trading system countries of the South must unite first, speak with one voice, be accountable to their people, stop mismanagement of resources and be honest. Youth must campaign and make sure that developed nations are helped to maintain and improve the export shares and earnings while implementing the Uruguay Round Agreements.
20. In conclusion, I would like to thank the Host country and the UNDP for enabling me to participate in this meeting. I would also like to say that, owing to the fact that South - South Trade and Development can only become effective if the youth are better and well organized. I want you to remember that Globalization and Liberation brought with them greater competitive pressures on the fragile enterprise sectors of the poor countries. I would like to lastly appeal to the donor community to assist our countries in promoting South - South trade efficiency, the development of human and technical capacity and export marketing.
21. Let us be aware of the competition that's coming with the various trade agreements. We must also instill investor confidence if our goal is to be achieved.
22. Goodwill message were delivered one after the other as follows: Ms Hilda Garcia on behalf of Cuban Embassy in Nigeria; Mr. Jorgen Madsen on behalf of Internationalt

Forum; Mr. Ali M. Libaba on behalf of Tanzania Youth Development Association and Mr. Rachid Mensah, International Friends Club's for the World Peace. All expressed hopes on the study conference building a long lasting relationship towards promoting south-south cooperation.

23. Further discussion took place among participants on one to one basis during the reception that follows immediately after, on some of the issues raised during the opening session. 29
24. Plenary session 1 and 2 were devoted to intergenerational dialogues on two very important issues and its business was conducted in the plenary format.
25. The sub-theme discussed at the plenary session 1 was "Consequence of the underdevelopment on the present status of young generation. The lead discussants at the session were: Mr. S. Drame, Deputy Secretary General, All-African Student's Union; Miss. Ruth Makuchete, Zimbabwe United Nations Association Youth Section, Coordinator; and Mr. Jan Lonn, Project Coordinating Committee Member. 30
26. The south young generation was said to have a low status compared to their northern counter-part as a direct result of their country underdevelopment. Lack of necessary infrastructure in the new information age was also considered to be having serious consequences on south young people as it denies them of access to information. Ultimately, these make them not to be too confident of their individual or collective abilities. The responsibilities of Governments to live up to expectation of providing necessary social infrastructures and implementing barrier free access policies to enhance regional integration was seen as very important antidotes. 3
27. Plenary session 2 was devoted to discussing the sub-theme: Technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, a strategic nexus. The session lead discussant were Mr. Jorgen Madsen and Mr. Oluwole Oshota. The duos are the Project Coordinating Committee Member and Coordinator respectively.
28. The concept of technical and economic cooperation among developing nations were Introduced to the participants. India's unique contribution to strengthening of

developing country diplomatic capacities was cited as a good example of technical cooperation in diplomacy while UNFPA's promoted Centres of Excellence for South-South cooperation actions in the area of training in health related issues was praised as a good start up for cooperation across the global south.

29. Participants also examined 3 unfortunate incidences: a) Airfare to Nigeria from some European Countries being cheaper than from some African Countries of shorter distances; b) Difficulties experienced in getting through on phone or sending fax messages across global south where as this happen with ease as in the case of getting through to global North; and c) Goods produced in the north finding it ways easily to south countries market due to bad access or transportation networks across the south.
30. The third dimension of south-south cooperation source of support was identified to be from global north who are expected to provide support for the sustainable development of the world at large. Likewise, methods of sourcing financial and in-kind support for youth south-south cooperation promotion from the north were also examined.
31. It was generally agreed upon that south technical cooperation is needed for solid economic cooperation among developing countries and this will lead in turn from south trading effectively with each other to becoming interdependence and speaking with one voice at international fora. This is said to have positive implication on world environment from sustainable development point of view.

#### **B. Skills Training Workshops**

32. Skill training workshops consists of two distinct components: Internet skills and leadership skills building training. The Internet skills training workshop took place at the Cybercity Cybercafe and was facilitated by Mr. Jorgen Madsen. The one and a half basic Cyberseek training in Internet information retrieval for participants without prior knowledge of the Internet has two parts: an introduction to the Internet and hands-on training. Internet knowledgeable participants were also informed of some new hands-on techniques.

33. The sub topics discussed under the leadership skills training workshop includes: Leadership and team development; Advocacy; Communication: Information access use and dissemination; Building alliance and partnership; Documentation and evaluation; and Sustainability. Flip chart was also extensively used.
34. Generally, leadership was seen from various perspectives as it concerns more than one person at the helm of affairs of an organization. It entails a lot of people in an organization who have different responsibilities that cummulatively sees to the overall activities of the organization. These set of people are said to be saddles with leadership roles. Parts of the vital components of the leadership skills training workshops are mental and physical exercises. 2 physical exercises were role modeled. Firstly, participants were grouped into different groups and asked to form circles. They were then asked to put hands on the shoulders of persons in their front and take a half sitting positions; and thereafter asked to sit on the laps of persons at their backs which everybody found to be more comfortable and able to maintain for longer time. The second exercise was standing sideways in two groups and stretch out to see which group would maintain the longest length. Each group attempted excelling over each other. Everybody cooperated in their effort to be the best and that leads participants to realise the more, importance of team spirit in accomplishment of tasks.

