



WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

XV GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**MELAKA, MALAYSIA
22-26 NOVEMBER 2010**

WAY IS MOVING FORWARD!

**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
(2005 – 2010)**

A

INTRODUCTION

At the 14th General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth, a clear mandate was given by WAY members: WAY must be revitalized and reestablished as the global coordinating body of youth councils worldwide.

It is with great pleasure, some of the significant highlights that had taken place in the work of World Assembly of Youth (WAY) as the international coordinating body of national youth councils and organizations since the last XIV General Assembly in Windhoek, Namibia, is presented to you.

WAY has been given an enormous task to carry out the vision of its previous leaders and it was again reminded at the last General Assembly. The newly elected Executive Committee of WAY adopted the theme for the Second Millennium Plan of Action (MPAC-2): **“WAY Towards Millennium Development Goals.”** This is based on the eight core millennium development goals adopted by the United Nations. UN member states resolved to achieve these goals by the year 2015. This theme also allows WAY to work closely with a wide range of partners, with youth communities in countries around the world.

With that in mind, the Secretariat office of WAY began to implement as many programs that are possible and needful to meet to address the pertinent issues that are facing the youth globally.

At the end of last year, things were really buzzing here at the WAY headquarters. Relationships were renewed and new friendships were developed as WAY celebrated its epic journey celebration. Over 50 countries were represented to celebrate the 60th Anniversary with the theme “One Youth-One World: We are the World”. An anniversary book entitled “A Journey from London to Melaka”. A book that is filled with detail accounts of the beginning of WAY in 1949 in London to its present headquarters here in Malaysia.

In the last four years, we have managed to form a team of dedicated young people who desired to serve other youths, these young people from the ages of 20 -35 have committed themselves to be the Volunteer Arm of WAY. They are now over four hundred plus WAY volunteers from different parts of the world. They are an enormous assets at the different events WAY has conducted locally, regionally and even internationally. As a matter of fact, they are very involved right now in this General Assembly here in Melaka.

Many new relationships have been established as well as collaboration has also been renewed. One of them is with the European Youth Forum. Recently, in China, there was an opportunity for WAY at a meeting with the EYF President to renew their involvement with each other, so that new collaboration can be plan for the benefits of youth in both regions. We truly believed that there will be exciting happenings in the future through this partnership.

New relationships were formed between WAY and the initiative of United Nations for the development of youth. The other is the development of new relationship with the United Nations Programme on Youth (UN Youth Unit), where all the declarations, reports, events and publications are published with them and made available to their network. Some of the initiatives of United Nationals were UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS and lastly the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development (UNGAID).

This year WAY celebrated the 10th Anniversary of its annual event, "The Melaka International Youth Dialogue". Pertinent issues that are fundamental to the youth were chosen as themes, such as Developing Human Capital; Youth and Tourism; Towards a Drug Free Generation; Youth and Gender Equality; Youth Leadership Power and its Influence to the Society. These Dialogues have been a success as it has been a great source of encouragement for youth leaders and youths that have participated these last ten years.

In the advancement of the cause of young people and inspire them, it is necessary to look backwards in preparing for the future. We can learn from the success and the failures of the past. WAY has an important heritage to leave behind and to pass on therefore, an archive is now put into action so that all types of media and data are well kept from the past to the present. This will greatly help WAY and its members to ensure that the historical lifelines of WAY are accurately archived and achieved.

We will continue to do the job that has been entrusted to us; which is to educate, train, conducting training and holding events, forums, dialogues that are essential to the growth of our youth in the preparation of not only in the youth work but to lead the world into a better future.

The challenge WAY has faced has been in the area of financial support from its members. Many of its members have for whatever reasons or circumstances it may be, have not paid up their membership fees. We are a Non Government Organization working globally, in order to fulfill or carry our responsibilities to the youth we need to rise up and support not just in words but in our commitment. The youth need to know that we support them in words but also in action. We need to continue to a role model and be exemplary in our leadership. One day soon they will be in the position where we are and we cannot blame them because we were their examples.

Due to default we have had to depend on UN, governmental and private donations to carry on the work of the secretariat and the many events that are held. It is time we put action to our commitment and pay up our dues.

The President of WAY, Datuk Seri Mohd Ali Mohd Rustam has been so generous in his support to help mobilize and raise the resources needed for the professional running of the secretariat. Shall we all united with him and totally support the programs of WAY for the youth locally and globally.

Executive Committee

The following were elected into the Executive Committee at the 14th General Assembly:

President

Rt. Hon. Datuk Seri Mohd Ali Rustam
(Malaysia)

Vice President

Hon. Idrus Marham
(Indonesia)

Mr. Nurdkeswarsing Bossoondyal
(Mauritius)

Mr. Felix Gonzales-Polar
(Peru)

Ms. Irena Curin
(Croatia)

Mr. Ernesto Kesar
(Trinidad and Tobago)

Executive Committee

Hon. Pohamba Shifeta
(Namibia)

Ms. Hagar Abdelmouti
(Sudan)

Hon. Bhuban Pathak
(Nepal)

Mr. Dimitri Georgievski
(The FYR of Macedonia)

Dr. Umar Yakasai
(Nigeria)

Mr. Hussein Al-Ahmed
(Yemen)

Mr. Mohamed Abuza Gaza
(Libya)

Nine executive committee meetings were convened as follows:

1 st Executive Committee Meeting:	February, 2005, Windhoek, Namibia
2 nd Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2005, Melaka, Malaysia
3 rd Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2006, Melaka, Malaysia
4 th Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2007, Melaka, Malaysia
5 th Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2008, Melaka, Malaysia
6 th Executive Committee Meeting:	April 2009, Tripoli, Libya
7 th Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2009, Melaka, Malaysia
8 th Executive Committee Meeting:	December 2009, Melaka, Malaysia
9 th Executive Committee Meeting:	June 2010, Melaka, Malaysia

Membership Subscription

Few members have fully paid up their subscriptions despite the reduction in membership fees.

The fully-paid up members as of 15th November 2010 are:

Indonesian National Youth Council
General Sudanese Student Union
Malaysian Youth Council
National Organisations of Korean Youth
National Youth Council of Namibia
Yemen Youth General Union

Major WAY Programmes 2005-2010

2005

- January WAY Emergency Response to the Tsunami Disaster, Aceh, Indonesia
- February 14th WAY General Assembly, Windhoek, Namibia
4th World Youth Award, Windhoek, Namibia
- June 5th Melaka International Youth Dialogue, "Strengthening National Youth Councils for Global Development", Melaka, Malaysia
- November WAY moves into new World Youth Complex, Melaka, Malaysia

2006

- May Caribbean Youth Dialogue, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
- WAY Emergency Response to the Earthquake Disaster, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- June 6th Melaka International Youth Dialogue, "Developing Human Capital", Melaka, Malaysia
- WAY Executive Committee Meeting, Melaka, Malaysia
- Launching of the Book: "World Responses to the HIV/AIDS Pandemic", Melaka, Malaysia
- July WAY Southern African Consultative Meeting, Cape Town, South Africa
- November Global Youth Entrepreneurship Forum, "ICT and Small Business Development", Yogyakarta, Indonesia

2007

- January Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy on Peace: Lessons for the World, Melaka, Malaysia

- Executive Certificate in Tourism Management: First Intake, Melaka, Malaysia
- May
Malaysia Launching of the Book: "National Youth Council Directory:", Melaka, Malaysia
- June Executive Certificate in Tourism Management: Second Intake, Melaka, Malaysia
- WAY Executive Committee Meeting, Melaka, Malaysia
- 7th Melaka International Youth Dialogue: "Youth and Tourism", Melaka, Malaysia
- September Executive Certificate in International Relations and Diplomacy: First Intake, Melaka, Malaysia

2008

- February – March International Seminar On "Youth Organizations as A Non formal Learning Institution", Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- April ICT for Education and Development, Kabul, Afghanistan
- May Cyber Development Corps Meeting & Workshop "Earth ITernity", Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- June Launch of the WAY AIDS FUND Campaign, WAY Headquarter
- Executive Certificate in Leadership and Communications Skills -Intake 1, Melaka, Malaysia
- 8th Melaka International Youth Dialogue "Towards a Drugs-Free Generation", Melaka, Malaysia
- August International Youth Day, Melaka, Malaysia
- I-BEE Night 2008 "The Price Hike Phenomenon", Melaka, Malaysia
- October Global Innovation Forum for Education and Development, Yerevan, Armenia

November Executive Certificate in Entrepreneurship Development - Intake 1,
Melaka, Malaysia

2009

February World Heritage Conference: 'Creating Successful & Sustainable Heritage
Tourism', Melaka, Malaysia

March Course/ Workshop for Up-and-Coming Trainers on Imparting Noble
Values 'Trainers as an Agent for Development', Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

April International Youth Forum : 'Role of Youth Towards Poverty Eradication',
Tripoli, Libya

WAY Executive Committee Meeting, Melaka, Malaysia

June Launching of the Book: 'Role of Youth in Drug Abuse', WAY Headquarter,
Melaka, Malaysia

9th Melaka International Youth Dialogue: 'Youth and Gender Equality',
Melaka, Malaysia

WAY Executive Committee Meeting, Melaka, Malaysia

August International Youth Day: WAY Headquarter, Melaka, Malaysia

December International Volunteers Day, Melaka, Malaysia

60th WAY Anniversary Celebration, Melaka, Malaysia

5th World Youth Award, Melaka, Malaysia

Launching of the Book: 'WAY 60th Anniversary "A Journey from London
to Melaka"', Melaka, Malaysia

WAY Executive Committee Meeting, Melaka, Malaysia

2010

March "Seminar cum Workshop on Youth NGO's as Social Entrepreneurs",
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

June Executive Certificate in Leadership and Society Programme,
Melaka, Malaysia

Melaka International Youth Dialogue “Youth Leadership Power and its
Influence to the Society “, Melaka, Malaysia

August “International Conference on Engaging Youth in Crime Prevention”,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

International Youth Day: "Dialogue and Mutual Understanding", WAY HQ.
Melaka, Malaysia

The 21st International Youth Forum “The Role of Youth for Achieving the
Cairo Agendas”, Seoul, Republic of Korea

November 15th General Assembly "Youth Rise for Peace", Melaka, Malaysia

December World AIDS Day

International Volunteers Day

B REPORT OF THE XIV WAY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT

14TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

“Youth Rise to Meet the HIV/AIDS Challenge”

20-23 February, 2005

Windhoek, Namibia

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The World Assembly of Youth (WAY) held its 14th. General Assembly in Windhoek, Namibia on the 20th to 23rd February, 2005. The Assembly was attended by over 300 delegates from 43 different member countries and various international organisations. The Assembly has been declared a resounding success by all who attended.

The theme of the Assembly was “Youth Rise to Meet the HIV/AIDS Challenge” focusing on the challenges that this deadly pandemic has brought to millions of people. HIV/AIDS remains one of the most serious challenges facing by young people over the world. WAY and member countries should make a concerted effort to rise to meet the many and complex challenges presented by HIV/AIDS, and to develop an action plan that will be implemented at international, national as well as local levels.

The importance of an organisation such as WAY was highlighted as national youth organisations and councils now interact at a level never before experienced. Way is seen as the global platform for the voice of young people.

Agenda 1 Opening Ceremony

The **President of Republic of Namibia**, His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, inaugurated the 14th WAY Assembly. He thanked all delegates attending the 14th General Assembly of WAY and welcomed everyone to Namibia. He hoped for meaningful resolutions from the delegates. He acknowledged the great challenges that HIV/AIDS, this deadly pandemic has brought since its appearance, especially to the young people.

Awareness will play a big role to fight this pandemic. He explained that youth can only effectively contribute to economic development when they have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills. However, he viewed this assembly as a beacon of progress and the basis upon which the youth can position themselves as active and dedicated citizens of the world.

He urged all the young people gathered at the Assembly to always aim to create a world free from armed conflicts and civil wars so that humankind can live in total peace and harmony without the threat of war. He ended his remarks by wishing everyone a productive and fruitful deliberation as they tackle the important and difficult issues which were brought up during the Assembly.

WAY President, Rt. Hon. Datuk Seri Mohd Ali Rustam welcomed all to the 14th WAY Assembly. He then thanked the National Youth Council and the Government of Namibia for hosting this event. He spoke of the privilege of being involved in WAY and explained the growth and development that WAY has been having in the international arena. He

was pleased to announce that nowadays WAY is the largest global youth organisation and the apex body of youth movements worldwide.

He mentioned about WAY's new home, a construction of the USD \$2 million, located in Melaka, Malaysia. Annually, for the past few years the key programme of WAY is the Melaka International Youth Dialogue, an event that brings together youth leaders from around the world to deliberate on issues of concern to young people. He also mentioned that the role of WAY has become increasingly significant in the new millennium, as challenges facing youth are continuing to impede development.

In his speech he mentioned that, if we are to preserve future generations, it is essential to ensure that the acceleration of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is halted and we start to reverse the mountainous tide of infections experienced by young people. He urged all the delegates to debate and discuss the HIV/AIDS issue until an action plan to guide the future interventions in this area is produced. He also requested the delegates to discuss the WAY Millennium Plan of Action, which as implemented under the theme "Towards a Global Community".

The global community that WAY would like to see coming into existence in one which is predicted on the values of peace, justice and equity. He also mentioned that WAY would like to see a new order of things at the United Nations and to continue to lobby for youth issues to be given a high priority in the UN system. He also requested from all member countries to strengthen youth participation in global issues.

He hopes that WAY will continue and bring better relations among the partners involved. The basic idea is to bring people together to discuss issues and problems that they face and wished for the Assembly to be marked as a turning point for all organisations. He mentioned that, we need to have this type of forum in generating ideas and experience to action and to help and support each other. We also must proceed with the mission of revitalization of our national structures and enhance our participation in international affairs.

He thanked the present youth organisations for their attendance at the Assembly, their contribution to WAY and to the youth of the world. He especially thanked the host of the Assembly, the National Youth Council of Namibia.

Mr. Donald Charumbira, **Secretary General of WAY** presented his report to the General Assembly. He reported that WAY had consultative status with all UN bodies. He addressed the development of WAY since its last Assembly and outlined WAY's recent activities held locally, regionally and internationally. He was sad to announce that had been a notable decline in the activities of the national youth council around the world, with some no longer existing, which also posed a significant challenge to WAY, as urgent work is needed to revitalize national youth councils around the world.

Agenda 2 Amendments to the WAY Charter

The Assembly adopted that there were no amendments made to the charter.

Agenda 3 Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted with no amendments.

Agenda 4 Adoption of Rules and Procedures and By- laws

The Rules of Procedures and By-laws were adopted and the Assembly forwarded it to be further discussed and elaborated by the Election and Credential Committee.

Agenda 5 Election of Credential Committee

The Credential Committee determined the status of each member countries and the Term of Reference was prepared. The Assembly elected the Credential Committee.

Agenda 6 Formation of Commissions

The Assembly formally agreed on the formation of Commission to discuss and deliberate on the various issues pertaining to WAY and its member countries. The Assembly elected the following:

- Development Commission
- Political Commission
- Administrative Commission

Agenda 7 Adoption of WAY Report

The report listed WAY's activities since year 2000-2005.

Agenda 8 Adoption of WAY Financial Report

The Financial Report was adopted.

Agenda 9 Announcement of Nomination for new Office Bearers

The assembly were briefed by the President that all details and eligibility on the nominations and management of the election to be discussed in the Credential Committee and the Election Committee. It was accepted and announced that election of a President (one post), Vice President (5 posts), and Executive Members (7 posts). The Assembly agreed on the appointment of members to the Election Committee.

II. THE COMMISSIONS AND ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

The Assembly organization was based on the work of the Commissions, formed to discuss relevant issues and resolutions while suggesting special actions programmes before being proposed, discussed and considered by the Assembly. The following recommendations of the Commissions and Committee appear as they were adopted by the 14th General Assembly.

Development Commission

The Commission recommended the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCILS TO ADDRESS THE HIV/AIDS CHALLENGE

“As future leaders, it is now high time for young people to look and ponder at the current and future challenges...” H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia; Opening Address of WAY XIV General Assembly, 21 Feb 2005

We, the participants of the XIV General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), convened in Windhoek, Namibia from 20-23rd of February 2005 to discuss how youth can rise to meet HIV/AIDS Challenge.

The world faces a life-threatening challenge to address the unique needs of young people – or lose the next generation to an avoidable and tragic cause: HIV/AIDS. National Youth Councils (NYCs) play an essential role in the formulation and implementation of national responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. We, as the XIV General Assembly participants from around the world recommend the following actions and interventions for National Youth Councils to effectively address the HIV/AIDS challenge facing young people across the world.

Recommendations

Youth and Policy

- National Youth Councils (NYCs) need to be involved throughout the development process of any policy affecting youth and HIV/AIDS
- Create an enabling environment for appropriate laws and policies by promoting policy dialogue for HIV/STI prevention and care at all levels to mobilize resources, ensure ownership and sustainability, and promote a rights-based approach

- Foster the participation of *all* youth in HIV/AIDS policy development and programmes, including those with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS
- Work closely with a single-coordinating National AIDS Council and promote the decentralization of AIDS councils down to the local levels
- NYCs need to be autonomous to prevent overly strong influence from their ministries to enhance their prominence at regional and international levels
- Establish Youth Parliaments in countries where they do not exist to create a platform of consultation among lawmakers and youth

Gender Dimensions

- Mainstream gender dimensions into all aspects of STIs and HIV/AIDS interventions, including: educational attainment, elimination of gender-based violence/coercive sex, empowerment of women and girls to exercise rights, empowerment to negotiate condom use, elimination of harmful traditional practices and all forms of stigma and discrimination, redefinition of stereotypical gender roles, and increased positive involvement of men and boys

Prevention

- Prevention must remain the key strategy in combating HIV/AIDS. Preventive-education consisting of raising awareness, developing knowledge and skills to reduce infections, access to care, support and counseling, and empowering decision-makers from national to community levels

Multi-Sectoral Approach

- Employ a multi-sectoral program approach as the roots of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are complex, reflecting cultural, economic, legal, and gender-based challenges
- Policies and programmes must address the underbelly of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by simultaneously focusing on gender, culture, poverty, and human rights to eliminate the vulnerability barriers surrounding HIV/AIDS
- Respect cultural dimensions of HIV/AIDS while addressing harmful practices, and supporting adherence to the internationally endorsed principles of human rights.

Community Mobilization

- Results-based programmes targeting behaviour change should be founded on evidence-based socio-cultural research of culture, attitudes, and practices of all

beneficiaries reflecting young people, and the community leaders who are the custodians of cultural norms and practices

- Engage community and its traditional, religious and cultural leaders in programme design to encourage ownership, acceptability, utilization and sustainability
- Family-unit must be targeted in HIV prevention programming as the first agent of socialization among young people

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Capacity development for professionals, service providers, teachers and other members of the school community, as well as peer educators and parents to address youth sexual and reproductive health needs
- Utilize Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes as entry point for HIV/AIDS initiatives (i.e. maternal health, family planning, and STI management) to provide HIV prevention counseling, HIV voluntary counseling and testing, male and female condoms, STI management, and antiretroviral drugs
- Comprehensive condom programming to improve availability, access and use of both male and female condoms for dual protection;
- Development of skills for prevention and management of STIs and counseling
- Advocacy for voluntary counselling and testing for HIV (VCT) care and support;

M&E

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan must be integrated into any NYC-lead programme on HIV/AIDS, and NYCs should strive to provide monitoring assistance to government-driven HIV/AIDS programmes among young people

Knowledge Sharing

- Adopt culture of information-sharing and cross-fertilization of good practices between countries at all levels
- Networking between regional NYCs should be systemized
- Networking with community associations and institutions playing critical roles in defining social norms
- Take initiative to train ourselves as youth leaders to understand and enhance the role of young people in moving youth platform forward
- Promote and package awareness and advocacy initiatives that build on the positive socio-cultural values and norms in communities to address the adolescent/youth SRH needs and concerns

Resources

- Investment of modest resources to combat HIV/AIDS now will prevent high economic and human costs in the future
- Programme design must ensure that maximum resources allocated through National Youth Councils are reaching intended beneficiaries
- Advocate for government support towards research and development of nationally produced ARV's, and lobby for access to free and/or subsidized ARVs
- Advocate for non-politicalization of the Global Fund to ensure funds are provided fairly and to countries with limited resources and worst affected by HIV/AIDS
- Create and maintain partnership with governments, Donors, UN agencies, Breton Woods Institutions (BWI), regional and sub-regional institutions and others to mobilize resources, materials and technical assistance for HIV/AIDS programming

Actions for World Assembly of Youth

- Establish a WAYAIDS Fund through the Secretariat to coordinate, catalyze and mobilize funds for NYC-managed HIV/AIDS Programmes
- Utilize the central WAYAIDS Fund to expand strategic alliances with national governments, NGOs, bi/multi-lateral donors, private sector, media, FBOs, CBOs, PLWAS
- WAY ExCo and NYCs should better reflect gender equity in its membership
- WAY should define and practice a consistent classification of "youth" to ensure suitable participation, and that program and policy is addressing intended beneficiaries.

