

Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus Belgium Belize Benin Bhutan Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Darussalam Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Canada Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Chile China Colombia Comoros Congo Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatia **DOCUMENTING CONTRIBUTIONS OF** Cuba Cyprus Czech Republic **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS TO** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **THE WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES** Democratic Republic of the Congo Denmark Djibouti Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia Finland Finland France Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Grenada Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Honduras Hungary Iceland India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Iraq Ireland Israel Italy Jamaica Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic Republic Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya Arab Jamahiriya Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia (Federated States of) Monaco Mongolia Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nauru Nepal Netherlands New Zealand Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Norway Oman Pakistan Palau Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Qatar Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova Romania Russian Federation Rwanda Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa San Marino Sao Tome and Principe Saudi Arabia Senegal Serbia and Montenegro Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia Slovenia Solomon Islands Somalia South Africa Spain Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname Swaziland **INTERACTIVE-INTERNET-FORUM** Sweden Switzerland Syrian Arab Republic [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) Tajikistan Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Tuvalu Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United Republic of Tanzania United States of America Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu Venezuela Viet Nam Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe

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## PREFACE

Regional and international non-governmental organizations worldwide have made an invaluable contribution to the preparation and observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004. Individually and jointly, they have developed programmes, projects, special events and activities on behalf of families.

The active involvement and positive contributions of NGO's remain all the more crucial beyond 2004. There is a dire need for reinforcing the partnership culture between the United Nations systems, the NGO sector and civil society. The role of non-governmental organizations, pivotal in many ways, should be further strengthened during follow-up activities of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family as they remain resources for change and development.

The recognition of the necessity of garnering the expertise and resourcefulness of the NGO sector, within the context of the objectives of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, engendered the birth of the Interactive-Internet Forum. In one of its various consultative meetings held in 2002 with regional and international NGOs, the Programme on the Family within the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, it was agreed that, under the chairmanship of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, a study would be prepared on the positive contributions of civil society to the well-being of families since 1994. It is intended to present it to the General Assembly in 2004, at its fifty-ninth session. Furthermore, it was agreed to set up an Interactive-Internet-Forum with the support of international NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, describing past and present projects carried out for families since 1994 by each international NGO, as well as plans of each international NGO to observe the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004.

All the participating NGOs in this commendable project are to be applauded.

*Amr Ghaleb*

*Focal Point, Programme on the Family,*

*Division for Social Policy and Development, DESA*

## INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as The International Year of the Family (IYF). A further General Assembly resolution 54/124 of 17 December 1999, a decade later, laid out the decision to observe the tenth anniversary of IYF in 2004.

The Programme on the Family within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations convened a series of consultative meetings with international and regional non-governmental-organisations since 1999. At the 4th consultative meeting in 2002 “it was agreed to prepare a study, under the chairmanship of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, on the positive contributions of civil society to the well-being of families since 1994. The study will be submitted to the General Assembly in 2004, at its fifty-ninth session” (cf. Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly - A/57/139, 2002).

“In addition the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DESA) have agreed to set up an Interactive-Internet-Forum with the support of international NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) to prepare a report on (a) past and present projects carried out for families since 1994 by each international NGO: and (b) plans of each international NGO to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004. Each NGO willing to join will receive a user identity code thereby enabling it to set up its own section of the web site using a uniform format, applicable to all network members. Categories will be formed according to the substantive issues addressed by the international NGOs, such as education, health promotion, and HIV/Aids. Search engines will seek out organisations clustered in these categories. Each participating organisation can make use of an interactive online conference and discussion board. Information specific to each of the participating organisations, can be updated by each organisation itself. This Interactive Internet Forum will provide a focused channel of communication once created, and encourage civil society organisations to establish partnerships with Governments and international organisations.”

(cf. Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the 41st session of the Commission for Social Development [www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/2003.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/2003.htm))

As of March 25th 2004, 27 international Non-Governmental-Organisations, based in over 15 countries in all 5 continents, had joined the Forum entering data on their organisation and on projects they have carried out for and with families since 1994, facilitating the analysis carried out by Nina Mitts, who studied with Professor Mervyn Frost of the London Centre of International Relations at Kings College London. The results of the above mentioned study on the positive contributions of civil society to the well-being of families are incorporated into this analysis. Also included is a further comparative study by Anna Home, of the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent in Canterbury in England, on the contributions of mainly local and national civil society organisations to the well-being of families in Central and Eastern European Countries and in Eastern African Countries.

The participating organisations in the Forum deal with substantive issues such as child abuse, counselling, drinking water, education, family support, food supply, health, HIV/Aids, Human Rights, illiteracy, irrigation, networking, public policy, research, therapy, training and transport facilities, to mention but a few. The enclosed data profiling the participating organisations of the Forum is that which the organisations have themselves entered online. It can be observed that many organisations have regular publication of booklets, brochures, journals, newsletters, reports, or training guides.

Through the interactive facilities of this institution-building project, as outlined above, these organisations can exchange information and expertise to tackle the substantive issues confronting them, as well as seeking assistance from other sources using the links provided to other relevant international organisations.

A further impact of the Forum could be to facilitate local and global capacity building, to enable civil society organisations to become agents and facilitators of social change and ultimately enhance social justice.

As Kofi Annan, the United Nations Secretary-General stated at the United Nations Millennium Forum in New York in May 2000, convened to reflect on the relationship between civil society organisations, governments and the United Nations "Communications technology has enabled you (NGOs) to connect and interact across almost all frontiers. You have understood that problems without passports require blueprints without borders. [...] You can help us bridge the digital divide, which

at present is excluding whole regions from the benefits of information technology. [...] By making the connection between the local and the global, you will make a difference more widely.”

This reference handbook will be presented to delegations of member states of the United Nations at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2004, to member organisations of the Forum, to participants attending an International Seminar at the United Nations Office in Vienna, in May 2004, to observe the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, entitled: ‘Civil Society Organisations Networking’ and to those attending the celebrations to mark the 10th International Day of Families at the United Nations in New York as well as to other interested parties.

*Peter Crowley*

*Chairperson*

*Vienna NGO Committee on the Family*

*Moderator of the Forum*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

If the saying is true that a successful project has many parents then it would seem correct to assume that this Interactive-Internet-Forum has a bright and successful future ahead of it.

Our first expression of appreciation is due to Amr Ghaleb, Focal Point, Programme on the Family, Division for Social Policy and Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who convened a series of consultative meetings with international and regional non-governmental organisations starting in 1999 to prepare for the observance of the 10th anniversary of IYF in 2004. The idea to set up the Forum to gather data for a study on the positive contributions of civil society to the well-being of families since 1994, found its inception in the 4th meeting held in 2002. Amr Ghaleb has further made an invaluable contribution to the project, by his challenging enquiries, as well as the various expressions of support of the endeavours to set up this institution building project. We are further indebted to Yao Ngoran, Chief NGO Unit, Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations, whose office supplied the data base of e-mail addresses, so that international NGOs accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations could be invited to join the Forum.

The cooperation of the international NGO Forum Member Organisations has helped the idea come to fruition with the time they have spent gathering and entering texts online and it is now possible for them to enjoy the fruits of their endeavours by making use of the Forums facilities.

Appreciation is due to the member organisations of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, which has supported this project from the earliest stage as well as covering the remaining costs of the project. We are grateful for the many hours of voluntary work invested in the project and to the members of the Board of the Committee, who gave invaluable advice on the steps along the way, as well as to Carola Könicke, who cooperated in setting up the data base.

A special word of thanks is due to the enterprising Internet Company of ReinkerGersdorf, who have set up the technical basis. These experts, still young in years, have been generous with their time and advise and have worked solely on a voluntary basis, having covered their costs.



The web site of the project has been funded by Siemens Munich and we are particularly grateful to its managing-director Roland Hagenbucher, as well as to Ingo Granderath, of Granderath Elektro, who acted as liaison officer in the funding application to Siemens.

Professor Mervyn Frost, of the London Centre of International Relations, Kings College London, has also been supportive of the project by recommending Anna Home and Nina Mitts, two expert and committed researchers, to carry out the analysis of the data to document positive contributions of civil society organisations to the well-being of families world-wide since 1994.

The idea to publish the Forum in book form was put forward by Robert Venne, Associate Social Affairs Officer of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations, who also kindly guided the application to the Trust Fund on Family Activities through its various stages.

We are further grateful to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Generations and Consumer Protection of the Austrian Federal Government which seconded the application to the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities with a letter of endorsement.

The publication of this reference handbook has been made possible by the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to which we are extremely grateful and trust that it will also be beneficial to the delegations of Member States of the United Nations, the participating organisations which make up the Forum and to the many other parties, interested in networking with civil society organisations.

*Peter Crowley*

*Chairperson*

*Vienna NGO Committee on the Family*

*Moderator of the Forum*

## **OPENING STATEMENT ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY (IYF), 2004**

*New York, 4 December 2003 – United Nations Secretary-General's message on the launch of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2004)*

While families have always been the essential social unit in all societies, the observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994 drew worldwide attention to the issue as a fundamental issue of policy. Governments and actors at all levels - local, national, regional and global - were encouraged to support the well-being of families through a range of policies, programmes and strategies.

Ten years later, it is time to take stock, and to determine whether the situation of families has improved. This is not necessarily something that can be done at a global level, since the situation of families varies so greatly from country to country. Thus, during this anniversary year, I urge Governments at local and national levels to assess gains, setbacks and obstacles, and to consider what more can be done on issues of direct concern to families, such as poverty, the spread of HIV/AIDS, migration and the ageing of societies. The Secretariat, for its part, has undertaken a study on the situation of families in all regions of the world.

Families themselves play a vital role in our work for development and peace. It is my hope that the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year will be an occasion when all partners - Governments, the UN system, non-governmental organizations and private enterprises - come together, reaffirm global commitment to the well-being of families, and work with determination towards that vital goal.

*Kofi Annan  
Secretary-General  
United Nations*

**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM  
TO THE WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES SINCE IYF 1994**

INTERACTIVE-INTERNET-FORUM

[www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org)

Documenting the Contributions of

ECOSOC ACCREDITED

'FAMILY-ORIENTED' INTERNATIONAL NGOS

To the Well-being of Families

HIGHLIGHTING THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF IYF IN 2004

Under the Chairmanship of

The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family

Peter Crowley

Chairperson

Descriptive Analysis

Nina Mitts

London Centre of International Relations

Kings College London

While the state continues to play an important role in family policy and its well-being, the role of governments in the advancement of family well-being has been transformed by the growth of civil society organisations (CSOs) globally. Scholte defines global civil society as “civic activity that addresses transworld issues; involves transborder communications; has global organisation; and works on a premise of supraterritorial solidarity.”<sup>1</sup> Civil society organizations have representations in many different countries, come in all shapes and sizes, and range from single issue campaign groups, to volunteer-run networks, or large-scale charities with hundreds of staff. They have the ability to organize globally, with a driving effort to put pressure on national governments, corporations, and international organizations to meet community needs, defend interests or promote new policies. Some have no identifiable location and are of a virtual character. CSOs have begun to band together in common purpose, particular issues, and with efforts to “build linkages among citizen groups”.

Primarily, CSOs are dedicated to improving their communities and societies. Such collective endeavours have always existed in some form or another in every society owing to the endurance of civil minded individuals, but have fortunately gained strength and visibility through UN conferences, starting in with the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, but also through others such as the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and the 1995 Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women. Family NGOs have been facilitated through all of these UN efforts, but also through specific conferences and programmes geared toward the family, such as the “International Year of the Family” in 1994 and subsequent annual “International Day of Families”. The implications of global civil society for the family are blurry, yet captivating. Will the family unit become strengthened through CSOs, and will CSOs become the leading vehicle of family well-being? How do we define family well-being? What contributions have there been within the last ten years? And what impact does government support have on civil society organisations? To examine how global civil society organisations have contributed to family well-being in the last ten years this chapter will address some of these questions with insights from the organisations that have participated in the Interactive-Internet-Forum of International NGOs.

A pessimist might well conclude that the last ten years has been challenging for most CSOs, but instead of looking at the negative aspects, that exist, and will always exist in every aspect of society, it is more constructive and motivating to focus on the positive impact that such organizations have had on families throughout the world; positive in the sense that families have been strengthened, that there is evidence

<sup>1</sup> Scholte1999:10

of civilians making a difference, and that family interests are being defended and upheld through new government policies.

Families are units where values are learned, culture is transmitted, and children learn relationship skills. But what is family well-being and how is it defined? There are surely national, cultural, religious and socio-economic differences as to what constitutes family well-being, and it might range from “good communications” to “having enough to eat”. While each family might define family-well being differently, in general one might argue that love, health, education, economic security, and social development are the basic requirements for healthy families. Issues of reconciliation of work and family life, access of family members to employment, promotion of women’s rights, support for family and social cohesion, attention to the rights and responsibilities of parents and action to strengthen the role of families and family values are of special interest to family CSOs. Family support groups that have shown interest in the Forum can be divided into organisations that focus on different aspects of family life: 1. Poverty, 2. Women, 3. Children, and 4. General family well-being.

#### Group 1 – Poverty

One of the greatest challenges to family well-being is poverty. *The Declaration of Human Rights* states in Article 25 that

*“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”*

Issues of poverty must be addressed before people can meet the responsibilities to their families and enjoy their rights as citizens. Extreme poverty gravely affects the most vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and groups, who are thus hindered in the exercise of their human rights and their fundamental freedoms. It affects all further issues that may hinder a stable family unit. Homelessness, addiction, or even inadequate housing may separate children from their parents and disturb the family unit. Poverty impacts children’s development, robbing them of necessary food, clothing, and shelter, and adversely affecting their health and education. Deborah Weinstein, director of Children’s Defense Fund’s Family Income division warns,

“When children fall into extreme poverty, they suffer significant increases in stunted growth, lower academic test scores, and lower earnings years later.”<sup>2</sup> Poverty also has particularly bad repercussions for women, who are an already disadvantaged group and traditionally hold the responsibility for taking care of the children and home. Organisations concerned with poverty issues conduct empirical research studies on problems relating to the development of the weaker sections of society, create projects to assist the poor and raise public awareness, collaborate with public authorities, organisations and institutions in programmes of relief, development and networking, as to ensure that the rights of people living in extreme poverty are respected. Many CSOs have had significant undertakings to combat poverty. **International Movement ATD Fourth World** recognizes the need for an improved knowledge of long-term poverty, its causes and its consequences for the enjoyment of human rights. Besides lobbying for the rights of the poorest, they have implemented the “Noisy-le-Grand Family Support and Development” programme, which provides low-cost housing units for families experiencing multiple difficulties. In agreement with the Housing Association and the Ministry of Social Affairs, **ATD Fourth World** runs a family support and development project, which enables families to achieve autonomy within two to four years. They learn to pay rent, clean and maintain their accommodation, develop parental skills, and their rights and responsibilities as members of a community. The aim of this programme is to help them assume their rights and responsibilities find and maintain mainstream housing, and reintegrate socially and professionally within a community. **ATD Fourth World’s** “Health and Education Promotion” project in Haiti offers reductions on consultation, treatment and medication for around 250 families, as well as a pre-school programme inviting children aged 2-6 to become involved with singing, gymnastics, co-ordination building, music, books and creative activities. **The Development Promotion Group (DPG)** engaged in urban development initiatives from 1994 to 1998 to bring about socio-economic transformation of poor communities in the adopted slums of Chennai, by providing opportunities to improve the quality of their life, which resulted in the construction of three community centres, taught 162 adults to read and write, improved the health status of the community, enabled 37 women to start their own business, trained people in vocational skills, and improved infrastructure facilities like roads, parks, and water facilities. **DPG** also engaged in the “Women Empowerment Programme” from 2000 to 2004, which aims at improving the status of women within the family and work force, providing women with information, knowledge and skills for democratic action and help, improving environmental

<sup>2</sup> “Extreme Child Poverty Rises By More Than 400,000 In One Year, New Analysis Show”, CommonDreams Newswire, <http://www.commondreams.org/pressreleases/august99/082399a.htm>.

sanitation problems, and establishing linkages with solid credit institutions instead of exploitative credit schemes. Seven slums and 1860 families of Chennai city benefited from this programme. The **Association of European Railwaymen**, headquartered in France with divisions throughout Europe, has made a wonderful contribution to family well-being in Eastern European countries, predominantly on a volunteer basis. From 1991 to 2001 they facilitated vacations for 30 poor Rumanian families chosen according to their income level. These vacations were held in France for a minimum of fifteen days and completely funded by voluntary host families. In another project lasting five years between 1991 and 1996 and funded by the German division, the **Association of European Railwaymen** transported medicine and drugs to specific villages of the Balkans where there was an urgent need for medical assistance, benefiting around 1000 poor families.

## **Group 2 – Women**

Although every one is the recipient of basic human rights, women have traditionally been excluded from many issue surrounding human rights and are to this day in many parts of the world hindered from activities, which could improve their lives and the lives of their families. Women are faced with fewer resources, less training and reduced opportunities. Although the woman is recognised to be equal to man in rights and responsibilities in various universal and regional human rights instruments, such as the 1979 *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) and the 1952 *Convention on the Political Rights of Women*, discrimination in political, economic, social and cultural life remains a fact of life in many areas throughout the world. The CEDAW, often described as the international bill of rights for women, provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life and defines what constitutes discrimination against women. For many women working is deemed necessary to meet basic family needs and their wages are likely to be used to acquire goods that will improve the life of the family and therefore its well-being. Family organisations concerned with women ensure that these rights are understood and accepted by the public, and wish to strengthen women's roles in society, in particular as mothers and care-takers, by, among other things, lobbying for legal protection. They represent and aspire to protect women's rights and interests, and to promote sexual equality in all spheres of life, ensuring women's full and unfettered participation. The majority of CSO respondents whose target groups were women, engaged in women-oriented programmes promoting the equality in the fields

of Health, Economics, and in the Social Fields. The **Centre for Social Research India (CSR)** has implemented the “Step Towards Self Reliance Programme” (1995-2000 and 2000-2005), which has contributed to the autonomous development of the women by strengthening their economic, social and political position. Their “Non-formal Education for Adolescent Girls” programme allowed for girls and adult women from socially and economically backward sections of society to be educated to gain skills for economic empowerment, which resulted in the education of almost 300 children, some of which have gone on to a formal education system or formal vocational training. **MO.I.CA. Movimento Italiano Casalinghe** address the lack of attention to child-care labour (and other forms of caring labour) due to the undervaluation of such labour, and aim to overcome the inequality experienced by women, by lobbying for laws aimed at their protection. They urge the Italian government to recognise the reality and demands of unpaid work that is socially assigned to women and represents a discounting of the contributions made and the costs experienced by women as a group. Another issue that hinders women in becoming equal participants in their community and breaks down family units is violence. The 1993 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women*, which affirms that “...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty...” impairs or nullifies women’s fundamental human rights and their exercise of these. In many cultures, violence against women is accepted and becomes destructive of the social, emotional, and family well-being. Because of the interdependence of the lives of women and children, violence that targets women will inevitably affect their children. Many times this violence is also directed at children. The **International Alliance of Women’s** “Action Programmes” urges governments to observe the 1993 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence* and adopt measures to combat rape and other violence perpetrated against women and children, to work towards the implementation of concrete and specific action to eradicate and prevent all forms of cultural, state, societal and family violence or exploitation against women. They support initiatives that provide shelters, safe houses, and crisis centres for battered women, the establishment of rape and crisis hotlines, and urge governments to join in the efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation everywhere. The projects of the **International Alliance of Women** also urge governments to take action against sex tourism, forced prostitution and other forms of slavery and is engaged in extensive research into all aspects of sex trafficking. CSR’s “Violence against Women Programme” provides direct services to women victims of violence and facilitates their social rehabilitation. Six centres



handle cases of domestic violence against women and provide family and legal counselling, reaching over 30,000 women.

### **Group 3 – children**

Unfortunately, too many children are exploited, abused, victims of violence, or forced into various forms of labour. Children must have special protection, for they are an extremely weak group of society, and protection is crucial to their survival, health, and well-being. Families play an important role in the growth and development of children. Article 19 of *The Convention on the Rights of the Child* affirms that states

*“...shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.”*

Fortification of children around the world should include their unobstructed access to education, especially for girls, HIV/Aids prevention and care, children’s immunization, early childhood care, and work with adolescents. Healthy, nurturing surroundings allow children to resist abuse and avoid exploitation. Loving and supporting environments protect children against harm in the same way that proper health care protects them against disease. CSOs concerned with these issues are eager to promote children’s rights to ensure special protection against all forms of discrimination, neglect, cruelty and exploitation. They work with individuals, civic groups, governments and the private sector to help create protective environments for them. Programs targeted at older children include sex education and the promotion of sexual health. Indirect beneficiaries of programmes targeting children and adolescents include families and communities (including school communities) where targeted adolescents and youngsters belong. Special programmes in this area include BEMFAM’s Youth Program (PROJOVEM), a permanent institutional program since 1993, which promotes the reduction of sexual and reproductive health vulnerabilities amongst adolescents and youngsters between 10 to 24 years of age.

### **Group 4 – Families**

General family support groups are important for the support of and general well-being of the family, but can only be effective when the grave issues addressed in

Groups 1 through 3 – poverty, special protection for women and children’s rights – are properly addressed and socio-economic well-being and special protection for weaker groups of people are in place. The right to family life and its protection is recognised as a fundamental human right in international law and is reiterated in universal and regional human rights instruments. CSOs within the family support realm take this principle one step further by assisting families in their responsibility of strengthening family units, and protecting and raising their children within such units. The aims of such organisations are to act as a voice for families, focusing on family needs and to enable individuals to assume responsibilities in family, economy, and society so they become able to solve social problems, initiate action, and develop self-help groups. Some organize youth, marriage, and parenting workshops. Special projects in this field include family therapy, classes in disciplining children and lessons in parenthood in order to prevent family breakdowns. Furthermore, active support of local and national legislation that strengthens the family is sought by organisations such as the Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council and International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates. Special mention deserves the All-China Women’s Federation who has implemented the “Five Good Families Campaign” and the “Happy Family TV Program” to promote healthy families. The “Five Good Families Campaign”, which began in 1996, includes a series of education, advocacy and cultural activities for “promoting traditional family virtues and helping family members develop healthy attitudes towards marriage, family and parenting” The campaign also addresses respect for the old, equality between men and women, and good neighbour relations. Awards are given to 100 families several times a year and ten of the most outstanding receive the “Model Five-Good Family Prize”. In the “Happy Family TV Program”, which has been shown once a week for an hour on prime TV since 2000, families are encouraged to recommend their own or other families to display their talents in arts performances, their knowledge of good family practices, or some demonstration of exceptional family cohesion, by telling funny stories or anecdotes that took place within the families. The audience then selects the winning family. These contest programs create healthy competition and team spirit, and uses the media in a way to promote healthy family units.

## **Funding**

Of the various organisations, which replied to the forum, some are funded by volunteers, some receive funding through their publications, others have support from government agencies. Those that were supported by the government or larger

NGOs seemed to have a wider reach and larger outcome. BEMFAM's Youth Program, for example, had the support of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, UNESCO, CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), USAID (United States Agency for International Development), and Hewlett Foundation, which enabled a massive social marketing and media campaign. All-China Women's Federation's projects are also partially government funded, and similar to BEMFAM has been able to reach a large percentage of the population: 75% of the people surveyed had heard of the Five Good Families Campaign. ADT's "Noisy-le-Grand - Family Support and Development" and its 78 housing units are made possible through state grants. However, not all successful operations must include government grants or big money donors. The Association of European Railwaymen has shown that a family life can be improved through volunteering individuals, groups, and families. It is important to remember that although a CSOs outreach can be massive with government and large NGO support, the culmination of little successes can be as powerful in number.