### **C. International Youth Fora and Closing Plenary Sessions**

35. Plenary session 3, 4, 5 and 6 were conducted to discuss the International Youth Fora subjects.
36. Plenary session 3 discussed the sub-theme: United Nations in the New Millennium; and Mr. Jorgen Madsen was the lead discussant. A paper entitled "UN Reforms: Consideration and Proposals" by the Danish United Nations Associations was used as the centre point of discussion. The paper had the following as its subject headings: The charter should be updated; Priorities the General Assembly; The Security Council should be made more democratic, peace is the aim; The secretariat have to function; The economic and social areas should be strengthened; The specialised agencies must have fair jurisdiction; Universal and indivisible human rights; The environment must be protected; The funding must equal the tasks; The UN should be developed regionally;

and The UN need a public rooting. Plenary session 3 rounded up with the general agreement, among others, that the UN: a) Must be strengthened; b) Needs to enhance peace process in the middle east; c) must include sustainable development in its charter; and d) must address adequately south-south development problems.

37. Plenary session 4 was devoted to discussing the sub-theme: South youth participation in United Nations process; and the lead discussants were Miss. Katrun Nadal and Mr. Oluwole Oshota. Plenary session 5 was lead by Mr. Jan Lonn and the sub-theme subject was: Preparation for the South Summit, the NGO Millennium Forum and the UN General Assembly Millennium Summit.
38. The plenary session 4 provides opportunities for highlighting participation of south youths at the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development meetings, among others, while Plenary session 5 was used in introducing participants to the United Nations Millennium Assembly preparatory process. The two sessions were in agreement on the needs for increasing south youth participation and improving on development awareness and public mobilization of the people in the south at large. Effective information sharing and networking was suggested as part of the strategies of ensuring adequate representation in United Nations process.
39. "The role of youth and students organizations in promotion of south-south cooperation" was the plenary session 6 subject of discussion. The subject was introduced by Mr. Bright Akwetey, ISMUN President; and in his introductory speech he observed that the peace movement worldwide seemingly muffled where as so many injustices are being perpetuated. However, he expressed hope that the training session will go a long way in empowering youth leaders to taking actions in promotion of south-south cooperation, apart from highlighting past activities of ISMUN as a youth movement for the United Nations. Policy Commissions were established based on the opinions of the participants during the general exchange of views that follows the lead discussant's introductory speech.
40. The Youth Policy Commissions set up were: a) Policy Commission on the future of the UN, Peace and Security; b) Policy Commission on Development, Environment and Human Rights; c) Policy commission on Women and Development: Beijing +5; d) Policy



commission on millennium Forum, Social Summit and Anti Racial Conference in 2001; and e) Policy commission on United Nations Youth Policies. Chairs of the various groups and their respective rapporteurs were as follows: Group a) Mr. Jorgen Madsen, chair and Miss Ruth Makuchete, special rapporteur; Group b) Miss. Katrun Nada, chair and Mr. Kanmoh Jefferson, special rapporteur; Group c) Miss. Ukaoha Nnena, chair and Miss. Myra Togobo, special rapporteur; Group d) Mr. Jan Lonn, chair and Mr. Kent Ndukwu, special rapporteur and Group e) Mr. S. Drame, chair and Mr. Ali Subeh, special rapporteur. The policy commissions conducted their business in working groups sessions.

41. Policy commissions reports were received at the closing plenary session presided over by Mr. Bright Akwetey, the ISMUN President. The reports were thoroughly deliberated upon and necessary suggestions and amendment were made. Finally, the closing plenary session adopted, among others, the Lagos Youth Declaration on South - South Cooperation and the Policy Commissions' recommendations as documents to be issued by the study conference. Participants also expressed their gratitude to the project supporters, especially the UNDP SU/TCDC and G77 Perez - Guerero Trust Fund for supporting the project generously and requested the organizers to ensure wide distribution of the study conference outcomes.

## PART II

### DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE STUDY CONFERENCE THEMED: YOUNG GENERATION AND ISSUES RELATED TO SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION.