Our generation is being lost to HIV/AIDS. Business as usual is not enough. We, the young people of the world have made these recommendations to guide and inform the development of National Youth Council *Plans of Action*. Youth must rise to the challenge to address HIV/AIDS as fundamental condition for global human development.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Issue – ICT

Recommendation: In line with the UN Charter, which demands that every person has the right to information, WAY should make a strong case to regional organizations and the UN to raise the levels of IT literacy around the world

Issue: Regional Conflict

Recommendation: WAY should act as a watchdog by way of advocacy to Un and regional organizations, to ensure that member countries comply with peace accords or treaties. WAY should encourage the sharing of positive experiences and best practices in conflict resolution.

International Debt

Recommendation: While calling on indebted member countries to stamp out corruption and ensure efficient management of resources, WAY should make a strong case for debt cancellation to the IMF, World Bank, Paris Club and other lenders.

HIV/AIDS Pandemic

Recommendation: WAY should make the UN and regional organizations see the HIV/AIDS pandemic as a developmental problem and consequently link it up with other issues such as debt cancellation, poverty, ICT and millennium development goals.

WAY should encourage donors to ensure the sustainability of funds and resources towards the fight against HIV/AIDS.

WAY should establish an HIV/AIDS fund at its headquarters that will be distributed via regional offices and national youth councils.

Programmes on HIV/AIDS should be indigenously formulated by a bottom-up approach based on the particular needs of different communities to ensure maximum success and participation.

Issue: Globalisation

Recommendations: Globalisation has both negative and positive impacts on various countries in terms of socio-cultural, political and economic parameters. To dampen its negative impacts, its implementation should be in planned, deliberate steps and bridging the gap between rich and poor nations.

Issue: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Recommendation: WAY should be fully abreast with the MDGs and disseminate such information to its member countries. WAY should also encourage member countries to domesticate the MDGs based on their peculiar needs in order to achieve the goals by 2015. WAY should serve as a watchdog via the use of indicators to monitor compliance and progress.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSION

- WAY should encourage all countries of the world to participate in its activities. Countries that have not yet affiliated should be encouraged to join. WAY should therefore establish regional departments to fulfill its programmes and activities in all regions.
- All countries including the United States of America and the United Kingdom should respect the resolutions of the United Nations. The US-led war against Iraq is an example of gross violation of the UN charter. WAY should raise awareness of such global injustices.
- WAY calls for all nations to respect and appreciate the need for equitable distribution of resources. In that light, WAY condemns efforts by western nations to destabilise the essential and progressive land reform programme in Zimbabwe.
- To promote youth development worldwide, the United Nations should set up a specialized United Nations Youth Programme that operates as a specialized UN agency. This agency should then promote and support youth activities at national and global levels, following the models of UNICEF and UNIFEM.
- WAY recommends establishment of an International Genocide Fund for Rwanda.
- There should be more interaction and collaboration between political leaders and officers of National Youth Councils for effective implementation of national youth policy.
- WAY hopes for a lasting and peaceful solution to the crisis in the Sudan, and expresses its hope for success in recent government-led peace efforts. WAY applauds the signing of a peace agreement between the Sudanese government and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM). WAY condemns the violence in Darfur and calls for identification of the external forces influencing events there.
- WAY calls for the United Nations to recognize Macedonia by its official name, which is “Republic of Macedonia” and not “Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.”
- WAY recommends democratization of the UN security council, ensuring that all continents have permanent seats in the council.
- All governments should have ministries of youth development.
- WAY should establish a disaster-response mechanism to respond to any emergency in the world.
- WAY supports the peaceful initiative of Ethiopia to settle border conflicts between Ethiopia and Eritrea for the benefit of the peoples of both nations.
- WAY supports the Federal Republic of Nigeria for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council due to the role that the country plays in the African region.
- WAY recommends that Weapons of Mass Destruction be abolished worldwide.
- WAY recommends that more youth should participate in government;

- The Assembly supports and congratulates the Rt. Hon. Datuk Seri Hj. Mohd Ali bin Mohd Rustam, President of WAY, for being elected vice-president of Malaysia's ruling United Malays National Organisation (UMNO).

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

- All WAY members should pay their membership subscriptions on time rather than waiting to pay at the General Assembly;
- WAY should lobby with the United Nations system and its agencies for allocation of funds to National Youth Councils;
- WAY should develop benefits for member countries so that they appreciate the value of membership;
- WAY should lobby for funding from the World Health Organisation for its programmes and activities;
- WAY should develop capacity-building training on project proposal writing, ICT and other important youth development issues for its member countries;
- WAY should establish regional and subregional offices. Brazil has offered to host the Latin American office whilst Trinidad and Tobago has offered to host the Caribbean office. Sudan has offered to host the African office;
- WAY should develop inter-linkages and networking amongst National Youth Councils;
- WAY should establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure attainment of set targets;
- WAY should organise meetings for youth ministers and its members;
- Permanent thematic committees should be set up in the headquarters, addressing issues such as HIV/AIDS, environmental issues and so forth;
- WAY should serve as a facilitator whilst NYCs are the implementers;
- The internship programme in WAY should have special funds set aside to achieve equal participation of all regions;
- WAY should appoint a permanent Webmaster for maintenance of the website;
- WAY should develop a Gender Policy;
- WAY should offer consultancy services for youth development projects to be established in member countries;
- WAY should work to establish national youth councils where they do not exist;
- WAY should organise biannual meetings for member countries to meet.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TSUNAMI DISASTER COMMITTEE

- WAY expresses its condolences to the people of Indonesia, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Somalia and other countries and people affected by the tsunami disaster.
- WAY should prepare for all types of natural disasters.
- WAY should coordinate initiatives and activities with all youth councils globally on the tsunami disaster and any other future disasters.
- WAY should facilitate aid workers' to travel to disaster areas and organise national youth councils to facilitate relief efforts.
- WAY should encourage youth councils to adopt at least two children each at WAY's children's home in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.
- WAY should lobby for the international community to create early-warning systems for all natural disasters.
- WAY should establish a permanent committee on natural disasters.
- WAY should ensure that the rights of vulnerable children are enforced in disaster situations.
- WAY should give commendations to all national youth councils that have contributed to the tsunami victims.

WAY OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED FOR TERM 2005 TO 2009

PRESIDENT

Rt. Hon. Datuk Seri Haji Mohammad Ali Rustam
President
World Assembly of Youth
10 Bukit Peringgit
Melaka 75400
Malaysia
Tel: +606-2869271
Fax: +606-2881711
Email: worldyouth@myjaring.net
Occupation: Chief Minister of Melaka

VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. Idrus Marham
President
Indonesian National Youth Council
Gedung Pemuda/DPP KNPI
Komplek Gema Kuningan
Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said, Jakarta
Indonesia
Tel: +62-21-5263826
Mobile: +62-81-1119009
Fax: +62-21-87754982
Email: nicokonokenbes@yahoo.co.uk
Occupation: Member of Parliament / Businessperson

Mr. Bossoondyal Nundkeswarsing
Vice President
Youth Council of Mauritius
12 Bourbon Street
PO Box 401, Port Louis
Mauritius
Tel: +230-2428224
Mobile: +2302543777
Fax: +230-2409964
Email: una.boss@intnet.mu, youthmauritius@yahoo.com
Occupation: Director

Mr. Felix Gonzalez-Polar
WAY – Latin America
Praca Osorio 400-901
CEP:80020-917
Curitiba –PR
Brazil
Tel: +55-41-99621295
Fax: +55-41-3227958
Email: felix@onward.org.br, felix@ampr.org.br
Occupation: International Business Manager

Mr. Ernesto R. Kesar
President
Trinidad Youth Council
The Malick Youth Facility
7th Avenue, Malick, Barataria
Trinidad & Tobago
West Indies
Tel: +1-868-674-3825
Mobile: +1-868-763-2660
Fax: +1-868-6503523
Email: trinityouthcouncil@yahoo.com, kesar_e@yahoo.com
Occupation: Materials & Logistics Technician

Ms. Irena Curin
Secretary General
Croatian National Youth Council
Zagreb
Croatia

Tel: +385-98-237175
Fax: +385-1-3745306
Email: nsmh@zg.htnet.hr
Occupation: Youth Worker

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Hon. Pohamba Shifeta

No. 7 Raben Way

Hochlandpark

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264-61-2933367

Mobile: +264-811244092

Fax: +264-61-257662

Email: shifeta@iway.na

Occupation: Deputy Minister of Youth, National Youth Service, Sport and Culture

Mr. Mohamed Abusa Gaza

Secretary of Foreign Affairs

General Union of the Great Jamahirya Students

PO Box 12679

Tripoli

Libya

Tel: +218-21-3614061

Mobile: +218-91-3770189

Fax: +218-21-3611644

Email: gaza20052003@yahoo.com

Occupation: Student

Dr. Tanko Umar Yakasai

Secretary General

National Youth Council of Nigeria

No. 45 Sagir Kumashi Street

Yankaba, Hadejia Road

Kano

Nigeria

Tel: +234-80-23311040

Email: utyakasai2000@yahoo.com

Occupation: Medical Doctor

Mr. Dimitar Georgievski

International Secretary

National Youth Council of Macedonia

02 Koruska Br. 25
Skopje, 1000
The FYR of Macedonia
Europe
Tel: +389-2-3132333
Mobile: +389-70-377-770
Fax: +389-2-3214631
Email: dimig@mt.net.mx
Occupation: Manager

Mr. Hussein Abdullah Mohammed Al-Ahmed
Executive Committee Member
Yemen Youth General Union
PO Box 19364, Sana'a
Yemen
Tel: +967-1-614745
Mobile: +967-73322233 / +967-77230373
Fax: +967-1-214212
Email: malaryni@yahoo.com, husein_alahmed@hotmail.com
Occupation: Youth Worker

Mr. Bhuban Pathak
President
Social Youth Council of Nepal
PO Box 7668, Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977-1-412084
Fax: +977-1-429296
Email: sycnepal@ntc.net.np
Occupation: Youth Worker

Ms. Hagar Abdelmouti
Coordinator
WAY Regional Office in Africa
GSSU Hall, Jamao Street
Khartoum,
Sudan

Tel: +249-1-83783102
Fax: +249-1-83775260
Email: waysudan@yahoo.com
Occupation: Youth Worker

SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Donald Tinotenda Charumbira
Secretary General
World Assembly of Youth
10 Bukit Peringgit
Melaka 75400
Malaysia
Tel: +606-2869271
Mobile: +6012-6875350
Fax: +606-2881711
Email: dtc@pd.jaring.my
Occupation: Secretary General

APPENDICES:

Appendix I .

Programme of Events:

DATE	TIME	AGENDA	VENUE
20 Feb	All day	Arrival and Registration	Hosea Kutako International Airport
	1930hrs	-Welcome Reception hosted by the National Youth Council	Safari Hotel
21 Feb	0700hrs	Introduction and Statement of Objectives	Safari Hotel
	0800hrs	-General Assembly Session 1: Messages, Agenda & Committee Formation -Roll Call and Opening of Meeting -Delivery of Statements of Solidarity, Messages from Heads of State and Government and from friendly organizations -Adoption of General Assembly agenda -Formation of credentials committee -Formation of elections committee -Formation of Political, Administrative	Safari Hotel
	1500hrs	-Opening Ceremony Officiated by H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of	Safari Hotel
	1930hrs	Reception hosted by the Minister of Higher Education, Training and Employment	Polytechnic of Namibia
22 Feb	0800hrs	-General Assembly Session 2: Reports and Commission Meetings -Report of Activities 2000-2004 -Special Session on WAY's response to the Tsunami Disaster -Receive and Adopt Credential Committee Report -Political Commission -Administrative Commission -Development Commission	Safari Hotel
	1100hrs	-General Assembly Session 3: Commission Reports -Receive and Adopt Commission Reports Formation of Drafting Committee	Safari Hotel
	1400hrs	-HIV/AIDS Session II: Panel Presentations <i>"Role of National Youth Councils in Meeting the Global HIV/AIDS Challenge"</i>	Safari Hotel

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Zimbabwe Youth Council (Africa) -Indonesian National Youth Council (Asia) -Trinidad & Tobago Youth Council (Caribbean) -Croatian National Youth Council (Europe) -National Council of Peruvian Youth (Latin America) 	
	1800hrs	-World Youth Awards Ceremony and Gala Dinner hosted by the World Assembly of Youth	Heja Game Lodge
23 Feb	0730hrs	-HIV/AIDS March of Hope led by the Rt. Hon. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Prime Minister of	Safari Hotel to Independence Avenue
	1100hrs	-Visit to Orphanages and Presentation of Donations	Helping Hand HIV/AIDS Counselling Centre Pashukeni Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Home and Kindergarten,
	1400hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -General Assembly Session IV: Elections and Plan of Action -Receive and Adopt Report of Election Committee -Election of Office Bearers for 2005-2009 	Safari Hotel
	1600hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -General Assembly Session V: Closing Session Adoption of XIV GA Declaration and outcome documents -Address by the Secretary General 	Safari Hotel
	1900hrs	Farewell Dinner	UNAM Leisure

Appendices II. Report of Secretariat:

REPORT BY WAY SECRETARY GENERAL, DONALD CHARUMBIRA

At the 13th General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth, a clear mandate was given by WAY members: WAY must be revitalized and reestablished as the global coordinating body of youth councils worldwide.

Following the move from our former headquarters in Copenhagen, to our initial base in Kuala Lumpur, and now to our permanent home in Melaka, WAY has grown in leaps and bounds, and is now certain of a bright and sustainable future in the youth-friendly environment of Malaysia.

We are much ingratiated towards the President of WAY, the Rt. Hon. Datuk Seri Hj. Mohd Ali bin Mohd Rustam, who spearheaded the shifting of the WAY Secretariat to Malaysia and oversaw its permanent establishment. We are now based at a government bungalow provided to us by the Melaka State Government. Construction of a new youth complex is underway in Melaka, and this will be WAY's permanent home.

Being the first secretary general to be head the secretariat in Malaysia has come with some challenges. The main challenge has been the general perception that international organisations need to be based in Europe or the United States. Thankfully, I believe this perception is changing and more and more people are accepting the fact that the developing world can also play host to international organisations, often more successfully than the expensive bases in the developed world.

To characterize the activities over the past four years in one word, I would say that word is Re-Establishment. It was clear at the 13th General Assembly that WAY had become a shadow of its former self. Through the misadministration that occurred at the former secretariat in Copenhagen, the organisation would have died a natural death were it not for the personal intervention of the President and the subsequent transfer of the secretariat to Malaysia.

Against such a background, the major task for my first term of office was to re-establish the organisation, with a new vision, a new mission and a new lease of life. The majority of the work was in terms of public relations: making it clear to all stakeholders that WAY was alive and moving forward. Although resources may have limited our activities, we made full use of information and communication technologies to reach out to the global community and enhance the image and reputation of WAY.

Moving from Copenhagen was not without its negative consequences. The majority of European members were unhappy about this, even though they had offered no support towards addressing the challenges that the organisation was facing. As a result,

relations between WAY and some European organisations were strained, and even the entry of a new secretary general did not ease the tension.

Tense relations with Europe also affected our relations with the United Nations Youth Unit, which is heavily influenced by the European position. Continued frustration of our endeavours resulted in our release of some fairly strong statements, and an impasse that lasts to this date. It should be noted that we enjoy cordial relations with most UN agencies except the UN Youth Unit.

Notwithstanding the negative developments in the UN Youth Unit, I have personally served some prominent assignments with the UN system. In March 2001 I was elected chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Fourth World Youth Forum of the United Nations System. I was therefore responsible for drafting of the final declaration which was later passed on the UN General Assembly. The document is now referred to as the Dakar Youth Empowerment Strategy. I was also appointed to the United Nations Secretary General's Youth Focus Group on Youth Employment, which gave rise to the Youth Employment Network in the UN/ILO secretariats. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also invited me to be part of the group that founded the UNFPA Youth Advisory Panel.

Whilst it is important for WAY to work closely with the United Nations system, we must not compromise our values and standards when we feel that some developments are working against global youth development. I would like to emphasize that our activism in this regard is out of a serious frustration and concern at the negative developments in the UN secretariat in terms of youth issues.

Although the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System is supposed to be held once in every two years, it has not been held since 2001. This is further evidence of the lack of seriousness in the UN secretariat when it comes to youth issues.

There has been a notable decline in the activities of national youth councils around the world, with some no longer existing. This is largely due to diminished donor funding, and in some cases due to lack of leadership continuity structures. In some cases, national youth councils are government-controlled and thus experience unsustainable changes whenever there is a change of leadership, until structures become dysfunctional. This poses a significant challenge to WAY, as urgent work is needed to revitalize national youth councils around the world.

WAY now needs to take a leadership role in revitalizing national youth councils and spreading information on best practices. We shall be engaging governments more closely to ensure that they realize the significance and importance of national youth councils, and effectively support their youth development agendas.

In some cases, no communication has taken place with some national youth councils due to changes of address and telephone contacts which have made it difficult to locate them. We engaged diplomatic missions in Malaysia to assist us to identify the latest contacts of their national youth councils, and this was a helpful exercise although a number of countries did not respond.

The majority of WAY members have been defaulting on their membership subscription payments. Fees were reduced to make it easier for members to pay, but it has still proved challenging to obtain these subscriptions timeously and consistently.

As a result, we have had to rely on UN, governmental and private donations to sustain the work of the secretariat. It is more so the private donations that have assisted us the most. We are grateful in this regard to the President, who helped to mobilise resources for the smooth running of the secretariat.

Over the past years, we have managed to convene important WAY meetings at national, sub regional, regional and international levels. One of the most significant was the establishment of the Melaka International Youth Dialogue. This is an annual meeting, the flagship event of WAY, which brings together young people from varied backgrounds to engage in a dialogue on pertinent global youth issues. We have since convened four dialogues between 2001 and 2004, and will continue to develop and promote this meeting.

A major success was the Roundtable of World Youth Leaders convened in Melaka in May 2003. This was a gathering of youth leaders from various large regional and global youth organisations. It was an unprecedented meeting which provided the opportunity for youth organisations to network and establish a common global youth development vision. As a follow-up, a second Roundtable shall be held in Bali, Indonesia, in September 2005.

WAY also convened regional meetings in Africa, Europe, Asia/Pacific and Latin America over the past four years. This helped to strengthen our networks and to develop WAY's structures in these regions. In future, more resources will be needed to ensure that such regional meetings can consistently be held on an annual basis.

The use of information and communication technologies afforded WAY the opportunity of communicating inexpensively with its international audience. In October 2000, we established the World Youth E-Group with the address worldyouth@yahogroups.com. This is now one of the largest e-groups on the Internet with over 2,000 members. Many of our programmes heavily relied on the use of email and Internet for coordination purposes.

WAY responded quickly to the recent tsunami disaster that struck the Asian region. We sent several teams of volunteers, and both myself and the President visited Indonesia

and met with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to convey our condolences and arrange for WAY's long-term involvement in the rebuilding efforts underway in Indonesia.

Appendix III. Messages and Addresses:

OPENING SPEECH BY H.E. DR. SAM NUJOMA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Master of Ceremonies,
Right Honourable Datuk Seri Haji Mohammad Ali Rustam,
President of the World Assembly of Youth,
Honourable Ministers,
Honourable Members of Parliament,
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Esteemed Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee Members of the World Assembly of Youth,
Distinguished Delegates,
Distinguished Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted and honoured to be with you today at this opening ceremony of the 14th General Assembly of World Assembly of Youth. It is indeed an honour and a historic occasion for Namibia to host this internationally renowned and important meeting of the World Assembly of Youth.

I would like to wholeheartedly and warmly welcome all the delegates to this important General Assembly. In particular, I would like to wish all the delegates from abroad a pleasant and enjoyable stay in our country.