While no comprehensive data has been accumulated, it is fair to conclude that the last ten years have been successful in scope, even without government cooperation. To the above mentioned civil society organisations, and many others not mentioned, family well-being in all parts of the world is a real possibility. Countless similar initiatives are underway in virtually every corner of the world and each CSO contributes its own piece in a mosaic of family organisations. These can, with the help of the proposed Interactive-Internet-Forum draw on each others strengths, learn from each others failures, and continue contributing to family well-being. The stronger and more visible these CSO initiatives become the more readily individuals, groups, corporations, and governments may be to contribute in some way. Family CSOs have shown that a respect for diversity, responsibility for human-kind, and individual initiative can lead to a forum of mutual learning, shared leadership, and a global conscious on family well-being. Belief that humanity will benefit from these initiatives and CSOs will prevail with or without government funding is grounded in the premise that for the vast majority of people hope, generosity, and compassion overrides greed, violence and hate, and that it is within our individual and collective means to consciously better the lives of the less fortunate.

*Nina Mitts October 2003*

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**COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE OF CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN (CEEC)  
AND EASTERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (EAC)  
TO THE WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES SINCE IYF 1994**

INTERACTIVE-INTERNET-FORUMS

[www.viennafamilycommittee.org](http://www.viennafamilycommittee.org)

Documenting the Contribution of  
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN  
and  
EASTERN AFRICAN  
'FAMILY-ORIENTED' LOCAL AND NATIONAL NGOS  
To the Well-being of Families

HIGHLIGHTING THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF IYF IN 2004

Under the Chairmanship of  
The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family  
Peter Crowley  
Chairperson

Descriptive Analysis

Anna Home  
Department of Politics and International Relations  
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## Enhancing Social Justice: Central and Eastern European and Eastern African NGOs Contributions to Family Well-Being in Comparative Perspective

The second half of the 20th century was characterised by the progression of three subsequent generations of human rights across the world. The acceptance of civil and political rights, social, economic and cultural rights, and increasingly, the rights of peoples has become a part of our collective social consciousness. The United Nations (U.N.) has played a key role in the codification of human rights in International Conventions and in monitoring the progress in implementing them. By the turn of the 21st century, virtually all governments around the world had accepted that the protection of the human rights of their citizens is their 'business'.

In this era of human rights, the attention of both governments and civil society organisations tends to focus on the individual as the focal point of moral and/or legal concern. However, human rights education starts at home, in the families that we are born into. Our enjoyment of human rights depends on the well-being of the family in more ways than we often realise. The family is the basic social unit, in which we attain, ideally, a positive sense of ourselves and a sense of responsibility towards others. It is as members of loving families that we learn to respect other human beings for what they are.

The U.N. International Year of the Family in 1994 highlighted the centrality of the family to our well-being as individuals, communities and wider societies. Despite the IYF (and subsequent international efforts), all governments do not necessarily appreciate the intimate link between family well-being and a state as defined in human rights and good governance terms. This is where family-oriented NGOs come into the picture. They are civil society organisations (CSOs) that form or have the potential of forming a vital link between the basic social units, the individual families, and the local and national authorities, whose duty it is to deliver on the international human rights standards.

This chapter considers the positive contributions made by Central and Eastern European (CEE) and Eastern African (EA) local and national NGOs to the well-being of families in their respective areas. It highlights the activities and specific projects of CEE and EA organisations since the Year of the Family in 1994. The first section looks at the work done by family-oriented NGOs in the CEE-countries (CEEC). It categorises the organisations on the basis of the aspect of family life with which they are most preoccupied, and outlines the most successful projects carried out by them. The second section does the same with regard to the NGOs focussing on the enhancement of family well-being in the EA-countries (EAC).

The third section compares and contrasts the work of these local and national NGOs and that undertaken by international family-oriented CSOs that were reviewed by Mitts in an earlier chapter. The section includes a brief discussion of the typical concerns of family-oriented NGOs based in the CEEC and EAC. Despite raising the main challenges, the chapter sends out an encouraging message. It concludes that many local and national CSOs have made significant contributions to family well-being in their respective areas, and that recent developments in international politics have opened a new window of opportunity for others to do so in the future.

## 1. Achievements of Central and Eastern European Family-oriented NGOs

CEE-countries have been undergoing major social transformations over the past 10-15 years. The reports of several local and national NGOs in these countries rightly stress that the emergence of civil society organisations is a new phenomenon, and that they are in a steep learning curve. A number of family-oriented NGOs in the area were only created around the IYF 10 years ago or even more recently. Considering these circumstances, the number of the organisations, and the scope and quality of their past and current activities, are impressive. A total of 50 NGOs are incorporated into the network.

The basic material support and empowerment of children, women and entire families that are most in need is an integral element of the work of most specialised and multi-purpose CSOs (including research and other institutes) concerned with the family in the CEE-countries. Furthermore, all family-oriented NGOs are more or less directly engaged in the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights. Finally, educating the target groups themselves or those, who can advance their well-being, such as psychologists and legislators, is an important area of activity for many of these NGOs as well.

Despite the wide range of activities, the locally and nationally active CEE NGOs in the field of family well-being (widely conceived) can be divided into four main categories. These categories are those who focus primarily on (1) Children and Youth, (2) Women, (3) General family well-being, and (4) Elderly people's care. We shall consider the specific activities and successful projects of each of these types of NGOs over the past ten years in turn.

## 1.1. Children's and Youth's Well-being

Those NGOs (and institutes) that focus on the enhancement of the well-being of children and youth can be divided into three groups on the basis of their core activities. The first type of NGOs are concerned with child protection, the second type with general child and youth development, and the third with counselling and the rehabilitation of children, youth and their immediate families. It appears that the privatisation of public services in the CEE-countries, especially in the health sector, has increased the demand for alternative service providers or the 'third sector' in these areas.

In the area of child protection, the **Family, Child and Youth Association** (Hungary) has been able to gain the attention of a wide section of society through its periodical 'Family, Child, Youth'. Its more specific, successful programme is geared towards the prevention of sexual abuse of children, involving extensive training of professionals and the use of an animation film and drawings to help children talk about their possible, related experience. The **National Institute of Families and Children** (also in Hungary) undertakes the activity of consulting the government regarding the protection and welfare of children, and assists the local governments in fulfilling their obligations arising under the 'children's legislation'. The **Tallinn Child Support Centre** (Estonia) undertakes hands-on child protection work. It supports children, who have been victims of neglect, discrimination or abuse, by running a shelter for children (and mothers with children) and offering various forms of counselling and therapy.

The second group of family-oriented NGOs in the CEEC that place special emphasis on children's/youth's well-being are engaged in the facilitation of their everyday life (health, education, leisure), in general, and that of children from less advantaged and/or large families, in particular. The **Society of Large Lithuanian Families 'Seimyna'**, for example, has focussed on supporting large families in ensuring that their children gain a reasonably good education, health care and leisure opportunities. **Pro Excellentia Foundation for the Promotion of Child Care** (Hungary) has undertaken two noteworthy projects to promote early childhood development, care and learning. The first project has developed criteria for family day care provision in Hungary, and the second has provided a two-year management training programme for those advisory NGO and local government child-care service providers.

In the field of counselling and rehabilitation, **Estonian Women's Union** has been running a Counselling Centre for Young People and Families since 1998, which offers



guidance and assistance to people affected by depression, alcoholism and drug abuse. Despite the reported lack of funds, the Centre has offered a multitude of counselling, educational and social programmes, including a telephone advice 'hot-line' and a series of lectures at schools. **Association Magdalena** (Czech Republic) has focused on the rehabilitation of young drug users, their re-training and re-integration in society, and has succeeded in opening their own centre in which to undertake these activities.

## 1.2. Women's Well-being

The family-oriented NGOs focussing on women seek to ensure that women's rights are understood and respected, and that women are treated equal to men in all spheres of social life irrespective of their status or age. The organisations offer special support to women in their attempt to enhance the well-being of their own families.

**Women's Association of Romania** that was established in 1990 has contributed to women's welfare through a variety of programmes and activities in cities, towns and villages. It co-ordinates the nation-wide effort to inform about and implement women's rights, including enhanced access to education, professional as well as political and public life. Its Centre for Advice and Social Protection has helped women in solving professional problems, offered clothing and medicine to families in need and provided a shelter for old people. **Institul Femeilor** (also in Romania) is engaged in a similar mission. It has sought to address issues relating to women and family policies at the national level, and lobbied the government to change policies and adopt laws concerning healthy reproduction and domestic violence. Its specific contributions to women's well-being are the hot-lines for victims of violence that are staffed by psychologists, nurses, doctors and representatives of the police.

Another champion of women's well-being is the **Pärnu Union of Single Parents** (Estonia) that has not only run two successful projects targeted to (single parent) women but also sought to influence the implementation of Estonian Family Law. The first project, 'Unemployed Women Schooling Anew', has trained and secured employment for a number of women. The second project, 'Security House for Women and Children', provides a shelter for women and children who have been evicted or subjected to domestic violence. **Elderly Women's Activity Centre** (Lithuania) has facilitated women over 50 to become and/or to remain active, informed and valued members of society through a plethora of programmes. These include training women as nurses aides, encouraging women to undertake physical activities, including self-

defence training, and providing lectures on healthy life style, family, culture, ecology etc. The Activity Centre also provides a service for old and ill people both at home and in the hospitals.

### 1.3. General Family Support and Well-being

Having considered the specialist CSOs contributions to the well-being of children/youth and women, respectively, it is time to consider the activities and successful projects of organisations whose work is geared towards general family support.

**National Centre for the Family** (Czech Republic) has created and maintains a network of nine diocesan and regional Centres for the Family. The Centres provide pastoral care for families, and in particular they offer educational programmes and advice. The activities include courses on preparing for marriage, family counselling, clubs for mothers on maternity leave and special programmes for single and divorced women with children as well as senior citizens. **Katolicke Jednota Slovenske Ustredie M. Bratislavy** (Slovakia) has two ongoing, major projects in the area of family support. First, running a repair-tailoring shop that employs handicapped people and sells the clothing at a reasonable price that allows families with small children and the poor to acquire them. Second, it partakes in the financing and running of the social shelter for families of the City of Bratislava, supplying food and recruiting volunteers to assist children with homework and to organise celebrations.

**Slovak Society for Family and Responsible Parenthood** has undertaken to organise small conferences and study groups to educate parents to be good educators and to prepare young people for family life. The Society also publishes and distributes books and pamphlets for parents. **Foundation "Argos"** (Romania) has sought to enhance responsible parenthood by organising workshops on the topic and providing advice on natural family planning. It has also facilitated mutual help among families, including moral support and the exchange of ideas and used items.

Although a rather young organisation, **Family Initiative – The Association for the Family Friendly Society** (Slovenia) has already undertaken a number of activities targeted towards government authorities. The activities include lobbying on behalf of improvements in housing policy for young families and in the conditions of working mothers, increased child benefit and the acknowledgement of parenthood as entitlement in the national pension insurance system. **The Association of Slovene Families 'Bethlehem'** (also in Slovenia), founded in 1993, organised an international congress on the preparation for marriage in Spring 1999, and seeks to improve the

situation of young and large families in society.

**YMCA – Living Family** (Czech Republic) has been very active in organising courses for couples, summer stays for children abroad and camps for families, youth and children. It has also provided food and clothing for large families experiencing economic hardship. The Polish **Kolping Society** is a network of approximately 25 local Kolping Family organisations across the country. The Koping Families organise e.g. workshops and seminars through which the members share knowledge and skills and gain support in solving their possible problems relating to private or professional life. **National Parent Association – Macedonia** has begun to take steps towards creating a more inspiring school education through improving communication between parents and school representatives. It is also involved in enhancing awareness about the effects of taking-up smoking, drinking or drugs.

Associations on and Clubs for Large Families form a large and distinctive subgroup in the category of NGOs contributing to the wellbeing of the entire family. There are a total of 13 such organisations based in the CEE-countries represented in the Interactive-Internet-Forum. Their main aims are to enhance the wellbeing of large families through education, self-help, making public opinion more favourable towards large families and co-operation with government bodies. Let us briefly consider the main contributions of those Associations of Large Families that have reported on their projects and activities.

**Union of Latvian Large Family Associations (ULLFA)** consists of about 20 independent family organisations across Latvia, has worked towards achieving three family support related improvements in Latvian politics such as the initiation of the Demographic Committee of the Cabinet of Ministers, secondly, a demographic committee in the Latvian Parliament (Saeima) and thirdly, towards changes to the government's concept paper 'Support for families with Child' in January 2002. In addition, since the International year of the Family, the ULLFA has organised a yearly amateur art and handwork festival 'Family Hare', the themes of which have reflected the respective UN International Years (Tolerance, Eradication of Poverty, Human Rights etc.). Finally, ULLFA has also contributed to international co-operation among family-oriented NGOs by helping to co-ordinate a seminar on 'Strengthening the Role of Family-oriented NGOs in the Baltic States' (in October 2001), organised by the Vienna NGO Committee of family with the co-operation and financial support of the Austrian federal government. The seminar included participants from the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as from Austria, Germany and Hungary.

The Latvian Multi-children Families Association 'Dekla's main project has been 'Education for Families' that has involved advice on family life and health issues as well as counselling for large families of the city of Liepaja. Dekla has also run different hobby-groups, including an art club, choir for all generations, little children's folk-dancing group and a mothers club, and organised e.g. summer camps and sports activities for the entire family. **Large Families Associations of Kuldiga Town and "Pavards" of Pelci** (both also in Latvia) have enhanced the quality of life of large families by organising cultural activities, including excursions, exhibitions and recreational evenings, and bringing its members together to celebrate e.g. Easter and Christmas. **Large Families of West-Virumaa** (Estonia) has contributed to improved the social and professional skills of its members by organising courses, consultations, camps and sports events.

**National Association of Large Families of Hungary**, founded in 1987, has organised Family Congresses every two years, a number of international seminars on family policy and offered marriage preparation courses for young people among other activities. **S.O.S. for Family** (Poland) has provided large families 'congresses', that is, stimulating, recreational activities, including lectures, discussion groups and cultural activities, at a low cost every year since 1995. **Club of Large Families** (Bratislava, Slovakia) has organised educational Summer courses for families and holds regular Sunday meetings in which various issues such as time-management and spiritual values are addressed. **Association of Large Families on the Tisza; Zenta** and its affiliate organisation in Ada (Former Yugoslavia) have engaged in self-help activities and co-operation with other local civil organisations as well as with the Hungarian National Association of Large Families. Finally, **National Association of Large and Non-large Families** (Romania) has brought Romanian family associations together in two seminars, and seeks to slow down the population decrease in the country.

#### 1.4. Elderly People's Well-Being and Care

The fourth and final category of family-oriented NGOs and institutes in the CEE-countries focus on the enhancement of well-being of elderly people, who may or may not have a family to rely on. These organisations seek to unite the three generation, prepare the 'middle generation' for old age, provide health and social care for ill, elderly people and/or function as a surrogate family for lonely people.

**Anton Trstenjak Institute for Psychology, Logotherapy and Anthropohygiene** (Slovenia) has run self-help groups and organised large seminars geared towards

uniting the three generations, improving communication in the family and tackling alcoholism. Affiliates of the **International Council of Jewish Women (ICJW)** in Slovakia, Croatia and the Former Yugoslavia care for the old, lonely and/or poor Jewish people in these areas. The ICJW women 'act' as families to lonely people. They invite them to festival meals and Sabbath dinners, remember them on their birthdays and look after them when they are ill. Moreover, the ICJW affiliation in Croatia assisted the arriving refugees and helped in delivering medical supplies during the last Balkan War. **Agency for Domestic Health Care – ADHC Presov** (Slovakia) cares for the seriously ill, disabled and handicapped, most elderly people, seeking to support them and improve their situation. The representatives of the ADHC make regular visits to their homes, offering company and providing the needed nursing and medical attention. The ADHC had planned to open and may now be running a 'House of the 24 hour Health Care' for those who cannot cope in a home environment anymore.

### 1.5. Western European Partner Organisations

A number of Western European family-oriented NGOs have undertaken projects in and facilitated co-operation among the above-discussed NGOs based in the CEEC. Hence, their contributions to the wellbeing of families in (and out of) the CEEC ought to be noted as well.

**Gezinsbond or League of Families** based in Belgium has been leading the way in networking with and enhancing co-operation among CEE-countries family-oriented NGOs. It was first invited to attend a meeting of family organisations from the CEEC, and share its strategies and experiences, by the Hungarian National Association of Large Families in 1996. Since then, it has been invited to take part in the national congresses of family-oriented NGOs from other Eastern European countries. Although Gezinsbond's main projects have been targeted towards families in Flanders and Brussels, the projects are worth mentioning as good examples of attempts to influence government family policy and tackle safety issues at home. Its policy project for the families in Flanders (in 2003) resulted in a published report that offers a detailed outlook for future family policy, including setting priorities and concrete proposals. An earlier, local family policy project sought to influence local authorities and encourage them to define and implement family- and child-friendly policies in the run-up to local elections. The safety project 'Giant House' has attracted thousands of visitors to come and learn about safety risks at home and how they can be avoided.

**International Federation of Settlement and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS) – Eurogroup** (France) is another, equally important, creator of links between East and West European and among Eastern and Central European community organisations. It has organised four IFS East-West and East-East meetings that have led to regular information exchange and joint activities among groups in Europe. A seminar on Family Life in October 1998 in Romania, for example, considered and compared the life situation of Romanian families with that of other Central and Western European families. The seminar also discussed the role that NGOs might play in family protection, child protection, education and the enhancement of the institutional capacity of women. The seminar concluded that more networking among NGOs and support from local and national authorities is needed to advance these causes.

**International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)** has offices around the world, including in Austria, Denmark and France. Its mission is to support families in their key task, which is to organise their human and material resources and to live their daily-life in a functional and satisfying manner. The European IFHE member organisations have reached out towards their home economist colleagues in the CEEC and establish contacts with them. IFHE Austria already supports the Hungarian Pedagogical Institute in offering home economics teachers training courses and curricula revisions. The other European member organisations seek to offer support to their colleagues in the CEE in identifying possible, current problems, making and implementing teaching plans for home economics programs and in contacting politicians.

**Centro Italiano di Solidarieta** (Italy) has undertaken research on the state of families in today's former Yugoslavia, now Serbia. Its first project records the destruction that war, sanctions, inflation, refugees etc caused in the area of family life and wellbeing in Serbia. The second project established a relationship between students family background and their participation (or lack thereof) in the student protests in Belgrade University in 1996-97.

## **2. Achievements of Eastern African Family-oriented NGOs**

Eastern African populations have experienced steady, albeit at times slow, social and economic progress but also civil unrest and some conflict over the past 10-15 years. In Eastern Africa, family-oriented NGOs are numerous and to the most part well established. They have played a positive role in the enhancement of human, social and economic development of their target groups and the wider communities

and societies in which they are active.

The Eastern African family-oriented NGOs have been divided to six country specific Networks. These are the Kenya Network, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe Networks. The Kenya Network is by far the largest, consisting of 53 organisations. The second largest Network is the Ugandan one with 19 NGOs. Tanzanian Network includes 5, Zambian 4, Zimbabwean 2 and the Somalia Network 1 organisation so far, totalling 84 organisations in EA.

However, it is not the number of organisations that matters as much as the quality of the work they do. Hence, this section will consider the contributions, including specific activities and projects, of individual NGOs across the whole Eastern African region. Although quite a few of the NGOs are multipurpose ones, they can still be divided into five categories on the basis of their main area(s) of activity or their key target group. The two main, broad areas of activity are (1) Enhancement of basic infrastructure, poverty alleviation and basic health care, and (2) Education as a means to individual and community empowerment. The other criterion on the basis of which we can categorise Eastern African family-oriented NGOs is their primary focus group, including (3) Women and Girls, (4) Children and Youth, (5) Family and wider Community, including physically challenged individuals.

Before we turn to discussing the achievements of those NGOs that are primarily involved in infrastructure projects, poverty reduction and provision of basic health care, we should note the following. First, attempts to alleviate poverty, especially of the least advantaged members of society, form an important part of the work done by many family-oriented NGOs in Eastern Africa. Second, educational campaigns to enhance HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention are undertaken by a considerable number of them as well. Third, a distinctive feature of the Eastern African Networks is the large number of NGOs that focus on the enhancement of Women's well-being, often in conjunction with the well-being of children or youth, and girls in particular.

### **2.1. Basic Infrastructure, Poverty Alleviation and Health**

The enhancement of basic infrastructure, and in particular securing clean water supply and providing sanitation, is necessary but not sufficient conditions for poverty reduction. Family-oriented NGOs understand this and in many cases are also involved in projects relating to food security, innovative ways of generating income and the provision of micro-credit.

A prime example of an NGO that has contributed to improvements in local infrastructure is **Kenya Rural Women Sanitation Group**. The Group's main aim has been to ensure that there is enough clean drinking water available for domestic use and that the inhabitants of their target rural community follow good sanitation practices. These aims have been advanced by two specific projects. First, public water wells have been reclaimed from pollution by planting mulberry trees. Second, the local population has been educated in good sanitary living practices that has led to decrease in water born diseases such as malaria, typhoid and cholera. The Group has also engaged in HIV/AIDS campaigns targeted to the school-going youth. **Kenya Volunteer Development Services** is another organisation that has improved the standard of living of poor, rural families in Kenya. It has been involved in activities relating to providing clean water for domestic use, improving literacy and the general health of its target groups.

**Kenya Villages Development Organization** is a large, national, multipurpose NGO that has been active in the field of basic infrastructure development as well as that of poverty alleviation, especially in relation to orphans. The Organization facilitates a number of self-help groups, including a youth group, an orphans group, small-scale traders group and a group for people living with AIDS. Its main programmes include rehabilitation of orphans, health education (especially on HIV/AIDS), micro-finance loans and support for small-scale traders and entrepreneurs.

**Bungoma Family Helper Project** (Kenya) is another multipurpose NGO, one of three main projects of which over the past ten years has been concerned with poverty alleviation. The poverty reduction project was geared especially towards enhancing the availability of nutritious food to orphans by training and providing small loans to women who look after them. Altogether 300 women were trained in, for example, micro enterprise, tailoring and agriculture, and were granted small loans to set up income generating, small enterprises. Whole families also benefited from the project in that it involved providing 60 families with a shelter, 30 families with land and the distribution of 850 dairy cows. Bungoma Family Helper Groups' other major project has employed comics, poetry and films etc as means of spreading knowledge about how to prevent HIV/AIDS and generating behavioural change. The project has also provided home-care for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans.

**Abalekwa Development Organisation** seeks to reduce poverty by building the capacity of communities in the western region of Kenya so that they can satisfy their own socio-economic needs. The capacity building measures have included a bee-keeping project, provision of micro-credit for deprived people and educational programmes, including one relating to HIV/AIDS control. **Othidhe Women Group**



(Kenya) has undertaken farming (horticulture and sugarcane) programs as well as weaving and business management projects with the aim of improving the living standards of the most vulnerable members of poor communities. **Makindu Women Group** and **Makindu Women Group (A.I.C. Church)** (Kenya) are also committed to providing aid to poor communities, and in particular widows, orphans and the seriously ill. The organisations create funds for this aid work through farming vegetables and weaving baskets for sale.

**SACDEP** – Kenya’s mission has been to train small-scale farmers, including future ones, in the areas of farming methods and rural agro-marketing in order to enhance food security in the entire community. **SANDEP** has also run child nutrition and garden projects. **Makindu Youth Group** (Kenya) is involved in developing food production to satisfy the needs of the local community. It has been running a horticultural programme and engaging in marketing activities. **Sinoko Youth Group’s** focus groups include the local community and the construction industry in the Bungoma District of Kenya. The Youth Group has sought to alleviate poverty by engaging in brick making, horticulture and house-help projects, and hopes to be able to expand its related programs in the future. **Housing & Building Research Uon** (Kenya) seeks to alleviate poverty by gathering and disseminating information on the construction of affordable housing that does not compromise the criteria for a minimum, acceptable living standard. It informs both the building industry and the poor people themselves about housing and shelter issues.