#### A. Lagos Youth Declaration on South-South Cooperation

**We**, the young generation from all continent of the global south participating at the Study Conference of the International Youth Leadership for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, organized in Lagos by ANUNSA with the cooperation of ISMUN from 5-12 December 1999, under the auspices of G77 controlled PGTF and UNDP SU/TCDC,

Having a vision of a world devoid of economic injustice and dire social needs and a sustainable world where all live with dignity and cooperation,

Noting the added impetus to the south-south cooperation and continued relevance in the new millennium of the Non Aligned Movement Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries adopted in 1972, the Buenos Aires plan of Action adopted in 1978, the G77 Caracas programme of Action adopted in 1981, the report of the South Commission entitled "The Challenge to the South" published in 1990 and the Non Aligned Movement Durban Declaration for the New Millennium adopted in 1998,

1. Reaffirms our support for the UNESCO Secretariat positions on youth to the UNESCO General Conference, which states that: "Young people do compose a critical age group, which is capable of mature reason and action. The involvement of young people should not be relegated to some ambiguous future, rather their participation is needed now. The notion that young people will one day 'inherit' the earth should be dispelled; in fact, their involvement today is cogent for shaping this world. Young people have a legitimate demand to be heard, to express themselves; moreover, it is imperative that their valuable contribution to society be recognized. They are capable of formulating pointed criticism concerning all domains of life; and therefore, should not be consulted exclusively on issues involving youth, although their 'expertise' in this area is evident";
2. Declares our commitment to taking actions in order to meet needs related to south - south cooperation, particularly as they relate to:
  - a. Training workshop at all levels;
  - b. Seminars, Roundtables and Public Campaign to disseminate information;
  - c. Conducting researches and utilization of research materials;
  - d. Information, Education and Communication activities;
  - e. Creation of a Youth South-South Trade Watch;
  - f. Setting up a discussion list on "South Youth Livelihood, Enterprise and Generation of Income" as a framework for exchange programmes;
  - g. Setting up a South Youth Networks for Sustainable Development ; and
  - h. Promotes setting up South Partnerships for Sustainable Developments, including a South Centre Youth Advisory Board;
3. Takes cognizance of some specific salient topical global issues and events and resolved to work in partnership towards realization and actualization of the recommendations accompanying this declaration, expressed thereto.

**B. Recommendations of the Study Conference**

**RECOMMENDATION No.1:SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 1.1 The issues of Development, Human rights and the Environment are inter-connected and reinforcing. 1.1  
a.
- 1.2 Sustainable development in developing countries is undermined due to the following factors: poverty, pervasive mass illiteracy, corruption and over bureaucracy, circumvention of the rule of law, improper and under-utilization of natural resources, the lack of indigenous capital for investment, and the absence of cooperation between and among countries of the south, among others. b.  
c.  
d.
- 1.3 The flagrant abuse of individual basic rights which denigrates the human personality and stunt his ability to fully appreciate his potential and contribution to society is caused by: the lack of human necessities, inequality and injustice, the absence of freedom etc. e.  
f.  
g.
- 1.4 The environment is the source of life and development. RE
- 1.5 We recommend as follows: 2.
  - 1.5.1 On Development 2.
    - a. Government should prioritize the provision of free quality basic education. 2.
    - b. Good governance is a pre-requisite to development because it ensures transparency, accountability, system efficiency and the rule of law. Thus the culture of good governance should be encouraged and actively pursued. 2.
    - c. Government should fully and properly utilize their national resources in order to address the issue of unemployment.
    - d. Government should make accessible financial resources to young indigenous entrepreneurs (especially those that are engaged in agriculture production) in order to create self-employment and thereby contribute to sustainable development. 2.
    - e. South-south cooperation should be strengthened to effectively face the challenges of globalization especially through sound micro economic policies.
    - f. Governments should support research into the development and promotion of sustainable traditional agriculture systems. 2.
  - 1.5.2 On Human Rights 2.
    - a. The protection of the right to basic human needs, such as clean environment, health care, housing, safe-drinking water, etc must be guaranteed.
    - b. The protection of the right to equality and fair treatment of all persons irrespective of age, gender, religious affiliation, tribal origin, political beliefs etc must be vigorously pursued. 2.
    - c. The protection of the right of people to pursue their own strategies and path to development must be guaranteed. 2.
    - d. The protection of the right to travel freely without harassment must be ensured. 2.
    - e. The protection of the right to due compensation and protection of intellectual labour and properties must be guaranteed. 2.

### 1.5.3 On Environment

- a. Adequate national compensation and benefit sharing for the use or extraction of a country's natural resources.
- b. Implementation of sustainable land use, planning and management of natural resources.
- c. The development and promotion of renewable energy technology.
- d. Safe environment through the proper management of waste, the encouragement of recycling system, and the institutionalization of policies on environmental education and the creation of appropriate facilities should be promoted.
- e. The implementation of sustainable development through the conservation of biological diversity is a prerequisite for sustainable development.
- f. Advocacy for the conservation / pollution free oceans and a balanced ecosystem should be made on a continuous basis.
- g. The struggle against nuclear and biological warfare should be intensified.