I am informed that you are gathered here to discuss effective ways and means of addressing one of the greatest challenges of our time, the HIV/Aids pandemic. As you are aware, it is the young people who mostly bear the brunt of this deadly pandemic. Thus, it is fitting that you have chosen a theme that relates to young people and their awareness in respect of the HIV/Aids pandemic which is: *“Youth Rise to meet the HIV/Aids challenge”*.

Indeed, HIV/Aids is a serious and pressing challenge that young people in Namibia, in Africa and throughout the world are facing. Current statistics indicate that more than half of new HIV/Aids infections are to be found in young people who are between the ages of 16 and 24. As young people, you must take personal responsibility of ensuring that you are protected from infection and do not infect others. You must remember that you are the future leaders and your generation must exercise responsible behaviour to be able to lead our common home, the global village to greater social justice, equity and economic prosperity for all humanity.

Master of Ceremonies,

The world is integrating economically, socially and culturally but it is disintegrating politically. However, this disintegration can be contained and rooted out if you as young people, who are the future leaders, continue to come together and work together in unity like you are gathered here to deliberate on issues of mutual concern. Therefore, I would like to urge you to become proponents of a just socio-economic development order in your respective countries, regions and the world at large. As future leaders, it is now the time for you to look at and ponder the current and future challenges, especially in the fields of science and technology which are the backbone of economic growth and industrial development.

I believe that the youth can only effectively contribute to economic development when they have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills. It is for this reason that in Namibia, the Government has prioritised education and training of our youth to enable them to play a meaningful role in the socio-economic development of our country. Currently, two thirds of our national budget is allocated to the social sectors, including education and training.

Master of Ceremonies,

There is no doubt that the process of globalisation poses several threats to developing countries in various ways, including trade imbalance between the developing and industrialised countries, economic dependence caused by unfair trade regimes, high interest rates imposed on developing countries by international and multi-national lending institutions, as well as uneven distribution of resources and technologies.

This unjust system has undoubtedly caused suffering and hardships among the people of the Southern hemisphere. As the youth, it is your duty to seek to create a more human and just world order. Thus, it is only through your relentless commitment to positive and purposeful change that you can meaningfully address the prevailing social, cultural and economic realities that have subjected millions of people in Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere to hunger, poverty, disease and squalor. There are no reasons to justify such state of affairs.

I view this assembly as a beacon of progress and the basis upon which the youth can position themselves as active and dedicated citizens of the world. It is also pleasing to note that the World Assembly of Youth has been mobilising young people to participate in nation-building efforts in their respective countries. The World Assembly of Youth has also been harnessing the energies and potential of the youth to overcome the social and economic challenges. These efforts must be welcomed and encouraged, as a way of empowering the youth and making them active participants in the process of socio-economic development and the establishment of a just and humane world order.

Thus, as you continue to participate in important discussions in this Assembly, you must espouse a vision of a brighter future and work on new methods that will enable you to

tackle the challenges that you will face along the way. It will not be easy, however, through determined action and commitment you will achieve your objectives.

Master of Ceremonies,

The youth have a responsibility to demand from their leaders to bring an end to the damaging and unnecessary wars which are taking place in some parts of the world. They must take a leading role and impress it upon their leaders to always advance and pursue peaceful solutions to conflicts. In fact, I urge you to always aim to create a world free from armed conflicts and civil wars so that humankind can live in total peace and harmony without the threat of war. You are the future leaders and the onus is on your shoulders to find ways and means of preventing conflicts so that countries can live at peace with their neighbours and within themselves.

I would therefore like to wish you all productive and fruitful deliberations as you tackle the important and difficult issues which are before you during this 14th General Assembly of the Youth.

I hope that unity of purpose and action will be your guiding light as you ponder and discuss various challenges that face humanity today, including, the danger of HIV/Aids and come up with useful insights and practical suggestions on how Governments, civil society and other stakeholders can address them to ensure prosperity of all our peoples.

With these few words, I now take this opportunity to declare the 14th General Assembly of World Assembly of Youth officially open.

I thank you.

OPENING SPEECH BY YAB DATUK SERI HJ. MOHD ALI BIN MOHD RUSTAM, PRESIDENT OF WAY

His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia,
The Right Honourable Theo-Ben Gurirab, Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia
Honourable Nahas Angula, Minister of Higher Education, Training and Employment
Creation, Republic of Namibia,
Mr. Pohamba Shifeta, Secretary General of the National Youth Council of Namibia,
Honourable Ministers herepresent,
Honourable Members of Parliament herepresent,
Excellencies Ambassadors and High Commissioners,
Government Officials,
WAY Vice Presidents, Secretary General and Executive Committee Members,
WAY members,
Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that we gather here for the fourteenth General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth, in this beautiful city of Windhoek, Namibia.

For many WAY members, it is their first time in Africa, and the discovery of the beauty and friendliness of Namibia will be an experience that will be cherished for many years to come.

It is also a great privilege for all of us WAY members to have the presence of one of the most eminent leaders of Africa, and an inspiration to young people throughout the African continent and the world at large, President Sam Nujoma. For all of us, President Nujoma is an icon of emancipation and the struggle for economic and social justice.

This General Assembly is significant in that it is taking place at a time when WAY is growing and developing into a formidable force in the international arena. Our organisation is today the largest global youth organisation, and the apex body of youth movements worldwide.

We are charged with the responsibility of bringing national youth councils together and representing them at the international level. We work closely with various agencies of the United Nations system in order to ensure that youth issues are adequately catered for at inter-governmental meetings.

As many of you are aware, WAY moved its secretariat from Copenhagen to Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia in 1999. In year 2003 the secretariat moved to Melaka in southern Malaysia, which will be the permanent home of the organisation. Construction of the U\$2 million WAY headquarters of the organisation is underway in Melaka and will be complete by May of this year.

In the year 2000, we appointed a new secretary general of the organisation, Mr. Donald Charumbira from Zimbabwe. He has been charged with re-establishing the organisation and setting up the new headquarters. Charumbira and his administration have managed to raise the profile of the organisation and successfully implement a number of programmes and activities around the world. The secretariat in Malaysia is now operating smoothly and I believe that WAY will continue to grow from strength-to-strength.

Among the key programmes that WAY has convened over the past years is the Melaka International Youth Dialogue. This is a meeting held in June or July every year, bringing together youth leaders from around the world to deliberate on issues of concern to young people. Four dialogues have been held from 2001 to 2004, and the meeting will continue to consistently take place every year. We hope that this can also be used as an annual platform for WAY members to meet and discuss thematic issues of concern.

Our intention has also been to convene regional youth dialogues, and we therefore convened the Latin American Youth Dialogue and the European Youth Dialogue. We intend to develop this idea to ensure that there is such a meeting in every region each year.

As evidence of WAY's increasing significance in the global arena, we convened the Roundtable of World Youth Leaders in May 2003. This was attended by more than 15 large international youth organizations, and we adopted a common declaration. We agreed that it was important for youth organisation to work together instead of cultivating antagonism between us. We shall hold this event once in every two years, with the next scheduled to take place in Bali, Indonesia in September 2005.

The role of WAY has become increasingly significant in the new millennium, as challenges facing youth are continuing to impede development.

HIV/AIDS, which is the theme of this conference, remains one of the most serious challenges facing young people the world over. Half of all new infections worldwide are among young people between the ages of 15 and 24. Every day, 6000 young people become infected with HIV – which is more than five every minute.

If we are to preserve future generations, it is essential to ensure that the acceleration of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is halted, and we start to reverse the mountainous tide of infections experienced by young people. During this General Assembly, we shall debate and discuss this issue until we produce an action plan to guide our future interventions in this area.

Another key area of concern is youth employment. High global youth unemployment gives rise to many social and economic problems that impede national development efforts. We are actively advocating for young people to engage in entrepreneurial

activities as a response to the lack of jobs in the formal sector. High unemployment in the formal sector can be addressed by building the capacity of the informal and small-scale enterprise sector and creating an enabling environment for young people to start small enterprises. Unemployment is also linked to our theme of HIV/AIDS as unemployed youths are vulnerable to risky behaviour due to boredom, prostitution and the general lack of care and concern due to the depression associated with unemployment.

At this General Assembly, we shall be discussing the WAY Millennium Plan of Action, which was implemented under the theme "Towards a Global Community." This was taking account of the forces of globalization that were shaping our world and making us all members of a large global community.

The global community that WAY would like to see coming into existence is one which is predicated on the values of peace, justice and equity. We would like to live a world free of war, a world where justice is guaranteed for all people, and a world of economic and social equity, with fair distribution of global resources.

We are yet to see if globalisation, in its current direction, will lead to peace, justice and equity. Global developments in the past four years, however, have left us worried about the future of the world as a Unipolar World Order seems to have been created by the United States and its allies.

Following the unfortunate September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York City, the US government initiated a so-called War on Terrorism that saw governments of Afghanistan and Iraq toppled by force. These actions were undertaken unilaterally with no sanction from the United Nations system. As a result, we now live in a world where the super powers can unilaterally do as they please. The lack of democracy in the UN Security Council, with the veto powers vested in the five permanent members, only serves to strengthen the existence of a unilateral world order. The significance of the United Nations systems has diminished and been replaced by the wanton desires of the United States and its allies.

WAY would like to see a new order of things at the United Nations. The organisation must be made more representative of the global community, and decisions should follow democratic procedures. Only through enhanced democracy at the UN can we expect the world body to be of greater significance to the entire community of small and large member states.

We are not satisfied with the handling of youth issues in the United Nations secretariat, as we have noted inconsistencies and discrepancies that only serve to relegate the importance of the UN Youth Agenda. Important meetings such as the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System have not been held consistently even though governments mandated the holding of this meeting every two years.

We must therefore continue to lobby for youth issues to be given a high priority in the UN system. We have proposed to the UN Secretary General that the UN must establish a UN Youth Programme as an independent agency charged with managing youth issues. Much as we have the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Women's Fund (UNIFEM), we also need a permanent organisation catering for youth issues. We shall therefore strive to ensure that this vision becomes a reality for youth.

We must strengthen youth participation in global issues!

In March last year, we launched the book *Youth and Globalism: A Perspective*, as a call for young people to embrace the values of global peace, justice and equity in order to achieve a harmonious global community of the future.

Since the end of the Cold War, we have noted the lack of ideological foundations in young people and youth movements. Gone are the days when young minds were inspired by varying ideologies of socialism, communism, capitalism, and other ideologies. Although each of these ideologies may have had its flaws, the ideologies served to inspire young people in all facets of life.

It is important for youth to have an ideology which guides them and outlines their principles and values. This is the rationale behind the book *Youth and Globalism: A Perspective*. In the book, we offer a new ideology of Globalism, which is founded on the desire for global peace, justice and equity.

Our vision for the future of WAY is to ensure that the organisation grows into a formidable force, not just in terms of youth issues, but in a broad spectrum of global affairs. It is only through WAY that young people have the opportunity to express themselves and be involved in decisions that affect the world at large.

The role of national youth councils in the new millennium is increasingly important. As implementers of national youth policies, national youth councils are key to the success of youth programmes at the national levels. Our goal is to revitalize national youth councils that are no longer functioning properly, and to encourage their growth as national partners in the development agenda.

This 14th WAY General Assembly therefore marks a turning point for the organisation. From here we must proceed with the mission of revitalisation of our national structures and to enhance our participation in international affairs.

We would like to express our appreciation to the National Youth Council of Namibia and the Government of Namibia for hosting this General Assembly. We thank you for your kind hospitality and excellent arrangements. We truly feel welcome in this "Land of the Brave."

To His Excellency President Nujoma, we are sincerely grateful for your presence here today. Young people from throughout the world admire your leadership, and we shall strive to emulate your principles and values.

I do hope that this General Assembly will enable us to chart a bright future for the world's youth and for the achievement of global peace, justice and equity.

I thank you.

Appendix IV. List of WAY Members:

**LIST OF RATIFIED WAY MEMBER ORGANISATIONS
AS OF THE XIV GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Note that pending and new members are not included in this list!

F = FULL MEMBER, O = OBSERVER MEMBER, A = ASSOCIATE MEMBER
C = CONSULTATIVE MEMBER

AFRICA

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Algeria	Superior Youth Council of Algeria	O
2	Angola	National Youth Council of Angola	F
3	Benin	Benin Association For Development	O
4	Botswana	Botswana National Youth Council	F
5	Burkina Faso	Youth Solidarity Association	O
6	Cameroon	Popular Development Centre	O
7	Comoros	National Union of Youth of Comoros	F
8	Congo	Forum for Youth Workers for Development	O
9	Congo, DR	Congolese Association for Youth Development	O
10	Cote D'Ivoire	Cote D'Ivoire Federation for Movements and Associations of Youth and Children	F
11	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Youth Bureau	O
12	Gambia	National youth Council of Gambia	F
13	Ghana	National Youth Council of Ghana	F
14	Guinea Bissau	National youth Council of Guinea Bissau	F
15	Kenya	Kenya Association of Youth Organisations	F
16	Lesotho	Lesotho Youth Federation	F
17	Libya	Libyan Student Union	O
18	Madagascar	Reseau Ooeumenique Madagascar de la Jeunesse et des Estudiants	O
19	Mali	Malian Movement for Youth Promotion	F
20	Mauritius	All Mauritius Youth Council	F
21	Morocco	Youth Workers of Morocco	O
22	Mozambique	Organization of Mozambican Youth	A
23	Namibia	National Youth Council of Namibia	F
24	Nigeria	National Youth Council of Nigeria	F
25	Rwanda	Rwanda National Youth Council	F
26	Senegal	National Youth Council of Senegal	F
27	Seychelles	SPPF Youth League	O
28	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Federation of Youth Organisations	F
29	Somalia	Somalia Youth Council	F
30	South Africa	Southern African Community Development Youth	

		Movement	
31	Sudan	General Sudanese Students Union	O
32	Swaziland	Swaziland National youth Council	F
33	Tanzania	Youth Council of Tanzania	A
34	Tunisia	National Union of Youth Organizations	A
35	Uganda	Uganda Youth Council	F
36	Western Sahara	Youth Union of Saggiua el Hamra and Rio de Oro	O
37	Zambia	National Youth Development Council of Zambia	F
38	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Youth Council	F

ASIA

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Bangladesh	Bangladesh National Youth Organisation (JTS)	F
2	Bhutan	Bhutan Youth Development Association	A
3	Brunei	Brunei Youth Council	F
4	China	All China Youth Federation	O
5	India	Indian Committee of Youth Organisations	F
6	Indonesia	National Youth Committee of Indonesia	F
7	Iraq	General Federation of Iraqi Youth	F
8	Jordan	The National Union of Jordanian Youth	F
9	Korea	National Council of Youth Organisations in Korea	F
10	Kuwait	Public Authority for Youth & Sports	O
11	Malaysia	Malaysian Youth Council	F
12	Mongolia	Mongolian Youth Federation	F
13	Nepal	Social Youth Council of Nepal	F
14	Pakistan	All Pakistan Youth Federation	F
15	Philippines	National Youth Commission	O
16	Singapore	Peoples Association Youth Movement	O
17	Sri Lanka	National Youth Services Council of Sri Lanka	F
18	Syria	Syrian Youth Union	O
19	Thailand	Thailand National Council of Youth and Child Development	F
20	Turkey	Youth Activities Service	O
21	Vietnam	Vietnam Youth Federation	O
22	Yemen	General Union of Yemeni Youth	F
23	UAE	Emirates National Students Union	O

CARIBBEAN

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Anguilla	Anguilla National Youth	F
2	Barbados	Barbados Youth Council	F

3	Belize	Belize National Youth Council	F
4	Dominica	National Youth Council of Dominica	F
5	Guyana	Georgetown Youth Leaders Council	F
6	Jamaica	Jamaica National Youth Council	F
7	Montserrat	Montserrat National Youth Council	F
8	Puerto Rico	Youth Organisation Council of Puerto Rico	F
9	Sao Tome & Principe	National Alliance of YMCAs	O
10	St. Kitts	St. Kitts Youth Council	F
11	Suriname	Suriname National Youth Assembly	F
12	Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Youth Council	F

EUROPE

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Albania	Albania Youth Federation	O
2	Armenia	National Youth Council of Armenia	F
3	Czech Republic	National Youth Council of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia	F
4	Croatia	Croatia National Youth Council	F
5	Finland	Finish Youth Cooperation Alliance	F
6	Estonia	National Youth Council of Estonia	F
7	Germany	German National Committee For International Youth Work	F
8	Greece	National Council of Hellenic Youth Organisations	F
9	Iceland	National Youth Council of Iceland	F
10	Ireland	National Youth Council of Ireland	F
11	Latvia	National Youth Council of Latvia	F
12	Luxembourg	National Youth Council of Luxembourg	F
13	The FYR of Macedonia	Youth Council of Macedonia	F
14	Norway	Norwegian Youth Council	F
15	Poland	Polish Youth Council	A
16	Portugal	Youth Institute of Protugal	O
17	Russia	National Council of Youth Organisations of Russia	O
18	Slovakia	Youth Council of Slovakia	F
19	United Kingdom	British Youth Council	F

LATIN AMERICA

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Argentina	National Youth Council of Argentina	F
2	Bolivia	National Council of Bolivian Youth	F
3	Brazil	AMP	O
4	Chile	National Youth Council of Chile	F
5	Colombia	National Youth Committee of Colombia	F
6	Cuba	Union of the Young Communist League	O

7	El Salvador	National Youth Council of El Salvador	F
8	Ecuador	International Youth House of Ecuador	F
9	Guatemala	Guatemala Youth Development Committee	A
10	Mexico	Mexican Youth Institute	O
11	Nicaragua	National Youth Council of Nicaragua	F
12	Paraguay	Paraguay Youth and Students Hostel Association	O
13	Peru	National Council of the Peruvian Youth (NCPY)	F

PACIFIC

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Australia	Australian Youth Policy and Action Coalition	F
2	Cook Islands	Cook Islands National Youth Council	F
3	Fiji	Fiji National Youth Council	F
4	Niue Islands	Niue National Youth Council	F
5	Papua New Guinea	National Youth Service	F
6	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands National Youth Congress	F
7	Tonga	Tongan National Youth Congress	F
8	Vanuatu	Vanuatu National Youth Council	F
9	Western Samoa	Western Samoa National Youth Council	F

North America

	COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	STATUS
1	Canada	Canada World Youth	F
2	USA	Youth Network Council	F

C THE MILLENNIUM PLAN OF ACTION

“WAY TOWARDS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS”

2005-2010

The Second WAY Millennium Plan of Action succeeds the First Plan of Action that guided WAY activities between the years 2000 and 2004. This is an overview of the new direction and strategies that WAY will engage following its fourteenth General Assembly.

The theme of the First Plan of Action was **“Towards a Global Community”** with a focus on reinvigorating WAY and reestablishing the organisation as the leading voice of young people in the world. Today, it can be correctly deduced that WAY has achieved this status to become the most popular and most respected voice of young people around the world. This theme also focused on issues of Globalisation and means for WAY to be actively involved in monitoring and shaping the forces of globalisation to bring about a world of peace, justice and equity.

The Executive Committee of WAY adopted the theme for the Second Millennium Plan of Action (MPAC-2): **“WAY Towards Millennium Development Goals.”** This is based on the eight core millennium development goals adopted by the United Nations. UN member states resolved to achieve these goals by the year 2015.

The rationale for selecting this theme is because it allows WAY to work closely with a wide range of partners, and it can result in production of very tangible results once the challenges are being addressed by communities and countries throughout the world.

By working with governmental and multilateral partners, WAY is mobilising more resources for its youth programmes based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As it was suggested in the XIV WAY General Assembly, national youth councils should work closely with UNDP offices in their countries, for technical support.

WAY is also working with national governments to identify youth-led programmes that can directly contribute to national efforts to meet the MDGs. In this regard, WAY will convene regional and international conferences on MDG-related themes, engaging youths, government leaders, parliamentarians, private sector bodies and other potential contributors to the achievement of the MDGs.