**Kyakulumbye Development Foundation (KDF)** (Uganda) has benefited its target community through a water hygiene and sanitation programme, nutrition and early childhood project as well as through a project on fish farming. **All Nations Christian Care** (Uganda) has also undertaken water and sanitation related activities. In addition, it has enhanced the situation of the most vulnerable members of society, i.e. children, orphans, widows, refugees etc, by paying school fees and providing micro finance, skills training and counselling.

**Global Welfare Programme** (Kenya) has sought to provide its target community, and in particular small-scale traders, with functional health education. It has raised awareness about HIV/AIDS through seminars and workshops and undertaken to rehabilitate orphan children. **Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS)** (also in Kenya) is a training and research institute that supports the work undertaken by reproductive health organisations in Africa. Its research, training and technical assistance projects have focussed on creating an enabling environment, mobilising local resources and reducing donor dependencies. In addition, the programs have sought to enhance open, participatory management structures, identify and seize

organisational strengths and develop simple, yet effective monitoring and evaluation tools.

## 2.2. Education for Change

Educating people about their rights and the opportunities open to them is an effective way to empower individuals, families and wider communities to take their destinies into their own hands and to improve their life situation. Although most family-oriented NGOs in Eastern Africa use education as a means to various ends, there are five organisations whose aim is to bring about social change through education.

**Kimilili Integrated Development Education Programme (KIDEP, Kenya)** has undertaken many, long-term educational projects, the most important of which have been on gender perspectives in the family, on environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices and on the empowerment of the disadvantaged members of society to transform their life situation. The project on gender issues has trained over 120 volunteers who now train families in local villages. The project has ensured, for example, that both girls and boys are sent to school, family members share domestic work equally and that husbands and wives share budget planning. It has also reduced the occurrence of domestic violence. The sustainable agriculture project has taught new farming methods to poor people and as a consequence improved both their economic status and the quality of the soil. The project has enhanced food security, contributed to families having a food surplus that they can sell for a good price and ensured that they have green vegetables throughout the year.

KIDEP's two 'training for transformation' projects, Delta and Window, have contributed to the self-empowerment of many hundreds of girls, women, boys and men. Delta stands for 'Development Education Leadership Teams in Action' and targets all types of people. It has educated them with new ways of thinking and trained them with a multitude of new skills that have contributed to them taking their destinies into their own hands. Window stands for 'Women in National Development of Women'. The project has given women and girls a new sense of self-assurance that has led to them presenting their views in public and demanding that their burdens are lessened, including that husbands help them with domestic work. KIDEP's projects have been so successful that it has been requested to expand them to the entire District.

**Human Rights Foundation of Kenya (H.R.F.K.)** is an advocate of human

rights in general, and the rights of small business entrepreneurs in particular. It has provided human rights education to the public and represented the public in court. The Foundation has also sought to create a dialogue between local authorities and the entrepreneurs and enhanced awareness about measures to curb violence in Mombasa. **International Young Christian Students** organisation is based in Kenya but its membership, including students from secondary school and universities etc, spreads across Africa. Its activities involve, awareness building, education and training programs on issues pertaining to human rights, peace-building, ethnic co-existence, and leadership and management skills.

**Kolping Organisation of Kenya** educates its members with various skills and facilitates their business and self-help activities. It trains them in business management and provides them with small business loans. It has also organised youth and women exchange programs and seminars, provided leadership training and provided vocational training for youth in the Kolping Vocational Training Centre. **Mirembe Mixed UNESCO Club** (Uganda) has engaged in a number of educational and other activities with the aim of empowering the members of the local community to create and/or revive and sustain communal and self-help projects. It has run seminars on topical issues, organised study camps and tours and engaged the local community in agricultural activities.

### 2.3. Women's and Girls' Well-being

As was mentioned earlier, there are quite a number of family-oriented NGOs in Eastern Africa whose work is focussed on enhancing the life situation of girls and women and improving their overall position in society. The main activities of such NGOs include making women aware of their rights, training them with different skills and assisting those that have been subjected to neglect, discrimination and/or violence. Let us consider the contributions of each of these organisations in turn.

**African Women's Development and Communication Network** (based in Kenya) is a CSO that functions as an umbrella organisation for regional, sub-regional and national NGOs concerned with women's development. Apart from seeking to provide a channel through which the member organisations can share information and experiences, and lobbying on behalf of them at the regional and international level, the Network has provided training on gender mainstreaming and communications. Its lobbying efforts have been geared towards the implementation of the African and Global Platforms for action in Africa.

**National Council of Women of Kenya** is an umbrella organisation for community based organisations in Kenya that seek to enhance women's position in society, in general and improve their treatment and equal access to national resources, in particular. The National Council has run programs in the field of civic education and health, seeking especially to increase awareness about HIV/AIDS. It has also engaged gender-mainstreaming projects. **Federation of Women Lawyers – Kenya** undertakes advocacy work at the national level with the aim of contributing to the creation of a society in which women are not discriminated against. Its projects and programs have included provision of legal aid services to women, activities that raise awareness about gender issues and women's legal rights, and monitoring the implementation of women's rights.

**Kaabong Women's Group** (Uganda) targets its projects to rural women, and has sought to improve their and their families' livelihood. It has built a women's information centre, facilitated village women's self-help projects as part of an integrated development program, and acquired a communal grain mill. Its other activities have included a functional adult literacy program, training women as traditional birth attendants, raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, and encouraging home gardens and tree planting. It has recently opened a vocational-skills training centre, where women can receive training on making good quality craft work, and has been campaigning on women's rights and against domestic violence. **Ways Women and Youth Services** (also in Uganda) is an advocate of women's, youth's and children's rights and campaigns to improve their reproductive health. Its main programmes are geared towards the reduction and elimination of child labour, poverty reduction and the prevention of HIV/AIDS among women, youth and children. It has also produced some research reports on the problems faced by female children, child domestic labour and female genital mutilation in Uganda.

**Hamdi Women Development Organization** (Somalia) fosters numerous aims relating to the improvement of vulnerable women's and children's position and roles in Somali society. It has provided formal and informal education, including vocational training to women, engaged them through awareness-raising and capacity building projects, provided relief and undertaken emergency activities. Furthermore, it has participated in the running of a kinder garden, primary school and domestic school. **Pambazuko** (Kenya) has been involved both in awareness campaigns to empower women to become more self-assured and in enhancing poor girls access to education. It has contributed to the former by providing interactive, drama-based education sessions, training-programs and by setting up a fund for women. It has influenced the latter by engaging girls in formal and informal educational projects and by

funding bright, but poor children's schooling.

**Forum for African Women Educationalists - Kenya (FAWE)** is involved in the promotion of gender equality and gender mainstreaming, and ensuring that an increasing number of girls get access to school education, and in particular that they stay at school and complete their studies successfully. FAWE has run projects on gender advocacy at the national, district and provincial levels. It has also set up counselling desks, peer counselling clubs and FAWE girls clubs at schools, and documented girls' views on issues of concern to them. **Marsabit Girl-Child Education Support and Promotion (MAGIEDS, Kenya)** has sought to enhance people's awareness about the importance of educating young girls. One of its key programs has been the presentation of songs and poems that convey this message to people in rural areas. Its other activities include regular visits to school for the purpose of providing guidance and counselling to young girls. It has also undertaken research work in order to facilitate the development of strategies and modules relating to young girls' education.

**Seet Rural Women Development Organisation's (Kenya)** work has focussed on creating an effective, community-based support system for teenage mothers and their children. It has organised vocational training programs for teenage mothers that have included tailoring, weaving, basic computer skills and secretarial skills. It has also been offering guidance and counselling to school-girls in order to reduce school drop-outs and teenage pregnancies. In addition, the organisation has provided workshops and seminars for the wider community. **Role Models Club (Kenya)** has organised workshops for parents, teachers and students with the aim of enhancing their awareness of gender issues, in general, and the understanding of the importance of educating girls/women, in particular. It has also engaged in the construction of educational facilities, provided financial support for women and girls, and campaigned to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS.

**G-Wake Kikuyu United Self Help Group (Kenya)** has been active among less privileged women in the age-group 25-50 and sought to improve their social and economic situation through educational programs. These have included a training-program for school drop-outs and those who lack the funds to enter post-primary school education. Another program has provided women with business skills in the context of small-scale business activity. The Self Help Group's other activities have consisted of a feeding programme for 3-5 year old children, raising awareness of HIV/AIDS and health consequences of drug-abuse.

**Tausa Development Programme and Tausa Women Group (Kenya)** are other advocates of women's (and youth's) social and economic empowerment. The Women's

Group has held workshops and seminars on women's status in Kenya, young women's education and HIV/AIDS awareness. It has also set up a fund for girls, who have dropped out of school. Tausa Development Programme has organised workshops on an even wider range of issues, including human rights, equal opportunities, sex education and issues relating to drug abuse. In addition, it has been involved in a water project in the Coastal Area of Kenya by seeking to find a donor to fund it. Furthermore, it has helped women in the same area to unite their forces and form a mineral mining and distributing society. The **Uwama Group** or Women Self-Help Group, also located in Tausa, Kenya, has been involved in similar activities and projects, including promoting young women's education, holding seminars and workshops on human rights and HIV/AIDS, and seeking to acquire a water tank for all its members.

**Methodist Women's Fellowship** (Kenya) has sought to increase women's awareness about their rights, trained women in various skills and encouraged them to set up and run income-generating projects. **Mugunioini Jna Kali Maendeleo W. Group** (Kenya) has enhanced the well-being of women and children by providing health care services and supported Jna Kali small management projects. **Vision Women Development Group** (Kenya) has also been engaged in Jna Kali activities and business skills training for women. Its other activities are comprised of counselling and education on HIV/AIDS and of running civic education programs. **Women Trust Co-operative Savings & Credit Society** (Kenya) has focused on encouraging women to take up responsibility for making profit through their small-scale business activities, provided revolving loans to women and encouraging them to educate themselves. In addition, the Society has generated, for example, production design and food processing projects.

**Coalition on Violence Against Women** (Kenya) has ongoing programs in the areas of outreach, advocacy, and counselling. The programs seek to change attitudes towards women, inform women and the general public about the appropriate treatment of women, and to support women that have been subjected to violence. The coalition has produced a 'Domestic Violence Handbook' and two other publications entitled 'Marriage is not supposed to hurt' and 'What you should know about rape'. The Nairobi office of **Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization** (Kenya) has worked among women and families based in rural communities as well as poor urban communities. The organisation's goal is to enhance the overall progress and development of women. It has contributed to a better quality of life for women and their families through projects targeted to eradicate harmful, traditional practices, by offering advice on family planning and by providing some health care services and

children's education programs.

Country Micro Entrepreneurs Women Action of Kenya's (CMEWAK) focus groups includes both women and youth. It has been active in the fields of nutrition and human rights advocacy, and in particular has campaigned against female mutilation. CMEWAK has organised work-shops on numerous topics, including civic education on topics such as reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, capacity building and leadership skills. Having considered the contributions of NGOs focussing on Women's well-being, it is time to turn to organisations whose aim is to improve the quality of children's and youth's life.

#### 2.4. Children's and Youth's Well-being

One of the main aims of **Bungoma Family Helper Project** (Kenya), whose two specific programs were outlined earlier, is to improve the quality of deprived children's life. It has promoted children's rights, engaged in child sponsorship, and provided home-based care for orphans. Its main project in this area since 1994 has been a 5-year project on child survival. The project has improved children's health and nutritional status, reduced child labour, abuse and the spread of HIV and other illnesses among children. It has also provided children with proper clothing and school equipment, and enabled the children to attend school. **Mworoto Community Self-Help n. School** (also in Kenya) has the same aims **Bungoma Family Helper Project**. It has improved the condition of orphan, destitute and poor children by children taking them to hospital when ill and sought to provide them with food. Its key project under progress is to raise funds so that it can build shelters and classrooms, in which to provide education, for orphan children.

**Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children** advocates children's rights. It has done so by empowering the relevant parties, including communities and partner organisations, to undertake and participate in programs that enhance the implementation of children's rights. It is also involved in creating networks and strategic linkages among Kenyan NGOs focussing on children's rights, undertakes research and publishes a Children's magazine. **All Children's Support Organisation** (ACSO, Uganda) promotes and protects the rights and well-being of working children. It campaigns against inhumane child-labour practices and has rescued working children from hazardous conditions. It has resettled and educated former stray and house girls, and followed-up their progress.

**Young Mathare Voices** (Kenya) has contributed to improving the socio-

economic status of young boys and girls through numerous activities and projects. Its key projects include providing gender and reproductive health education to girls and boys, supporting and empowering victims of sexual harassment and rape. It has also been involved in raising parents and the wider community's awareness about the importance of keeping children at school and run workshops on HIV/AIDS awareness. In addition, it has taken steps to improve basic infrastructure (clean water and sanitation), shelter, health and education facilities for young girls and boys.

**Ghawama Youth Project (Zambia)** has assisted, trained and created employment to orphan youth and other vulnerable members of society. It runs a Skill Training Centre in which youth are trained in carpentry, tailoring, welding and electrical house-wiring. The Project has also helped the trainees in acquiring jobs in these areas. **M.W.Y.M.C. Society** (also in Zambia) has also worked to educate and improve the standard of living of orphans (and widowed, elderly women). Its programs have ensured that orphans obtain food and clothing and gain education or vocational training. It has also trained widows with skills so that they will be able to sustain themselves in the future. **Siri Self-Help Group (Kenya)** supports both youth and women in their attempt to obtain food security, improve their health and the local environment as well as gain an education. Its activities have included micro finance, research on herbal medicines and providing services relating to the establishment of tree nurseries.

**Kenya Young Men's Christian Association's** goals include meeting young people's basic needs, enhancing their socio-economic status and facilitating them to achieve their full potential. It has advanced these aims by providing accommodation and food, primary health care, vocational and leadership training programs, environmental and HIV/AIDS awareness education to young people. In addition, the association has organised local and international exchange programmes, sports and recreation events, and provided community service. **Integration of People Survival Organisation (IPSO, Zimbabwe)** has trained youth in various technical and business management skills in order for them to be able to provide their own living. It has run carpentry and cutting design training projects as well as raised youth's awareness about health issues.

**Uganda Y.M.C.A. Jinja Branch** has been concerned with promotion of the bodily and mental health as well as spiritual well-being of its members, consisting of youth and their family members. Its activities have included the provision of primary health care as well as education on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. It has also educated its members about family life and run programs relating to micro finance, business skills and management training, and youth leadership training. **Zambia**



**Young Christian Workers (ZYCW)** advocates better working and living conditions for the members of working class families, in general and young people aged 15-30, in particular. Its main activities have consisted of workshops in which the youth discuss the root causes of their current situation, analyse the consequences thereof and develop strategies for overcoming their poor working and living conditions. ZYCW has also organised talk shows on the community radio station in order to promote people's awareness about these issues.

**The Kenya Scouts Association** advances the principles of scouting among 6-30 year olds by training scouts' youth leaders and adults that can train and guide the youths. Its specific programs have included reproductive health and drug abuse prevention training, reaching out to street children with the aid of British Scouts, and holding and participating in Scout gatherings and camps home and abroad. **Tanzania Scouts Association** has run youth groups and a project on starting small-scale industries. It has provided training and campaigned on family related issues, including healthy lifestyle and prevention of illnesses. **The Leadership Forum** (also in Tanzania) identifies young people with the potential of becoming leaders in society and trains them with leadership skills. Apart from leadership training the Forum has been running grass-root level civic education programs and undertaken a project on People's Constitution.

## **2.5. General Family and Community Support, including Caring for Physically Challenged Individuals**

Last but not least there are a number of NGOs in the Eastern African countries that focus on enhancing the general well-being of families and the wider community, including disabled individuals.

**SOLACE – Uganda** (The Uganda Family Support Network) is an umbrella organisation for a number of national CSOs and other bodies, and a good example of the champions of general family-well-being. It has engaged in a multitude of activities including training in parental education, family law, functional adult literacy, micro-credit and saving. It has also provided counselling to stressed families and care services to orphans. SOLACE has run three specific projects for and with families since 1994. First, a God-parent Uganda Project that has supported 500 HIV/AIDS afflicted people and improved children's school education. Second, Home-Start Project has trained parent-volunteers as family-support workers that have helped families with small children to overcome their difficulties. Third, Family-Support

Gift Mart Project has created an international market place for crafts and art works produced by talented but poor rural women and youth, thus enabling them to earn a proper living. SOLACE has also been engaging in advocacy work in the area of family support and networking with other national and international family organisations.

**Grass-root Women Development Organization** (also in Uganda) is a multipurpose NGO that offers general family and community support, although it has focused mainly on vulnerable children, women and the elderly. The organization's specific projects and programmes have included health and nutrition education for teenage mothers and the elderly, training disadvantaged girls, orphans and elderly people in catering, tailoring, carpentry, metalwork, pre-computing etc., and adult literacy courses. Other projects have focussed on providing small business development and management training for women, on micro-finance and on increasing the rural communities' awareness about sustainable agricultural practices.

**Kenna Women's Organization** has offered support to young women, families and the entire community and sought to reduce poverty through a number of programs and projects. It has contributed to creating a micro-credit establishment and developing a credit management program. It has also provided general health education and workshops on the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it has been involved in conflict management and resolution, presumably in its immediate community. **Maji Mazuri Center** (Kenya) has benefited low-income families by helping them to engage in small-scale business activities. It has also run counselling projects and engaged in raising awareness about the consequences of drug abuse. In addition, it has provided a shelter for handicapped and street children.

The Kapsowar Office of **Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization** (Kenya) has sought to raise the standard of living of local families. It has done so by educating groups of women and by engaging in income generating activities, including tailoring and farming. **Mitco Self-Help Group** (Kenya) has educated local families about health issues and sought to empower them to improve their standard of living. It has also run nutrition programs and health care projects. **Peace Parents Self-Help Group** (also in Kenya) is engaged in supporting low-income families and gifted children. It has undertaken income-generating activities, including the making of hand-crafts and carving bones to finance the education of talented but poor children. In addition, it has offered support for small-scale business and run water and sanitation programs.

**Tura Teachers Welfare Group** (Kenya) has contributed to the welfare of families by visiting them and offering counselling. It has also run programs to increase awareness about HIV/AIDS, for example in schools, and offered physical support and nutritious farm products to people with HIV/AIDS. **Titil - Kenya** has undertaken

similar activities and programs with the aim of alleviating the situation of less advantaged families and the wider, local community. It has provided civic education and run awareness campaigns about HIV/AIDS. **Family Planning Association of Kenya's** activities are geared towards health education and services, and especially those relating to sexual and reproductive health. Its main projects and programmes have included youth and adult reproductive health information and service provision and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. It has also undertaken attempts to enhance collaboration among different parties in these areas and to offer expanded, holistic health services.

**Uganda Christian Anointed Liberator Ministry (UCALM)** is involved in assisting the least advantaged members of society. It has contributed to children's wellbeing by teaching women about primary health care and by running a mother care project that have covered topics such as family planning, antenatal care and the immunisation of children. UCALM has sought to encourage people with HIV/AIDS to maintain a positive attitude and provided education to orphans who have been affected by HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, it has assisted the needy by providing a shelter, food and clothing, and by running income generating projects, including poultry keeping and a heifer project. In addition to supporting women and youth to become self-reliant through undertaking such projects, it has taught them about sustainable farming. **Uganda Women Concern Ministry** has pursued similar aims as UCALM. The Women Concern Ministry's Women's Programs have focused on building women's capacity and enhancing their skills so that they will be able to live a dignified life. Its Community Programs have raised awareness about HIV/AIDS, sought to prevent its spread, and provided care and support for those affected with the condition. The NGO has also run Children's Programs.

**Makeni Women and Youth Multi-purpose Co-operative Society (MAWOYO, Zambia)**, a community based farming organisation, has undertaken three major projects in support of underprivileged women and their families since the IYF in 1994. The first, tree nursery management and tree-planting project, engaged MAWOYO members and their families in gainful activities and developed their understanding about the importance of environmental protection. The second, poultry farming project, trained member and families to undertake poultry management as a business activity and created a profit with which the Society was e.g. to acquire a 15 hectare plot. The third, mushroom-growing project, has trained members in mushroom production business since 2000, and turned them from subsistence farmers to commercial farmers. **Bukonzo Sustainable Agriculture (BUSADI)** (Uganda) educates and supports families to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills required to

engage in environmentally friendly farming practices. BUSADI has run projects on sustainable farming, including organic agriculture, energy-conservation and agro-forestry. It has also offered programs on health education, nutrition and sanitation, and been involved in overall community capacity building.

**Emuhaya Group of the Disabled (Kenya)** brings disabled people together and facilitates their income generating projects, including tailoring, shoe making and vegetable growing. It has also run programs with the aim of increasing community awareness about the condition and needs of disabled people, and about HIV/AIDS. **Handicapped Mobility Appliances Centre (HAMAC, Kenya)** has been active on two fronts. First, it has engaged in human rights advocacy in particular among people with physical disabilities and empowered them to participate in societal life. Second, it has been building wheelchairs and tricycles, and plans to expand the production of such mobility aids.

### 3. A Comparison of CEE, EA and International Family-oriented NGOs

Central and Eastern Europe and Eastern Africa are in different stages social and economic development. This is reflected in the type of projects and programs that CEE versus EA family-oriented NGOs have undertaken over the past ten years. Although organisations in both regions have focused on supporting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of society, the differences in the type of support needed are quite apparent.

On the one hand, the majority of Eastern African NGOs are engaged in poverty alleviation, something that must be achieved before any major improvement in the wellbeing of women, children and entire families is possible. This includes attempts to secure everybody's access to clean water and to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, quite a few Central and Eastern European NGOs focus on the enhancement of general family-wellbeing, and that of large families in particular. This indicates that although all social and economic challenges have by no means been overcome, individuals' and families' basic survival is secured. As a consequence, emphasis can be placed on facilitating a better quality of life, whether through education, leisure activities or by means of counselling to overcome temporary problems. The other main difference between the focus of CEE and EA family-oriented NGOs is that there is a proportionately larger number of NGO's in EA countries that concentrate on the enhancement of women's and girl's well-being.

We can identify similarities in the work undertaken by the NGOs in these two

regions as well. First, as was already mentioned, NGOs in both regions support the most needy and vulnerable. Second, they seek to empower individuals, families and the wider community to make a positive change in their life situation, especially through the means of education and transmission of new skills. It is also in place to consider similarities and differences with regard to the reported concerns and challenges faced by the CEE and EA family-oriented NGOs, whose activities and projects have been highlighted in this chapter. It has to be said at the outset that organisations based in the CEE are more explicit about their concerns and the challenges that they seek to overcome than EA NGOs.

As for most NGOs, funding, and its continuity in particular, tends to be the main concern for both CEE and EA organisations. The other challenge, raised especially by CEE NGOs, is to gain government recognition for their work. Interestingly, it appears that government bodies more readily acknowledge the work undertaken by local and national NGOs in Eastern Africa than in CEE. This becomes evident when one studies the lists of co-operation partners that EA and CEE NGOs have mentioned in their reports. One or several Ministries or other government institutions have taken part in the funding and monitoring of a number of specific projects undertaken by family-oriented NGOs in Eastern Africa. We can conclude that CEE NGOs currently form more clearly a part of an independent CSO sector or a 'third sector' on the side of the public/state sector and the private/market sector. Many have expressed the wish to be better recognised by government authorities as equal partners, especially in family policy-making processes. Another concern raised by CEE NGOs is that less and less people have the time and/or interest to volunteer for them.

How does the CEE and EA family-oriented NGOs work and challenges compare to those of international, U.N. accredited CSOs whose projects were reviewed by Mitts in an earlier chapter? As to the focus and projects of the international NGOs engaged in the enhancement of family wellbeing, the two main similarities that were identified between CEE and EA NGOs apply to them as well. The differences between international versus national and local CSOs tend to lay on the size of the organisations, level of recognition and funding, and as a consequence, the scale of the projects and programs. Although not all international family-oriented CSOs get financial support from one or several governments, their projects tend to be larger and to reach a wider populace than those of the national and local ones. It should be said to the benefit of the local ones, though, that they tend to know and understand their target group and its specific needs very well, and hence be able to tailor their projects to meet those needs.