## RECOMMENDATION No. 2: UN YOUTH POLICIES

- 2.1 Young people are interested in taking active roles in the formulation of policy instruments, which are intended to recognize, promote and protect their rights and responsibilities; and to remain committed through affirmative action and participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all such measures.
- 2.2 We recommend as follows:
  - 2.2.1 The United Nations should now concentrate more on the implementation of the various resolutions made concerning the young people and to impress on National Government and / member countries to honour various recommendations on youth in their respective countries.
  - 2.2.2 The UN should facilitate the involvement of greater number of young people in decision-making processes at all levels especially on issues, which concern them. The UN should, monitor the inability of many Governments of member countries to include the youth representative in their delegation to the UN meetings including the UN General Assembly.
  - 2.2.3 The UN youth policies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century should be committed to guaranteeing the right of young people of procuring employment, education, reproductive health services and other services germane to sustainable development, which will provide opportunity to self employment.
  - 2.2.4 Better funding of youth NGOs and especially supporting the south cooperation initiatives.
  - 2.2.5 The UN Youth Unit should concentrate more on supporting the youth NGOs.
  - 2.2.6 Greater networking structures would be veritable between youth NGOs in the South and North to enable international cooperation in NGO level.

- 2.2.7 The UN youth fund, which has, an empty treasury should be provided with fund so that it can really be used to support youth NGOs.

### RECOMMENDATION No. 3: UP COMING MAJOR UN CONFERENCES

- 3.1 The major up coming UN conferences include: The South Summit, the GA Millennium Summit, the Anti Racism Conference, WSS D+5 and the Finance for Development Conference. All these conferences are taking place in different parts of the world in the coming century.
- 3.2 It is important to note that despite the fact that young people of this world constitute a majority of the world population, young people have always been denied greater access in decision making processes within countries and globally.
- 3.3 The previous major UN conference of the 90:ies took place with the participation of only a few number of young people groups from the developing countries who have been identified with marginalization in all decision making process even in issues concerning their well being. In the coming millenium, young people of the global south countries should not be receivers and objects of programmes of Governments and /or Non-Governmental organizations. Young people should be the advocate and defenders of their rights.
- 3.4 In the coming major UN conferences young people should not be sidelined, from massively participating in the major global event which will definitely make provision for the thinking and acting strategically on the immediate circumstances of young people. This will offer the possibility of linking them to broader social and political issues confronting the world as a whole.
- 3.5 The lopsidedness of participation of young people in the past major UN conference is a situation, which deserved to be, detest in its entire ramification. We advocate for a world where equity, social justice and sustainable development will be a basis for world peace. The Youth Unit within the United Nations should be properly consolidated to respond to the remote causes of under representation of young people from the global south. Youth should take appropriate measures so that young people become the advocate and promoters of their basics rights and responsibilities without any distinction as to sex, country, region colour, race and religion etc.
- 3.6 The promotion and fulfillment of a new participatory and contributory paradigm is really a political, economic and legal, ethical and spiritual vision. This is fully consistent with the basic rights and freedoms of all young people including education, employment and other social, political and economic rights; and which takes consideration of values and all cultural background of all young people, especially in the global-south.
- 3.7 We recommend as follows:

- 3.7.1 Each participating organization and members should work committedly in setting up a National Preparatory Committee if it has not been already set up and to participate actively in the preparatory committee; where already existing, they should join such National Preparatory Committee and work committedly with the groups.
- 3.7.2 ISMUN and participating organizations should facilitate NGO cooperation at regional and international level in preparation towards the conferences.
- 3.7.3 ISMUN and participating organizations should facilitate the dissemination of important and valuable information to many youth organization for mass participation in the preparatory committee both at the national and regional levels.
- 3.7.4 Strong advocacy and working committedly toward the mass participation of young people from the global south in all the conferences.
- 3.7.5 Funding was identified as one of the greatest problem inhibiting mass participation of youth NGOs. Serious fund raising should be entrenched and greater effort must be put to make sure that the UN supports the participation of a large number of young people particularly from the south. Local and regional fund raising activities are also recommended.
- 3.7.6 Efforts must be put in to making sure that there is a fair balance in participation from different regions of the world.
- 3.7.7 Coordination of conferences must be balanced on the regional basis to avoid the insistence of one region providing a greater number of coordination points more than the other regions of the world combined.
- 3.7.8 G77 and the United Nations should make the presentation of the Lagos Youth Declaration on South-South Cooperation and its recommendations, issued by the International Youth Leadership Training for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation Study Conference, official events of the forth-coming South Summit in Havana and UNGA Millennium Summit, New York respectively.