The focus of the Second Plan is therefore to make WAY a pivotal player in global development issues, and to play an active role in MDG-related programmes at all levels. WAY seeks to contribute significantly to the development process, at the same time revitalising national youth councils by providing them with productive opportunities to engage in projects and activities.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 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

In our world today:

- 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1 per day.
- 800 million people go to bed hungry every day.
- 28,000 children die from poverty-related causes everyday.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

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

In our world today:

- 115 million school-aged children are not in school-56 percent of them girls and 94 percent of them in developing countries.
- 133 million young people cannot read or write.
- Only 37 of 155 developing countries have achieved universal primary school completion.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

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

In our world today:

- Two-thirds of the world's illiterate people are female.
- The employment rate for women is two-thirds that for men.
- Women only held 15% of seats in national parliaments in 2003.
- Women represent half of the 40 million people infected with HIV worldwide, and due to their vulnerability in many societies in Africa, this number is growing.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

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

In our world today:

- Over 11 million children under the age of five die each year, most from preventable diseases.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

In our world today:

- Some 14,000 women and girls die each day from causes related to childbirth, 99 percent in the developing world
- More than 50 million women suffer from poor reproductive health and serious pregnancy-related illness and disability
- More than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth every year.

Goal 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

In our world today:

- About 8,000 people died every single day as a result of AIDS in 2003
- An estimated 4.8 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2003-that's more than 13,000 every day
- Approximately 15 million children around the world have lost one or both parents to AIDS
- An estimated 860,000 children in sub-Saharan Africa lost teachers to AIDS in 1999 alone
- Approximately 40% of the world's population-mostly those living in the world's poorest countries-is at risk of contracting malaria
- Malaria causes more than 300 million acute illnesses and at least one million deaths annually
- An estimated two million deaths resulted from tuberculosis in 2002
- Someone in the world is newly infected with tuberculosis bacilli every second

Goal 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

In our world today:

- Forests are disappearing at unprecedented rates globally, displacing indigenous peoples from their native homes and uprooting their livelihoods.
- The collapse of fisheries around the world threatens to exacerbate hunger and poverty among poor coastal communities throughout the developing world.
- Over 2.4 billion people lack access to proper sanitation facilities and one billion lack access to drinkable water.
- Some two million children die every year--6,000 a day--from preventable infections spread by dirty water or improper sanitation facilities.

Goal 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

3 WAY PROGRAMMES 2005 - 2010

In keeping with the theme of Millennium Development Goals, the following programmes will be organised by WAY between 2005 – 2010:

At National Level:

- Joint consultations between UNDP and National Youth Councils
- Organising of National Youth and Millennium Development Goals Conference
- Setting up of National Youth Committees on Millennium Development Goals
- Publication of annual National Youth Reports on Progress with Millennium Development Goals
- Organising of Annual National Dialogue between Youth and Parliamentarians/ Policymakers on MDG Progress

At Regional Level:

- Organising Regional Youth Conferences on MDGs
- Coordinating regional responses to challenges posed by MDGs
- Developing peer support mechanisms at the regional levels
- Doing joint programmes with regional UN Economic and Social Commission

At International Level:

- Organising annual International Youth Conference on MDGs
- Producing a Quarterly International Bulletin on Youth and MDGs
- Producing a Training Manual on Youth Towards the MDGs
- Publishing a Book on Youth and the MDGs
- Participating in UN and international meetings on MDGs
- Partnering with UN Agencies and other multilateral organisations

D _____ RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS FROM WAY CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Recommendations for National Youth Councils to Address the HIV/AIDS Challenge

World Assembly of Youth - XIV General Assembly

Windhoek, Namibia

20-23 Feb 2005

“As future leaders, it is now high time for young people to look and ponder at the current and future challenges...” H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia; Opening Address of WAY XIV General Assembly, 21 Feb 2005

We, the participants of the XIV General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), convened in Windhoek, Namibia from 20-23rd of February 2005 to discuss how youth can rise to meet HIV/AIDS Challenge.

Over two hundred participants from XX countries around the world participated in the XIV General Assembly.

The world faces a life-threatening challenge to address the unique needs of young people – or lose the next generation to an avoidable and tragic cause: HIV/AIDS. National Youth Councils (NYCs) play an essential role in the formulation and implementation of national responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. We, as the XIV General Assembly participants from around the world recommend the following actions and interventions for National Youth Councils to effectively address the HIV/AIDS challenge facing young people across the world.

Recommendations

Youth and Policy

- III. National Youth Councils (NYCs) need to be involved throughout the development process of any policy affecting youth and HIV/AIDS
- IV. Create an enabling environment for appropriate laws and policies by promoting policy dialogue for HIV/STI prevention and care at all levels to mobilize resources, ensure ownership and sustainability, and promote a rights-based approach
- V. Foster the participation of *all* youth in HIV/AIDS policy development and programmes, including those with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS
- VI. Work closely with a single-coordinating National AIDS Council and promote the decentralization of AIDS councils down to the local levels

- VII. NYCs need to be autonomous to prevent overly strong influence from their ministries to enhance their prominence at regional and international levels
- VIII. Establish Youth Parliaments in countries where they do not exist to create a platform of consultation among lawmakers and youth

Gender Dimensions

- IX. Mainstream gender dimensions into all aspects of STIs and HIV/AIDS interventions, including: educational attainment, elimination of gender-based violence/coercive sex, empowerment of women and girls to exercise rights, empowerment to negotiate condom use, elimination of harmful traditional practices and all forms of stigma and discrimination, redefinition of stereotypical gender roles, and increased positive involvement of men and boys

Prevention

- X. Prevention must remain the key strategy in combating HIV/AIDS. Preventive-education consisting of raising awareness, developing knowledge and skills to reduce infections, access to care, support and counseling, and empowering decision-makers from national to community levels

Multi-Sectoral Approach

- XI. Employ a multi-sectoral program approach as the roots of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are complex, reflecting cultural, economic, legal, and gender-based challenges
- XII. Policies and programmes must address the underbelly of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by simultaneously focusing on gender, culture, poverty, and human rights to eliminate the vulnerability barriers surrounding HIV/AIDS
- XIII. Respect cultural dimensions of HIV/AIDS while addressing harmful practices, and supporting adherence to the internationally endorsed principles of human rights

Community Mobilization

- XIV. Results-based programmes targeting behaviour change should be founded on evidence-based socio-cultural research of culture, attitudes, and practices of all beneficiaries reflecting young people, and the community leaders who are the custodians of cultural norms and practices
- XV. Engage community and its traditional, religious and cultural leaders in programme design to encourage ownership, acceptability, utilization and sustainability

- XVI. Family-unit must be targeted in HIV prevention programming as the first agent of socialization among young people

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- XVII. Capacity development for professionals, service providers, teachers and other members of the school community, as well as peer educators and parents to address youth sexual and reproductive health needs
- XVIII. Utilize Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes as entry point for HIV/AIDS initiatives (ie. maternal health, family planning, and STI management) to provide HIV prevention counseling, HIV voluntary counseling and testing, male and female condoms, STI management, and antiretroviral drugs
- XIX. Comprehensive condom programming to improve availability, access and use of both male and female condoms for dual protection;
- XX. Development of skills for prevention and management of STIs and counseling
- XXI. Advocacy for voluntary counselling and testing for HIV (VCT) care and support;

M&E

- XXII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan must be integrated into any NYC-lead programme on HIV/AIDS, and NYCs should strive to provide monitoring assistance to government-driven HIV/AIDS programmes among young people

Knowledge Sharing

- XXIII. Adopt culture of information-sharing and cross-fertilization of good practices between countries at all levels
- XXIV. Networking between regional NYCs should be systemized
- XXV. Networking with community associations and institutions playing critical roles in defining social norms
- XXVI. Take initiative to train ourselves as youth leaders to understand and enhance the role of young people in moving youth platform forward
- XXVII. Promote and package awareness and advocacy initiatives that build on the positive socio-cultural values and norms in communities to address the adolescent/youth SRH needs and concerns

Resources

- XXVIII. Investment of modest resources to combat HIV/AIDS now will prevent high economic and human costs in the future

- XXIX. Programme design must ensure that maximum resources allocated through National Youth Councils are reaching intended beneficiaries
- XXX. Advocate for government support towards research and development of nationally produced ARV's, and lobby for access to free and/or subsidized ARVs
- XXXI. Advocate for non-politicalization of the Global Fund to ensure funds are provided fairly and to countries with limited resources and worst affected by HIV/AIDS
- XXXII. Create and maintain partnership with governments, Donors, UN agencies, Breton Woods Institutions (BWI), regional and sub-regional institutions and others to mobilize resources, materials and technical assistance for HIV/AIDS programming

Actions for World Assembly of Youth

- XXXIII. Establish a WAYAIDS Fund through the Secretariat to coordinate, catalyze and mobilize funds for NYC-managed HIV/AIDS Programmes
- XXXIV. Utilize the central WAYAIDS Fund to expand strategic alliances with national governments, NGOs, bi/multi-lateral donors, private sector, media, FBOs, CBOs, PLWAS
- XXXV. WAY ExCo and NYCs should better reflect gender equity in its membership
- XXXVI. WAY should define and practice a consistent classification of "youth" to ensure suitable participation, and that program and policy is addressing intended beneficiaries.

Our generation is being lost to HIV/AIDS. Business as usual is not enough. We, the young people of the world have made these recommendations to guide and inform the development of National Youth Council *Plans of Action*. Youth must rise to the challenge to address HIV/AIDS as fundamental condition for global human development.

5th Melaka International Youth Dialogue

“Strengthening National Youth Councils for Global Development”

27-29 June 2005

DECLARATION

We, the participants of the fifth Melaka International Youth Dialogue on “Strengthening National Youth Councils for Global Development” convened in Melaka, Malaysia from 27-29 June 2005 hereby make the following recommendations.

Capacity building for greater efficiency and effectiveness of National Youth Councils

1. NYC’s need to streamline organizational and operational structures to meet the needs, demands and desires of young men and women;
2. Information, communication and technology systems need to be put in place for effective networking;
3. NYC’s should create an enabling environment for human resource development for young men and women;
4. NYC’s should set up an advisory council that allows experienced senior members who were former NYC members or others who were actively involved in youth development;
This Advisory council should act as a catalyst and transfer knowledge and experience to youth leaders;
5. NYC members should be given training in:
 - a) Preparation of feasible project reports for resource mobilization;
 - b) Financial management and reporting skills (a uniform international financial reporting to be evolved for NYC’s);
 - c) Good governance;
 - d) Human Resource practices.
6. NYC’s should concentrate in addressing the major problem of unemployment among youth through appropriate entrepreneurship development and international trade training programs as this will encourage the youth to be innovators and job creators.

7. NYC's should organize internships through exchange programs to expose the NYC members to the 'best practices' in other countries.
8. An effective training in 'Social Marketing' should be given for securing smart partnership' with private organizations.
9. A Global 'E-youth' network should be established for sharing the experience and the knowledge instantaneously.

Developing Partnerships with Governments and International Agencies

1. The Youth calls on Government /Intergovernmental Org and Youth Councils to develop plans of action that take into consideration youth development;
2. Call on the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations , African Union, European Union, Organization of Islamic Conference and other specialized youth serving organizations to assist with formulation of plans of action that take into consideration challenges and opportunities in youth development;
3. Call on governments and youth serving organizations to out in place mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of plans of action and policies that include resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and reporting;
4. Call on government to recognize the important role that NGO's and NYC's play in youth development;
5. Call on Government to commit to its role as a facilitator and equal partner in development;
6. Government to recognize and privatize youth concerns as national development issues;
7. Government to facilitate partnerships with intergovernmental and regional organization to maximize on opportunities in youth development.

National Youth Councils and the Millennium Development Goals

1. Youth Councils call for improved, compulsory and free education for all;
2. Advocate for more representation of women at all levels of decision-making, policy making and implementation processes;
3. Recognize female role models and achievers around the world;
4. advocate for higher budget allocation for improved health services focused on women and children;
5. Population education to be included in the curriculum of secondary education ;
6. Promote the co-operation between environmental organizations and youth councils to ensure environmental sustainability;
7. United Nations agencies, including the General Assembly, should include youth representation;
8. Government delegations to the United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies to include youth representation;
9. A specialized UN agency for youth affairs should be established, such as UNICEF or UNIFEM.

10. Promote behavioral change among youth to combat HIV/AIDS;
11. Organize outreach programs to create awareness of diseases;
12. National Youth Councils should lobby for immediate and total debt cancellation for developing nations.

**The Caribbean Youth Dialogue:
We Life...We Right...
The Youth Response.
15-18 May 2006**

Feel – Know-Love - Fight.



*The Trinidad and Tobago Youth Councils in collaboration with the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) and the World Assembly of Youth (WAY),
launched the first-ever Caribbean Youth Dialogue on HIV/AIDS.*

The Dialogue allowed Caribbean over ninety-five (95) youth to share their experiences, feelings and discourse on the HIV and AIDS epidemic as it relates to the well-being of young people in the region. As a critical component to the Dialogue, the youth were exposed to the Sub-Saharan/African experience particularly of Namibia and Botswana.

The Purpose:

To create awareness among our Caribbean youth of the need to mobilize our emotions, our energies and our creativity to establish a Regional Youth Response to prevent the further spread and scourge of the epidemic. Since the age group most greatly affected is the 15-24 age group.



The Sub-Saharan Experience: One Borne from Hard-Won Lessons

Feel – Know-Love - Fight.

The Caribbean Youth Dialogue allowed Caribbean youth to learn from the Sub-Saharan/African experience. The statistics were brought to life to analyse the ***DNA of the epidemic for Namibia and Botswana***. The latter country having striking cultural similarities to Trinidad and Tobago (pop. size/way of life).

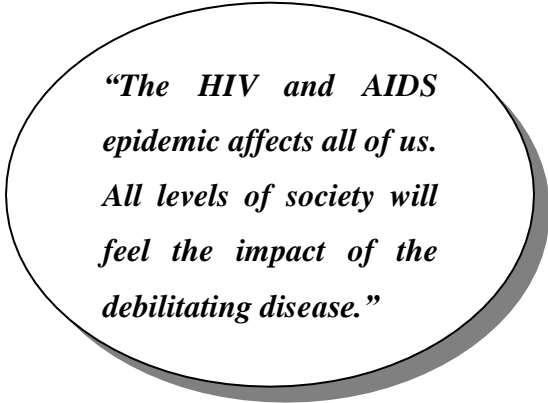
Day One: “FEEL” - Day Two: “KNOW”;

Day Three: “LOVE”; Day Four: “FIGHT”

The HIV/AIDS epidemic twenty-five (25) years ago was unknown to Africans. Yet today it is the leading cause of death among her people.

The Statistics reveal the reality that:

- **Approximately 3.2 million people were infected in 2005.**
- **The 21 countries with the highest HIV prevalence are in Africa. In at least 10 African countries, prevalence rates among adults exceed 10 percent.**
- **Out of the estimated 15 million children orphaned by AIDS Worldwide, about 80% of these children live in Sub-Saharan Africa.**



“The HIV and AIDS epidemic affects all of us. All levels of society will feel the impact of the debilitating disease.”

Social Impact:

When left unchecked, it results in damaged family life with the dissolution of families due to death- sometimes of both parents. There is also the trauma which children face because they no longer have any family support and have to be institutionalized. There is great pain and sadness.

Economical Impact:

A tremendous burden is placed on the State and private sector stakeholders due to economic losses resulting from non-productivity of workers. Youth comprise the “engine room” for driving a successful economy. A high level of absenteeism also affects the bottom line for companies. Depressed and demoralized workers will also affect work ethic.

Environmental Impact:

The high mortality rate due to AIDS has hurt the environment. As deforestation of much needed greenery occurs. Many trees needed to make many coffins.

The Bottom Line:

HIV is not isolated to a particular individual, group or belief system- this must be reflected in programs which are felt by the young people as being meaningful and in their best interest. This so, by ensuring that they are the drivers of such programs.

FEEL

Feel and acknowledge the economic and social effects of HIV/AIDS in our society and greater Africa.

KNOW

Know the causes of HIV/AIDS and the various devastating effects it has and can still have on our continent.

LOVE

Love and support the affected and infected. Love and support the dedicated souls in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

FIGHT

Fight the plight through concerted team efforts involving everyone (individuals, youth, parents, community, government, private businesses and various organizations).

*Marcelina !Gaoses
Deputy Registrar (Gm): Provident Institutions
Namibia Financial Institutions
Supervisory Authority (Namfisa)*

May 15, 2006



**The Trinidad and Tobago Experience:
*An Expanded Youth Response to the
HIV/AIDS epidemic.***

Feel – Know-Love - Fight.

A long history of mobilization among young people through numerous consultations, meetings with ministries, particularly the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs resulting in collaborative projects such as the International Youth Day 2003 where history was made when young people were tested for the first-time on site at the Brian Lara Promenade.

Five Priority Areas:

- **Prevention,**
- **Treatment, Care and Support,**
- **Advocacy and Human Rights,**
- **Surveillance and Research and**
- **Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation.**

Main Objectives:

- **To raise awareness among policy makers on the impact of HIV/AIDS on young people by October 2001.**
- **To develop a coordinating mechanism for a national response to HIV/AIDS issues among young people by September 2001.**
- **To support and expand existing national peer education programmes to meet the health needs of young people especially out of school youth.**

- **To support the duplication of a successful community based intervention for young people to other communities.**
- **To improve the quality and coverage of school based interventions**
- **To strengthen existing systems of services (counseling and youth friendly friendly clinics) to meet the health needs of young people.**
- **To use mass media, World AIDS Campaign and other forms of inventions to reach young people.**

Milestones for the T&T Youth Expanded

Response to HIV/AIDS:

- **The successful training of one hundred and sixty-three (163) Peer Educators again supported by MOSYA was also a major milestone for T&T.**
- **The Launch of the World AIDS Day Campaign and first-time onsite testing for young people – 83 youth tested.**
- **The development of the Draft National Strategic Plan which will embrace an Youth and AIDS Unit (which will specifically address the special socio-economic needs of youth in Trinidad and Tobago).**

The Stakeholder Experience: *The Need for Youth-Adult Partnerships*

The World Youth Report of 2003 cited a critical need for youth-adult partnerships towards the thrust for greater societal development.

Trinidad and Tobago's Success Stories:

- The Formation of the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) - where youth are on the board as critical stakeholders.
- The creation of a National Youth Policy that identifies the issue of youth and HIV/AIDS as a significant issue to be addressed
- The creation of a National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan that cites Youth and HIV/AIDS as a significant priority area to be addressed.
- International Youth Day 2003 where public HIV/AIDS testing was done for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago.
- World AIDS Day 2002
- Hosting of the Caribbean Youth Dialogue 2006

A concise appreciation of the tangible benefits associated with strategic and meaningful partnerships with adult stakeholders. These include: government bodies such as youth, health and education ministries/agencies, private sector (business linkages) and research bodies.

The importance of youth organizations engaging in evidence-based research was stressed by GYC – Edward Charles. For e.g. the US secretariat of the organization is presently spear-heading the pre-planning activities for the Toronto work force.

In Namibia:

Namibia-NAMBOA – the diamond company which has stepped up its assistance by allowing for company leave time and support of funeral insurance policies for its employees.

Botswana's National HIV/AIDS Response:

By the Stakeholders Working Together to Combat the Effects of this Epidemic the Botswana Government Now Provides a Minimum Internal Package to its Citizens:

- Intensive Promotional Campaign & link staff to VCT.
- Ensure Condom Availability and Accessibility.
- Ensure Staff Awareness of VCT, Routine Testing, ARV, PMTCT, OVC, CHBC, etc.
- Develop & Implement Targeted Behaviour Change Information Communication with staff and clients.
- Collect & Disseminate routine information on absenteeism, morbidity and mortality for own planning and share with other stakeholders.
- Provide access to counselling services for all staff.
- Ensure appropriate workplace policies.
- Establish a budget line for HIV/AIDS programmes in your organization.



*Benjamin Raletsatsi
Project Officer of the Botswana
National Youth Council*



*Penina Ita
Botswana National Youth Council*

The Community Outreach and Cultural Experience:

Feel – Know-Love - Fight.

The Community sessions allowed the young people to interact with the general public to find out how affected they are by the epidemic. A survey was conducted in Tobago, Couva, Westmoorings, Sea Lots and La Brea. They also interacted with PLWHA (People Living With HIV/AIDS).

As part of the four (4) days, the delegates were exposed to **“Love Yuh Own”**. Engaging in practical workshops that demonstrated the power of our Caribbean culture. They learnt how to open themselves to analyzing the disease through folk dance and interactive theatre. Using Capoeira as well – the Brazilian form of martial arts to understand the global epidemic.