Another difference between the work undertaken by the international NGOs is

that a number of them undertakes independent research on their particular issue area, and does not have to rely so much on information produced by others. In addition, although a considerable number of local and national NGOs in EAC and CEEC seek to influence local and national authorities, international ones tend to have an easier access to government authorities and have more lobbying potential. On the other hand, the volunteers and professionals involved in local and national projects have the chance to reap immediate feed-back from projects designed to improve the well-being of individuals and families.

#### **4. Conclusion: Overcoming Challenges by Seizing a New Window of Opportunity**

The family-oriented NGOs, whose main projects and activities have been outlined in this chapter, have a decisive role to play in their respective societies. Quite a number of NGOs have made a major contribution to delivering social justice especially to the most disadvantaged families and individuals, and in the process enhanced social cohesion by augmenting government programmes. Others may make similar contributions in the future, especially if they continue to believe in themselves, and manage to form partnerships with other non-governmental and governmental organisations nationally and internationally.

The recent move from the language of charity to the language of justice in international politics raises a stronger ethical duty on the part of governments to deliver social justice to their citizens. The language of charity appeals to the individuals' sense of moral duty, whereas the language of justice draws on a collective ethics that forms the essence of our societies. As members of the 'society of states' we share ideas about what counts as just and unjust action in global social practice. This 'shared ethics', captured best in the strengthening international human rights regime, and governments' collective sense of normative obligation, presents a new window of opportunity for family-oriented NGOs.

A number of governments have already realised that local and national NGOs are well equipped to play a positive role in their more or less voluntary attempt to enhance social development. This change in state authorities' perception has opened the possibility for NGOs to seek partnerships with governmental organisations. Securing a partnership in undertaking, at first, one project gives the NGO a chance to prove itself as an invaluable yet independent aid in enhancing the target groups' well-being. Once such initial, positive recognition has been gained, the NGO can seize the opportunity, and seek new co-operation partners and funding from government bodies.

As its credentials grow, the NGO could apply at least for an observer status, and ideally for an equal partner status, in the policy-making process on the relevant issue-area. Such statuses, coupled with adequate funding, will enable the family-oriented NGOs to overcome their current challenges. Recognition on the part of state authorities and enhanced financial security makes an NGO more visible, which is bound to attract more supporters, including volunteers. An increased support base allows the organisation to expand its existing, successful programs and to initiate new ones. Entering the described cycle of recognition is possible, as many civil society organisations have shown, and once family-oriented NGOs are inside it, they can get on with what they are best at; facilitating family well-being.

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## TECHNICAL INTRODUCTION

Before starting to programme the network for international organisations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the International Year of the Family, it was necessary to ascertain the nature of the demands to be met. This necessitated several meetings with the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family before the requirements were clarified.

The main aim of this network is to create a communication platform for an easier way of interchange between different organisations and for an inter-organisational discussion about problems and experiences to seek solutions and to gather ideas. The network has to be divided into two parts: an internal one for member organisations and an external one, which is open to everybody. An easy handling for the user is necessary for both parts. The network also has to be clearly arranged and able to be extended for an unlimited number of member organisations.

Another important part is the promotion of the organisations' public image. Each member organisation has the possibility to profile itself, to show its aims and activities and to open a means of contact to the users. Further to these demands, there also had to be a means to gather data for a projected descriptive analysis. A pie chart analysis was also to be integrated into the annex.

In this chapter ways of using both the external and internal parts of the project will be described. Starting with the promotion of the organisations' public image, different search engines for different kinds of criteria were programmed to search for participating organisations, population groups served, issues addressed, future plans and organisation's publications as well as to seek information on any one of the member organisations of the forum.

A special master search combines all search engines and creates the total base of the data. The master search allows a search in the organisations names. In this part, which is a full text search, one can enter just a part of an organisation name and the search engine lists all organisations which use this part in their own organisation name.

The master search is shown on Figure I, page 51. Words pertaining to an organisation name can be entered into the box on top.



There are some check boxes at the bottom of the text which can be used to avail of a detailed and more exact search. All search results can be sorted for continents and countries and the number of results shown on one page can be chosen. All of these possibilities grant an easy handling for an unlimited amount of member organisations. The search results and organisations information can also be printed out.

The navigation on the left side of each page of the network is divided into three parts. The part at the top, titled "visitor search", is used for links to the search engines. The bottom part is titled "members login", which is the entrance to the internal part of the forum. This necessitates the member organisations having to enter their individual user name and password. Links to general and to other useful information are found in the middle part. Some of this information, which can be reached with the proffered links in the middle, can also be found in this book, such as the descriptive analysis and the annex. This annex shows e.g. the proportion of specialised member organisations to the general total and is dated as of March 2004. Up dated annex pie charts, which occurs automatically, if data is changed by participating organisations, are available on the Internet.

The link to the "United Nations publications" offers a list of further links to Internet sites of different departments such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations where publications can be found for downloading.

The internal part of the network is also divided into different parts. There is a news board for current information, entered by the administrator of the forum. These news items supply information about events such as future seminars, and publications or presentations which were recently held.

Another area is the organisations settings which is a form where the member organisations can enter their data. It is possible to change the entered data anytime and as often as needed.

The last two parts are used for discussions and conferences. The online conference is a kind of 'chat room' where all interested member organisations can communicate concurrently. The discussion board is an open forum to exchange individual organisation's opinions to topics entered by the moderator. Every user is able to read each opinion, as well as the original text, and write a comment on each opinion

posted. The discussion board is of course a virtual rather than a verbalised way of communication.

After finishing the update of the organisation settings or after writing some comments to a discussion topic it is necessary to use the log out-button to exit the internal part of the network.

Above the log in-part of the navigation is a further administrative part with links to the organisations settings, news and all discussion options.

At the entrance to the discussion board (cf. Figure II, page 51) the member organisations can choose the discussion topics and enter their own opinions and comments.

All users which are concurrently logged in to the internal part of the network are listed below the title “users online” on the bottom of the page. The member organisations can send an instant message to talk privately with each of the listed users. The instant messages are shown at the top of the page.

The network is set up at: [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) where all the above described search engines can be availed of to obtain detailed information on the member organisations along with the possibility of using all the integrated informational links.

If any technical questions or questions about how to use the network arise, please check the technical support at: [support@10yearsIYF.org](mailto:support@10yearsIYF.org)

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*Solutions for Visual Communication*

2004 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF)  
Interactive Internet Forum for family oriented organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC\*

visitor-search  
participating organisations  
population groups served  
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Member-Login  
User-ID  
Password  
Login  
How to become a member

Search for: Population and Social Groups served Issues addressed Future plans Publications

search for name:  Search

show only the following:

continent: All  
country:

**Population and Social Groups served**

children's organisations  
 youth organisations  
 women's organisations  
 families' organisation  
 men's organisations  
 others

**Issues addressed**

child abuse  
 counselling  
 drinking water  
 education  
 family support  
 food supply  
 others  
 further education  
 health  
 HIV/Aids  
 human rights  
 illiteracy  
 irrigation  
 networking  
 public policy  
 research  
 therapy  
 training facilities  
 transport facilities

**Future plans**

education projects  
 further education  
 health care  
 income generation  
 networking  
 social support  
 substance abuse  
 violence  
 others

**Publications**

booklets  
 reports  
 training guides  
 newsletter  
 Internet/Website  
 brochures  
 journals

number of organisations on page: 10

order by: continent Search

\* Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)

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Figure I: external part, master search

2004 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF)  
Interactive Internet Forum for family oriented organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC\*

visitor-search  
participating organisations  
population groups served  
issues addressed  
future plans  
organisations' publications  
master search

Homepage  
About the project  
Contact  
Annex  
Descriptive Analysis  
United Nations publications  
Links

administration  
organisations settings  
discussion board  
news  
online conference

LogOut  
LogOut

Hey, **88**, you have 0 messages, 0 are new.  
April 10, 2004, 08:53:31 PM

**10 Years IYF**

Forum name	Topics	Posts	Last post
<b>General Category</b>			
<b>News</b>	6	6	March 05, 2004, 07:03:32 PM in International Semina... by Administrator of the Project
<b>General Discussion</b> Feel free to talk about anything and everything in this board.	1	1	February 16, 2004, 02:54:23 PM in Attending UN women's... by Fédération Européenne des Femmes Actives au Foyer

new posts no new posts mark as read

10 Years IYF - Info Center

**Users online**

0 Guests, 1 Users

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Figure II: internal part, discussion board

## **HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM**

If your organisation wishes to become a member of the Interactive-Internet-Forum, could we kindly request you to indicate your intention to do so, preferably by e-mail, to the Office of the Chairperson of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family at:

[peter.crowley@t-online.de](mailto:peter.crowley@t-online.de)

We will furnish you with the further few steps required after you indicate your intention to join the project. It will entail very little time and no costs are involved, as the financing of the project is already guaranteed.

The project involves setting up an Interactive-Internet-Forum on this website entitled: [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) Each organisation, which regards itself as family-oriented, in all or in parts of its aims, and which is in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), which wishes to join the network, has the opportunity, after receiving its User-Identity and Password, to set out its aims, target groups, present activities, programs, projects, future plans and publications as well as the opportunity to briefly outline the projects it has carried out, for and with families, since 1994.

# PROFILES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM

(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## **AFRICA**



# **Cari:centre Africain de Recherche Interdisciplinaire**

maison n/8 petit plateau unikin p.o.box 16513 kinshasa I

## **CONTACT PERSON**

professeur Bruno mupinganay kadiakuidi  
maison N/8 petit plateau unikin  
b.p. 16513 kinshasa I

papa.mupi@caramail.com

## **MEMBERSHIP**

contribute members Effective member Affinity member

## **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , families , mens

## **AIMS**

1.AIMS. promoting the family and the family life by supporting the person since childhood until the old age to care about his sexual and reproductive health.

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

no fundraising activities only books published in other field no relating to the families help as fundraising activities to the organisation

## **FUTURE PLANS**

current projects are made out for 5(five) years

## **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, reports, training guides

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

we did not yet publish some books relating to the families

## PROJECT

50 couples trained to mutual fidelity as married advisers around the country for 1998 period.

### AIMS

protecting population from IST/AIDS(particularly couples  
improvement children education link to sex,  
increasing couple's happiness,  
setting couples' accompaniment practice in order to avoid divorce and body  
separation,

### TARGET GROUP

Married couples

### DURATION

4years

### FUNDING STRATEGIES

internal NGO's budget

### CO-OPERATION PARTNERS

CEFONUCO:centre familial et d'orientation nuptiale au congo a femelle organisation  
for special tasks

### MONITORING STEEPS

During the implementation ,no monitoring steep previous because the project was  
financed by the internal budget of the NGO, but ASSESSMENT must be made the  
end of implementation

### OUTCOME

sexuality is intensive in youth.it is practise in precocity context disquieting.  
this is an element to show that youngs are not well supported neither by parents nor  
by the society when it is about sexual and reproductive health.  
this can explain the high rate of spreading of HIV/AIDS.  
for that our association need funds to launch youth awareness campaign in this  
subject.

### VALUATION

5% of 50 young volunteers ladies tested to HIV/AIDS was seropositive.  
In some other areas ,this rate is very high.  
couples expressed their need to be supported .  
so themselves will learn how to take care about their children.

### WRITEN REPORT

find one in the head office of the organization.



## PROJECT

Protecting candidates to marriage against STD/AIDS due to sexual disorders

### AIMS

- protecting family life in the Rep OF the CONGO
- promoting family stability link to children education security
- protecting candidate to marriage against IST/AIDS by facilities offered by the project
- to reduce sexual disorders in beneficiary's population
- improving preparation campaign of young to marriage in mutual fidelity way:

### BENEFICIARIES

families

### DURATION

12 months a year)

### FUNDRAISING STRATEGIES

internal NGO's budget

co-operation partners

CEFONUCO :centre familiale et d'orientation nuptiale au congo

### MONITORING STEEPS

no monitoring durant the implementation

### EVALUATION

95PER CENT of 100couples share the funds marriage system

### OUTCOME

In situation of economic crisis, young men opt for marriage in advanced age, this expose them to sexual disorder, IST/AIDS? criminal abortion :because of the high cost of the life.

To avoid the danger,CARI advocates a funds system for marriage to facilitate youngs to get married at a real time.

### WRITEN REPORT

to find in the head office of the organization.

## PROJECT

Creation of desirable birth program and introduction to birth control tests at mont AMBA site. Kinshasa

### objectives

- granting families authority to control birth
- establish desirable birth and birth control tests data base,
- promoting desirable practice, reproductive and sexual health,
- reach a well achievement of financial by decreasing pathology prevention
- reducing HIV /AIDS spreading; at the site,
- discouraging free union with anaemic blood person, and seropositive,

### TARGET GROUP

families

### DURATION

2 years

### FUNDING STRATEGIES

internal NGO's budget.

### COOPERATION PARTNERS

CEFONUCO a organisation lead by women for special tasks

### MONITORING STEPS

no monitoring steps during the implementation of the project

### EVALUATION

made by cari .

in DRC hardly 10% of 100 couples show concerns to family planning.  
they agreed to take it into account according the results of the project.

### OUTCOME

In DRC family planning is not yet a concern of families as well.  
the cooperation break-up that occurred in 1990 stopped some few good results registered link to good policy of that period.  
After that appeared again bad practices like:  
criminal abortion,  
desertion of children by irresponsible women and so on  
this is the basis of abandoned children phenomenon that became a public danger today.

To mitigate danger, family planning program is to be boosted.

We need funds for civic education, program in which sexual and reproductive health will take the first place in training.

CARI is in front of these concerns .

financial difficulties is a hitch to repress this trouble that hail consciousness spirit.

Financial partnership is very important in this matter.

WRITTEN REPORT

IS kept in NGO's office.

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

CONFERENCE to be diffused at the radio and television about families awarness to HIV /AIDS malaria and other epidemics.

FAMILY's open day.

children registration's to the public civil office.

# **Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR)**

P.O.Box 73637 - 00200, Nairobi Kenya

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Ms. Joyce Umbima

P.O. Box 73637, 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

[www.kaacr.com](http://www.kaacr.com)

[kaacr@kaacr.com](mailto:kaacr@kaacr.com), [infor@kaacr.com](mailto:infor@kaacr.com)

## **MEMBERSHIP**

189 Members - These include NGOs dealing with children, women organizations, youth organizations, medical organizations, HIV/AIDs organizations and religious organizations.

## **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children

## **AIMS**

KAACR's Mission To promote the realization of children's rights both girls and boys in Kenya. KAACR Vision That girls and boys shall live in a society which provides them with the right to survive, develop and participate in decision making and enjoy special protection against all forms of discrimination, neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

1. The NGO Newsletter - A Bi-annual magazine that highlights activities of organizations working within the children sector and events involving children.
2. The Electronic Newsupdate - A weekly magazine also highlighting happenings within the children sector.
3. Reproductive Health - A booklet with information on adolescent changes and sexually transmitted diseases
4. Children Act 2001 and UNCRC - A popular version of the Children Act 2001
5. The Child - A Magazine that carries children's articles, poems, jokes, puzzles and illustrations on various issues affecting children. (No longer in circulation)
6. Juvenile Justice Guidebook

7. Training Guide for Institutional and Non- Institutional Care for Children 8. Director of Agencies Working with Children in Kenya 9. Defilement and Rape Booklet 10. Brochures - Parental Responsibility, Maintenance and Guardianship, Early Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation. 11. NGO Policy Recommendations on Children Issues in Kenya

## **Association de Développement de la Vallée du Dra (ADEDRA)**

P.B.33 Mohamed V Street 45900 Zagora Morocco

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Ahmed ELKARIMI

P.B.33

Mohamed V Street

45900

Zagora

Morocco

adedra@iam.net.ma

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , mens

### **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

# PROFILES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM

(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## AMERICA





## **BEMFAM – Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil**

Av. República do Chile, 230/17o andar Centro –  
Rio de Janeiro – RJ 20.031-170

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Ney Francisco Pinto Costa  
Av. República do Chile, 230/17o andar  
Centro – Rio de Janeiro – RJ  
20.031-170  
bemfam.org.br  
ncosta@bemfam.org.br

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Affiliated to the International Planned Parenthood Federation – IPPF Special  
Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council  
– ECOSOC

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children , families , mens

### **AIMS**

Defend reproductive rights in the performance of citizenship, and promote  
education and assistance in reproductive and sexual health, in collaboration with  
governmental institutions and organized segments of civil society.

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Reproductive Health Programs Condom Social Marketing Social Projects

### **FUTURE PLANS**

Expansion of service coverage of current programs

### **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

1. Atitude: um caminho contra a violência ..., 2003. (leaflet) 2. Normas Técnicas  
em Anticoncepção. 2003. 3. Guia de serviços: jovem legal. 2003. 4. International

Cooperation Brazil - Africa. 2002. 5. Planejar a família é um direito nosso. 2002. (manual) 6. Protocolo de Assistência à Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva para mulheres em situação de violência de gênero. 2001. 7. Com jovens, sobre jovens: concepções de saúde e gênero. 2001. 8. Falando de homem pra homem. 2001. (leaflet) 9. Guia de serviços de assistência a pessoas em situação de violência. 2001. 10. Manual de apoio a educadores: prevenção de DST/AIDS. 2000. 11. Coleção PROJOVEM. 2000. (leaflet). 12. Comportamento e intenções reprodutivas da população masculina: Pesquisa Nacional sobre Demografia e Saúde. 1999. 13. Adolescentes. Jovens e a Pesquisa Nacional sobre Demografia e Saúde: um estudo sobre fecundidade, comportamento sexual e saúde reprodutiva. 1999. 14. Vivendo e aprendendo: sexo e diálogo na vida do homem. 1998. (manual) 15. Protocolo de atenção às doenças sexualmente transmissíveis. 1997. 16. DST/AIDS e a pesquisa nacional sobre demografia e saúde: uma análise do nível de conhecimento e comportamento de vulnerabilidade. 1997. 17. Brasil: Pesquisa Nacional sobre Demografia e Saúde, 1996. 18. Informe Anual BEMFAM.

Among awards received by BEMFAM, it is worth highlighting those most recently granted by IPPF / Western Hemisphere Region (WHR): - Rosa Cisneros Memorial Information Award 1998, honoring BEMFAM's significant contributions to raise public awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues. - Mini-Max Award 2000, for using limited resources in an innovative way to obtain maximum results. - The Treasurer's Award for Outstanding Progress in Sustainability and Resource Development 2000. In 2001, BEMFAM also won a relevant national prize (Prêmio Bem Eficiente), granted by Kanitz & Associados to the 50 best Brazilian philanthropic institutions.

## **PROJECT: YOUTH PROGRAM (PROJOVEM)**

Objectives and Purpose:

The main purpose of PROJOVEM is to contribute for the promotion of citizenship and gender equity, as well as for the reduction of sexual and reproductive health vulnerabilities amongst adolescents and youngsters.

Beneficiaries and Target Groups:

The target group of PROJOVEM consists of adolescents and youngsters from 10 to 24 years of age. Indirect beneficiaries include families and communities (including school communities) where targeted adolescents and youngsters belong.

#### Duration:

PROJOVEM is a permanent institutional program initiated in 1993, and involves the development of several local initiatives (social projects).

#### Funding:

There are a number of national and international organizations providing support for PROJOVEM initiatives. On the national level, it is worth highlighting the Brazilian Ministry of Health. On the international level, it is worth highlighting UNESCO, CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), USAID (United States Agency for International Development), and Hewlett Foundation, among other relevant donors.

#### Cooperation partners:

The overall conception of PROJOVEM stimulates the joint implementation of initiatives. In fact, the success of the initiatives depends on strong partnerships established with local governmental, non-governmental and/or community-based organizations. For this reason, each initiative counts on specific partnerships.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation:

Projects developed by BEMFAM present monitoring and evaluation components based on which activities developed are analyzed and, when necessary, reformulated. Supervision consists of field visits. Moreover, narrative and financial reports are prepared based on previously established qualitative and quantitative indicators of process and results.

#### Outcome and Results:

In 2002, there were 8 PROJOVEM projects under development in 9 Brazilian state capital cities, with two of them hosting Youth Centers implemented in BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics. Nearly 100 youngsters had an active role developing multiplication activities that directly reached 47 thousand people. In the Southern region of the country, a comprehensive social marketing campaign focused on the use of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections, including AIDS, was held on TV, radio, magazines, and other media.

#### Written reports:

Periodical reports are written, according to institutional needs and donors' demands.

Published reports:

BEMFAM yearly publishes an Annual Inform, where the most important institutional initiatives are concisely presented. Furthermore, there is extensive information, education and communication material related to the development of PROJOVEM activities.

## **PROJECT: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS**

Objectives and Purpose:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Programs are designed to facilitate the implementation of reproductive health services in Brazilian municipalities.

Beneficiaries and Target Groups:

The Reproductive Health Programs are one of BEMFAM's most comprehensive initiatives, either directly or indirectly benefiting: general population (men, women, youngsters and teenagers, as well as their families and communities); governmental and non-governmental partner organizations; public and private health professionals; among other population segments.

Duration:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Programs are permanent and were initiated in 1973.

Funding:

This initiative is self-sustainable.

Cooperation partners:

This initiative depends on the establishment of partnerships with local governmental, non-governmental and/or private organizations. Presently, BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Programs count on 866 partners in 15 out of the 27 Brazilian states.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Projects developed by BEMFAM present monitoring and evaluation components based on which activities developed are analyzed and, when necessary, reformulated. Supervision consists of field visits. Moreover, narrative and financial reports are prepared based on previously established qualitative and quantitative indicators of process and results.

#### Outcome and Results:

In 2002, BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Programs made it possible to deliver over 3 million reproductive health services.

#### Written reports:

Statistical reports can be opportunely generated the according to institutional needs.

#### Published reports:

BEMFAM yearly publishes an Annual Inform, where the most important institutional initiatives are concisely presented.

### **PROJECT: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CLINICS**

#### Objectives and Purpose:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics are aimed at developing innovative models in reproductive health care.

#### Beneficiaries and Target Groups:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics benefit local populations, especially poor neighbor communities to which free services are delivered.

#### Duration:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics are permanent and started being implemented in 1966.

#### Funding:

BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics are subsidized through social projects supported by national and international donors. Most of these projects destine part of the funds for clinical services delivered to the target audience.

#### Cooperation partners:

This initiative is enriched by the participation of several partners involved in the social projects implemented by BEMFAM.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation:

Projects developed by BEMFAM present monitoring and evaluation components based on which activities developed are analyzed and, when necessary, reformulated.

Supervision consists of field visits. Moreover, narrative and financial reports are prepared based on previously established qualitative and quantitative indicators of process and results.

**Outcome and Results:**

In 2002, BEMFAM's Reproductive Health Clinics delivered over 35,000 reproductive health services.

**Written reports:**

Statistical reports can be opportunely generated the according to institutional needs.

**Published reports:**

BEMFAM yearly publishes an Annual Inform, where the most important institutional initiatives are concisely presented.

**EVENT / PROJECT: THE DAY OF THE FAMILY**

Celebration in 906 Brazilian cities

## **Focus on the Family Canada**

200-20486 64th Ave Langley, British Columbia Canada V2Y 2V5

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Anna Marie White  
200-20486 64th Ave  
Langley, British Columbia  
Canada V2Y 2V5  
www.focusonthefamily.ca  
un@fotf.ca

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Approximately 130,000 families in Canada.

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children , families , mens

### **AIMS**

Focus on the Family Canada is a charitable organisation in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. We aim to strengthen and support Canadian families through numerous education and program initiative as well as the provision of key print and audio resources. Through our national programs and activities we aim to be the social, intellectual and spiritual rallying point for families in Canada.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, newsletter, training guides

### **PROJECT**

Community Impact Seminars:

Conducted throughout the mid-nineties, this series of seminars served to empower families to make a positive and enhanced contribution to their communities and effect innovative change within their potential sphere of influence.