#### RECOMMENDATION No. 4: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT AND BEIJING +5

- 4.1 The 1995 Beijing UN World Conference on women came up with 12 critical areas of concern and recommendations on action to be implemented by: Governments, Communities, NGOs, Individuals etc.
- 4.2 The 12 critical areas of actions are: Women and poverty, The girl child, Women and the media, Education and training of women, Women and health, Women and the environment, Women in decision making, Violence against women, Economic status of women, Women's right, Discrimination against women and Women in conflict situation.

- 4.3 There exist lack of adequate understanding of the issues in the Beijing platform of actions and the general concept of the advancement of women vis-à-vis: The "struggle" for equality; the difference between the gender and sex roles; the process aims at building a more peaceful/comfortable society where men and women could feel very comfortable; negative cultural practice/habits and attitudes that negatively affect women. 1.
- 4.4 Different recognition is given to women in the global south as compared to women in the global north especially in connection with marriage and childbearing. 2.
- 4.5 To some extent our society, especially men do not have confidence and don't feel comfortable when women take up decision-making positions because they fear that women will dominate. Whereas women are currently playing significant roles at all levels in this world and can do more. 3.
- 4.6 Some issues of concern in the Beijing platform of action have changed; some are in the process of changing, and some have not changed.
- 4.7 We recommend as follows: 4.
- 4.7.1 Identifying priority areas from the 12 critical area of concern of the platform of action.
- 4.7.2 Commitments to educational programs targeted at youth on the Beijing concept and true meaning of the cause. 5.
- 4.7.3 Analyzing the cultural difficulties/hindrances.
- 4.7.4 Including gender issues in the main stream of activities.
- 4.7.5 Setting up a task force to ensure that responsible segment of the society implement actions that need to be taken.
- 4.7.6 Setting up and joining international Beijing +5 preparatory meetings.

### PART III

#### CONCLUSIONS

1. The International Youth Leadership Training for the promotion of south- south co-operation project study conference presents good opportunities for the participants mutual learning towards global south co-operation.
2. The project co-ordinating committee members co-facilitated the process leading to and the study conference itself. The co-ordinating committee met during the affinity meetings to evaluate the project and the study conference.
3. The participating organisations also utilised the opportunity offered by the affinity meetings and receptions to get to know each other and ways of collaborations. This meant that there was adequate room for co - operation synergy between the participating organisation to emerge either through bilateral, regional or multi-regional relationships.
4. Concerned with the need for effective follow up actions the study session participants committed themselves, either on organisational level or as individuals, to strategies for actions which encompass the immediate, medium and long term.
5. As a result, "the Lagos Youth Declaration on South-South Co-operation" and "the Study Conference recommendations" was issued to guide and inspire concrete action in promotion of an enabling environment for south-south co-operation in the new millennium. Basically the Lagos Youth Declaration on South-South Co-operation is made up of the preambles and statements of commitment while the Study Conference recommendations consist of the background statements and recommendations made on issues. Documents issued by the study conference as a useful tool can be removed from the report and used independently.
6. Participants at the study conference apart from calling for wide circulation of documents issued, encourages the project participating organisations, including those unable to attend for one reason or the other, and other organisations interested in joining the crusade to make use of the study conference report as a resource document. Networking, including information sharing and exchanges and Use of questionnaires and Working visits to evaluate how knowledge gained is used against baseline data will be essential parts of follow up process activities.
7. Several letters of encouragement were received towards and during the study conference from some important organisations of the south. Among others, it is worth mentioning that Organization of African Unity (O.A.U) by their letter dated 16 September 1999 expressed interest receiving the final report and recommendation of the training session for follow-up purpose.



## **ANNEX I**

### **Congratulatory Message by the Chairman of the Group of 77 and China**

On behalf of the Group of 77 and China, I wish to extend warm congratulations to the All-Nigeria United Nations Student and Youth Association (ANUNSA) for organizing the International Youth Leadership Training Seminar for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, to be held in Nigeria in December 1999. I am pleased to note that through the contribution of the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund of the Group of 77 and China, this event will be made possible.

Such a seminar is useful not only in terms of preparing our youths for the twenty first century, but also as a forum to take stock of the leadership skills of youths in developing countries. Growing globalization in this information age, stimulated largely by the communications revolution, forces us to address this task in an efficient manner or run the risk of becoming even further marginalized in an increasingly competitive international environment. It is therefore incumbent upon us to ensure that our youths are well equipped to address the challenge of this emerging era of international relations.