“Let’s Share the Vibes” - young people of the Caribbean discussed and shared experiences on the youth responses of individual countries. Commonalities were clear: many had supportive structures such as interactions with various Ministries/agencies and community outreach and education campaigns, consultations and media interventions. More policy development by youth was expressed as a desired action among the youth.

The Climax of the Caribbean Youth Dialogue: **“Continue The Fight”** – involved all ninety-five (95) plus delegates interacting with members of the public in the Borough of Arima. With painted faces and donning placards which stressed on abstinence, being faithful, condomisation and getting the right facts on HIV/AIDS – this activity represented the transformation of the experiences shared in the Caribbean Youth Dialogue into meaningful action. The young people advocated through numerous slogans such as **“We Life... We Right”**, **“Know Your Status”** and **“Get Tested”**. The youth received the opportunity to educate members of the public on their role in the fight



against HIV and AIDS. This event also included Street Theatre by the BARCAM – all of which were well-received by members of the public.

**The Way Forward:
The Caribbean Youth Dialogue
Commitment to Continue the Fight.**

Feel – Know-Love - Fight.

*We, the young delegates of the Caribbean
express our solemn commitment to:*

- *Identify existing gaps within the HIV/AIDS support system (e.g. access to proper health care, nutrition for PLWHA, concentric and youth-friendly dissemination of information).*
- *Engage in greater evidence-based research among our organizations to show the statistical realities of the disease from its psycho-social and socio-economic perspectives.*
- *Mobilise, develop and implement activities nationally based on the ideas shared and experiences learnt – particularly the development of a National Strategic Plan which is designed for youth and by youth.*
- *Support youth-adult partnerships as an effective and tangible means of combating the debilitating effects of the disease.*
- *Continue meaningful dialogue among our national, regional and international youth counterparts to determine, share and utilise Best Practice Methodologies, particularly relevant to our Caribbean culture and dynamics.*

6TH MELAKA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DIALOGUE

“DEVELOPING HUMAN CAPITAL”

DECLARATION

1 Preamble

- 1.1 We, the young people representing various nations have gathered in Melaka, Malaysia, from 18-21 June 2006, under the auspices of the World Assembly of Youth, the Malaysian Youth Council, the Melaka State Government, and the Ministry of Youth & Sports, to deliberate on Developing Human Capital.

2 We were guided by the following definitions:

- 2.1 Human capital is the paradigm shift in perspective which views people as assets for organisations, communities and nations. People are assets that can contribute to social and economic development if they are adequately trained and empowered with relevant knowledge and skills;
- 2.2 Human capital development is the deliberate process of identifying human assets and recognising their potential; and subsequently providing them with necessary training and capacity to perform to their maximum potentials;
- 2.3 Information is processed data that has meaning;
- 2.4 Knowledge is the sum of information and experienced accumulated and internalised by an individual;
- 2.5 Explicit knowledge is published knowledge that can be shared;
- 2.6 Tacit knowledge is internalised and gained through culture, tradition and experience, but not readily available in a format that can be shared;
- 2.7 Knowledge management is the systematic process of storing knowledge for current and future use;

RECOMMENDATIONS

3 We resolved to enhance explicit knowledge in youth in the following ways:

- 3.1 Printed media such as books, journals, newspapers and brochures are sources of explicit knowledge. Young people should be provided with access to this media;
- 3.2 Information and communication technologies have the potential to bridge the knowledge divide. Access to the Internet, television, radio and modern communication mediums is essential to enhance the availability of up-to-date knowledge to young people;

- 3.3 Human mediums can disseminate explicit knowledge through formal education, training, conferences and workshops. Young people should therefore be provided with these opportunities on a life-long-learning basis;

4 We resolved to enhance tacit knowledge in youth in the following ways:

- 4.1 National service is an excellent means of imparting tacit knowledge to youth, through their involvement in practical training, and their exposure to other youth from various backgrounds, as well as the opportunity to serve their nations;
- 4.2 Co-curricular activities should be encouraged, such as school clubs, youth associations and other volunteer groups. This enhances the civic participation of youth;
- 4.3 Leadership training programmes help to develop young leaders and enhance human capital;
- 4.4 Training programmes should focus on developing multiple intelligences and not merely cognitive intelligence as the current education system emphasises;
- 4.5 Youth should be inculcated in national development programmes by involving them in social and economic sectors in their countries;
- 4.6 Mentorship programmes have proved successful in nurturing young entrepreneurs, scientists, social workers and educationists. Mentorship programmes should be developed in all sectors of national economies;
- 4.7 Apprenticeship and internship programmes are practical ways of imparting tacit knowledge in youth;
- 4.8 Vocational training is an important means of imparting practical skills in youth;
- 4.9 Entrepreneurship can enable nations to reduce youth unemployment, and can boost national development by increasing value-adding to local produce and resources;
- 4.10 Young people can gain valuable knowledge through discussion groups, interaction and exposure to diverse cultures, and through practical training;
- 4.11 Travelling opens up the minds of youth and enables them to evaluate best-practices and to improve their own perspective of issues;

5 We resolved to encourage the development of a Knowledge Management Culture in Youth as follows:

- 5.1 It is important to develop partnerships with the media, which can be used as a platform for disseminating information and encouraging a knowledge management culture;
- 5.2 Youth should be exposed to multiple global cultures to enable their minds to assimilate the diversity of the world and to learn from other's experiences;
- 5.3 Participation in workshops, seminars and conferences offers a high degree of exposure to young people which enhances their knowledge and experience;

- 5.4 Knowledge can be shared through websites and weblogs which provide a platform for youth to informally exchange ideas and experiences;
- 5.5 Encourage experimental learning amongst youths: they should keep asking the questions “Who, Why, What, Where, When and How” to keep learning;
- 5.6 Youth should be actively involved in entrepreneurship projects for self-knowledge awareness and group knowledge upliftment;
- 5.7 Encourage youth to be well-versed in civic, political and human development issues;
- 5.8 Encourage critical thinking through reading habits and a culture of knowledge acquisition;
- 5.9 Develop community centres at all levels, from village to district to regional/provincial to national level. These would be resource centres for knowledge partnering and utilisation. It would also provide technological access;
- 5.10 Parents, community leaders and local partners should be directly involved in creation, dissemination and utilisation of knowledge;
- 5.11 National youth councils should partner with media for better exposure, and to influence the media to be youth-friendly;
- 5.12 National youth councils should also partner with knowledge-based companies such as Multinationals and technology companies which can contribute to local knowledge;
- 5.13 Partnerships can be established between national youth councils, with the World Assembly of Youth and the United Nations as central coordinating agencies in knowledge programmes;
- 5.14 Encourage dissemination of information through continuous training and development programmes;
- 5.15 Promote a culture of “organisational learning” as well as a culture of “learning organisations”;
- 5.16 Undertake knowledge management projects to promote creation of new knowledge, knowledge culture among youth, and nurturing a knowledge-sharing environment;
- 5.17 Encourage volunteerism amongst youth to expose them to different assignments which increase learning through experience;

6 We believe that education is crucial for Human Capital Development to take place. This can be improved as follows:

- 6.1 National Youth Councils (NYCs) should lobby the relevant educational authorities to ensure a change in paradigms of education from one of cognitive or knowledge based approaches to multiple intelligence or people based approaches;
- 6.2 Educational authorities should develop prescriptive/diagnostic units within schools to assess the psychological and physical well-being of students so as to identify challenges early and prescribe relevant treatment;

- 6.3 NYCs should create the framework to facilitate increased opportunities for rural youth to be included in mainstream education processes and structures;
- 6.4 NYCs should lobby the relevant educational authorities to ensure the implementation of the teaching of civics in schools so as to foster a greater sense of patriotism and nationality among young people;
- 6.5 NYCs can work with Multinational Companies (MNCs) and other corporate interests for the implementation of an entrepreneurial training component so that young people can also acquire the capacity to start their own businesses rather than rely on established structures for employment;
- 6.6 NYCs can work with MNCs and other corporate interests for the implementation of a holistic life skills training component as an addendum to the skills training programme so that young people can develop critical social and interpersonal skills;
- 6.7 Educational institutions should ensure that young people are taught using more critical thinking and analytical approaches rather than simply focusing on knowledge transfer;
- 6.8 NYCs should work with Governments to develop structures for the retention of the country's human resources so that the country benefits from its own investments in human resources, thereby stemming the brain drain being experienced by developing nations;
- 6.9 The meeting congratulates the World Assembly of Youth for creating the World Youth Institute (WYI), and encourage this institute to function as a macro coordinating structure for facilitating global education and training programmes for young people and youth institutions.

7 We believe that training is crucial for Human Capital Development to take place. This can be improved as follows:

- 7.1 Training should focus on imparting marketable skills that are relevant to industry requirements and national development priorities;
- 7.2 An interface between training institutions, such as vocational training centres, and industry is required to ensure that skills gained are relevant and immediately applicable to the local situation;
- 7.3 Training should be viewed as a continuous process that is a part of all employment and learning systems;
- 7.4 New areas of training such as biotechnology, information technology and bio-informatics should be introduced to developing nations to assist them to leap-frog the development process;
- 7.5 Partnerships should be established with the private sector to provide on-the-job training programmes where more young people can further enhance their skills or develop new or additional skills;
- 7.6 Distance education training programmes should be developed to make education and training available and accessible to all youth;

- 7.7 Special attention should be paid to disabled youth as they should be trained to be productive using the skills that they are capable of;
- 7.8 Entrepreneurship training is required to enable young people to become employers instead of employees, as not all young graduates will be absorbed by the job market;
- 7.9 Leadership training is essential to ensure that young people grow to be principled, disciplined, focused and knowledgeable leaders;
- 7.10 Community centres should be used as training bases at all levels of society;
- 7.11 The World Assembly of Youth should develop international skills exchange programmes to enhance sharing of knowledge and skills;

8 We therefore conclude as follows:

- 8.1 People are any nation's greatest resource, thus an investment in people can yield manifold returns. Youth are the biggest sector of society, and a key resource for national development. Human capital development programmes should therefore focus on developing explicit and tacit knowledge in youth, encouraging a knowledge culture and knowledge workers.
- 8.2 Education and training should be a life-long process that utilises the multiple-intelligence approach to develop skills which untap the latent potential of any youth.

GLOBAL YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP FORUM

“ICT and Small Business Development”

HYATT REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA, 23 – 26 NOVEMBER 2006

REPORT

1. Background

- 1.1** Global Youth Entrepreneurship Forum with the selected theme this year “ICT and Small Business Development” was held due to WAY’s concerns to the youth unemployment and digital divide in developing countries.
- 1.2** The forum was aimed at gathering young people who are in the market of micro businesses, information and communication technology, and youth organizations.
- 1.3** Besides the seminar and workshop, there were small business and ICT expo as well as business matching.
- 1.4** The forum was initiated by Her Royal Highness, GKR Pembayun, Chairwoman of Yogyakarta Rural Youth Association and Chief Programmes Officer of the World Assembly of Youth, who later serve as the chairperson and deputy chairperson of this forum.
- 1.5** The forum was supported by the Provincial Government of Yogyakarta and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Indonesia and organised by the World Assembly of Youth.
- 1.6** The forum was sponsored by Hewlett Packard Ltd as the main sponsor and Microsoft as the co-main sponsor. It is also supported by local companies such as Telkom Indonesia, Bank Mandiri, Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN), Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Indofood, Jamu Tolak Angin, Hyatt Regency, D-Fusion and international bodies such as the World Bank and UNDP.
- 1.7** The key objective of the forum is to provide the training to the youth in small business and ICT and give the opportunities to learn and share the experience from each other and speakers we invited.

2 Attendance

- 2.1** Due to the earth quake hit this host city and the travel warning issued by certain countries upon George W Bush’s visit to Indonesia as well as the difficulty to get the visa, only 200 people from 24 countries attended (Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, People’s Republic of China, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Australia, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Pakistan, Tunisia, India, Uganda, German, France, UK, East Timor)

- 2.2 Hewlett Packard Ltd was represented by Mr. Gerhard Schiele, Director of Strategic Marketing, Alliances and SMB Marketing and 10 representatives from Hewlett Packard Indonesia and Public Relations of Hewlett Packard.
- 2.3 Microsoft was represented by Mr. Chua Seng Heng, Director of Public Sector and Mr. Ananta Gondomono.
- 2.4 Word Bank was represented by Mr. Pawan G Patil, senior economist and Mr. Kurnya Roesyad.
- 2.5 UNDP was represented by Mr. James George Chacko, Programmes Specialist, The Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP), UNDP
- 2.6 Ministry of Youth and Sports Indonesia is represented by Minister of Youth and Sports, Hon. Adhyaksa Dault and 2 representatives.
- 2.7 Ministry of Youth and Sports Malaysia was represented by Minister of Youth and Sports, Hon. Datuk Azalina Othman and 11 representatives.
- 2.8 It was also attended by the representatives of the sponsors and local Institutions such as Gadjah Mada University, Small Medium Enterprise Development Centre, Junior Chambers International, Handicap International, and CUSO.
- 2.9 The participants for the exhibition are:

Information Communication Technology (ICT):

1. Hewlett Packard
2. Telkom Speedy Indonesia
3. Melaka ICT Holdings
4. D Fusion

Small Businesses:

1. Batik Mangkoro
2. Rumah Kebaya
3. Dagadu Fashion and Crafts
4. Jamu Sido Muncul
5. Tom's Silver
6. Yogya Home Décor
7. Micro Business Consultants Association (PNM)
8. Arja Tours

Finance:

1. Bank Mandiri
2. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI)
3. Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN)

3 Opening

- 3.1 The forum was officially opened by the Governor of Yogyakarta Special Provincial Government, His Majesty Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X
- 3.2 In his opening address, the Governor urged young people to seek be entrepreneurs. Young people cannot always depend on the government for the provision of job opportunities. They must become catalysts for development and

- job creators instead of job seekers. They should strengthen the strategic partnership in technology that could facilitate knowledge creation and innovation, which could in turn be made into useful and commercially- viable technologies that can improve the quality of life of the people in their countries.
- 3.3 He thanked WAY for choosing Yogyakarta as the host city of their international event which hopefully can help boost the economic development after the earthquake.
- 3.4 Also in attendance were the Ministers of Youth and Sports Indonesia and Malaysia, Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports of Namibia, Director General of Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Director and Managers of Hewlett Packard, Microsoft, all sponsors, Head of Districts, Chief Police Officer of Yogyakarta Province and Deputy Rector of Gadjah Mada University.
- 3.5 Ministers of Youth and Sports from Indonesia and Malaysia delivered their keynote speech after the opening ceremony.
- 3.6 Mr. Gerhard Schiele, representing Hewlett Packard Ltd, also delivered his keynote speech on Entrepreneurship in the 21st Century.
- 3.7 Ms. Jessica Kiely, Director of Frank Team Australia, delivered her keynote speech to introduce her training and workshop on the next day.

4 Report on Seminar “ICT and Small Business Development” 24 November 2006

- 4.1 The seminar on ICT and Small Business Development was started by the keynote speech from Mr. Pawan G Patil, senior economist, the World Bank who put forward the topic of NGOs Working on Small Business Development. The speakers for this session are Mr. Gunawan Sumodiningrat, Director General of Social Empowerment, Department of Social Affairs, Indonesia who delivered the topic of *the roles of youth in national development*, J Vasantha Kumari, Incad Management services Pvt. Ltd, *Entrepreneurship in Knowledge based Industries*, Mr. Donald Charumbira, Secretary General of the World Assembly of Youth and Dr. Edi Suryanto, MSc., Small and Medium Enterprise Development Center of Gadjah Mada University of Yogyakarta.
- 4.2 The second session’s topic is Globalization and ICT : The Opportunities. The keynote speech for this session was Mr. Chua Seng Heng, Director of Public Sector. The speakers for this session are Mr. Suryadi Slamet, Consultant of ICT for the Poor Bappenas-UNDP who presented the paper on *Partnership for E-Prosperity for the Poor*, Mr. James George Chacko, Programmes Specialist, The Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP), UNDP who presented a paper on *MDGs and Pro Poor E Government* and then Mr. Gerhard Schiele, Director of Strategic Marketing, Alliances and SMB Marketing, Hewlett Packard (HP) Asia Pacific, who presented a paper on *An Opportunity Called Small Business*.
- 4.3 The third session’s topic is Education System and Entrepreneurship. Mr. Ace Suryadi, Director General of Out-standing Education, Department of Education, Indonesia presented a paper on Vocational Schools to Create Young

- Entrepreneurs in Indonesia. Deputy Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports of Namibia also shared the Namibian experience in creating young entrepreneurs through Credit Initiatives.
- 4.4 The seminar was closed by a dinner hosted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports at Tempoe Doeloe Restaurant which served Indonesian traditional cuisine dated back 200 years ago.

5 Report on Workshop and Programme 25 November 2006

- 5.1 There were 3 workshop sessions on the second day. There were 2 workshops concurrently on in each session. First session of the workshop was facilitated by Ms. Irene Santosa and Mr. Frans Thamura from Hewlett Packard which presented *Knowing which IT and Software Application to Support your New Business*. In another room, Ms. Jessica Kiely from the Frank Team Australia delivered the topic on *“Entrepreneurs are Made or Born?”* .
- 5.2 The second session was facilitated by Ms. Sonita Galad from Hewlett Packard and Mr. James George Chacko from APDIP UNDP. The former addressed the topic on *HP Entrepreneurship & Micro entrepreneurship Grant* while the later presented the topic *“Roles of Governments in Fostering ICT*.
- 5.3 Mr. Suryadi Slamet, Consultant of ICT for the Poor Bappenas-UNDP, facilitated the third workshop session with the topic *ICT for Poverty Reduction* while Mr. Michael S Sunggiardi, from Hewlett Packard facilitated another group on the topic of *Entrepreneurial Opportunities with ICT*.
- 5.4 The third day programme was ended by the Award Gala Dinner hosted by Hewlett Packard at Pagelaran, Ngayogyakarta Imperial Palace. The winners for the awards are Koperasi Gabungan Pemuda Kreatif, Cricket Breeder for the Most Outstanding Growth and Development Award (Indonesia), DC Africa Technologies for the Most Outstanding Innovator Award (Zimbabwe) and El Caaz Farm Limited for the Most Outstanding Jobs Creator Award (Nigeria).
- 5.5 The award dinner was officiated by Mr. Gerhard Schiele from Hewlett Packard who reiterated HP’s support for Small Business Development and young entrepreneurs.
- 5.6 Also in attendance were His Royal Highness, Prince Hadiwinoto as well as high ranking officials from the Governments.

6 Report on Country Reports and Closing Workshop

- 6.1 The last day of the forum was started with the presentation from the participant from Malaysia, Ms. Siti Nazariah Abdul Razak, on *Malaysian Initiative in Organizing and Providing Programmes for Small Scale Business Development and Young Entrepreneurs in ICT* while Mr. Devendra Kumar Dwivedi from India presented on *Youth Entrepreneurship Environment and Business Achievement*.

- 6.2 The award winner, Mr. Sunaryo from Indonesia shared his experience through his presentation on *Improving Living Condition Through Development of Microenterprises: Cricket Breeding Case* in the second session.
- 6.3 Ms. Jessica Kiely, the Frank Team Australia, trained the participants on how to start the internet marketing and e-magazine.
- 6.4 Finally, the 2 day workshop was ended by gathering all ideas and starting the plan. This closing was facilitated by Ms. Jessica Kiely.
- 6.5 Farewell dinner was held at the Chairperson's residence and officially closed by Secretary General of the World Assembly of Youth, Mr. Donald T Charumbira

7 Resolution

- 7.1 Her Royal Highness, GKR Pembayun was officially appointed to be the honorary patron of Global Youth Entrepreneurship Forum 2006
- 7.2 Global Youth Entrepreneurship Forum 2006 will be held annually in the month of July.
- 7.3 The host city of Global Youth Entrepreneurship Forum will be Yogyakarta.

SEMINAR ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY ON PEACE:

"LESSONS FOR THE WORLD "

20 January 2007

MITC Hotel, Melaka, Malaysia

REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy on peace: Lessons for the world has been successfully organized on January 20th, 2007 at MITC Hotel, Ayer Keroh, Melaka by Melaka State Government, collaboration with the World Youth Foundation (WAY), Malaysian Institute of Historical and Patriotism Studies (IKSEP), Malaysian Youth Council (MBM) and Melaka State Youth Council (MGBM). The half day programmed was officiated and closing by the Right Honorable Chief Minister of Melaka, Datuk Seri Mohd Ali bin Mohd Rustam.