### **EVENT / PROJECT**

Canadian Launch of the International Year of the Family+10 celebrations – held December 3, 2003 in Canada’s capital city, Ottawa

# **WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH**

2001 NORTH BEAUREGARD STREET ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22311 USA  
P.O.BOX 16810 ALEXANDRIA VA 22303-0810 USA

## **CONTACT PERSON**

PRESTON J. GARRISON, SECRETARY GENERAL & CEO

SAME AS ABOVE

[www.wfmh.org](http://www.wfmh.org)

[pgarrison@wfmh.com](mailto:pgarrison@wfmh.com)

## **MEMBERSHIP**

VOTING MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS that are national or international in scope, with an interest in mental health issues (national mental health associations, national and international professional, service, consumer and family organizations) AFFILIATE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS that are less than national in scope with similar goals and interests INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS who are interested in supporting the goals and objectives of WFMH

## **AIMS**

The Mission of the World Federation for Mental Health is to promote, among all people and nations, the highest possible level of mental health in its broadest biological, medical, educational and social aspects. Its goals are To heighten public awareness about the importance of mental health, and to gain understanding and improve attitudes about mental disorders; To promote mental health and optimal functioning; To prevent mental, neurological and psychological disorders; and To improve the care and treatment of those with mental, neurological and psychosocial disorders.

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Membership campaigns Project Funding Cultivation to Foundations and Corporations

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Development of an Office of International Mental Health Policy Advocacy, to include training of national mental health advocacy organizations in mental health systems change advocacy, a Global Mental Health Watch project, and increased attention to protection of the human rights of persons with mental and behavioral disorders  
INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS MEETING ON MENTAL HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS IN



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES projected for late 2nd Quarter of 2004 WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY 2004 2004 Theme: “The Relationship of Physical and Mental Health and Disorders: Co-occurring mental and physical disorders”

## **PUBLICATIONS**

Internet/Website, newsletter, reports

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Quarterly WFMH Newsletter WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY CAMPAIGN MATERIALS PACKETS World Mental Health Day annual summary report Annual Report

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY Global Menal Health Education Campaign

## **Worldwide Organization for Women**

2092 East 3715 South Salt Lake City, UT 84109 USA

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Nina Palmer, President

Same

[www.wowinfo.org](http://www.wowinfo.org) (under construction)

[wow@wowinfo.org](mailto:wow@wowinfo.org)

# **Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council**

8 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Lila D. Prounis

LDPROUNIS@aol.com

## **TARGET GROUP**

youth , families

## **AIMS**

The organization has a department on Family Life which is a voice for families and is established to focus on the family needs of its members. The Director works to help establish family life programs and works closely with Youth Department, the Education Department and the Ladies Philoptochos Society, the philanthropic and social welfare arm of the organizations. It networks with interchurch agencies in developing joint resources and in conducting professional program research. It organizes marriage and family-life training workshops, seminars and conference.

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Activities regarding families will be a continuous and an ongoing program of the GOAC. Workshops, seminars and special guidance will be offered to youth and families with emphasis on social welfare programs that keep families together rather than pulling them apart. Case workers will be urged to offer family therapy, classes in disciplining children and lessons in parenthood in order to prevent family breakdowns. Local chapters will be urged to support local and national legislation that strengthens the family. The GOAC will continue to work with UN agencies, interchurch groups and national and local governments.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council believes that family is truly the nucleus, the cell of society. The family constitutes the "Church in the Home". The life of the world rests on this essential foundation.



# PROFILES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM

(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## ASIA



## **All-China Women`s Federation**

15, Jianguomen Nei Street Beijing 100730, China

### **CONTACT PERSON**

15, Jianguomen Nei Street

Beijing 100730, China

women.org.cn

gzch@women.org.cn

### **MEMBERSHIP**

ACWF practices an organizational system of local women`s federations and group members. Local women`s federations are set up according to the state administrative divisions. ACWF has 16 national member organizations

### **TARGET GROUP**

women, children

### **AIMS**

To represent and to protect women`s rights and interests, and to promote equality between men and women

### **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, journals, newsletter, training guides, journals

### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

China Women`s Daily, Women of China (English Monthly Journal), Newsletter, Marriage and Family Magazine

### **PROJECT: FIVE GOOD FAMILIES CAMPAIGN**

I. Background and purpose: Five Good Families Campaign include a series of education, advocacy and cultural activities for promoting traditional Chinese family virtues and helping family members develop healthy values, and healthy attitudes towards marriage, family and parenting. Objectives also include the promotion of the following merits: respect the old and care for the young, equality between men and women, harmony, thrifty, and good neighbour relations.

II. Target groups: family, family members and communities

I. Duration: The campaign started in 1996. In 1997, the national Five-Good Families Award was established and given out for the first time. Since then, the award was given every two years.

II. Funding: When it started, it was mainly financed by funds raised by ACWF, now there is some financial support from the government.

III. Co-operation partners: The Campaign was initiated and organized by ACWF. Partners include Ministry of Civil Affairs, State Administration of Radio, film and television, State General Administration of Sports, State Environment Protection Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Health, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Youth Federation and China Association of Science and Technology, etc.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation: A coordinating group was established and composed of ACWF and all its cooperation partners. The group holds regular meetings to formulate work plans, monitor the implementation work and coordinate related efforts to solve problems as they pop up. Five-Good Families Award is given to families based on the self-assessment, public opinion and evaluation, grassroots nominations and approval by local and national leading teams. It is given to 100 families each time, and the ten most outstanding families will be chosen from them for a top prize named model five-good family prize. Local prizes were also founded.

V. Outcome and Results: In the past 6 years, 5400 families throughout China have won national or local award for five-good families. 75% of the people surveyed knew the Campaign and over 90% of them would like to support the Campaign. As the campaign goes on, it becomes increasing influential and its contents enriched. The campaign strengthens people's sense of responsibility towards families and towards the society, advocates and nurtures care for family members, and promotes equality and harmony between couples. People cherish solidarity and show more care and willingness to help others. Many families also become more keen to learning and study.

VI. Published reports: Proverbs for Families, Good Families like Full Moon, Everything Prospers in a Harmonious Family, Introduction to Nurturing Family Ethics

## **PROJECT: PARENTS SCHOOLS**

Utilizing its widespread network reaching all local communities, ACWF and local women's federations made great efforts to provide family education services to the people. A special office for family education was set up within the headquarters



of ACWF and a national family education society was established. Local family education societies were founded in over 70% of the counties and cities in 30 provinces. China Family Education journal was issued all over China. According to a survey conducted by China Family Education Society, in the 1990s, over 90% of the parents of all families in China had knowledge on parenting. In the National Program of Action for Child Development in China formulated by the State Council in 2001, family education was listed as a major area.

Women's federations in China have established various types of parents schools since the 1980s to cater to different needs of families. Courses vary from those for newly wed couples and pregnant women to parents of children in kindergartens, parents who are migrant workers, divorced parents, parents in difficulties, etc. The schools were opened in communities, kindergartens, enterprises, and elsewhere. According to incomplete statistics, there are over 320,000 parents schools altogether across China. In the coming years, ACWF will build model and pilot parent schools in the less developed western region of China (2001-2005). A plan was made to have 1000 parent schools in the western region within three years.

The Ministry of Education is much in support of parents' schools activities and has issued concrete requirements on the management, development and evaluation of these schools. Most of the schools now have clear leadership, teaching team, classrooms, textbooks, teaching plans and files, as well as professional evaluation. Measures were taken to inspect, standardize and promote the work in these schools.

Parent schools use interactive teaching methods and adopt various forms of teaching activities such as experts lectures, workshops, counseling, knowledge contest and reading contest and role model reports to advocate healthy parenting concept and values, and promulgate knowledge in psychology, healthcare, commending and nurturing virtues in children, etc. These activities and advocacy through mass media help parents to treat their children as equals, respect them and educate them according to their characteristics. Now more and more parents realized the importance of family education and take initiative in learning related knowledge and put what they have learned into practice.

## **PROJECT: HAPPY FAMILY TV PROGRAM**

I. Background and purpose: Since 2000, ACWF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and China Central Television (CCTV), has organized biennial Family Culture and Arts Festival during the Mid-autumn Festival (Aug.15 of the lunar year, a tradition festival for family union) to promote family cultural activities and family cohesion. Families display their talents in arts performances and good command of knowledge in these activities. As a part of this activity, ACWF initiated Happy Family Program on the CCTV to involve more families in learning, competing and having fun. The Program aims to promote equality between family members and team spirit. It also helps to cultivate a study environment in the family. The Program is shown once a week for an hour at prime TV time. The audience elected the winning families.

II. Target groups: All families in China are targeted. CCTV, a national television station, covers all parts of China. Furthermore most Chinese families have TVs now and watch TV every day. The whole audience are targeted beneficiaries.

III. Duration: The program started on Dec. 31, 2000 and has lasted for two and a half years. It will continue in the future.

IV. Funding: CCTV finances part of the program, the rest comes from social fundraising by ACWF

V. Co-operation partners: CCTV, China Family Culture Research Society, local womens federations and government departments of culture.

VI. Monitoring: As a contest program, the Happy Family also incorporated family knowledge and ethics , funny stories or anecdotes that took place within the families. The audience vote a winner of each program by votes. All winning families of the same year should have a final contest at the end of the year. In addition, ACWF awards participating organizations (such as local federations that nominate candidate families) according to their work performance.

VII. Evaluation: As a TV program, the audiences response is the most authoritative evaluation. According to CCTV data, the Happy Family program has stayed at the top of the audience rating. Its national audience rating is 4%, above the average 2.5%

VIII. Outcome and Results: In the past two years and a half, 332 families from 50 ethnic groups in over 60 cities and counties in 29 provinces have directly participated in the program. There were extended big families as well as nuclear families participating, ranging from 23 persons to 3 persons each family, the oldest member is 97 years old while the youngest is only 15 months. The endearment among family members conveyed through this program moved many people.

Audience wrote letters and called the organizers recommending their own families or their neighbors to participate. Some take it as live broadcast and called the program team to add scores for some competing families, while some others wrote poems to express their delight and wishes to join the program. In the latter half of 2003, audience will be invited to choose the most popular families.

IX. Written reports: 2001 work report, 2002 newspaper report entitled Happy Songs and Laughter Accompany Display of Family Talents, Brainstorming on Keys to Good Household Management, 2003 work report entitled Window of Family Culture "C Summary of China Family Cultural and Arts Festivals.

X. Published reports: Picture Album of China Family Culture and Arts Festival

## **CSR**

2,Institutional Area, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj,  
New Delhi 110070, India

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Dr. Ranjana Kumari, Director, Dr. Milly Chatterjee  
2,Institutional Area,  
Nelson Mandela Marg,  
Vasant Kunj,  
New Delhi 110070,  
India  
csrindia.org  
ranjanakumari@hotmail.com, millychatterjee@hotmail.com

## **MEMBERSHIP**

ECOSOC, CONGO, Centre for Asia Pacific Women in Politics, South Asia Network on Women in Politics and Joint Action Front for Women

## **TARGET GROUP**

women

## **AIMS**

To make women self reliant individuals, To strengthen family as an institution, To make girls efficient and confident human being to protect their dignity and rights, To meet both practical and strategic needs of women

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Through programmes, Publications, Donations and active networking

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Adolescent Girls education and Infrastructure Development, Empowerment of Rural Women Through Capacity building and Advocacy; Case study of Sarvankhera Block, Kanpur Dehat , Uttar Pradesh

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Newsletter, Violence Update, Training Reports and Modules, posters on social issues, brochure.

## **PROJECT**

**Step Towards Self Reliance**The objective of the project was to contribute to the autonomous development of the women by strengthening their economic, social and political position.

Our participants of the project were women headed household and women from socially and economically backward section of societies.

The duration of the project was from 1995 to 2000. However the same project got extended till 2005 due to its need and impact on the community members and social environment.

During project implementation period we have developed strong network with different governmental and non-governmental agencies to utilize all the available recourses to realize the goal of women empowerment. As we envisage for integrated development of the women our network partners are: district and block level government agencies, panchayati raj institutions, urban local bodies, department of health, animal husbandry, horticulture, elementary and non-formal education. Along with it we have establish strong network with NGOs like AIDS awareness group, MAMTA health institute, WHO, Pariwar Sewa Sansthan, Human Rights Watch Committees, Voice of partners.

For the monitoring and evaluation of the project we have developed our organizational monitoring system. Apart from that we have provision for the independent monitoring of our project by development consultant.

The independent consultant and the support agency do the evaluation of the project.

During the project period we have formed 18 women's collectives in which there are more than 4000 women as the participants. We have trained 22 midwives for safe motherhood and 30 women trainer in the area who impart regular training and awareness generation programme among the participants. Through our health services and awareness programme we have helped and sensitize almost 10000 participants. Under the animal husbandry programme we have given goats to 300 participants with an objective to enhance the income of the poor participants. We have formed 30 SHGs in the area. In our effort to link the SHGs with the entrepreneurship activities we have given loan to the participants. Therefore there are around 50 participants who have started their own income generating activities in the area.

We submit our report to the support agency and share it with the partners and stakeholders during the seminar and workshop.

## **PROJECT: NON FORMAL EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS – VARANASI**

The objective of the project was to impart education to the adolescent girls and adult women and skill training for the economic empowerment.

The participants of the education projects were adolescent girls and women from the socially and economically backward section of the society.

This project started in 1997 and it continued till 2001 due to the popularity and impact of the project in the area it has got extension till the year 2005.

Along with the help from the support agencies we are getting help from the State Resource Centre, Literacy mission of Government of India. We have strong network with the local self-government for proper implementation and retention of child in the school. At the community level we have developed community participation to implement our education programme.

The monitoring of the project is done from the head office (CSR –Delhi). Along with it we have provision of monitoring by independent consultant. The evaluation of the project is done both by the consultant and the support agency.

During the project period we have imparted education to almost 300 children. Some children have joined formal education system after attending our non-formal education from our centre. 65 adolescent girls have been given vocational training on the issue of stitching, candke making , aggarbatti making etc. All our adolescent girls have visited to the railway station, post office, bus stand, bank, hospitals under the functional literacy programme. In the area we have imparted adult literacy to the all the illiterate women.

Report of literacy programme has been prepared.

## **PROJECT: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PROGRAMME**

The objective is to provide direct services to women victims of violence and facilitate in their social rehabilitation.

We work for women, and girl children and their family members.

Started in 1994 with two Counselling Centres, today we are running six such Centres in Delhi.. These Centres handles cases of domestic violence against women and provide family and legal counselling, conduct awareness generation programmes on social, economic political and legal issues,organise film shows, gender sensitization

programmes through story telling , functional literacy. Special trainings are given on HIV/AIDs and Reproductive Child Health.We disseminate information through seminars, regular interactive workshops , fortnightly community meetings and publications.

Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) has chosen CSR to be the Nodal Agency for Crisis Intervention Centre for Rape victims for South West District of Delhi.

CSR has been recipient of national and international recognition for commendable services to the victims of violence :

In 2002 All India Crime Prevention Society (Delhi State) awarded the Counsellor of Yamunapushta Centre , a certificate of Merit for her outstanding contribution in the field of social work

In 2002 , The Indian Institute of Human Rights presented Field Coordinator, Violence against Women's Programme , the World Human Rights Promotion Award.

In 2001 Delhi Commission for Women honoured CSR for working towards protection of the rights of women of Delhi and improving their quality of life.

Delhi Police granted our nodal officer Violence against Women's Programme, a Commendation Card for doing exceptionally good work in connection to the investigation of rape cases during the year 2000.

in 1996 UNIFEM Brisbane ( Australia) awarded the Counsellor of Vasant Kunj Centre a Certificate of Recognition of her work, courage and dedication to the cause of women

We have strong network with law enforcing agencies (Police, Crime against Women's Cell, Legal Aid Cell, NGOs, Government Agencies such as National Commission for Women, Delhi Commission for Women, Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi Social Welfare Board, Department of Women and Child and International Agencies like UNIFEM , ICRW, WHO,Kitakyushu Forum for Asian Women , Japan etc

Self evaluation and evaluation by the donor agency.

So far we have registered above 5000 cases of violence against women in our six counselling centres and through our awareness generation programmes we have reached 30,000 women. We have formed women's collective in all our project areas where 650 women are our active members from the community.

We submit annual report to the funding agency.

We publish Violence Update, each time on a particular state in India to report on the violence against women in that state.

### **EVENT / PROJECT**

Citizens awareness on violence against women

### **EVENT / PROJECT**

AIDS awareness programmes among adolescent girls and boys

### **EVENT / PROJECT**

International Women's day



## **Development Promotion Group (DPG)**

No.9, Railway Colony I Street Aminjikarai Chennai 600 029

### **CONTACT PERSON**

R. Bhakther Solomon  
No.9, Railway Colony I Street  
Aminjikarai  
Chennai 600 029  
www.dpgsulo.com  
dpgsulo@md2.vsnl.net.in

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children , families , mens

### **AIMS**

Vision :Eradication of poverty by enhancing the capacity of the CBOs, NGOs and other institutions to help take up need based interventions. Mission : Assisting the groups, CBOs, NGOs to help the marginalised to understand the cause of their marginalisation and create conditions for improving the quality of their life. Objectives : - To implement and / or assist in implementing development programmes with special reference to water, sanitation, housing, skills development and cottage industries. - To develop appropriate methodologies for monitoring rural and urban community development programmes. - To offer consultancy services on matters relating to community organisation and development, planning, execution and evaluation of projects, market studies and accounting. - To collaborate with Government, Voluntary Agencies and People's Groups in programmes of relief, development and networking, based on accepted social values. - To promote / undertake empirical research studies on problems relating to the development of the weaker sections of society.

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Donor funded projects

### **FUTURE PLANS**

To participate in collaborative joint ventures with Government, NGOs, Donors and other partners in order to reach more and more services to the neglected sections. - To operate a comprehensive support programme for CBOs / NGOs and Self Development Groups working for thepoor and most backward by identifying,

establishing partnerships, development of their capacity to manage and implement programmes effectively, to provide for their personnel training and to monitor progress – Constitutions of Micro-Enterprises Development Fund to support the poor in taking up entrepreneurial initiatives. – Information Technology and Computer Training support to poor students to enhance their skills. – To establish an Urban Development Facilitation Centre to implement and / or assist in implementing programmes, research studies, provide consultancy especially in South India

## **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

## **PROJECT**

Urban Development Initiatives

Status - Completed

Duration - 4 years - 1994 - 1998

Co-operation Partners - Corporation of Chennai, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, UNICEF, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Directorate of Art and Culture, State Resource Centre

Funded by ActionAid

Objectives : - To improve the capabilities of slum community to take up an Environmental Development Programme

- To create awareness and educate them on general health and hygiene
- To enhance the earning capacity of youth and women through improved and newer skills
- To inculcate the habit of savings and thrift among the women and to develop a concept of "People's Bank"
- To bring out the learning potential of children through improved access to education
- To collaborate and network with others in development work and implement specific programmes in the urban set-up

Purpose : To bring about socio-economic transformation of poor communities in the adopted slums by providing opportunities to improve the quality of their life

Target Groups : 6 slums of Chennai city

Monitoring : - Regular monthly meetings

- Monthly report from the Organisers and Programme Officer

- Consolidated Report – once in a year

Evaluation : Ms. Rukmani Ramani of MIDS and

Ms. Manimekalai of Bharathidasan University, Tiruchy

Outcome : - Constructed 3 Community Centres

- Reduced the number of failures and drop-outs

- 162 adults became literate

- Children recognized their own talent

- Developed a habit of savings among women

- Helped to create a concept of thrift among them

- Youth groups involved to represent their slum's problems to the local bodies

- Improved the health status of the community through awareness programmes and developed effective linkages with the health functionaries

- Recognised the need for an environment maintenance

- Gave skill training in tailoring, automobile mechanism, tie & dye, batik

- 37 women have received self-employment loan and started business

- Got infrastructure facilities like road, children's park, water facilities etc.

Written Reports : Submission of monthly reports to the Director by the Programme Officer

Published Reports : News Review (Half-yearly) and Annual Report

## **PROJECT**

Name of the Project : Women Empowerment Programme

Status : Ongoing

Duration : 4 years – 2000 – 2004

Co-operation Partners : Corporation of Chennai, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Tamil Nadu, Pollution control Board, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Directorate of Art and Culture, State Resource Centre, THADCO, All India Radio, Tamil Nadu Science & Technology

Funded by : ICCO – The Netherlands

Objectives : - To enhance the self-esteem and self-confidence of women by providing them information, knowledge and skills for democratic action and help.

- To foster decision-making action through collective processes and group formation

- To reduce the dependence of poor families on exploitative non-formal sources of credit and to improve linkages with the established credit institutions through the savings and credit scheme.

- To enhance the earning capability of women and youth by providing additional / new skills.
- To collaborate with Government / Autonomous bodies, Voluntary Agencies and other groups in development activities.
- To improve the capabilities of the slum population to address environmental sanitation problems and to create awareness of the issues.
- To make the community gender-sensitive and improve the status of women within the family.

Purpose : Building up of local institution

Target /Groups : 7 slums of Chennai city

Beneficiaries : 1860 families

Monitoring : - Regular monthly meetings

- Monthly report from the Organisers and Programme Officer

- Consolidated Report – once in a year

Evaluation : Planned in Jan. / Feb. 2004

Outcome : We can list it out only after the project closure

Written Reports : Submission of monthly reports to the Director by the Programme Officer

Published Reports : Slum News Letter (Half-yearly) and Annual Report

## **PROJECT**

Name of the Project : Capacitation of People's Organisation for Empowering the Neglected

Status : Ongoing

Duration : 6 years – Phase I (2000-03) & Phase II (2003-06)

Co-operation Partners : 8 NGO partners from South India –GRAMIYA,

HFO, JONG, MVM, NEED, POETS, WORD-

Pandamangalam & WORD – Tiruttani

Funded by : EED - Germany

Objectives :

- To strengthen the existing NGOs and People's Institutions viz. Self Help Groups / Cluster Level Federation / Apex bodies (MDIs) as sustainable gender sensitive development institutions and also to support committed 6 NGOs who are willing to build up people based micro institution.
- To provide planning, monitoring and other grant in support to NGOs / MDIs.
- To conduct periodic training seminar / workshop for project partners / staff / Peoples representatives. To provide continued assistance to SHGs on Micro

Finance and marketing support to products produced by Peoples Institutions and small entrepreneurs.