It is also my hope that special attention will be paid, during the seminar, to the provision of equal opportunities for both young men and women to become the leaders who will chart our course forward into the new millennium. The empowerment of women is the empowerment of our societies. As equal partners, our young men and women will be more effective in their efforts at nation building and strengthening international cooperation.

My very best wishes for a successful and productive seminar.

**S. R. Inshally**

Permanent Representative of Guyana to the UN  
Chairman of the Group of 77 and China

## Annex II

### Programme of the Study Conference

Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1999.

Arrivals  
Registration and Optional sight seeing

Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1999.

A.M.  
Affinity meeting

P.M.  
Orientation workshop  
Coordinating Committee Meeting

Monday 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1999

A.M.  
Press Briefing

Opening session:  
Theme: Young generation and the issues related to South -South cooperation

Welcome address: Mr. Robert Unegbu, National Executive President, ANUNSA  
Project over view: Mr. Oluwole D. Oshota, Project Coordinator and Immediate Past National Executive President, ANUNSA

Opening Speech: Mr. Jan Lonn, Secretary General, ISMUN

Keynote Address: Miss. Ruth Makuchete on behalf of ZUNAYouth, ISMUN Vice President for Africa.

Good will message: Ms Hilda Garcia, Cuban Embassy, Nigeria  
Mr. Jorgen Madsen, International Forum, Denmark  
Mr. Ali M. Libaba, Tanzania Youth Development Association  
Mr. Rachid Mensah, International Friend's Club for the World Peace

Vote of Thanks: Miss. Nnena Ukaoha, National Vice President, ANUNSA

Master of Ceremony: Mr. Charles Ihejirika, National Executive Member, ANUNSA

Group Photograph:

P.M.  
Reception  
Plenary Session 1: Intergenerational Dialogue

Theme: Consequences of the underdevelopment on the present status of the young generation.  
Lead Discussants: Mr. Jan Lonn, ISMUN  
Mr. S. Drame, All-Africa Students Union  
Miss Ruth Makuchete, ZUNA Youth

General Exchange of Views

Plenary session 2: Intergenerational Dialogue  
Theme: Technical and economic cooperation among developing Countries, a strategic nexus  
Lead Discussants: Mr. Jorgen Madsen, International Forum  
Mr. Oluwole D. Oshota, ANUNSA

General Exchange of Views

Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> December, 1999.

A.M.

Cuban Embassy Courtesy Visit / Reception

Cyber City Cyber Cafe Visit / Internet Skills Training Workshop  
Facilitator: Mr. Jorgen Madsen, International Forum

P.M.

Leadership Skills Training Workshop 1:  
Facilitator: Mr. Oluwole D. Oshota, ANUNSA

Coordinating Committee Meeting

Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1999

A.M.

Leadership Skills Training Workshop 2:  
Facilitator: Mr. Oluwole D. Oshota, ANUNSA

P.M.

Plenary session 3: International Youth Forum  
Theme: United Nations in the New Millennium  
Lead Discussants: Mr. Jorgen Madsen, International Forum  
General Exchange of Views

Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1999

A. M.

Plenary Session 4: International Youth Forum  
Theme: South Youth participation in United Nations process  
Lead Discussant: Miss Katrun Nadal, Green Indonesia  
Mr. Oluwole Oshota, ANUNSA

General Exchange of Views

P. M.

Plenary Session 5: International Youth Forum

Theme: Preparation for the South Summit, the NGO Millennium Forum and the UN General Assembly Millennium Summit

Lead Discussant: Mr. Jan Lonn, ISMUN

General Exchange of Views

Friday 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1999.

A. M.

Affinity Meetings

P. M.

Plenary Session 6: International Youth Forum

Theme: The role of youth and students organizations in promotion of south-south cooperation

Lead Discussant: Mr. Bright Akwetey, ISMUN

General Exchange of Views

Policy Commissions Concurrent Meetings

Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1999

A. M.

Policy commission concurrent meetings continue.