The objectives of organizing this seminar were to stimulate debate and discussion on Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy on peace and the lessons that can be drawn from it for the world. It was also to evaluate the effectiveness of the philosophy of **Satyagraha**, assess the applicability of the philosophy in the contemporary world, encouraged a culture of learning from history and enriched the philosophical understanding of participants.

The idea of organizing Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy on peace were come upon the Chief Minister of Melaka suggestion with the hoping that the lessons from the seminar can be applied to our national, regional and international contexts of today. Participants were among senior lecturers from various universities such as UiTM, UM, KUTKM, UPM, Politeknik, UIAM, NGO's, student's leader and youths from Melaka State Youth Council (MGBM).

2.1 CM'S OPENING SPEECH

CM is saddened by the killings in the world. The world looks like hell and nations that are poor and just developing are the most affected. What is the future of the world? Man has forgotten his senses. Examples include the tension in the Middle East where people of the same ethnic race are killing each other and also can be found amongst the Christians. All religions advocate peace but human beings still are at war. Therefore, the principles of Mahatma Gandhi which

comprise of non-violence and truth should be adhered to. This is utmost important for the present and future generations of today.

1. The advocator of peace-a shining example set in the legacy he left behind. Who is he? He is none other than **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**, or better known as Mahatma Gandhi where 'Mahatma' means the '**Great Soul.**'
2. He is well known for his principles of courage, non violence and truth called '**Satyagraha.**' He believed that the way people behave is more important than what they achieve.
3. Using the principles of '**Satyagraha**', he led the campaign for India's independence from the British. In many ways, this is similar to the way Malaysia achieved its independence through the untiring efforts of the Late **Tunku Abdul Rahman.**
4. In the quest of achieving world peace, especially in the present world which is confronted with so much violence and terrorism the principles of non-violence practiced by Gandhi should be seriously looked into.
5. To achieve a peaceful world through a strategy of non-violence requires a massive effort by the world leaders of today. Lives should be preserved, not destroyed! -

3.1 MAHATMA GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY ON PEACE SPEECH BY DR. CHANDRA MUZAFFAR, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR A JUST WORLD

1. Mahatma Gandhi developed a method of action based upon the principals of courage, **non-violence** and through **Satyagraha**. Spent 20 yrs, in Africa fighting system of apartheid. Later when he returned to India, the British were ruling it. Britain was the biggest colonial power and as long as there was dominance, oppression and a struggle for human rights the country would not be free. Resistance was necessary but in the form of '**ahimsa**' – non violence. It is a whole philosophy of life.
2. After fighting against the British, a new society has to be built. Should promote and encourage human liberation. This could not be achieved through massive power and that is why he was against huge corporations. For him, democracy should start in the level of the village. The idea of '**panchaid**'-a village discussion or **musyawarah** session was necessary.
3. In order to build a society rooted in human dignity, we have to go back to the values of compassion, loving and caring for each other. Justice should be

prevailed. There is enough for everyone's need in this world but not enough for everyone's greed.

4. In Gandhi's memorial in Delhi, the spinning wheel and the three holy books which comprised the **Bhagvad Gita**, the **Holy Quran** and the **Bible** are found. He could also quote from these three books. To change this world, man needs to change himself or **muhassabah**. All religions talk about change.
5. Drawing out values from religion and applying them in our daily lives.

In the world today, elites, the rulers of the world dominate the world. The Washington led the government - total spectrum of military dominance. U.S.A. & others agitated over China sending a missile to the universe. The worlds, spends 1.2 trillion dollars on military, arms solders and compare that to what we spend on human improvement. We are nowhere reaching the United Nations millennium goals. How do these elite powers control us? Through the United Nations is one example. Despite all the resolutions for a free Palestine, it has never become a reality because of the political dominance of one major power.

The value of currency is determined by foreign powers and not by our own country. Global powers control the world. **Reuters, AP, CNN and BBC** decided what they want to show to the world. News manipulated. These western powers made Gandhi look like a terrorist especially when he decided to boycott British goods. Media can break you or break you. At the global level this is very sad.

Entertainment is a very powerful tools to influences one's mindset. Zionists control Hollywood and the moment **Marlon Brando** made this statement, he was ostracized. How do you resist this?

Gandhi's principle of non-violence worked well in India. As a result of the massacre in **Amritsar**, he advised people not to fight back but instead give into a peaceful manner.

The speaker believes in non-violence and quotes examples from the **Quran**. When every other avenue fails, you have a right to force. Even the **Guru Granth Sahib** (the Sikh Holy Book) says this. Even Gandhi said, when nothing else works, you have to resort to force.

Huge corporations, global mergers destroy human dignity.

No one religion dominates the world. At global level, all religious communities are below 30 per cent. We have to co-operate and work as one human body to create world peace. Destruction of the environment, we have to live in harmony

with nature. Concept of the family which must be protected and we must go back to the basic values. Skills are taught in schools but lack values.

In 1970, almost 50 per cent of the population was below poverty level but today it is well below 6 per cent in Malaysia. Today Malaysia is successful because we can achieve about 7 per cent growth for the past 10 years. As such we have wealth which is distributed through the building of schools, hospitals, infrastructures and also public utilities.

We have to use force when needed. We have to be big for a better economy and we need to generate wealth to eradicate poverty because economic growth depends on wealth. Science is a very important aspect of every society. If we master the basic sciences, there is growth and freedom.

4.0 QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

4.1 Concerns on the consistence of ideology opted by Mahatma Gandhi

- The revolution evolved because of oppression being made in politics.
- Political instability occurs due to the injustice being practiced by certain leaders of the world.

4.2 Non-violence does not mean cowardice – small countries do not dare to oppose the powerful political bodies that control the world

- Those with powers must decide at what point non-violent is still applicable.
- Clean upright leaders who have good contacts with the people will be able to uphold justice
- Problems arise when there are lies

4.3 Oppressor and the oppressed: The Case in Palestine

The Palestinian conflict can only be resolved when the US government accepts that there is injustice and stop protecting Israel.

4.4 Gandhi's situation is not the same as the present situation the leadership shown in today's scenario should change and improve with time as the current situation differs greatly in terms of economy and political stability. There is limitation to military empowerment as shown in other conflicts such as in Vietnam and Iraq. So, the US needs to consider their military strategies to overcome conflicts.

4.5 Within three years' occupation in Iraq, the US lost 3000 soldiers while 650000 Iraqis died. Conflicts still go on and there are so much sufferings

till embedded today as we speak. So, we need to reflect on Gandhi's principles for a better world.

- 4.6 G7, OIC and G10 should play a more significant role in ensuring that there is peace worldwide.

5.0 BIOGRAPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, India. He became one of the most respected spiritual and political leaders of the 1900's. Gandhi helped free the Indian people from British rule through nonviolent resistance, and is honored by Indians as the father of the Indian Nation. The Indian people called Gandhiji '**Mahatma**', meaning **Great Soul**. At the age of 13 Gandhi married Kasturba, a girl the same age. Their parents arranged the marriage. The Gandhi had four children.

Educated in India and in London (City University), he was admitted to the English bar in 1889 and practiced law unsuccessfully in India for two years. In 1893 he went to South Africa, where he was later joined by his wife and children. There he became a successful lawyer and leader of the Indian community and involved himself in the fight to end discrimination against the country's Indian minority. In South Africa he read widely, drawing inspiration from such sources as the Bhagavad-Gita, John Ruskin, Leo Tolstoy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau, and his personal philosophy underwent significant changes. He abandoned (c.1905) Western ways and thereafter lived abstemiously (including celibacy); this became symbolized in his eschewal of material possessions and his dress of loincloth and shawl. While in South Africa he organized (1907) his first **Satyagraha** [holding to the truth], a campaign of civil disobedience expressed in nonviolent resistance to what he regarded as unjust laws. So successful were his activities that he secured (1914) an agreement from the South African government that promised the alleviation of anti-Indian discrimination.

At the time the British controlled South Africa, when he attempted to claim his rights as a British subjects, he was abused and soon saw that all Indians suffered similar treatment. Gandhi stayed in South Africa for 21 years working to secure rights for Indian people.

He developed a method of action based upon the principles of courage, nonviolence and truth called **Satyagraha**. He believed that the way people behave is more important than what they achieve. Satyagraha promoted nonviolence and civil disobedience as the most appropriate methods for obtaining political and social goals. In 1915, Gandhi returned to India. Within 15 years he became the leader of the Indian nationalist movement.

Using the principles of Satyagraha, he led the campaign for Indian independence from Britain. Gandhi was arrested many times by the British for his activities in South Africa and India. He believed it was honorable to go to jail for a just cause. Altogether he spent seven years in prison for his political activities.

More than once, Gandhi used fasting to impress upon others the need to be nonviolent. India was granted independence in 1947, and partitioned into India and Pakistan. Rioting between Hindus and Muslims followed. Gandhi had been an advocate for a united India where Hindus and Muslims lived together in peace.

On January 13, 1948, at the age of 78, he began a fast with the purpose of stopping the bloodshed. After five days, the opposing leaders pledged to stop the fighting and Gandhi broke his fast. 12 days later, a Hindu fanatic, Nathuram Godse who opposed his program of tolerance for all creeds and religion assassinated him.

6.0 MAHATMA GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY ON NON-VIOLENCE

The concept of nonviolence (ahimsa) and nonresistance has a long history in Indian religious thought and has had many revivals in Hindu, Buddhist, Jain and Christian contexts. Gandhi explains his philosophy and way of life in his autobiography *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*.

He was quoted as saying:

"When I despair, I remember that all through history the way of truth and love has always won. There have been tyrants and murderers and for a time they seem invincible, but in the end, they always fall — think of it, always."

"What difference does it make to the dead, the orphans, and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is wrought under the name of totalitarianism or the holy name of liberty and democracy?"

"An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind."

"There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for."

However, Gandhi was aware that this level of nonviolence required incredible faith and courage, which he realized not everyone possessed. He therefore advised that everyone need not keep to nonviolence, especially if it was used as a cover for cowardice:

Gandhi guarded against attracting to his Satyagraha movement those who feared to take up arms or felt themselves incapable of resistance.

'I do believe,' he wrote, 'that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence.'"

"At every meeting I repeated the warning that unless they felt that in non-violence they had come into possession of a force infinitely superior to the one they had and in the use of which they were adept, they should have nothing to do with non-violence and resume the arms they possessed before.

Source: Wikipedia

7.1 GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

What is Gandhian philosophy? It is the religious and social ideas adopted and developed by Gandhi, first during his period in South Africa from 1893 to 1914, and later in India. These ideas have been further developed by later "Gandhians", most notably, in India, Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. Outside of India some of the work of, for example, Martin Luther King Jr. can also be viewed in this light.

The twin cardinal principles of Gandhi's thought are truth and nonviolence. It should be remembered that the English word "truth" is an imperfect translation of the Sanskrit, "satya", and "nonviolence", an even more imperfect translation of "ahimsa". Derived from "sat" - "that which exists" - "satya" contains a dimension of meaning not usually associated by English speakers with the word "truth".

For Gandhi, truth is the relative truth of truthfulness in word and deed, and the absolute truth - the Ultimate Reality. Ahimsa, far from meaning mere peacefulness or the absence of overt violence, is understood by Gandhi to denote active love - the pole opposite of violence, or "himsa", in every sense. The ultimate station Gandhi assigns nonviolence stems from two main points. First, if according to the Divine Reality all life is one, then all violence committed towards another is violence towards oneself, towards the collective, whole self, and thus "self"-destructive and counter to the universal law of life, which is love. Second, Gandhi believed that ahimsa is the most powerful force in existence. Had himsa been superior to ahimsa, humankind would long ago have succeeded in destroying itself. The human race certainly could not have progressed as far as it has, even if universal justice remains far off the horizon. From both viewpoints, nonviolence or love is regarded as the highest law of humankind.

In Gandhi's thought the emphasis is on practical idealism. Gandhian philosophy is certainly considered by Gandhians as a universal and timeless philosophy, despite the fact that on the more superficial level it is set in the Indian social context. They hold that the ideals of truth and nonviolence, which underpin the whole philosophy, are relevant to all humankind.

Gandhian philosophy is also compatible with the view that humankind is undergoing gradual moral evolution. While conflict is seen as inevitable, in fact not always undesirable, violence as the result of conflict is not regarded as inevitable. Simply put, human beings do have the capacity to resolve conflict nonviolently. This might be difficult, but it is not impossible. Liberation from a violent society is seen as requiring many decades or longer - but it is not an impossible ideal.

Gandhi's philosophy is not an intellectual doctrine. Gandhi was not an intellectual. Rather, Gandhi's thought was conceived, to a great extent, out of action and as a guide to action, by a man of action. He hesitated to write about anything of which he did not have personal, first-hand experience. In the sense of it being a call to action, Gandhi's thought can also be seen as an ideology.

As a guide to action, Gandhian philosophy is a double-edged weapon. Its objective is to transform the individual and society simultaneously (rather than in sequence, as Marxism describes), in accordance with the principles of truth and nonviolence. The historic task before humankind is to progress towards the creation of a nonviolent political, economic and social order by nonviolent struggle. The social goal was described by Gandhi as Sarvodaya, a term he coined in paraphrasing John Ruskin's book *Unto This Last*, meaning the welfare of all without exception. Its political aspect was expressed by the late eminent Gandhian Dr R.R. Diwakar in the following words:

"The good of each individual in society consists in his efforts to achieve the good of all."

As the foundation of the Gandhian or nonviolent social order is religious or spiritual, economic and political questions are seen from the moral or humanistic perspective. The welfare of human beings, not of systems or institutions, is the ultimate consideration. Materially, it centres on the following concepts and ideals:

Political decentralization to prevent massive concentrations of political power in the hands of too few; rather, to distribute it in the hands of many. The Gandhian political order takes the form of a direct, participatory democracy, operating in a tier structure from the base village-level tier upward through the district and state levels to the national (and international) level.

Economic decentralization to prevent massive concentrations of economic power in the hands of too few, and again, to distribute it in the hands of many. Therefore villages, which are anyway geographically decentralized, become the basic economic units. However, where unavoidable, certain industries may be organized on a more centralized basis, and their ownership and control come under the umbrella of the State.

The minimization of competition and exploitation in the economic sphere, and instead, the encouragement of cooperation.

Production on the basis of need rather than greed, concentrating where India is concerned first on the eradication of poverty (and on the worst extreme of poverty).

Recognition of the dignity of labors and the greater purity of rural life.

The practice of extensive self-reliance by individuals, villages, regions and the nation.

Absence of oppression on the basis of race, caste, class, language, gender or religion.

A deep respect for Mother Nature, necessitating an economic system based upon the preservation rather than destruction of the natural environment.

Such concepts clearly represent pillars for a new social order.

It is apparent that Gandhi's philosophy has much in common with several Western philosophies which uphold the ideal of a more just and equitable society. Gandhian philosophy, particularly in the Sarvodaya ideal, contains many socialist sentiments. However, Gandhi is incompatible with many aspects of Liberalism and is virtually entirely incompatible with the modern, intensely competitive, ecologically destructive and materialistic capitalism of the West.

Gandhi's thought is equally a philosophy of self-transformation. The individual's task is to make a sincere attempt to live according to the principles of truth and nonviolence. Its fundamental tenets are therefore moral. They include resisting injustice, developing a spirit of service, selflessness and sacrifice, emphasizing one's responsibilities rather than rights, self-discipline, simplicity of life-style, and attempting to maintain truthful and nonviolent relations with others.

It should be understood that by simplicity is meant voluntary simplicity, not poverty, which has no element of voluntarism in it. If there is one thing Gandhi does not stand for, it is poverty.

The ultimate responsibility of a Gandhian is to resist clear injustice, untruth, in conjunction with others or alone. Resistance should be nonviolent if at all possible. But Gandhi did condone use of violent means in certain circumstances, in preference

to submission which he regarded as cowardice and equivalent to cooperation with evil.

The eminent peace researcher Johan Galtung has correctly observed that Gandhi preferred first, nonviolent resistance, second, violence in a just cause, and third, meaning least of all, apathy. In general, however, it is held that immoral means, such as violence, cannot produce moral ends, as means are themselves ends or ends in the making.

For the individual self-transformation is attempted with deliberateness rather than with haste. One should not seek to become a Mahatma overnight, because such attempts will surely fail, but to reform oneself over the whole of one's life, as far as one is capable.

The remaining central concept in Gandhi's philosophy is Satyagraha. Defined most broadly (as Gandhi defined it), Satyagraha is itself a whole philosophy of nonviolence. Defined most narrowly, it is a technique or tool of nonviolent action.

As a technique, Satyagraha was developed by Gandhi in South Africa to give the Indian population there a weapon with which to resist the injustices being perpetrated upon it by the colonial government. But Satyagraha can be practiced in any cultural environment - provided the necessary ingredients are present.

A Satyagraha campaign is undertaken only after all other peaceful means have proven ineffective. At its heart is nonviolence. An attempt is made to convert, persuade or win over the opponent. It involves applying the forces of both reason and conscience simultaneously. While holding aloft the indisputable truth of his or her position, the Satyagraha engages in acts of voluntary self-suffering. Any violence inflicted by the opponent is accepted without retaliation. But precisely because there is no retaliation (which can make the opponent feel his violence is justified), the opponent can only become morally bankrupt if violence continues to be inflicted indefinitely.

Several methods can be applied in a Satyagraha campaign, primarily non-cooperation and fasting. The action is undertaken in the belief in the underlying goodness of the opponent, and in his or her ability to acknowledge the injustice of the action and to cease the injustice, or at least to compromise. Satyagraha in this sense is highly creative. It creates no enemies, hatred or lasting bitterness, but ultimately only mutual regard. After a successful campaign there is not the least hint of gloating, nor is there any desire to embarrass the opponent. The former opponent becomes a friend. There are no losers, only winners. A truthful Satyagraha campaign, though it demands courage, self-discipline and humility on the part of the Satyagraha, brings to bear tremendous moral pressure on the opponent and can bring about remarkable transformations.

To sum up, Gandhian philosophy is not only simultaneously political, moral and religious, it is also traditional and modern, simple and complex. It embodies numerous Western influences to which Gandhi was exposed, but being rooted in ancient Indian culture and harnessing eternal and universal moral principles.

Source:

http://www.gandhiserve.org/information/brief_philosophy/brief_philosophy.html

8.0 CLOSING SPEECH

Ladies and gentlemen, after hearing the views and opinions of the delegates and speakers at this conference on Gandhi's philosophy of peace, I have come to the conclusion that in this troubled world of destruction, war and enmity, the only sane and dignified way of creating a peaceful and safe world from the clutches of terrorism and fear is through the teachings and principles of Gandhi's way of peace.

The world is threatened today and bullied by the greater powers of which there is no doubt that U.S.A under the Bush administration is an imminent force to be dealt with. Being economically and globally strong, these superpowers infringe on the rights of other weaker and poorer nations to succumb to their weaknesses by the lure of loans through bodies like the World Monetary Bank which later render them as pawns to these institutions.

Being militarily strong and technological advanced these so called superpowers are invincible fire powers to back up their commands or threats and if there no agreement to these demands, they just let loose their show of authority. And in the end, nobody is a winner. Military warfare as evident in the Middle East and the issue of Palestine has brought nothing of benefit to the masses except pain and suffering. Innocent lives are destroyed just so that some higher authorities can gain from this play of war games.

News relayed to the world is often manipulated through the likes of major broadcast stations like the CNN and the BBC to portray a negative image of the reality of the situation. If peace negotiations through the likes of major organizations like the United Nations fail, then the people of today have to resort to some means so that the world can be at peace. Hence, it is hoped that through this conference of the world assembly of youth the exchange of ideas and opinions on peace through Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence can eventually reach out to the people so that the elimination of war can give way to the road of peace. The world is a big nation of brotherhood irrespective of colour or creed and it is our moral right to protect it from destruction. Lives should be saved not destroyed. The world is big enough for everyone's need. Therefore, let

us all work together to create a peaceful world for the benefit of the future generations. Thank you ladies and gentlemen and the youth of today!

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Two very important factors-of Gandhi:

He propounded a message for humankind that was rooted in the teachings of the prophets and seers of the past. Second, because the world was so violent, there was a need for non-violence.