- To enable groups / individuals to participate in the governance of Panchayat and also to help the local institutions to mobilize the basic needs and also to enable the groups to develop a self relevant Micro Finance (Saving & Credit) operation.
- To establish DPG's own office

Purpose : Building up local Community Based Organisations to undertake need-based interventions

Target /Groups : 79,734 families in 301 villages in 37 slums

Monitoring : Submission of 3 months report, submission of six months report with audited statement and 1 year report by the partners

Evaluation : Yes, done by the external resource persons

Outcome : - Establishment of 2000 SHGs

- 95% enrolment of children in school
- RCH facility to women
- Raise in income of the target group

Written Reports : Submission of 6 months report with audited statement of account to the donors

Published Reports : Initiation of Peoples' Organisation – A Process Report and Annual Report

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

Womens Meet

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

Community Based Organisations Meet

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

NGO Meet

# Ahmedabad Womens' Action Group (AWAG)

Ahmedabad, India

## CONTACT PERSON

Ila Pathak

awagbox@yahoo.com

## MEMBERSHIP

3. Beneficiaries and target groups of the projects : (i) Families : Approximately 15000 families every year from 1999 (ii) Family members : 75000 (iii) Communities : Hindus 80% Muslims 18% and others 2% (iv) Educators : 80 (v) Media editors : 50 (vi) Local organisations : 152 4. Duration of the Project : 3 years 5. Funding Strategies : Funds Provided by MATCH International Centre, Canada and Ford Foundation. 6. Co-operation partners : Other ngos as network partners 132 7. nil. 8. Evaluation Procedures : Internal Evaluation and evaluation by funding agency

## TARGET GROUP

women

## AIMS

1.a) Training of the Counsellors of Family, Counselling Centres b) Publications of the "Guidelines for the Counsellors of Family Counselling Centres c) Training of the Social Workers of Legal Aid Centres for women and Publication of a Handbook for them 2. a) The objectives and purpose of the above projects Family oriented counselling was common in Gujarat from 1934 onwards but the number of housewives committing suicides was increasing. On an average 15 women died per day as per official police records in 1995 when the project was launched. To save women from death and indignity and to protect her human rights. AWAG started the campaign to train the counsellors in woman centred counselling practice in lieu of family oriented counselling wherein women's problems were subordinated to the wishes of the patriarchal family and chose to train counsellors of Family Counselling Centres run by ngos and supported by the government. (ii) The guidelines for pro-woman counselling were published to assist the counsellors in helping the woman counsellee survive and get back to the family. The intention is to make the woman strong enough so that she did not accept battering and lived with dignity. Otherwise she would be subjected to so much indignity and torture that she would commit suicide. (iii) The counsellors of Family Counselling Centres and Social Workers of Legal Aid

Centres needed information on legislations supporting women. The Social Workers of Legal Aid Centres run by ngos of Gujarat and supported by the government were provided training in understanding the legislations and their use towards protecting women's rights.

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

10. Written and published Reports : Guidelines for the Counsellors of Family Counselling Centres are published along with ten case studies. Handbook for Legal Aid Centres is published in local Gujarati language. Study of 'Aftermath of Domestic Violence Against Women : A Systematic Exploration of AWAG's Experience with reference to the operation of Criminal Justice System in Gujarat (India)' is published both in English and Gujarati.

# **Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan**

B-7 Sheet No. 25 Model Colony Karachi-75100

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Dr. M. Zaheer Khan

B-7 Sheet No. 25 Model Colony

Karachi-75100 Pakistan

zaheerk2k@yahoo.com

## **MEMBERSHIP**

Above 3000 all members are Masters degree and above i.e. Ph.D or D.Sc's. in the field of Science & technology, Social Sciences etc.

## **AIMS**

The Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan (SCSP) was established in 1977 as a Scientific, Educational, Cultural, Non-governmental, Non-profit independent organization. As NGO the SCSP has been accredited with United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Commission on Sustainable Development and Roster in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN. The primary aim of the SCSP is to improve the quality of Research and Education, popularize the Scientific research, Social development and establish International Scientific and Cultural cooperation.

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Introduce annual families meetings, workshops and conferences.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, journals, newsletter, reports, training guides, journals

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

1. Journal of Natural History and Wildlife. ISSN. 1684-7741
2. Newsletter SOCIETY TIMES



# PROFILES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM

(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## AUSTRALIA



## **Endeavour Forum Inc.**

12 Denham Place Toorak Victoria 3142 Australia

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Mrs. Babette Francis

12 Denham Place

Toorak Victoria 3142

AUSTRALIA

babette@endeavourforum.org.au

### **MEMBERSHIP**

About 2,500

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , families , mens

### **AIMS**

Aims objectives etc: To enhance the status of women, especially in their traditional roles as mothers and in the "caring for people" vocations. To lobby for legal protection for unborn children, and to publicize the link between induced abortion and breast cancer. To lobby for taxation and economic justice for single-income families, and for child care subsidies to also be available to mothers, not just to creches.

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Direct Mail

### **FUTURE PLANS**

Continue above

### **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter

### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Publications: Endeavour Forum Inc. Newsletter. Other publications include: "Breast Cancer Risks & Prevention", "South Africa, Namibia and Sanctions", "The Deconstruction of Gender", "The Six Frauds of Feminism", "A Proposed Drug Policy for Australia".

PRINCIPLES AND AIMS ENDEAVOUR FORUM aims to enhance the status of uniquely female roles – we affirm that men and women are equal but different, not equal and the same. ENDEAVOUR FORUM recognises the contribution made by the Christian ethic in raising the status of women. ENDEAVOUR FORUM supports the concept of equality of opportunity in education and employment for males and females but does not support the ‘elimination of sexism’, a concept which involves denial of the differences between the sexes: sex differences are significant, the sexes being different and complementary. ENDEAVOUR FORUM aims to achieve status and economic justice for the traditional female roles of child rearing and homemaking, and for the ‘caring for persons’ vocations: caring for elderly, the sick and the handicapped. ENDEAVOUR FORUM respects the marriage relationship and seeks cooperation, not confrontation, between the sexes. ENDEAVOUR FORUM affirms that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and State: a ‘family’ is a kinship group of people linked by ties of blood, marriage or adoption who live together for the purpose of child-rearing and the satisfaction of other human needs. ENDEAVOUR FORUM supports the right to life of all human beings from conception to natural death; men and women not only have rights, they also have responsibilities, in particular to their children who need parental protection and support both before and after birth. ENDEAVOUR FORUM supports the right of a woman to be a full-time mother and homemaker and to have this right recognised by laws that obligate her husband to provide the primary financial support for her and their children. ENDEAVOUR FORUM supports fiscal policies that recognise the major contribution made by women in their child-rearing and homemaking roles to the well-being of the nation, and in particular those policies which assist in establishing the status of a wife as an equal partner in the marriage. ENDEAVOUR FORUM affirms the right of women employed in physical labour to be protected by laws and regulations that respect the physical differences and family obligations of men and women.

### **PROJECT: FAMILY COUNCIL OF VICTORIA**

Establishment of the Family Council of Victoria

### **PROJECT: SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF FAMILIES**

Organising Regional Conference of the Second World Congress of Families

## **PROJECT: ABORTION AND BREAST CANCER**

Publicizing the link between Induced Abortion and Breast Cancer through lecture tours of expert speakers, publication of booklet and paper in several languages for distribution at UN and NGO meetings, and legal actions in Australia on behalf of women

## **EVENT / PROJECT: THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF FAMILIES**

1. Organising Regional Conference of the Third World Congress of Families. The objective and purpose is to enhance the well-being of families. Duration approximately one weekend. Co-operation partners will be other pro-family organisations, international organisations and possibly state and federal government. Monitoring, evaluation and reports will be done through Endeavour Forum Newsletter.

## **EVENT / PROJECT: ABORTION BREAST CANCER CONTINUED**

2. Continuation of information dissemination on the Abortion/Breast Cancer link. The objective is to save the lives of women and reduce trauma through a reduction in the incidence of breast cancer. Duration throughout the year. Co-operative partners other local and international pro-life organisations. Monitoring, evaluation and reports through analysis of statistics and reporting in our Newsletter.

## **Catholic Women's League Australia Inc.**

CWLA National Secretariat Favier House,  
1 Ballumbir St BRADDON ACT, 2612

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Jessica Wurf, Communications Officer

As above

[cwla.org.au](http://cwla.org.au)

[cwlanational@ozemail.com.au](mailto:cwlanational@ozemail.com.au)

### **MEMBERSHIP**

The Catholic Women's League Australia Inc. is a non-government, non-profit organisation comprising of over 8000 women

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children , families , mens

### **AIMS**

Promotion of Family as the Basic Unit of Society

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

1. Providing air fares and accommodation for two East Timorese women to attend the World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations Asian Pacific Regional Conference, Fiji 2004  
2. Women in Solidarity Gold Coin Collection, in conjunction with Caritas Australia for the Women and Children in Iraq.

### **FUTURE PLANS**

Our future plans include ongoing concern with the issues of trafficking in women and children, and refugees who come to our shores. These issues will be supported by our membership and involvement with 'WomenSpeak' and the 'Australian Women's Coalition' through the Office of the Status of Women, a government-funded initiative of the present government. Note: a new executive takes office on 1/1/2004, and no specific future plans are available at this time.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports, training guides

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

1. Newsletters 2. Submissions: Inquiry into Improving Children's Health and Wellbeing 2003; Inquiry into Poverty in Australia 2003; Senate inquiry into the Workplace Relations Amendment (Paid Maternity Leave) Bill 2002; 3. Prayer cards: promoting awareness of sexual abuse against children (approx 30, 000 published and distributed nationally and internationally)

"Train the Trainer in Information Technology": CWLA project 2002-2003 Aim: Advancing CWLA – in particular rural and isolated women – to embrace IT technology through training provided by CWL members and IT teachers/consultants. Course notes from the project were published, and continue to be distributed, upon request, to women throughout Australia aspiring to develop their IT skills.

## **PROJECT: WUCWO QUESTIONNAIRE ON "THE FAMILY"**

- a) Main evolutions concerning families since IYF 1994
- b) Proposed actions for Family IYF+10.

Training and setting up of micro businesses by women in conjunction with a Missionary Sister working with women in Kenya and financial support for women and families in Tonga

## **PROJECT**

Providing "the extras" for families living in Detention Centres.

Fundraising for the Women and Children in Iraq in conjunction with Caritas Australia for Attendance and participation

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

Ongoing participation with the Australian Women's coalition and Women Speak - part of the Women's Development Program





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(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## EUROPE



## **MO.I.CA. MOVIMENTO ITALIANO CASALINGHE**

Via Benedetto Castelli, 4 Mompiano I-25133 BRESCIA Italy

Tel. 030 2006951 Fax 030 2099323

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Ida Ambrosiani

Via SS. Trinità, 19/E

I-25032 CHIARI7BS

Italy

moica.it

ida.ambrosiani@libero.it

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Dr. Tina Leonzi, national president (she founded MO.I.CA. in 1982) 4 Vice-presidents: Camilla Occhionorelli, Milan Concetta Fusco, Rome, Cina Cirio, Parma Annamaria Michelin, Pistoia

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , families

### **AIMS**

To maintain and uphold women who work at home for their families and to let the Italian State provide Laws for them, in order that this kind of work be considered as dignified and equal to any other one.

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Establishment of Groups MO.I.CA. all over Italy and their association income pays general costs.

### **FUTURE PLANS**

Going on with the said projects of improvement

### **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, Internet/Website, journals, newsletter, reports, journals

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

annual magazine "PENELOPE 2000" describing every activity and result: The obtained Laws are usually published in a special national magazine "GAZZETTA UFFICIALE". Media and National Press is always giving news about it.

Every year a detailed report of an activity is given to all Groups, to United Nations, to F.E.F.A.F. (European Association of Housewives - Bruxelles) and to UNICA (International Union of Housewives - Buenos Aires/Montevideo/Kinshasa), as well as to FORUM OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE FAMILY, Rome.

### **PROJECT: FIRST PROJECT**

To obtain the "Legal Status of Workers" if this work is actuated at home for the family

### **PROJECT: SECOND PROJECT**

A Law of social welfare in order to obtain an old age pension

LAW 565/96 WHICH ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL FUND FOR WOMEN WORKING AT HOME FOR THEIR OWN FAMILY.

Pensions rights are reached after 5 years contribution.

### **PROJECT: THIRD PROJECT**

A Law of insurance against domestic accidents

LAW Nr. 493/99 with establishment of a special insurance fund for women working at home for their own family. A protection is given against domestic accidents.

Insurance is national and compulsory. A very cheap cost is required every year ( 13.00).

### **EVENT / PROJECT: GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

End of May in 2004 MO.I.C.A. will have a general Assembly in Turin where the 10th years of the Family will be celebrated too.

### **EVENT / PROJECT: GROUPS' CELEBRATIONS**

Every Group will celebrate the 10th IYF in a local assembly

## **Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals**

Sorvolou 24, 116 36 Athens, Greece

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Charalampos Pouloupoulos, KETHEA Director

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### **MEMBERSHIP**

KETHEA has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. KETHEA is associated with the Department of Public Information of the United States. KETHEA is a board member of the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC) and a member of the European Federation of Therapeutic Communities (EFTC), of the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA), of the International Federation of Non Governmental Organisations (IFNGO) and the of the Prevention Network RADAR.

### **AIMS**

KETHEA's basic objective is the treatment, vocational guidance and social integration of addicted individuals, the support of families faced with problems related to drug addiction and the development of activities linked with prevention, training and research. All KETHEA treatment programmes are connected with Parallel Family Support Programmes. When an addicted individual is not a member of a programme, the members of his family can participate in the Independent Family Support Programmes in which, among other things, they will learn ways to motivate the addicted person to join the rehabilitation programme. The basic goals of the KETHEA Family Support Programmes are: The provision of information regarding substance abuse, addiction and therapeutic intervention methods employed by KETHEA. Support for the addict's family and advice regarding the decisive part the family plays in the outcome of the therapeutic process. The creation and maintenance of a therapeutic alliance with the family. Intervention targeted at ameliorating dysfunctional ties within the family system. KETHEA also aims at the education of the professionals who work with families as well as at the training of the parents by the implementation of programmes. Their main object is the parents to be able to help their children in order to develop their skills and personality.

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

KETHEA has a Printing Unit “SCHEMA & CHROMA” in Thessaloniki that contributes to the budget of the organisation. The purpose of this unit is the self-financing and occupational training of members of the therapeutic programmes. In different cities two carpenter shops, two farms and one ceramics workshop operate with similar goals.

## **FUTURE PLANS**

KETHEA's Training Institute: specialized course on Family Therapy in the drug addiction field. The programme is addressed to professionals working in treatment or prevention of drug abuse. The programme aims to promote understanding in the area of family therapy in the drug addiction field. The aim of the programme is to assist participants to develop their counseling skills and to understand the role of the family in both, the development and treatment of drug addiction. Programme participants are requested to hold a social sciences degree, at least 2 years working experience in the field of drug addiction and they should also work directly with families and couples facing drug abuse. The programme content is based on receiving clinical supervision, gaining practical experience in the field, participation in experiential workshops and theory delivering focused on addictions and family therapy.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, journals, newsletter,  
reports, training guides, journals

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

“Skills for the Primary School Child” Greek language adaptation of the publication by the British organisation “TACADE” titled “Skills for the Primary School Child”. It recommends a complete programme for the prevention of behaviour capable of harming the mental or physical health of a child. It is aimed at students, parents and primary-school teachers. Athens 1999. “Counselling in the field of drug addiction: Knowledge, skills, attitude in professional practice”. This was published within the framework of the educational programme on the above subject for professionals, arranged by KETHEA in co-operation with the Psychiatry Department of the University of California at San Diego. It deals with the attitude, knowledge and skills required for the consummate professional in the field of treatment and prevention of drug addiction. Athens 2000. “Health education - Interpersonal relationships (ages 11 to 14)” This publication, directed at primary and secondary school teachers,

suggests a number of activities that can be applied in the classroom in order to promote mental health and strengthen students' interpersonal skills. It is available in a printed and electronic format, as well as on CD-rom. It was written by KETHEA in co-operation with the Association for the Socio-psychological Health of the Child and the Adolescent at the request of the Ministry of Education and Religion, Athens 2000. "Drug Education for Young Offenders", is a translation and adaptation of a TACADE publication with the same title. It is directed at professionals who work with adolescent drug users who do not conform to the law.

## **PROJECT: THE EARLY INTERVENTION NETWORK**

PLEFSI is an Early Intervention Network for drug using adolescents and their families, and one of the nine multi-phase treatment programmes of KETHEA (Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals).

PLEFSI is intended for adolescents aged between 13 and 20 years old who use drugs on an experimental-occasional or/and more systematic basis. The programme also provides services to the parents and the siblings of adolescents.

PLEFSI aims to offer help at an initial stage (early intervention) to those adolescents who, by being involved with drug use and often drug abuse, ran a high risk of getting addicted.

The programme runs in the afternoon so as to not interfere with the professional and educational activities of the adolescents which usually take place in the morning. In the evening the adolescents return home and stay with their family.

Recognizing the fundamental need for family involvement in the treatment procedure, PLEFSI provides services to the parents and the siblings of adolescents on a systematic basis.

PLEFSI was founded in May 1996 as a unit of STROFI treatment programme for adolescents (originally named Secondary Prevention Centre). The Secondary Prevention Center started out as a pilot programme in the context of and partly financed by the European Initiative YOUTHSTART (until 1999). Today it is fully financed by KETHEA and provides its services to about 500 individuals per year.

The idea was to set up a service which would get in contact with adolescents in order to help them at an initial stage, before they get addicted and subsequently quit their educational and professional activities. This was the goal of the Secondary Prevention Centre then and the primary objective of PLEFSI today.

PLEFSI has created a treatment environment which combines intensive with non intensive outpatient care. It is based on the principles and practices of the T.C. movement, as it has evolved for the treatment of adolescents in Greece, and on the

theoretical and practical background of systemic and family therapy.

Needless to say, early intervention is combined with care for the reduction of smoking. For this purpose, the staff, the adolescents and their parents and siblings restrain from smoking while on the premises, regardless the phase of the programme they are in.

Over the year PLEFSI created a network of services, which offers to adolescents the alternative of living without the delusive solution of drug use. It has been also assisting the evolution of adolescents' families towards a more balanced life with less problems and more skills.

PLEFSI comprises the following units:

Counselling Unit for adolescents, Early Intervention Community, Social Support (after care) Unit, Family Unit, Education Department, Documentation and Research Department, Administration and Finance Department.

In 2000, at the end of the pilot period, the Early Intervention Network PLEFSI was positively evaluated by the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences. For the same period the programme produced a five year report presenting qualitative and quantitative data. In addition to that PLEFSI produces and distributes informational editions aiming at the sensitization and prevention against drug abuse.

## **PROJECT: SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR ADDICTE**

KETHEA (Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals) founded a Special Unit for Addicted Mothers in November 2001 in the framework of the residential Therapeutic Programme ITHAKI. The unit was established in the context of and financed by a European Initiative. Today it is financed by KETHEA. During the first two years of its function 13 addicted mothers and their children received services by the programme.

It is the first programme ever to be established in Greece which gives the opportunity to addicted mothers to begin a long-term treatment while their children are also being looked after. Mothers participating in the programme follow the daily activities of the T.C. ITHAKI (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and spend the rest of the day and the weekends with their children. Mothers and children live at five independent houses located on the premises of the T.C.

A day nursery and an outdoor playground were also built for the daily activities of the children, which include organised games, puppet show, theatrical sketches, dance and movement and drawing. A kindergarten teacher and child psychologist are overseeing children.

The basic goal of the programme is to reinforce the mother-child relation and to



support mothers in their parental role. For this purpose, the programme runs seminars on nutrition, child growth, relations in the family, infantile diseases and vaccinations etc.

After the completion of the European Initiative, the therapeutic unit was evaluated by the Research Department by the ITHAKI Therapeutic Programme. At the end of 2002 the Special Programme for Addicted Mothers published the report of the first two years of function. Besides, there has been produced leaflets giving information about issues, such as pregnancy and drug abuse etc.

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

KETHEA is planning the implementation of programmes addressed to parents (School for Parents), the production of special editions.

# **Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestier [CEPF]**

Rue du Luxembourg 47 - 51 B - 1050 Bruxelles

## **CONTACT PERSON**

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## **MEMBERSHIP**

National forest owner associations representing family forest owners from A, B, BUL, CH, CZ, DK, E, EE, FIN, FR, D, GR, HUN, IRL, LV, LT, L, NL, N, P, S, UK

## **TARGET GROUP**

families

## **AIMS**

Representation of family forestry in Europe

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Membership fees

## **FUTURE PLANS**

To further strengthen the alliance with family forest owners in other countries and continents like Australia/New Zealand, Japan, South America

## **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Brochure "Family forestry - European forest in many good hands" in english, french and german; Brochure and webpage presentation of CEPF member associations

**PROJECT**

1998: Seminar and exhibition on “Family Forestry in Europe” in the European Parliament in Brussels

**PROJECT**

2000: European day of family forestry at the occasion of the World Exhibition 2000 in Hanover

**PROJECT**

2001: Seminar and exhibition on “Family forestry in Europe - an innovative and future orientated management model” in the European Parliament in Brussels

# **Ass. of European Railwaymen, France**

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Jean-Pierre Estival

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## **AIMS**

The projects which took place just after the fall of Communism were aimed to help economically and financially selected families of former Communist countries stricken by poverty . These poor families belonging to the railway community had been previously selected according to objective criteria with the help of our representatives in these countries . The need for a permanent assistance was obvious when delegations of our association decided to visit these countries just after the fall of Communism. Assistance has become one of our goals but has been first of all restricted to the railway community. Local selected families where the beneficiaries of the Project , in Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania . According to our status these beneficiaries had to belong to the railway world of the three above countries

No external aid or assistance has been requested. The projects were devised and then carried out by national sections ( France, Germany, Italy) on a voluntary basis . In the first two projects the costs were financed directly by our willing members, personally involved in the projects . In the third one, the Italian section has funded with its own budget the project . It was made possible thanks to an increase in the personal contributions of each Italian member of the association. All the projects have been devised and realised by our members without any external interference.

## **PROJECT**

First project : Funding during a period of 10 years the vacations of 30 poor Rumanian families belonging to the railway world. The awareness of the poor social conditions prevailing in Rumania ,moreover in the railway community, was one of the conclusions of a visit of our Direction to that country in 1991, just after the collapse of Communism . A decision was taken by our association to help every year – and this for a period of 10 years - 30 poor Rumanian railway families providing them with genuine vacations in France during a period of at least 15 days . The Rumanian families were chosen every year according to their income level , so that there has been no doubt about their real social conditions

. Every year the families who could take advantage of the project were selected according to the same criterion . Once in France , they were invited , free of charge , by voluntary French families, the aim being to share holidays with them . Not only the relationships between Rumanian and French families could become more intense but such an experience was also the gateway to democracy since the French families made them discover how the local democracy in their cities really worked . Such experiences were of course rich in terms of human relationships and paved the way for a mutual and sustainable understanding . The French families involved in the project were all voluntary. All the expenses related to the stays and visits were funded by these families without any reciprocity.The project which started in 1991 ended in 2001. Therefore 300 different Rumanian families could take advantage of the project

This project has been devised by our German section and precisely by our members from Cuxhaven . Twice a year, a lot of specific usual medicine and drugs have been collected by our German counterparts of Northern Germany from firms and hospitals and when their quantity and number were regarded sufficient, one or several wagons were hired by our German members at their own expenses to transport these medicine and drugs to specific villages of the Balkans area where there was an urgent need for medical assistance. All the handling and transport costs were totally funded by the team of our German section . In order to increase the efficiency and the fairness of the mission, the delivery and distribution of these products were also realised directly by our German colleagues , which obliged some of them to accompany the convoy as far as the destination. In the selected areas of the Balkans, a list of poor families had been set up by our Rumanian representatives so that these medicine could be delivered directly without middlemen to the poorest families under the supervision of local doctors.This project was repeated 17 times from 1991 until 1996. It is reported that about 1 000 poor families have benefited from this experience in the Balkans area.

## **PROJECT**

Second project : Funding medical care of poor families in the Balkans specially in Bulgaria and Rumania. The project started in 1991 and finished in 1996 spanning thus a period of 6 years.

## **PROJECT**

Third project : Assistance to poor Albanese families and funding of their daily expenses from 1995 until 2001. This project was carried out by our Italian section and funded by this national section . A sample of 50 Albanese railway families from Durres – the harbour of the country- were chosen among a list which had been established by he Red Cross. Those families received during 5 years a permanent assistance for their basic needs and a special monetary allowance was granted regularly to each of them in order to help them in their daily life . All this assistance was directly funded by our Italian counterparts through an increase in their own contributions to their national budget. The project started in 1995 and was over in 2001 spanning a period of 7 years.

## **International Movement ATD Fourth World**

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### **CONTACT PERSON**

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### **MEMBERSHIP**

Membership Those living in long term poverty are at the heart of ATD Fourth World's work, Full-time Volunteer participating in planning, implementation and evaluation. Corps. 360 members worldwide. They are committed full-time to understanding the lives of people living in extreme poverty, supporting them in their struggles and creating projects in partnership with them. Full-time volunteers receive a basic living wage equivalent to the minimum wage of the country in which they Supporters. Involved\_work, regardless of their responsibilities or experience. on a voluntary basis in all aspects of ATD Fourth World, according to their individual skills and time available. They are able to take an active understanding of poverty into their daily lives and use it to challenge the attitudes of their peers. A hundred thousand correspondents from over 100 countries are in regular contact with ATD Fourth World or receive ATD Fourth World publications.