P. M.

Closing Plenary session

Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1999

A. M.

Affinity meeting

P. M.

Coordinating Committee Meeting

Departures

## **Annex III**

### **List of Information Documents Circulated**

1. The challenge to the South published by the south commission, October 1990, Geneva. 83 p.
2. For a Strong and Democratic United Nations: A South Perspective on UN Reform from the South Centre, 1995. 299 p.
3. Technical Cooperation in Diplomacy, May 1995; Article; in: New Directions, Special Issue Cooperation South. pp 50-52.
4. The Caracas Report on Alternative Development Indicators published by knowledge systems, Indianapolis, Indiana / The Bootstrap Press, New York. 99p.
5. Cooperation South Special Issue on Globalization published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, Number Two – 1998, NY. 149 p
6. Cooperation South, published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, Number One– 1998, N.Y. p83.
7. Cooperation South, Rethinking International Financial System, views from the south published by UNDP SU/TCDC Number One, June 1999, N.Y. 96 p.
8. UN, the world and Denmark published by Danish Institution of International Affairs (DUPI), Copenhagen 1999. 53 p
9. UN Reforms, Considerations and Proposals Paper by The Danish United Nations Association, Copenhagen. 40 p.
10. The Durban Declaration for the New Millennium, NAM, 1998. 4p
11. Non-Alignment and Democratization of International Relations Report from International NGO Conference ,Accra , Ghana, August 1991. 30p.
12. ANUNSA/UNESCO Regional Seminar on "Universities and Integration in Africa: Youth Perspective" Report, May 1998, Lagos. 47p
13. NGOs of the South and the challenges of Globalization. Forum Havana, Cuba, invitation. 16p.

## ANNEX IV

### List of Useful Resources and Tools

1. TCDC and Sustainable Development from UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, 20 p.
2. Cooperation South Winter 1996 published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC. 76 p.
3. Cooperation South UN 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary issues published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, Oct. 1995. 86p.
4. Cooperation South, New Directions published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, Special Issue, May 1995, 54 p.
5. Cooperation South, Special Issue published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, September 1994, 24p.
6. Environment and Development, Towards a common strategy of the south in the UNCED Negotiation and Beyond Published by South Centre, November 1994. 29p.
7. Development Education Forum, Number 19, issued by the Office for Research and Development of World Service of the Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, March 1991 25p.
8. TCDC Report on Workshop held in George Town, Guyana prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana and the SU/TCDC, March 1996.
9. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action published by UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, N.Y. November 1994. 34p
10. Basic fact about the United Nations published by the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York, 1998. 348 p.
11. Monograph on the Inter-Regional Exchange and Transfer of Effective Practice on Urban Management, A report commissioned by UNDP SU/TCDC in collaboration with UNDP Urban Development Unit, Oct. 1995. 196 p
12. Restructuring Economic and Social Policy: Cross-cultural gender insights from the Grassroots, A special report by the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC in conjunction with the UNDP Gender in Development Program and Groots International, 1995, N.Y. 61p.
13. Wither the United Nations? A view from the south-south centre contribution to an economic agenda for the non-aligned movement, oct. 1995. 142 p.
14. Youth Peace Training Manual, published by All Africa Conference of Churches, 1999. 189 p.

## ANNEX V

### List of Useful Contact Addresses

1. UNDP Special Unit for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC)  
304 East 45<sup>th</sup> Street, 12F, New York, U.S.A. 10017  
Tel: (1 – 212) 906 5732  
Fax: (1 – 212) 906 6429  
Web: <http://.undp.org/tcdc/tcdc.htm>
2. Social Watch  
1136, Montevideo 11200, Uruguay  
Tel: (598 – 2) 409 6192  
Fax: (598 – 2) 401 9222  
Web: [www.socwatch.org](http://www.socwatch.org)
3. Office of the Chairman of the Group of 77,  
Room S – 3956, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017, USA  
Tel: (1 – 212) 963 3816/9630192  
Fax: (1 – 212) 963 3515/9630050  
Web: [//www.g77.org](http://www.g77.org)
4. South Centre  
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Web: <http://www.southcentre.org>
5. Third World Network  
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6. UNCTAD  
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Tel: 41 22 907 1234 or 917 1234  
Fax 41 22 907 0057 or 907 0043  
Web: [//www.unctad.org](http://www.unctad.org)
7. Third World Academy of Science (TWAS)  
C/o ICTP, P. O. B 586, Strada Costiera II  
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## ANNEX VI

### Addresses of the Project Participating Organizations on Attendance

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Zimbabwe United Nations Association, Youth  
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(263-4) 701586 (work)  
mobile: (263-11) 605 887  
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Liberian Youth and Students Movement for  
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P. O. Box 3351 or Box 3679.  
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Green Indonesia Club (GIC)  
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katrun.nadal@cbm.slu.se

\* Observer organizations



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Global Alert For Defence of Youth  
And the Less Privileged (GADYLP)  
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African Youth Network  
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International Friends Club For The World  
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rachidm@yahoo.com