7TH MELAKA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DIALOGUE

“YOUTH AND TOURISM”

DECLARATION

1 PREAMBLE

- 1.1 We, the participants of the 7th Melaka International Youth Dialogue (MIYD) convened in Melaka from 25-27 June 2007 an annual programme organised by the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), which brings together young people and youth leaders from around the world to discuss pertinent and topical issues.
- 1.2 The theme selected for MIYD 2007 is Youth and Tourism. This theme was selected in the realisation that tourism has a significant role to play in terms of creating employment for youth, as well as providing a vocation and a form of recreation. Thus vast opportunities are available to young people in the tourism industry as the fastest-growing business sector in the world. The 7th MIYD has therefore considered the opportunities available for the youth in the tourism sector, and outlined strategies to encourage and enable youth to benefit from the lucrative sector.
- 1.3 The 7th MIYD has therefore considered the opportunities available for youth in the tourism sector, and outlined strategies to encourage and enable youth to benefit from the lucrative sector.
- 1.4 After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and side events we, the participants at the MIYD on Youth and Tourism have put together this document with the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented to enable youth to effectively participate and benefit from the tourism industry.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Nature Based Tourism

- 2.1.1 Develop youth policies and laws to enhance youth participation in the tourism sector
- 2.1.2 Create an enabling environment for youth participation in the tourism sector
- 2.1.3 Establish credit schemes to provide soft loans for youth who are already in the industry and upcoming tourism industry players.

2.2 Cultural tourism

- 2.2.1 Youth are encouraged to focus more on cultural authenticity and sustainability more than profit making.
- 2.2.2 Youth should be encouraged to get formal or informal education before venturing in to this field
- 2.2.3 Industry captains should not overshadow and kill upcoming and potential youth in tourism industry players
- 2.2.4 Renowned players in the tourism industry should play a social responsibility in the form of mentorship to upcoming companies.

2.3 Educational tourism

- 2.3.1 Need to bridge the language barriers
- 2.3.2 Advocate for political stability
- 2.3.3 Flexible immigration rules and regulations
- 2.3.4 Need to develop youth friendly packages

2.4 M.I.C.E. Tourism

- 2.4.1 Provide experts to co-ordinate mice tourism skills and knowledge
- 2.4.2 Upgrade facilities to mice tourism with the latest technology in order to cater for all participants in line with globalization
- 2.4.3 Give incentives to youth as a way of motivating them to penetrate them MICE Tourism
- 2.4.4 Lack of infrastructural facilities and capacities to explore in the tourism industry.

2.5 Health tourism

- 2.5.1 Indigenous remedies overshadowed by western ways of healing.
- 2.5.2 Youth ought to be encouraged to learn the skills from their elders who are knowledgeable on the traditional remedies.
- 2.5.3 There is need for further research into traditional remedies.
- 2.5.4 Need for aggressive marketing of health tourism.

2.6 Non traditional tourism

- 2.6.1 Governments, NGOs and the private sector ought to be convinced of the integrity of young people intentions.
- 2.6.2 Environment not conducive for Youth in tourism due to lack of trust and marginalisation.

2.7 Honeymooners and Family

- 2.7.1 Make information on franchise deals readily available
- 2.7.2 Flexible and affordable packages for honeymooners.

- 2.7.3 Encouragement of holiday homes since they create a home way from home experiences.

3 GENERAL COMMENTS

- 3.1 Advocating and lobbying for the elimination of bureaucratic red tape and systems at all levels of development which can hinder exploration of youth in the tourism sector.
- 3.2 Ensure youth participation is actively sought and maximised within the tourism industry.
- 3.3 Need to develop the capacities of youth to start and run viable tourism ventures with the assistance of governments and NGO's and the private sector.
- 3.4 Through the tourism sector youth can find employment and recreation thus incorporating positive value in youth.
- 3.5 Young people with their boundless enthusiasm and vibrancy are the life blood of the tourism sector.
- 3.6 Enhance development capabilities through dialogues and trainings which will motivate, build confidence and encourage risk taking amongst the youth.
- 3.7 Encourage global peace and youth friendly policies to be incorporated into the UNWTO plan of action for sustainable tourism.
- 3.8 Condemn the use of international media as a means of false propaganda to deter tourists from visiting nations that are unfairly cast as unsafe, unstable or not recommended for tourism
- 3.9 Call for stern action to curb child sexual abuse and human trafficking
- 3.10 Encourage tourism between developing nations in the spirit of south-south cooperation
- 3.11 Call for the enforcement of the right of rebuttal of every state to negative publicity, especially that which is not factual
- 3.12 Condemn occupation, wars, destruction of infrastructure and other forms of aggression by the Super Powers, designed to disturb peace and stability of weaker nations

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 We the participants of the 7th MIYD have realised the major role that tourism plays in the lives of young people, hence the need to create youth forums for lobbying and advocating at all levels of development.

8TH MELAKA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DIALOGUE

“Towards a Drug-Free Generation”

27-29 June 2008

Avillion Legacy Hotel, Melaka, Malaysia

DECLARATION

1 PREAMBLE

- 1.1 We, the participants of the 8th Melaka International Youth Dialogue convened in Melaka from 27-29 June 2008 for an annual program organized by the World Assembly of Youth which brings together the young people and youth leaders from around the world to discuss pertinent and topical issues.
- 1.2 The theme selected for MIYD 2008 is “Towards a Drug-Free Generation”. This theme was selected in the realization of the need to educate, increase awareness, to prevent or reduce the rates of drug abuse amongst youth. All countries and all sectors of the society are affected by the devastating consequences of drug abuse.
- 1.3 However, with this selected theme all young people, youth leaders, government and organization officers gathered here to call for action in areas such as: Assessing the problem; Tackling the problem; Forging partnership; Focusing on special needs; Sending the right message; and Building experience.
- 1.4 After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and side events, we the participants have put together this document with the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented to enable youth effectively to participate and reduce the abuse of legal and illegal drugs.

The guiding principles for this declaration were based on the following objectives:

- To prevent the drug abuse amongst youth;
- To reduce the drugs abuse rate amongst youth;
- To achieve a behavior modification amongst youth;
- To increase youth awareness of their responsibilities regarding the drug abuse;
- To improve the national and international policies that deal with the drug abuse and its effects on society;
- To recommend improvements to the current systems of education for youth worldwide on drug abuse;
- To heighten international resolve to tackle the drugs abuse challenges;
- To improve cooperation between governments, civil society and private sector to address the drug;
- To have a stronger, more effective national youth councils with leading roles in the fight against drugs abuse.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Government

- 2.1.1 Strengthen government legislation that deals with illegal and legal drug use and offences, offenders and victims.
- 2.1.2 Development of action plans that help in the reduction, prevention and monitoring of drug abusers
- 2.1.3 Setting up of coordinating bodies that sustain and develop policies in order to prevent drug abuse
- 2.1.4 Providing of financial support to NGOs and bodies that deal with youth and drug abuse
- 2.1.5 Establishment of Counseling Centers, rehab centers and provision of sustainable recovery programs
- 2.1.6 Support for maintenance therapy for harm reduction
- 2.1.7 Strengthen government mechanisms that ensure good governance leading to the reduction of crimes arising from drug cartels

2.2 Bilateral and regional cooperation

- 2.2.1 Intensify government engagement in “citizen-support groups” e.g. cops-friends and RELA (MALAYSIA), neighborhood watch programs etc.
- 2.2.2 Strengthen exchange of information on drug trafficking, money laundering illegal arms trade and movements of suspected criminals.

2.3 Education

- 2.3.1 Incorporate Drug abuse issues in existing curriculum for primary and secondary education
- 2.3.2 Intensify civic education should be intensified to empower the populace on the consequences of drug abuse
- 2.3.3 Capacitate parents on how to identify the trends, threats, signs and symptoms of drug abuse among the youth
- 2.3.4 Encourage development and implementation of peer education programs i.e. survival and life skills

2.4 Media

- 2.4.1 Intensify greater social responsibility in term of the promotion of products and services related to the use of legal and illegal drugs
- 2.4.2 Maximizing usage of technology to inform and educate communities on the consequences of drug abuse
- 2.4.3 Maximizing usage of all forms of media to impart positive thoughts, messages and attitudes to the people

- 2.4.4 Promote more youth friendly and gender sensitive materials in media in order to attract youth to positive mentality

2.5 Private sector

- 2.5.1 Intensify corporate and social responsibilities of organizations towards a youthful drug-free generation
- 2.5.2 Strengthen partnership between the private sector, society, the government and the NGOs
- 2.5.3 Lobby and advocate for greater involvement by the private sector, in the fight against drug abuse

3 GENERAL COMMENTS

- 3.1 Setting up and up-grading of state-of-the-art Technology check at entry Points e.g. use of scanners and other advance methods of drug detection
- 3.2 Use positive role models to influence behavioral change and outlook among youth
- 3.3 Provide cultivators with alternative income generating opportunities

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 We the participants of the 8th MIYD have realized and recognized the major impacts of drug abuse in the lives of young people, hence the need to create youth forums for the lobbying and advocating of legislations of policies and programmes at all levels of society thereby creating positive and healthy lifestyles for young people worldwide .

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FORUM

“The Role of Youth on Poverty and Migration Eradication”

13-15 April 2009

Tourism Village Janzoor, Tripoli, Libya

DECLARATION

1 PREAMBLE

- 1.1 We, the participants of the International Youth Forum (IYF) convened in Tripoli from 13-15 April 2009 for its first program organized by the World Assembly of Youth and National Organisation of Libyan Youth which bring together the young people and youth leaders from around the world to discuss pertinent and topical youth issues.
- 1.2 The theme selected for IYF 2009 is “The Role of Youth on Poverty and Migration Eradication”. This theme was selected in the realization of the need to educate, increase awareness, to prevent or reduce the rates of poverty and migration amongst youth. All countries and all sectors of the society are affected by the devastating dilemma of poverty and migration.
- 1.3 However, with this selected theme the young people, youth leaders, government and organization officers gathered here to call for action in areas such as: Reduction of youth poverty and migration; Assessing the problems; Tackling the problems; Forging partnerships; Focusing on special needs; Sending the right messages; and Building experiences.
- 1.4 After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and other events, we the participants have put together this document with the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented to empower youth effectively to participate and reduce the rates of poverty and migration amongst the youth.

The guiding principles for this declaration were based on the following objectives:

- To achieve a behavior modification among youth;
- To bring awareness about how poverty and migration affects youth and the extent to which youth are affected;
- To increase youth awareness to their responsibilities regarding poverty and migration reduction;

- To improve the national and international policies that deal with poverty and migration and its effects on the society;
- To recommend improvements to the current systems of education for youth worldwide on poverty and migration;
- To heighten international awareness in order to resolve and tackle the poverty and migration challenges;
- To improve cooperation between governments, civil societies and private sectors to address the issue of poverty and migration;
- To have a stronger, more effective national youth councils with leading roles in the fight against poverty and migration.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Government

- 2.1.1 Develop action plans that help in the reduction, prevention and monitoring of poverty and migration.
- 2.1.2 Develop and implement government legislation to deal and work for the reduction of poverty and migration within the country.
- 2.1.3 Provide financial support to NGOs and bodies that deal and work with youth on issues of poverty and migration.
- 2.1.4 Establish Training Centers, Mentoring Programmes and Mediation for individuals affected by poverty and migration.
- 2.1.5 Create agreements among neighbouring nations in order to establish a better understanding in areas of poverty and migration.
- 2.1.6 Strengthen government mechanisms that ensure good governance leading to the reduction of poverty and migration.
- 2.1.7 Facilitate the basic essential rights of individuals within the country in order to reduce poverty and decrease illegal migration.
- 2.1.8 Educate and provide opportunities for young people to establish themselves in order to contribute in the development of their country.
- 2.1.9 Each government needs a youth council for economic crimes, in order to minimize mismanagement of finances and therefore ensure the implementation of projects geared towards the fight against poverty and migration.

2.2 International, Regional and National NGOs

- 2.2.1 Organize events and programmes to empower young people.
- 2.2.2 Equip young people with the ability and skills that is required for them to help reduce the poverty and migration.

- 2.2.3 Establish local, regional and international exchange of resource centers to build a strong foundation within the country: in areas such as logistics, institutions and personnel.
- 2.2.4 Reinforce the exchange of information on poverty and migration.
- 2.2.5 Encourage young people to become ambassadors and proactive in order to spread awareness towards the reduction of poverty and migration.
- 2.2.6 Create policies to promote the eradication of youth issues: such as poverty and migration.
- 2.2.7 The youth and NGOs should work together and actively participate in peace process as the outbreak of conflicts as the cause of poverty in most countries especially in Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine...etc

2.3 Education

- 2.3.1 Incorporate poverty and migration issues in existing curriculum for primary, secondary and higher education.
- 2.3.2 Design civic education to empower the populace on the consequences of poverty and migration.
- 2.3.3 Capacitate parents on how to identify the trends, threats, signs and symptoms of poverty and migration among the youth.
- 2.3.4 Encourage development and implementation of peer education programs i.e. survival and life skills.

2.4 Media

- 2.4.1 Maximizing usage of technology to inform and educate communities on the consequences of poverty and migration.
- 2.4.2 Intensify greater social responsibility towards the young people in areas of poverty and migration.
- 2.4.3 Utilise all forms of media to impart positive thoughts, ideas, awareness, opportunities, messages and attitudes to the young people.
- 2.4.4 Provide information, resources and services to the youth in order to educate them on the impact of poverty and migration.
- 2.4.5 Publish materials that will enable youth to participate on the current issues that they are facing in the areas of poverty and migration.
- 2.4.6 Promote awareness programmes to encourage young people to play their role on society on the matters of poverty and migration.

2.5 Private sector

- 2.5.1 Establish an annual grant to equip the young people with the skill knowledge and positive reinforcement to resist the consequences of poverty and need for migration.

- 2.5.2 Intensify corporate and social responsibilities to help ease the stress of poverty among the young people and the necessity to migrate.
- 2.5.3 Tap on the available resources within the country to eliminate the stress of poverty and illegal migration among the young people.
- 2.5.4 Lobby and advocate for greater involvement by the private sector, in the fight against poverty and the desire to migrate.

3 GENERAL COMMENTS

- 3.1 Raise up youth leaders among organizations to help combat the issue of poverty and migration.
- 3.2 Motivate and encourage youth participation in the decision making process towards the elimination of poverty and illegal migration.
- 3.3 Provide positive role models to influence behavioral change and alleviate the misperception among youth in reference to poverty and migration.
- 3.4 Generate opportunities that would allow the youth to participate, create, develop and stand against the pressure of poverty and migration.
- 3.5 Strengthen partnership between the private sectors, societies, governments and NGOs.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 We, the participants of IYF do realize and recognize the major impacts of poverty and migration upon the lives of young people, thus the need to create awareness and stand up to relieve the cause and effect among the youth worldwide.

9TH MELAKA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DIALOGUE
“Youth and Gender Equality”
25-27 June 2009
Puteri Resort Ayer Keroh, Melaka, Malaysia

DECLARATION

1 PREAMBLE

- 1.1 We, the participants of the 9th Melaka International Youth Dialogue (MIYD) convened in Melaka from 25-27 June 2009 for an annual program organized by the World Assembly of Youth which brings together young people and youth leaders from around the world to discuss pertinent and topical youth issues.
- 1.2 The theme selected for MIYD 2009 is “Youth and Gender Equality”. This theme was selected in the realization of the need to educate, increase awareness and promote gender equality among youth. All countries are affected by the consequences brought up by the gender inequality.
- 1.3 However, with this selected theme all the young people, youth leaders, government and organization officers gathered here to call for action in areas such as: reduction of gender inequality; assessing and tackling the problems of gender inequality; forging partnerships; focusing on special needs; sending the right messages; and building experiences.
- 1.4 After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and other events, we the participants have put together this document with the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented to empower youth effectively to participate and achieve gender equality.

The guiding principles for this declaration were based on the following objectives:

- To achieve a behavior modification amongst youth;
- To promote equality of opportunities between young women and young men in all its functions;
- To eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment on ground of sex amongst youth;
- To increase youth awareness and responsibilities with regards to gender equality;
- To promote equal access to decision-making amongst youth;
- To provide and create gender-positive media message amongst youth;
- To improve the national and international policies that deal with gender equality and its effects on society;

- To recommend improvements to the current system of education for youth worldwide on gender equality
- To improve cooperation between governments, civil society and private sector to address gender equality;
- To have a stronger, more effective national youth councils with leading roles in the fight against gender inequality.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Government

- 2.1.1 Establish a gender equality ministry to promote equal rights between both genders.
- 2.1.2 Develop national, legal instruments that would create a conducive and nurturing environment which enhances gender equality.
- 2.1.3 Implement action plans that provide equal opportunities for both genders.
- 2.1.4 Enforce government legislation to ensure the reduction of gender inequality within the country.
- 2.1.5 Create awareness, provide necessary resources and an enabling environment for NGOs and other stake holders dealing with youth on issues of gender equality.
- 2.1.6 Establish training centers, mentoring programs and mediation for individuals affected by gender inequality.
- 2.1.7 Establish a platform for agreements among nations in order to ensure better understanding on gender issues.
- 2.1.8 Educate on the rights of the individuals and advocate for the realization of those rights within their base.

2.2 International, Regional and National NGOs

- 2.2.1 Embark upon programs and activities aimed at empowerment of young people.
- 2.2.2 Create materials to provide young people with tools to raise awareness on gender equality.
- 2.2.3 Equip young people with the knowledge and skills required for them to help address gender inequality.
- 2.2.4. Unify through networking individuals and NGOs in order to create one voice to speak on the issue of gender equality.
- 2.2.5 Establish local, regional and international exchange of resources to enhance networking and sharing of information.
- 2.2.6 Encourage and educate young people to become ambassadors and proactive in order to spread awareness towards the reduction of gender inequality.
- 2.2.7 Create policies to promote gender equality among youth.

2.3 Education

- 2.3.1 Incorporate gender equality issues in existing curriculum for primary, secondary and higher education.
- 2.3.2 Empower parents on how to identify the trends, threats and signs of gender inequality among the youth.
- 2.3.3 Encourage development and implementation of peer education programs .

2.4 Media

- 2.4.1 Maximizing usage of technology to inform and educate communities on the consequences of gender inequality.
- 2.4.2 Intensify greater social responsibility towards the young people in areas of gender equality.
- 2.4.3 Utilize all forms of media to impart positive thoughts, ideas, awareness, opportunities, messages and attitudes to the young people.
- 2.4.4 Provide information, resources and services to the youth in order to educate them on the impact of gender inequality.
- 2.4.5 Publish instructional, educational and communication materials that will enable youth to participate on the current issues they face in the areas of gender equality.
- 2.4.6 Promote awareness and encourage young people to play their role in society on matters of gender equality.

2.5 Private sector

- 2.5.1 Award an annual grant to equip the young people with the skill, knowledge and positive reinforcement to resist the consequences of gender inequality.
- 2.5.2 Intensify corporate and social responsibilities to help ease the stress of gender inequality among young people.
- 2.5.3 Identify and make use of available resources within the country to alleviate the stress of gender inequality among young people.
- 2.5.4 Lobby and advocate for greater involvement in the fight against gender inequality.

3 GENERAL COMMENTS

- 3.1 Groom youth leaders in organizations to help address the issue of gender equality.
- 3.2 Motivate and encourage all decision makers in the process towards the elimination of gender inequality.
- 3.3 Identify and display role models to influence behavioral change in societies.

- 3.4 Alleviate the misperception among youth in reference to gender inequality.
- 3.5 Generate opportunities that would allow the youth to participate, create, develop and stand against the pressure of gender inequality.
- 3.6 Strengthen partnership between the private sectors, societies, governments and NGOs.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 We, the participants of the 9th (MIYD), realize and recognize the importance of gender equality in the lives of young people. We seek to create youth dialogues for the lobbying and advocating of legislations, policies and programs at all levels of society, creating positive and healthy lifestyle for young people worldwide.

10TH MELAKA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DIALOGUE
“Youth Leadership Power and its Influence to the Society”
24th – 26th June 2010
MITC Ancasa Hotel, Melaka, Malaysia

DECLARATION

1 PREAMBLE

- 1.1 We, the participants of the 10th Melaka International Youth Dialogue (MIYD) convened in Melaka from 24th-26th June 2010 an annual program organized by the World Assembly of Youth which brings together young people and youth leaders from around the world to discuss pertinent and topical youth issues.
- 1.2 The theme selected for MIYD 2010 is “Youth Leadership Power and its Influence to the Society”. This theme was selected in the realization of the need to educate, increase awareness and promote youth leadership among youth. All countries are affected by the consequences brought up by the lack of youth leadership amongst the youth.
- 1.3 However, with this selected theme all the young people, youth leaders, government and organization officers are gathered here to call for action in areas such as: assessing the problems, tackling the problems, forging partnerships, focusing on special needs, sending the right messages and building experiences.
- 1.4 After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and other events, we the participants have put together this document with the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented to empower youth effectively to participate and achieve the role of youth leadership and its influence to the society.