### **TARGET GROUP**

women , jouth , children , families

### **AIMS**

Aims All people have a fundamental value that constitutes their human dignity. Regardless of his or her way of life or creed, social group or economic means, racial or ethnic origin, each person retains this essential value which is the basis of human equality. It gives to each person the same inalienable right to act freely for one's own good and the good of others. The International Movement ATD Fourth World brings together people living in extreme poverty with individuals and groups who refuse to believe that poverty is inherent in our societies and that extreme poverty and social exclusion can be eradicated. Together they are given the name "Fourth World". The united efforts of ATD Fourth World are rooted in the philosophy of

its founder, Father Joseph Wresinski (1917-1988). The International ATD Fourth World Movement is a non-governmental organisation without political or religious affiliations. It respects philosophical, political and religious diversity. Its principle is to work respectfully in association with the concerned public authorities of each host country. Objectives All projects are carried out with the full participation of families living in poverty from conception and preparation to execution and evaluation. This partnership is present at all levels of ATD Fourth World projects. Creating grass roots initiatives - Projects promoting human rights-based development. National and international representation - Collaborating with public authorities, organisations and institutions, as a way to ensure that the rights of people living in extreme poverty are respected and to give them a voice in the raising public awareness - Promoting decisions that affect their lives. Reaching the poorest - poverty awareness at a national and international level. - Emphasis is on those most in need, not those who are easiest to support. Only when the poorest, most excluded individuals are reached can change be effected Learning from the poorest - Listening to and for communities as a whole. recording the lives and struggles of the poorest. Asking their opinions and giving them a voice is essential if we are to come to any true understanding of Working in partnership with the poorest - The poverty and how to eradicate it. role of people living in poverty has to be understood and recognised. There has to be a partnership between them and other members of society for progress to be made in the fight against poverty.

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Books and publications, greeting cards, public and private grants, fundraising events (benefit concerts, appeals) and private donations.

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Existing projects will continue to evolve and other projects developed in partnership with people living in poverty, especially projects designed to promote the right to live as a family. The ATD Fourth World Movement has a special interest on the expansion of the European Union and the place that the poorest and most socially excluded families will have in it. In consequence, in 2004, a special meeting will take place in Warsaw, Poland, organised by ATD Fourth World. It will bring together families living in poverty from all over Europe as well as others involved in the fight against poverty or in European policy. Future projects to mark the IYF The 30th anniversary of the Family Holiday Centre in Wijk, 10th anniversary ATD Fourth



World is undertaking a study with support from the Netherlands. DESA (the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) entitled, "How Extreme Poverty Separates Parents and Children." The study will look at rarely considered questions such as the families of children living on the street and families of children who are live-in domestic servants. The study will give voice to those living in extreme poverty, and to those who work in solidarity with them. A panel discussion will be organised at the United Nations in New York at the completion of the study. The study is based on grassroots projects in the Philippines, USA, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Great Britain and On the May 15, various events will be organised around the world to Guatemala. A European study "Valuing parents, valuing celebrate the 10th anniversary. children" will examine the role of the family in the development of the child in disadvantaged populations, highlighting the conditions necessary for the success of this development despite the hardships faced by the family. It will also look at how the European Anti-Poverty Strategy takes into account the dynamics of the family.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

booklets, brochures, Internet/Website, journals, newsletter, reports, training guides, journals

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Over 100 publications in 11 languages including children's books, novels, reports and studies, newsletters, periodicals, autobiographies and life stories. Also a range of videos, audiocassettes and CDs, cards and posters and an interactive children's CD-ROM. All titles can be browsed and a catalogue of titles ordered at: <http://www.editionsquartmonde.org>

ATD Fourth World marked the International Year of the Family on October 17, 1994 by an event organised at the United Nations in New York. The Fourth World Family Congress brought together hundreds of delegates from around the world. They were welcomed by Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary General of the United Nations and took part in various events at the United Nations Since then, ATD Fourth World has celebrated each International Family Day with an exchange of messages (cards, e-mails, letters) between families living in poverty around the world.

## **PROJECT: NOISY-LE-GRAND: FAMILY SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT**

Type of project: Family support and development

Location: Château de France housing estate, Paris, France

Duration: On-going since 1970

Funding: State grants

In the Seine St. Denis neighbourhood in Paris, many families are homeless or under threat of eviction. They live in hotels and temporary housing or with friends. This can lead to children being placed in the care of the authorities.

“A person’s or family’s security rests on certain foundations such as employment, health, housing and education. When these foundations are sound, people are able to meet their responsibilities to their work, their families and their communities and to enjoy their basic rights as citizens. When these foundations are undermined, the insecurity that results can be more or less severe and permanent. This insecurity leads to extreme poverty when it affects several areas of life at the same time and when it becomes persistent. This in turn compromises the person’s or family’s chances of regaining, independently and in the foreseeable future, their lost rights and responsibilities.” Fr. Joseph Wresinski. *Grande Pauvreté et Précarité Economique et Sociale* (1987), p6. Adopted by the Economic and Social Council of France and translated into English – *The Wresinski Report: Chronic Poverty and Lack Of Basic Security*, Fourth World Publications USA (1994)

The Château de France estate comprises 78 low-cost housing units managed by the Emmaüs organisation. Thirty-five units are reserved for families experiencing multiple difficulties. Many of them have had children in care of the authorities and the project allows these children to return to live with their parents. In agreement with the Housing Association and the Ministry of Social Affairs, ATD Fourth World runs a family support and development project on the estate. Each family spends 2-4 years with the project. The aim is to help them achieve autonomy by enabling them to assume their rights and responsibilities, find and maintain mainstream housing and reintegrate socially and professionally within a community. Their responsibilities include rent payment, cleaning and maintenance of the housing unit and developing their parental skills. They also learn about their rights and responsibilities as citizens and members of a community. In 2002, there were 360 new applicants for the project.

Activities are carried out by ATD Fourth World full-time volunteers in partnership with the families and are based on a cross-disciplinary approach with a view to supporting each member of the family in all aspects of life.

- A pre-school enables parents to play an active role in their child's development such as language skills.

- A learning and activity centre promotes the development of 6 to 12 year-olds through books, information and communication technology and practical and artistic workshops. Partnerships have been established with the town's multi-media library and local primary schools.

- A community centre for adults organises meetings around themes such as Human Rights, the Euro, health and education. The centre also organises special events (such as celebrations and social gatherings) as well as practical and artistic workshops. In a relaxed atmosphere of mutual support and learning, it is a resource centre helping parents learn about their responsibilities as citizens and members of a community. Social inclusion, however cannot be a one-way process; helping families understand how society operates and to adapt to its norms is insufficient. The challenge is to help institutions understand families who have been deprived of the country's economic, cultural and social assets due to their poverty, to learn from them and involve them in the decisions that affect their lives. Partnership with various institutions (housing associations, social services and schools) is developed through the community centre by encouraging dialogue with the families in order to promote mutual understanding and improve the future functioning of these institutions.

- A "human activity" project gives adults and young people an opportunity to become involved in a range of activities linking training, paid employment and culture. The goal is to help them towards full-time long-term employment. For example, a computer-reconditioning workshop was set up in 2002 to give some of the fathers basic skills that could be useful in the employment market. A partnership with the ANPE (unemployment services) has been established.

The principles underlying the project are:

- Partnership-based. ATD Fourth World full-time volunteers take the necessary time to get to know families in an unbiased, non-judgemental way. This helps build trust and makes it possible to draw up project contracts with them. Contracts can cover education, training, professional reinsertion, health, and life management skills.

- Community-based. Families exist within a community that can serve as a support network. New families are supported and guided by neighbours who have been part

of the project for longer and who can help them become involved the life of the estate and the projects on offer. Their role is as important as that of project workers. The development of a community identity helps families feel included, regain self-respect and dignity and begin to have hope for the future.

- Holistic. The project aims to help all members of the family in all areas of life.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

As well as the project team, a steering group made up of ATD Fourth World full-time volunteers from the International Headquarters regularly evaluates the project, helps plan for the future and offers direct support to the team.

Documentation: Film, *La Misère, cette inconnue* (1985)

Finding work: *Tell us the Secret* (1995).

Annual reports

### **PROJECT: HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROMOTION**

Name of project: Promoting health and education as a basis for the development of poor urban communities

Location: Grand Ravine, Bolosse Sous-Dalles, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Duration: Ongoing since 1990

Written reports: Official annual reports of Association Française ATD Quart Monde – *Terre et homme de demain*

Reacing the poorest – Editions Quart Monde (99). Joint study of ATD Fourth World and UNICEF

#### Background

Grand Ravine is one of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince. Most families live in one-roomed huts of wood or concrete with tin roofs. Located on hills at the edge of the city, the community is under constant threat of landslides during the rains, often resulting in injuries and death. Life is hard, work is scarce and money is short. Families survive however they can. They clean streets, work on building sites or sell what they can to passersby. For poor Haitians, education and health are a priority but they are expensive and most families do not have the means to access them. These stresses, aggravated by poverty, may further weaken family relationships and can result in the breakdown of the family. Despite this, there is a strong sense of community. People support one another and strive to find ways to improve their lives and the lives of others. ATD Fourth World taps this strength and

resourcefulness to develop projects in partnership with the community and other organisations, ensuring these projects remain community-owned. The objectives are:

Building trust and partnership with the community, especially with the most disadvantaged families

Promoting the cohesion and development of the family unit and the community as a whole

Encouraging others to invest time and energy to support the community

Associating other organisations with a similar community/partnership-based approach

Community-ownership is fundamental to the project and is achieved through the equal participation of members of the community, including the most disadvantaged. This partnership is important at all stages, from conception and planning to implementation and evaluation. The following are aspects of the same project and there are many points of overlap.

Sharing culture, knowledge and know-how

Objectives:

Promoting creativity and improving learning capacity

Supporting families in providing their children with an education

Creating relationships with families living in poverty and to better understand their lives and preoccupations

Expanding the child's horizons and encouraging positive relationships within the family

Targeted at children from 6-14 years activities comprise:

Discovering books: whether reading stories or looking at pictures

Story telling: helping to stimulate the imagination.

Creative or practical activities (such as arts and craft activities and practical workshops)

Activities are carried out on a regular basis in the homes of the families and the pre-school or as one-off events such as on special occasions.

### Health Promotion

Since 1990, ATD Fourth World has worked in partnership with the Service Oecumenique d'Entraide (SOE), offering local low-cost health-care through the St. Michel Clinic. Around 250 families benefit from reductions on consultation, treatment and medication. Regular meetings, organised by staff at the clinic, raise awareness of health issues. Community health officers raise awareness of health issues within the community. Families help to evaluate the project regularly.

### The Pre-school

In partnership with the Centre d'Education Speciale, the objectives are to promote the development of children aged 2-6 and to involve parents and older children in the process. Forty children attend twice a week, 25 regularly. Project workers visit families beforehand to invite the children and to become better acquainted with the other family members. Activities involve singing, gymnastics, co-ordination building, music, books and creative activities. General meetings are organised twice yearly with the families with the aim to create a dialogue with parents and to evaluate the project. Further evaluation meetings take place each trimester. In 2000, a similar project was set up for mothers with young babies.

### Outcome and results

Results are encouraging. The most disadvantaged and socially excluded families have benefited and therefore the whole of the community. Both long and short-term partnerships with other organisations have been numerous such as with the Institute Française d'Haïti, an education and culture development organisation called FOKAL, medical laboratories and specialists. Many volunteers have given time and energy to the running of the projects.

## **PROJECT: MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UN**

Project type: International representation by families living in extreme poverty

Location: United Nations – Palais des nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Funding: Republic and Canton of Geneva, the International Movement ATD Fourth World and ATD Fourth World Burkina Faso

### Background

Whether reuniting street children with their parents in Burkina Faso, family support in the UK, people's universities in France or health promotion in Haiti, ATD Fourth World grass-roots projects have several points in common. They are family-based,

partnership-based, long-term and aimed at the most disadvantaged and socially excluded families. These conditions serve to empower poor families in assuming an active role in the fight against poverty and in ATD Fourth World projects. However, families are not alone in this. These conditions also forge links between populations living in poverty and the rest of society. Though promoting mutual understanding and helping overcome prejudice on both sides, many individuals go on to become actively involved in the fight against poverty.

Empowering families living in poverty can bring about far-reaching changes in their lives, not necessarily on a material level, but in terms of personal and family development. They gain self-worth and confidence, regain lost dignity, and family relationships are strengthened. Family is of great importance in poor populations and it is because of family that people struggle against their poverty. They tell us “we don’t want our children to go through what we went through, we want a better future for them.” ATD Fourth world projects are built on this aspiration.

ATD Fourth World does not speak out on behalf of families living in poverty but empowers them to speak out for themselves with their own words and ideas. ATD Fourth World firmly believes that families living in poverty are best placed to talk about poverty as they experience it first hand and therefore have a certain expertise on the subject.

The event:

A seminar organised by ATD Fourth World in collaboration with the UN Office in Geneva was held at the Palais des Nations on June 25 and 26, 1996. A delegation of 50 people representing poor families from 21 countries, gathered to meet and talk with the UN Secretary-General Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali in the presence of other UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations.

The seminar was part of the preparation and launch of the first UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty. The aim was to create a better understanding of the expectations that those living in extreme poverty have of the United Nations, and vice versa. The emphasis was on extreme poverty as a violation of human rights. They also tried to highlight the necessary conditions for the United Nations to reach, and be accessible to, the most disadvantaged and socially excluded families.

M. Boutros-Ghali greeted the delegates personally, and following introductory remarks made the ATD Fourth World President Mme Alwine de Vos van Steenwijk, five of the delegates addressed the meeting. They spoke of the situation of families living in poverty in their own countries. For example, a delegate from the Philippines spoke of how 50 families live beneath a road bridge in Manilla and a delegate from the USA described the hardships and violence faced by many families and the importance of education. The Secretary General was also presented with an aide-memoir.

Young people from the ATD Fourth World Youth Movement were amongst the delegates. Children from Taporì, the ATD Fourth World children's network, delivered messages from children around the world.

Two additional seminars were also organised with representatives of various UN bodies (such as UNCTAD, ILO, ITU, WHO, UNICEF, UNCHR). The themes discussed were "Human Rights and Extreme Poverty" and "Reaching the Poorest". This was an opportunity to create a direct dialogue between families living in extreme poverty and United Nations bodies.

#### Preparation in partnership

From June 20-24, delegates gathered at the ATD Fourth World International Headquarters to prepare for the Geneva meeting. Activities included themed discussions and creative workshops. They discussed the poverty issues that affect families in their countries and learned about Human Rights and the United Nations. They also prepared as a group the oral presentations to be given at the meeting.

## **EVENT / PROJECT**

To be updated as information is received.



# **AIUTA International Association of the Universities of the Third Age**

23, rue de Cronstadt 75015 Paris France

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Bérengère Delli

23, rue de Cronstadt

75015 Paris France

aiuta.asso.fr

aiuta@wanadoo.fr

## **MEMBERSHIP**

Universities of the Third Age, worldwide

## **AIMS**

encourages education regardless of age or qualifications

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Students are paying for their classes

## **FUTURE PLANS**

Organises every two years International Congress for students of all universities of the third age

## **PUBLICATIONS**

Internet/Website, newsletter, reports

## **PROJECT**

1994 International Congresses in Jyväskylä (Finland) - Preparing to Age

1996 Nantes (France) Dialogue between generations?

1998 Schwäbisch-Gmünd (Germany) Learning and the 3rd Age. Why & How?

2000 Quebec (Canada) The impact of new technology and the elderly

2002 Geneva (Switzerland) Age and Experience for the Benefit of Future Generations

## **PROJECT**

International Congress of AIUTA

# **International Kolping Society**

Kolpingplatz 5-11 D-50667 Cologne

## **CONTACT PERSON**

General Secretary Hubert Tintelott  
Kolpingplatz 5-11  
D-50667 Cologne  
ikw@kolping.de

## **MEMBERSHIP**

individuals

## **TARGET GROUP**

youth , children , families

## **AIMS**

enable individuals to assume responsibility in family, economy, society and church  
build up structures of solidarity to solve social problems initiate action develop self-help groups, true to principle of subsidiarity

## **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

private sector

## **FUTURE PLANS**

ongoing programmes, see above

## **PUBLICATIONS**

brochures, Internet/Website, newsletter, reports

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

regular newspaper, brochures, pamphlets on national level

## **PROJECT**

Conclusion of Family Support Guidelines, 1994

**PROJECT**

Fostering social-political programmes for families

**PROJECT**

Parenting seminars

Constitution of Family Groups

**EVENT / PROJECT**

Annual Theme 2004 "People need Family, Children need Parents"

**EVENT / PROJECT**

Supply of relevant social data regarding family for actors in the public sphere

**EVENT / PROJECT**

Further education for families

# **International Federation For Home Economics**

Kaiser-Friedrich-Strasse 13 D - 53113 Bonn Germany

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Corinna DÜRR, Executive Director

see above

office.ifhe@t-online.de

## **MEMBERSHIP**

1.500 individuals/students and 150 organisations from more than 50 countries all over the world Individual and student members are people who are participating in practise, education or research of Home Economics or are interested in these topics. Organisational members are professional associations, universities, schools and other organisations involved in Home Economics.

## **AIMS**

The ultimate goal of the International Federation for Home Economics IFHE is the improvement of everyday life for individuals, families and households through the management of their resources. IFHE aims to promote awareness that families and households are the prime nurturing environments for every human being. The mental, physical, psychological and emotional family well-being is the basic infrastructure for all other forms of social and economic development.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

Internet/Website, newsletter

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

Home Economics News (quarterly newsletter of the Federation)

For more information visit the IFHE website [www.ifhe.org](http://www.ifhe.org)

## **PROJECT: COMPILATION OF PROJECTS**

The IFHE gained much recognition as a lead NGO working towards the IYF and implementing it in 1994. Based on a plan of action of the then president Doris Badir, IFHE members developed and carried out a large number of important programmes and activities at all levels for the benefit of families. The IFHE is in the process of preparing a compilation of these activities.

### **EVENT / PROJECT: IFHE WORLD CONGRESS 2004**

At the XX. IFHE World Congress in Kyoto, Japan from 1.-7. August 2004 it is planned to have a special session with the theme "Poverty within Families. A world wide perspective. Strategies and Policies for Eradication"

### **EVENT / PROJECT: BEST PRACTISES CONTEST**

In order to highlight the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family and the UN Decade for Eradication of Poverty the IFHE has announced a "Best Practises Contest" for the elimination and prevention of poverty world wide. The contest is open for IFHE members active in family or household oriented projects for fighting poverty. The winners will present their projects to a global audience at the IFHE World Congress 2004 in Kyoto, Japan.

### **EVENT / PROJECT: WORLD HOME ECONOMICS DAY 2004**

"Families: changes and challenges" will be the theme of the World Home Economics Day on March 21st, 2004. This day will be celebrated with conferences, seminars, exhibitions, gala dinners and public events all over the world.

## **European Union of Public Relations (NGO)**

VIA DEL RONCO 13 -P.O.BOX 306 39100 BOLZANO-BOZEN ( ITALY)

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Alessandro Pettenuzzo

VIA DEL RONCO 13

39100 BOLZANO-BOZEN ( ITALY)

eupri@tin.it

### **MEMBERSHIP**

EUPR membership-form annual renewable year to year from EUPR,s Member,s

### **TARGET GROUP**

children , families

### **AIMS**

Development od the family in Bolivia

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Cooperation from EUPR ( Italy) and DAFHAM ( Bolivia) NGO,S for development programmes on the family

### **FUTURE PLANS**

Socials Programmes in Argentina from EUPR Member Dr. Maria Ignacia Olcese of Argentina

### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

In programming

Presence during the session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

### **PROJECT**

Organizacion para el desarrollo humano y agrecológico de la familia migrante in Bolivia.

### **EVENT / PROJECT**

Popularization from EUPR,s Member,s the “ 10th aniversario of the I.Y.F. 2004

# PROFILES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [www.10yearsIYF.org](http://www.10yearsIYF.org) FORUM

(based on data entered by the organisations up to March 25th 2004)

## **NO CONTINENT SPECIFIED**





## **International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates**

Corinne Dettmeyer-Vermeulen, SecretaryGeneral, Mesdagstraat 63,  
2596 XV, DEN HAAG, HOLLAND Tel: +31 70 3240835

Fax: +31 70 3280913

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Dr Willie McCarney, President, IAYFJM

St Martin,

175 Andersonstown Road,

Belfast BT11 9EA

Northern Ireland

Tel: +44 28 9061 5164;

Fax:+44 28 9061 8374

[judgesandmagistrates.org](http://judgesandmagistrates.org)

[w.mccarney@btconnect.com](mailto:w.mccarney@btconnect.com)

### **MEMBERSHIP**

The IAYFJM is an NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) with consultative status at the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It was founded in 1928 and registered in Brussels, Belgium. It represents worldwide efforts to deal with the protection of youth and family and with the criminal behaviour and maladjustment of youth. Its membership is comprised of national associations and committed individuals from all parts of the globe, who exercise functions as youth and family court judges or functions within professional services directly linked to youth and family justice or welfare.

### **AIMS**

The IAYFJM represents worldwide judicial efforts to deal with the protection of youth and family. The IAYFJM aims to: a) promote the administration of justice and the maintenance of the rule of law, particularly as it affects children and their families; b) promote the protection of children's rights; c) further knowledge of laws and practices as they affect children and their families within the various countries of the world; d) promote the development of the law affecting children and their families internationally; e) advance the understanding and development of international law and comparative law, particularly as it affects children and their families; f) promote uniformity internationally in these areas of law; g) further international understanding

and goodwill amongst all those who provide professional services directly linked to youth and family justice or welfare; h) assist and cooperate with international, regional or other organisations having all or any of the above mentioned objects. The primary role of the IAYFJM is to support judges and magistrates in applying the rule of law in the light of international conventions and local State and Federal laws. The IAYFJM aims to: a) focus on support, education and training of youth and family judges and magistrates to do their judicial job properly; b) advance legal education internationally in the area of youth and family law; c) support the provision of advanced studies in these areas; d) facilitate the exchange of Judges, Magistrates, teachers of law and practitioners who provide professional services directly linked to youth and family justice or welfare.

## **FUTURE PLANS**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (2002-2006)**

1. Through its Research and Development Committee the IAYFJM will support research which seeks to identify interventions that will stop the violence, abuse and neglect, exploitation and discrimination of children and that will mitigate the impact of those violations.
2. The IAYFJM will: a) identify best practice and garner, collate and disseminate information to members and others as appropriate; b) support innovative approaches and provide an international view of what works well in the area of child offending and child welfare.
3. The IAYFJM will set up a communications network in order to: a) facilitate the sharing of information, ideas and expertise; b) further the diffusion of knowledge of laws and practices as they affect children and their families within the various countries of the world; c) put all information on-line, in its three official languages, giving members access to studies, statistics, research papers, best practices and other relevant information on issues related to children, youth and family, as well as model legislation and advice on drafting, redrafting legislation; d) make the Chronicle available on-line in English, French and Spanish.
4. The Association will continue to: a) participate in the work of the various Council of Europe bodies (committees of experts, parliamentary committees, etc), in events organised by the Secretariat (general information meetings, sectoral meetings) and at meetings of interest groups of NGOs which maintain relations with the corresponding sectors of the Secretariat; b) participate in the work of relevant UN bodies.