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## ANNEX VII

### List of the Study Conference Participants and Countries.

1	Abejide O.	Nigeria	40	Nwoke Petus C.	Nigeria
2	Aja Eke	Nigeria	41	Obas Nnamdi	Nigeria
3	Ajayi Olusanya	Nigeria	42	Ogbu Okonkwo	Nigeria
4	Ajibola Kazeem	Nigeria	43	Ogunrinde Lanre	Nigeria
5	Akin Ige Bola	Nigeria	44	Okechukwu Ebere	Nigeria
6	Akinloye O. O.	Nigeria	45	Okite Donatus	Nigeria
7	Ali Shuaibi Subeh	Palestine	46	Okocha Ndukwe	Nigeria
8	Alice W. Willson	Liberia	47	Okoro Christian	Nigeria
9	Alli M. Libaba	Tanzania	48	Olaide Salami	Nigeria
10	Anyanum Celestine	Nigeria	49	Olisaemeka Elege	Nigeria
11	Balcane Olanrewaju	Nigeria	50	Olugbenga Fiade	Nigeria
12	Benneth Obilor	Nigeria	51	Olusegun Lanre	Nigeria
13	Bright Akwetey	Ghana	52	Olushola Desile	Nigeria
14	Charles Ihejirika	Nigeria	53	Olusola Toba	Nigeria
15	Ebere Kenneth	Nigeria	54	Oluwole Oshota	Nigeria
16	Edomi Benjamin	Nigeria	55	Onuoha Kaodi	Nigeria
17	Emeka Dozie J.	Nigeria	56	Orji Chimezie	Nigeria
18	Goodluck Obi	Nigeria	57	Raymond Adesola H	Nigeria
19	Frank Ubani	Nigeria	58	Reginald Burke	Barbados
20	Hilda Garcia	Cuba	59	Rolando Ca'ceces	Cuba
21	Ijeoma Unegbu	Nigeria	60	Ruth Makuchete	Zimbabwe
22	Jan Lonn	Sweden	61	S. Drame	Senegal
23	Jefferson Kanmoh	Liberia	62	Salako Ogundipe	Nigeria
24	Jennifer Egbula	Nigeria	63	Samuel Eze	Nigeria
25	Jorgen Madsen	Denmark	64	Sena Siaw Boateng	Ghana
26	Katrun Nada	Indonesia	65	Taleh A. T.	Nigeria
27	Kayode Bolanle	Nigeria	66	Tiona Fateh	Nigeria
28	Lawal Kola	Nigeria	67	Uche Anyafulu	Nigeria
29	Lilian Akummadu	Nigeria	68	Ugorji Mathen	Nigeria
30	M. Mahdi Khelifa	Algeria	69	Unegbu Robert	Nigeria
31	Madu Kingsley	Nigeria	70	Vincent Pedro	Mozambique
32	Mensah E. Rachid	Togo			
33	Mohammed Beissat	Western-Sahara			
34	Myra Togobo	Ghana			
35	Ndukwu Kent	Nigeria			
36	Nnenna Ukaoha	Nigeria			
37	Nosiri Mike	Nigeria			
38	Nwakanma Marvin	Nigeria			
39	Nwatra O. Levi	Nigeria			

## Annex VIII

### List of Project Coordinating Committee Members

- |    |                             |   |    |
|----|-----------------------------|---|----|
| 1. | Oluwole Oshota, Coordinator | All-Nigeria UN Student and Youth Association                    | 1. |
| 2. | Katrun Nadal, Member        | Green Indonesia Club  | 2. |
| 3. | Jan Lonn, Member            | International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations | 3. |
| 4. | Jorgen Madsen, Member       | International Forum   | 4. |
|    |                             |   | 5. |
|    |                             |   | 6. |

### Advisory Committee Members

- |    |                   |                                       |     |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Chee Yoke Ling    | Third world Network                   | 7.  |
| 2. | Benson Obua-Ogwal | All-Africa Students Union             | 8.  |
| 3. | Maria Figueroa    | Council on Foreign Relations          | 9.  |
| 4. | Aly Coura Diop    | Pan African Youth Movement            | 10. |
| 5. | Kayode Olukoshi   | South Centre                          |     |
| 6. | Esmeralda Brown   | NGO Steering Committee for the UN CSD |     |

## **Annex IX**

### **Study Conference Planning Committee Members**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Robert Unegbu     | ANUNSA National Executive President            |
| 2. Olusola Desile    | ANUNSA Immediate Past Secretary-General        |
| 3. Kent Ndukwu       | ANUNSA National Secretary General              |
| 4. Charles Ihejirika | ANUNSA National Director of Travels            |
| 5. Petus Nwoke       | ANUNSA 2 <sup>nd</sup> National Vice-President |
| 6. Oluwole Oshota    | ANUNSA Immediate Past National President       |
| 7. Oludare Akinode   | Volunteer                                      |
| 8. Sola Ishabiyi     | Volunteer                                      |
| 9. Bukola Kareem     | Volunteer                                      |
| 10. Tope Abiodun     | Volunteer                                      |

#### **Further information contact:**

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