The guiding principles for this declaration were based on the following objectives:

- To achieve a behavior modification and equal access to decision making amongst youth;
- To comprehend the role of leadership in different societal, cultural and religious contexts
- To identify good leadership traits and skills
- To promote leadership responsibilities between young women and young men in all its functions
- To eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment on ground of sex amongst youth
- To provide and create leadership-positive media messages amongst youth;

- To improve the national and international policies that deal with leadership and its effects on society;
- To recommend improvements to the current systems of education for youth worldwide on leadership and its role to the society;
- To improve corporation between governments, civil society and private sector to address the issue of leadership;
- To have stronger, more effective national youth councils with leading roles with leadership and its influence to the society;

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Education

As education encompasses all the sectors, we recommend the need to:

- 2.1.1 Establish formal and informal learning to extra curricular activities to elevate the leadership potential among young people.
- 2.3.2 Remove the taboos and stereotypes placed on the weaknesses of youth leadership characteristics by the older generations in society.
- 2.1.3 Empower parents to recognize, nurture and facilitate the leadership traits among their children and the youth to enhance moral values and family bonds within their communities.
- 2.1.4 Acknowledge current role models among the youth leaders in order to generate and inspire youth to rise up in leadership.

We further recommend to;

2.2 Government

- 2.2.1 Develop policies that promote the role of youth leadership in ministries;
- 2.2.2 Develop national legal instruments that would create and maintain a conducive, sustainable and nurturing environment which enhances the role of youth leadership.
- 2.2.3 Implement sustainable action plans that provide equal opportunities for both genders in urban and rural areas to function in youth leadership.
- 2.2.4 Provide necessary resources to facilitate the collaboration of NGOs and other stake holders dealing with youth on issues of leadership and its influence to the society.
- 2.2.5 Ensure an efficient and functional budgetary provision for the youth leadership programmes.

- 2.2.6 Establish training and mentoring centres that will create a platform for youth to develop their leadership skills.

2.3 International, Regional and National NGOs

- 2.3.1 Create policies to advance youth leadership power and its influence to the society.
- 2.3.2 Embark upon programmes and activities aimed at unleashing leadership potentials of youth.
- 2.3.3 Provide structural leadership platforms with tools that will involve the youth in the decision making process to enable them to be heard.
- 2.3.4 Equip young people with the knowledge and skills through global programmes to assist in addressing the potential growth of youth leadership qualities.
- 2.3.5 Unify local, regional and international networking channels as an avenue to distribute information on the role of youth leadership in the rural and urban areas.
- 2.3.6 Increase preferential treatment of communities towards the NGOs working with youth leadership programmes.
- 2.3.7 Encourage young people to become proactive and bring awareness towards the needs of the society in including them in leadership roles.
- 2.3.8 Increase leadership accountability within and among NGOs to the youth and society at large.

2.4 Media

- 2.4.1 Create a channel of communication and publication to showcase the achievements and potentials of the youth leaders to society.
- 2.4.2 Maximize the usage of information technology to inform and to educate communities in the benefits on the influence and impact of youth leadership.
- 2.4.3 Establish an unbiased perception towards youth leadership in all media forms of communication.
- 2.4.4 Intensify greater social responsibility towards the young people in areas of youth leadership.
- 2.4.5 Dedicate regular programmes that focus on traits and qualities of youth leadership, e.g. inspirational stories of past and present youth leaders.
- 2.4.6 Provide information, education and communication resources and services to the youth in order to educate them on the impact of youth leadership.
- 2.4.7 Publish educational and communicational materials that will facilitate the awareness of youth leadership power and its influence to the society.

2.5 Private sector

- 2.5.1 Establish collaboration with the private sector to support programmes in promoting youth leadership.
- 2.5.2 Create suitable programmes through which leadership can be acquired and enhanced.
- 2.5.3 Allocate annual grants to equip young people with the skills and positive attitude reinforcement to further develop youth leadership.
- 2.5.4 Strengthen corporate and social responsibilities to develop leadership skills among the youth to influence society.

3 GENERAL COMMENTS

- 3.1 Strengthen partnership between the private sectors, societies, governments NGOs and media.
- 3.2 Motivate and encourage all decision makers in the process towards the promotion of youth leadership roles in society.
- 3.3 Identify and display role models to influence positive behavioral change in societies.
- 3.4 Grant opportunities that would allow the youth to participate, create, develop and stand for the empowerment of youth in leadership.
- 3.5 Encourage policy formulation towards the enhancement of youth leadership in the society.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 We, the participants of the 10th MIYD, realize and recognize the importance of youth leadership power and its influence to the society in the lives of young people. We shall seek to create youth dialogues for the lobbying and advocating of legislations, policies and declare at all levels of society the positive influence that exists in the lives of the young people worldwide.

Youth Declaration

The 21st International Youth Forum “The Role of Youth for Achieving the Cairo Agenda” August, 18-25, 2010 Seoul, Korea

Preamble

107 youth participants from 39 different countries gathered in Seoul, Korea from August 18th to 25th, 2010 to seek ways to encourage youth involvement in achieving the Cairo Agenda. The participants discussed the following specific objectives:

- Protection of family dignity
- World population for sustainable development
- Promotion for public health of the world

We the participants of the 21st international youth forum determined

- to stress the need for the youth in all countries to acknowledge the urgency of working towards achieving the Cairo Agenda, and
- to reaffirm our right to take appropriate courses of action to address the issues of the Cairo Agenda, and
- to help create a global environment in which the youth can better participate socially and politically,

And for these ends recommend the following plans of action

Topic I: The Role of Youth in the Protection of Family Dignity

On raising awareness for family dignity

1. We the youth believe that young people should be aware of their right and the right of women and children. They should stand up to ensure that women and children are respected, hence protecting the dignity of the family.
2. We should raise awareness of the devastating effects of alcoholism and other negative phenomenon which will lead to the deteriorating quality of family life that eventually results in violence, divorce, child abuse etc.

3. We are committed to making positive use of the media in order to reach other young people with information and take advantage of various new media tools which are available nowadays, such as social network, advertisements, etc.
4. We are determined to disseminate information by various means such as campaigns in public places, handing out of leaflets, flash mobs, peaceful/legal demonstrations, etc.

On the emplacement of family dignity in society

5. We ought to be more politically engaged; such as forming advocacy group in order to have our voice heard and our interests represented on the political arena so that we have a say in the protection of family dignity.
6. We the youth should emphasize the role of women in the society; we should support women to take up leading positions in government bodies, local councils, non-governmental organization and companies. However a precondition for it is a successful, comprehensive, universal and accessible education especially for women which should be guaranteed by the government. It will help women to assume a more prominent role in society.
7. We aim to form organization/association/social clubs in order to have a stronger impact on issues related to family dignity on both the local and the national levels. Youth should more active in pre-existing institution that are responsible for family matters, women's and children's rights.
8. We should organize trainings and programs for couples and on the importance of task-sharing mutual respect and family relationship so that are ready to become responsible parents.
9. We should organize recreational activities to promote family bonding and strengthen family relationship.

Topic II: The Role of Youth in World Population for Sustainable Development

On the issue of family planning

10. We strongly believe that peer-to-peer education is an effective way of providing information about family planning. Therefore we encourage an increase of youth

participation in voluntary programs that focus on family planning and sexual education.

11. We ask the youth organization to stress the importance of family planning and to seek increased funding mechanisms within their respective governments and/or other sources of financial support. Furthermore, it is upon those youth organizations to strive for public awareness of the problems stated ahead and encourage the public to take action.

On the issue of aging population

12. We the youth recognize that issues related to an aging population cannot be solved, by monetary means alone. Many more challenges lie within sustaining the unity of society preventing inter-generational conflicts and age-based discrimination. Programs that promote knowledge and experience exchange will allow for greater interaction and dialogue between the youth and the elderly.
13. We can facilitate the collaboration between the youth and the elderly towards creating job opportunities that match the needs and the skills of an aging society. These jobs should focus less around financial and career issues and instead aim at social inclusion.

On the issue of declining birthrate and encourage parents to have more children in countries where the birth rate has shown gradual decline

14. We the youth acknowledge the necessity of providing tax benefits to be parents in order to lower the burden of bearing and raising children. Therefore, we strive towards the implementation of such tax benefits.
15. The working youth labor organizations are encouraged to push towards providing better chances of combining work and parental responsibilities, especially for women companies should, for example, work towards running daycare services within their premises and setup job-splitting programs.

On the issue of the destruction of nature and on the ways by which the youth can encourage or inform the public to avoid the degradation of natural environments that would have negative consequences to the local communities as well as the world populace.

16. The youth must acknowledge the limited nature of resources currently used to create energy. Therefore it is important to reduce the carbon footprint of

societies by raising public awareness through supporting and creating campaigns that encourage the consumption and usage of environmentally friendly products and services.

Topic III: The role of the Youth in the Promotion of Public Health of the World

On the issue of HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS requires our attention. While vertical transmission, prostitution and unsafe sex remain the key channels of transmission, we assert that the concerted commitment of youth government and civil society would be the foundation for enduring changes.

17. In order to solve this health issue, we believe that it is imperative for the youth to organize and build networks with Non-government organizations (NGOs) to start a dialogue with the government to obtain funding and support.
18. Through volunteer work with their respective organization, the youth can share resources and information about HIV/AIDS prevention.
19. We recognize that there are vaccinations available for HIV/AIDS-infected pregnant women. However, these remain out of reach for lower income countries due to the cost involved. We aim to initiate fundraising campaigns which would assist in providing vaccinations for pregnant women to prevent HIV/AIDS caused by vertical transmission.
20. We acknowledge that the peer-to-peer transmission of idea is a highly effective way of spreading education message. By providing platforms necessary for the youth to educate younger adolescents, we can encourage safe sexual practices.

On the issue of the abortion

21. We the youth, affirm the need for support group committed to the physical and emotional need of mothers faced with unplanned pregnancies. We would like to provide comprehensive information such as adoption as an alternative to abortion, to ensure that these pregnant women are adequately informed of all their options before making the decision to abort.

22. We aim to initiate youth advocacy campaigns that instruct the proper usage of contraceptive. This can be achieved through mass media. For example, article in school publications and educational videos that are made easily accessible through the internet.
23. We recognize that the lack of material on family planning could affect the delivery of family planning classes. Primary educators can utilize educational materials on family planning to inform their students on safe sex practices. The youth can play an important role in determining the contents, as well as approaching school administrators to encourage the use of these educational materials in their classrooms.

On the issue of female genital mutilation (FGM)

24. We believe that female is violation of human rights. Youth volunteers should be actively involved in international organizations that share medical knowledge amongst communities practicing FGM in the affected countries.
25. We recognize that there is a general lack of awareness throughout the world about the practice of FGM and its associated risks. Youth should initiate communities committed to sharing the realities of such practices to other in different countries and inspire action against FGM.

Conclusion

As youth leaders, we hereby declare our commitment towards achieving the components of Cairo Agenda. The need to solve the issue at hand is evident in every corner of the world. Through above recommended courses of action the youth can and will significantly contribute to the success of the Cairo Agenda.

E ACCOUNTS FOR PERIOD 2005-2010

**WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH
TRADING AND PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR YEAR ENDING from December 2005 to September 2010**

	30/12/2005	30/12/2006	30/12/2007	30/12/2008	30/12/2009	01/01/2010 - 30/9/2010
Sales						
Income - Conference Fees	-	18,464.37	23,279.41	21,196.11	40,696.25	17,409.85
Income - Corporate Donations	298,608.05	297,300.00	221,433.13	125,700.00	240,300.00	153,000.00
Income - Government Funding	-	104,270.00	102,000.00	100,450.00	100,000.00	170,000.00
Income - Management Fees	-	-	14,400.00	-	-	6,000.00
Income - Membership Fees	9,400.00	5,747.63	8,491.72	3,367.44	-	8,225.11
Prior Year Bank Reconciliation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	308,008.05	425,782.00	369,604.26	250,713.55	472,996.25	354,634.96
Gross Profit/(Loss)	308,008.05	425,782.00	369,604.26	250,713.55	472,996.25	354,634.96
Other Incomes						
Other Income - Insurance Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	519.99	467.00
Other Income - Rental	<u>-</u>	<u>5,903.19</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	308,008.05	431,685.19	374,604.26	250,713.55	473,516.24	355,101.96
Expenses						
Accounting Fees	500.00	600.00	400.00	400.00	700.00	700.00
Advertisement	8,579.79	-	-	3,000.00	-	-
Air Tickets	49,784.00	20,480.00	13,854.10	7,506.00	6,673.55	-
Allowances	-	-	5,014.49	8,064.00	-	-

Audit Fees	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Bank Charges	64.95	75.00	147.00	103.00	83.00	77.00
Conference And Meeting (MIYD)	76,430.00	121,794.40	89,055.68	85,520.00	114,731.35	68,650.00
Conference And Meeting (60th Ann.)	-	-	-	-	50,754.95	102,901.45
Conference And Meeting (XV General Assembly)	-	-	-	-	-	1,837.85
Depreciation	23,701.00	24,401.00	24,101.00	24,101.00	26,103.24	30,358.97
Donations	39,562.64	25,041.00	-	-	-	-
Fuel, Tolls & Parking	975.05	6,827.30	10,800.57	11,443.50	8,946.80	9,937.80
Incentives	-	-	17,620.00	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	4,679.10	4,866.10
Loss On Disposal	-	-	1,470.00	-	-	-
Maintenance - Motor Vehicles	4,445.00	3,301.79	4,521.57	3,888.45	21,797.93	12,252.56
Maintenance - Office Equipment	2,300.22	7,356.80	3,632.17	4,669.50	4,185.35	7,840.85
Office Expenses	-	-	-	-	4,755.35	4,689.90
Penalty	-	-	-	-	72.89	-
Periodical And Subscription	1,431.38	1,334.80	1,798.20	1,362.70	1,181.50	1,060.30
Postage	8,364.72	4,070.73	4,043.38	2,678.55	191.89	277.60
Printing & Stationary	3,014.85	34,439.56	11,768.20	5,737.30	2,122.10	4,377.25
Rental	1,690.00	1,079.00	2,250.00	3,960.00	4,440.00	1,250.00
Salaries & Allowances	75,287.00	132,144.00	128,266.40	98,698.50	101,283.00	90,185.00
Staff Claims						

	7,141.00	18,619.40	27,679.00	26,879.69	18,891.69	24,541.00
Travel Allowances	6,047.00	19,927.88	28,399.57	8,097.60	12,453.80	9,390.20
Utilities	14,824.91	23,331.42	44,701.38	22,999.38	15,381.45	14,357.89
Visitors & Refreshment	<u>4,355.00</u>	<u>3,148.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,114.77</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	329,698.51	449,172.08	420,722.71	321,423.94	400,628.94	390,751.72
Net Profit/(Loss)	(21,690.46)	(17,486.89)	(46,118.45)	(70,710.39)	72,887.30	(35,649.76)
Retained Profit/(Loss) b/f	173,028.14	151,337.68	133,850.79	88,032.34	17,321.95	90,209.25
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss) c/f	<u><u>151,337.68</u></u>	<u><u>133,850.79</u></u>	<u><u>88,032.34</u></u>	<u><u>17,321.95</u></u>	<u><u>90,209.25</u></u>	<u><u>54,559.49</u></u>

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH
BALANCE SHEET ANNUALY AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

01/01/2010 - 30/9/2010

Fixed Assets

Air Conditioner	29,500.00
Accum. Depreciation- Air Conditioner	(17,400.00)
Computer	12,733.00
Accum. Depreciation- Computer	(13,331.07)
Furniture & Fitting	70,810.00
Accum. Depreciation- Furniture & Fitting	(42,426.00)
Kitchen Equipment	500.00
Accum. Depreciation- Kitchen Equipment	(300.00)
Motor Vehicles	85,000.00
Accum. Depreciation- Motor Vehicles	(74,000.00)
Office Equipment	8,469.00
Accum. Depreciation- Office Equipment	(4,979.14)
Fixed Assets	54,575.79

Current Assets

Bank - Maybank	1,884.06
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Current Liabilities

Account - Accruals	700.00
Audit - Accruals	1,200.00
	1,900.00

Net Current Assets

	(15.94)
	54,559.85

Financed By

Capital

Assets purchased & donated:	
Air Conditioner	29,500.00
Computer	12,733.00
Furniture & Fitting	70,810.00
Kitchen Equipment	500.00
Motor Vehicles	85,000.00
Office Equipment	8,469.00
Bank - Maybank	1,884.06
less:	
Accruals	(1,900.00)
Accumulated depreciation	(152,436.21)
	54,559.85

F 2005-2010 IN PICTURES

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH



RT. HON. DATUK SERI MOHD ALI MOHD RUSTAM

**5th Melaka International Youth Dialogue
“Strengthening National youth Councils for Global Development”**



New WAY Headquarter



6th Melaka International Youth Dialogue “Developing Human Capital”



Launching of the book “World Responses to the HIV/AIDS Pandemic”



Executive Certificate in Tourism Management



7th Melaka International Youth Dialogue “Youth and Tourism”



International Seminar on “Youth Organisations as a Non Formal Learning Institutions”



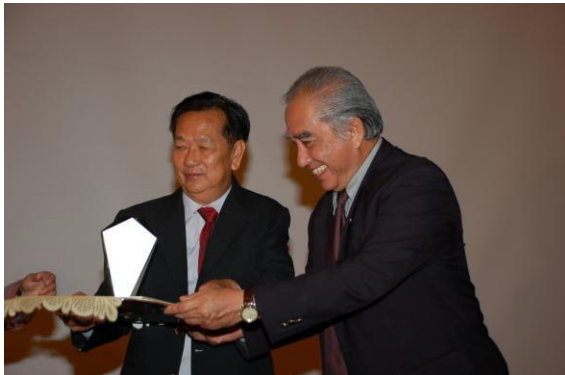
8th Melaka International Youth Dialogue “Towards a Drug-Free Generation”



International Youth Day “Youth and Climate Change: Time for Action”



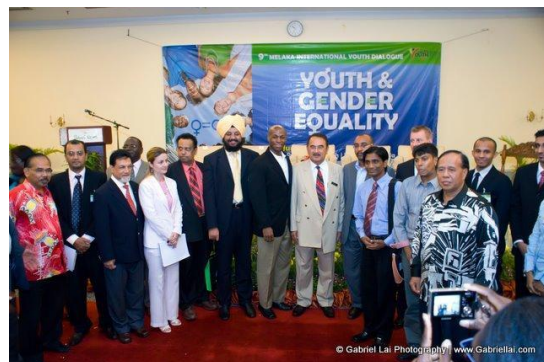
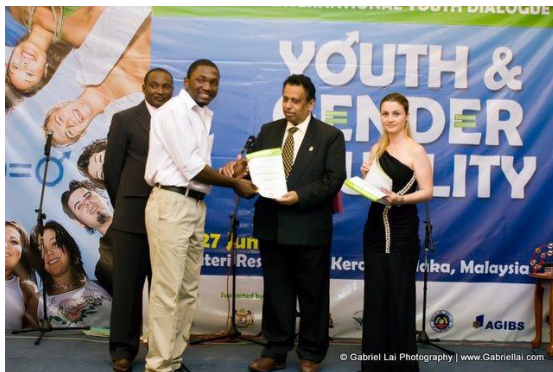
World Heritage Conference “Creating Successful & Sustainable Heritage Tourism”



International Youth Forum “Role of Youth Towards Poverty Eradication”



9th Melaka International Youth Dialogue “Youth and Gender Equality”



Launching of the Book: “Role of Youth in Drag Abuse”



WAY 60th Anniversary “One Youth – One World: We are the World”



Launching of the Book: “WAY 60th Anniversary: A journey from London to Melaka”



Official Launching of the World Youth Complex and WAY Headquarter



Executive Certificate in Leadership and Society Programme



10th Melaka International Youth Dialogue
“Youth Leadership Power and its Influence to the Society”