## **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

The Chronicle Published twice yearly

## **International Alliance of Women**

Secretariat: Lenaustr. 5/2/12 A-4053 Ansfelden Austria Headquarters:  
Pres. Patricia Giles Northbridge WA Australia

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Alison Brown  
Lenaustr. 5/2/12  
A-4053 Ansfelden  
Austria  
womenalliance.com  
mab@liwest.at

### **MEMBERSHIP**

As per 2002 the IAW had 39 Affiliate Societies 29 Associate Societies 437 individual members

### **TARGET GROUP**

women

### **AIMS**

The International Alliance of Women (IAW), founded in 1904, is dedicated to securing all such reforms as are necessary to establish a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women and to work for equal partnership between men and women in all spheres of life. Hence, our activities on behalf of families are primarily directed to women as members of and especially as heads of families.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

Internet/Website, newsletter

### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

International Women's News this is an open forum for information and opinion on matters of importance to women. It is published three times a year. English editor: Priscilla Todd 10 Queen St. Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia French editor: Hilary Paddon 50 Priory Gardens Londres N6 5QS Royaume-Uni IAW Newsletter is a monthly electronic medium with reports of current affairs affecting women world wide. It is distributed by e-mail, but it is then printed out, copied and distributed to interested women. Editor Joke Sebus joke.sebus@inter.nl.net

## PROJECT

Action Programme 1992-1995 (excerpts related to families)

### EQUALITY IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH

The IAW, taking into consideration -

- that health is a basic human right;

that many women do not enjoy equal access to health care, and information;

that many girls and women are subjected to physical abuse, to a lack of health care and to health endangering practices;

that women, while being the main health carers for young and old in their families, often do not receive adequate care themselves particularly during the child bearing period, in old age and when handicapped;

that adequate measures for women are needed for the prevention and therapy of drug and other abuses;

Recommends its affiliates to support and commend the efforts of the World Health Organisation and other specialised institutions to improve both curative and preventive health care for women throughout their life-span, especially to:

raise awareness on the prevention of maternal mortality and morbidity including information on family planning;

promote health education beginning at kindergarten age; and sex education, especially concerning the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS;

promote women-oriented programmes for the prevention of drug abuse, including tranquillisers, alcohol and tobacco. Promote specific therapeutic treatment for drug addicted women and women as co-dependents;

urge governments world-wide to eliminate all traditional practices which endanger the physical and mental health of girls and women;

encourage the training of women as doctors and health care workers and promote a wider representation generally of women in the health care sector.

EQUALITY IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS The IAW, taking into consideration -

that economic independence is an essential prerequisite to equality, urges its affiliates to work towards the achievement of the following goals in:

#### Domestic work

1. the recognition by governments and societies of the economic value in terms of Gross National Product of women's domestic labour and the transformation of that recognition into tangible benefits for women;

2. the recognition of volunteer and domestic work as work experience in certain fields e.g. time management, financial management, inter-personal relations and motivational and negotiation skills, informal education, paediatric and geriatric

health care.

#### General Economic Equality

1. the revision of family, property and inheritance IAWs which discriminate against women, ignoring the contribution of women to family prosperity and welfare;
2. the establishment of separate taxation for spouses
3. the participation of women at all levels of planning for economic development;
4. the provision of sufficient protection for women and men without a minimum income;
5. the monitoring of economic development and investment projects for their impact on the ecology and the livelihood of women;

EQUALITY IN THE SOCIAL FIELD The IAW, taking into consideration -

that the end of the Cold War did not fulfil the expectations towards world peace and did not realise the reallocation of resources from military budgets towards social development;

that economic deterioration and social unrest in many parts of the world, drought and the terrible famine in Africa have deteriorated sharply the world's social situation;

Recommends its affiliates to:

- (a) work towards changing those social attitudes and values which remain the greatest obstacles to equality;
- (b) put pressure upon governments to provide support systems for parents working outside the home through the provision of appropriate, accessible and affordable childcare facilities;
- (c) press for adequate support systems for the care of the elderly and the disabled and the development of strategies in order to integrate them into the mainstream of development;
- (d) work towards the implementation of concrete and specific action to eradicate and prevent all forms of cultural, state, societal and family violence against and abuse and exploitation of women and children;
- (e) urge governments to support initiatives that establish shelters for battered women, rape and crisis hotlines, increased therapeutic treatment for both victims and the aggressors; free legal advice and other forms of assistance;
- (f) take note of increasing sex tourism, forced prostitution and other forms of slavery and urge governments to take action against these violations of human rights;
- (g) make all efforts to promote the wellbeing of and positive attitudes towards the female child, in the understanding that the 'girl child is an asset, not a burden'.

## PROJECT

Action Programme 1997-1999 (excerpts related to families)

recognise the economic value of women's domestic labour and unpaid work and to transform that recognition into social and other benefits for women, taking into consideration their multiple roles as breadwinners, mothers, nurturers, mediators, etc;

- adopt measures aimed at the equitable redistribution of unpaid and paid work between women and men;
- fully implement the ILO Convention on Paid Maternity Leave.

Domestic violence should not be seen as a private family matter but as a crime, which is not tolerated by society and government. It encompasses physical, mental and/or sexual abuse.

The IAW therefore urges governments to:

observe the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women UN resolution A/48/104 and work with the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women;

adopt measures to combat rape and other violence perpetrated against women and children;

implement measures to ascertain the extent of violence within families;

support the establishment and funding of shelters, safe houses and crisis centres for women and girls.

The IAW urges its member organisations to work for:

increased awareness of this hidden crime of violence by national/local authorities (police, legal system, media) and by the community;

the protection and the genuine equality of the girl child;

the establishment and funding of shelters, safe houses and crisis centres for women and girls.

The self-determination of women in matter relating to reproductive health must be recognised (using the World Charter on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the JPPF as a guide).

The IAW therefore urges governments that

reproductive rights be implemented for all women, especially the right to refuse unprotected sex, unwanted pregnancies and unwanted abortions;

good quality pre-natal and post-natal care according to WHO standards be provided;

predetermination of sex of unborn children for non-medical reasons be declared

illegal;

female genital mutilation be banned and abandoned everywhere

## **PROJECT**

Action Programme 1999-2002 (excerpts related to families)

The IAW urges governments and communities to

achieve, by any means necessary, women's equal participation (i.e. a 50/50 per cent women/men) in all decision making positions of political power at all levels;

-consider women as an invaluable resource and take positive measures to enable women to participate in decision making, planning and in advisory bodies so as to ensure that women's perspectives are recognised;

recognise the economic value of women's domestic labour and unpaid work and to transform that recognition into social and other benefits for women, taking into consideration their multiple roles as breadwinners, mothers, nurturers, mediators;

-adopt measures aimed at the sharing of unpaid work between women and men;

-fully implement the ILO Convention on Paid Maternity Leave.

The IAW urges its member organisations to

- use mass media to increase public awareness, in particular in the case of mail order brides;

- work for the enforcement of existing laws and the adoption of new legal instruments where necessary;

- lobby for all child pornography to be banned;

- take appropriate measures to protect the girl child and her rights;

- work for the adoption of legal instruments whereby the perpetrators of international sex tourism can be punished in both the country of their residence and the country in which the crime is carried out;

- increase research into all aspects of sex trafficking.

Domestic violence should not be seen as a private family matter but as a crime, which is not tolerated by society and government. It encompasses physical, mental and/or sexual abuse, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women.

The IAW therefore asks its member organisations to urge governments to:

observe the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women UN resolution A/48/104 and work with the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women;

adopt measures to condemn rape and other violence perpetrated against women, children, elderly and disabled;  
implement measures to ascertain the extent of violence within families;  
support the establishment and funding of shelters, safe houses and crisis centres for women and girls.

The IAW urges its member organisations to work for:  
increased awareness of this hidden crime of violence by national/local authorities by informing, sensitising and educating organisations like the police, legal system, media as well as the community at large;  
the protection and the genuine equality of the girl child;  
the establishment and funding of shelters, safe houses and crisis centres for women and girls.

The IAW has identified healthy lifestyles for women throughout their life-span as a major issue to be promoted in the current triennium The girl child should be as valued as the boy child in matters of nutrition and nurturing. The self-determination of women in matter relating to reproductive health must be recognised (using the World Charter on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the JPPF as a guide).

The IAW therefore urges governments that  
reproductive rights be implemented for all women, especially the right to refuse unprotected sex, unwanted pregnancies and unwanted abortions;  
good quality pre-natal and post-natal care according to WHO standards be provided;

predetermination of sex of unborn children for non-medical reasons be declared illegal;

female genital mutilation be banned and abandoned everywhere

promote the education of women and men about healthy and unhealthy nutritional habits, eg on the effects of nutritional deficiencies, unbalanced diets, food taboos, and on the right to healthy nutrition for girls as well as for boys;

ensure food and nutrition security for all and supplements where necessary, eg folates and iron for women of child-bearing age an iodine in deficient areas.

In the filed of substance abuse, women are victims in a double sense: health deterioration due to self-consumption and violent behavior of drug-addicted family members.



## **Union of Catholic Mothers Wales**

22, Hallfield Close, Cornist Park, FLINT. Flintshire. North Wales.  
United Kingdom CH6 5HL

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Monica Jones - National Secretary

22, Hallfield Close,

Cornist Park,

FLINT.

Flintshire. North Wales. United Kingdom CH6 5HL

bryn-monicajones@talk21.com

### **MEMBERSHIP**

We have three dioceses in Wales, a) Archdiocese of Cardiff b) Diocese of Menevia c) Diocese of Wrexham Our membership at present stands at nearly 1000 members, and we have a recruitment campaign ongoing throughout all the three diocese.

### **TARGET GROUP**

children , families

### **AIMS**

a) To help Catholic married women to appreciate the Sacramental character, responsibilities and permanence of marriage and to live in unselfish love observing God's law. b) To assist them in bringing up their children as practising Catholics and public spirited citizens. c) To teach and defend Christian values in family life and to ensure for their children Catholic education. d)To offer love, sympathy and practical help to the family in difficulty. e)To foster vocations to life, especially in Christian Marriage and Family Life and in the Priesthood and Religious Life. f) to support the Parish and the Parish Priest in any way deemed necessary.

### **ACTIVITIES, PRESENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Our funding raising activities are various: eg. Sponsored Walks, Coffee Mornings, Garden Parties, Raffles, and many more.

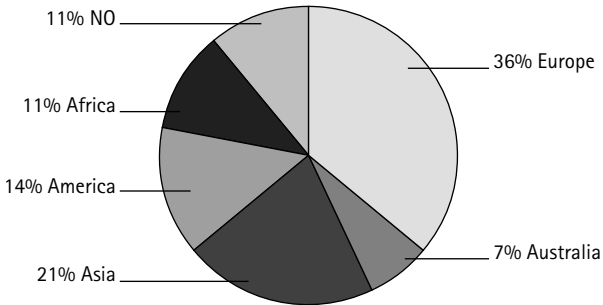
### **FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES**

The Catholic Mother Magazine once a year in March.

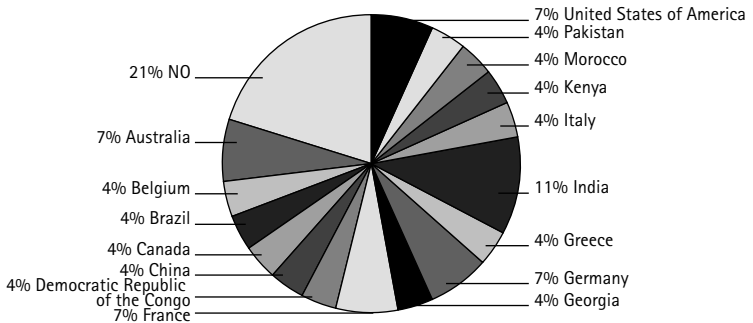


# ANNEX I: www.10yearsIYF.org FORUM

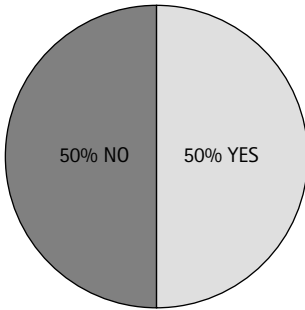
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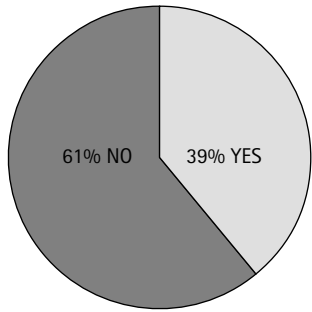
## COUNTRY



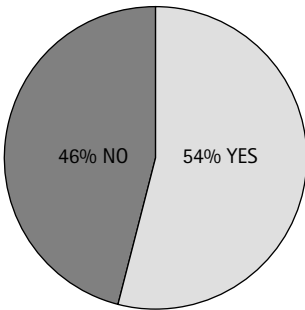
## POPULATION AND SOCIAL GROUPS SERVED



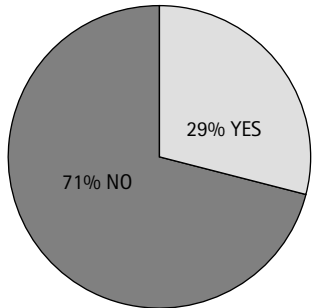
Families' Organisation



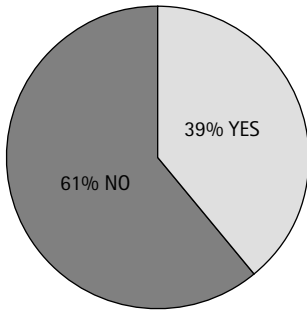
Children's Organisation



Women's Organisation

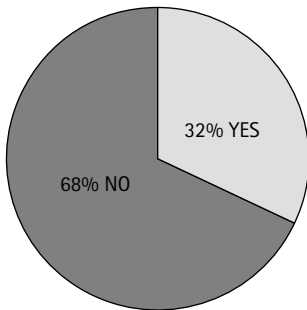


Men's Organisation

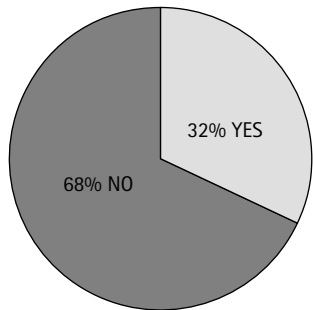


Youth Organisation

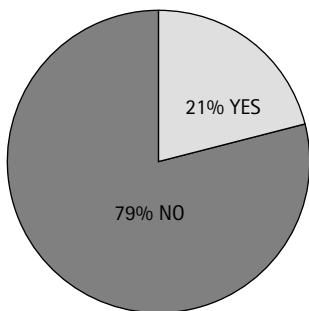
**ISSUES ADRESSED**



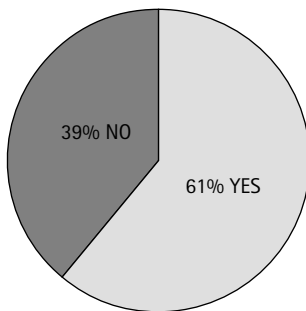
Counselling



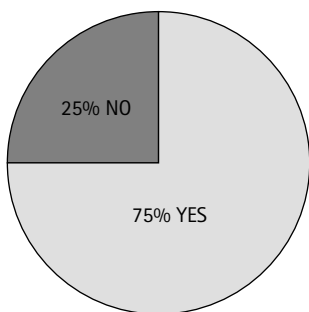
Child abuse



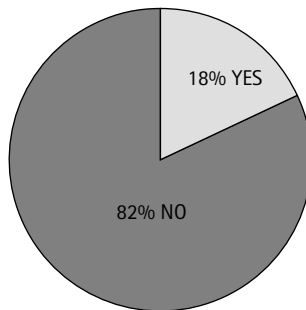
Drinking water



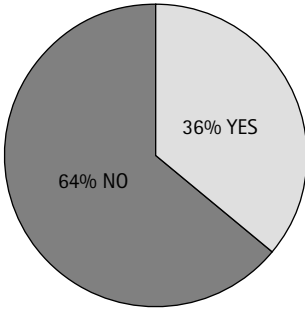
Family support



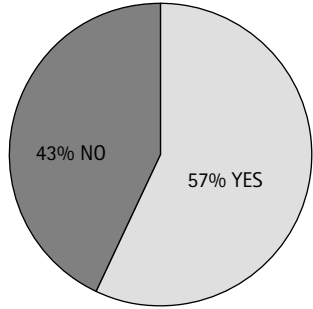
Education



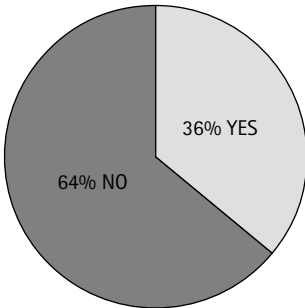
Food supply



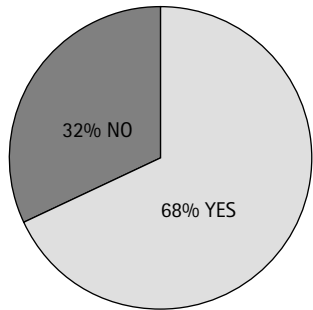
Further education



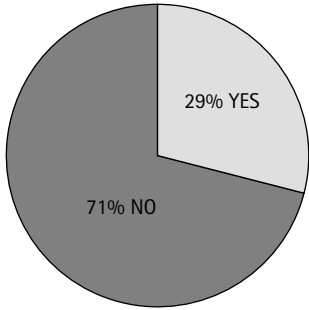
Health



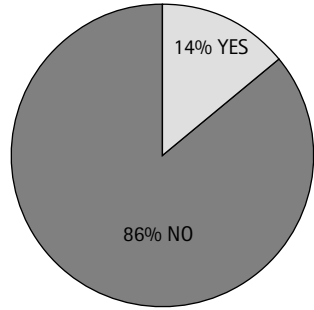
HIV / Aids



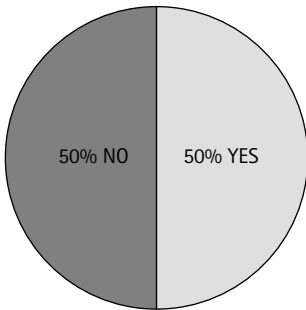
Human rights



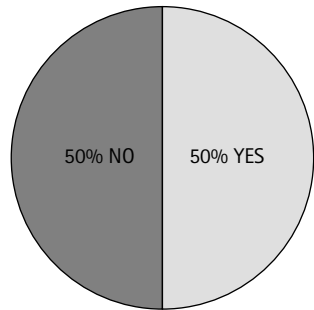
Illiteracy



Irrigation

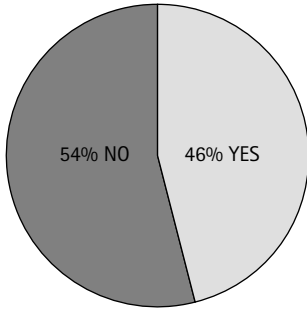


Networking

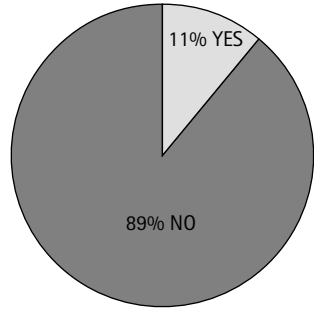


Public policy

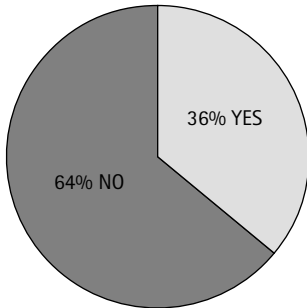




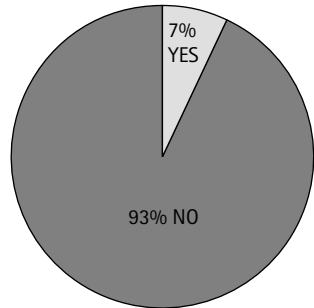
Research



Therapy

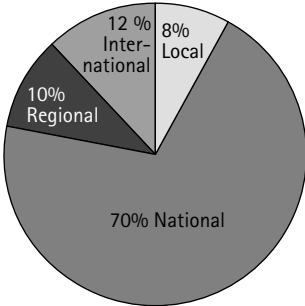


Training facilities

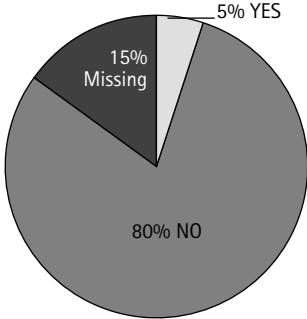


Transport facilities

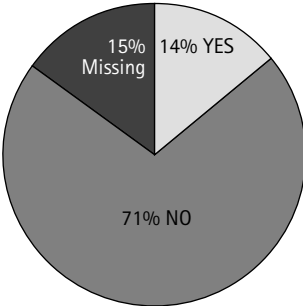
# ANNEX II: CEEC FORUM



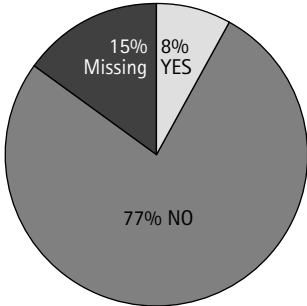
Type of Organisation



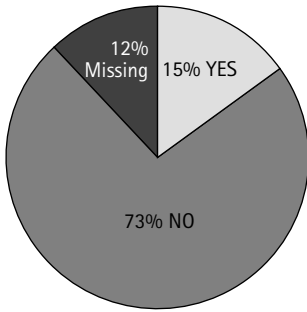
Self-Help Groups



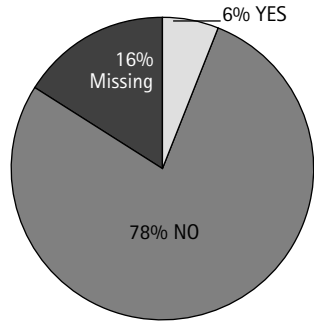
Volunteers



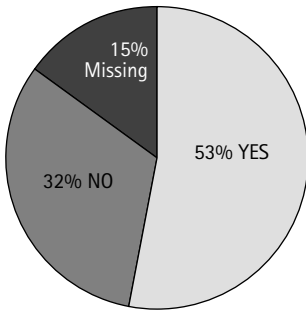
Professionals



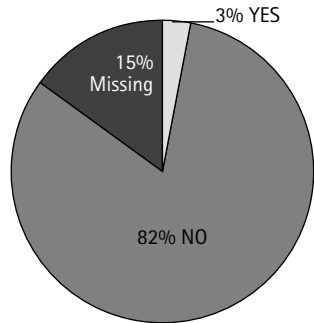
Individuals



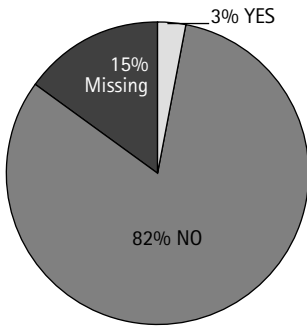
NGO's



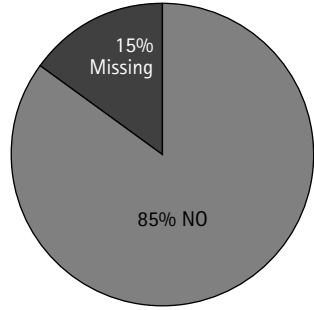
Families



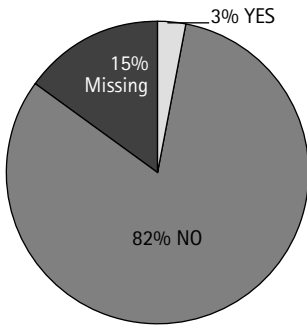
Community Organisations



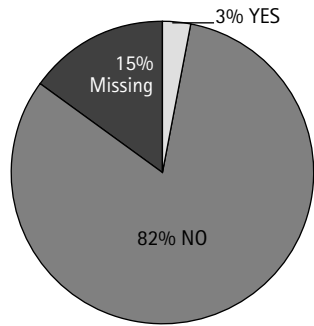
Religious



Ethnic

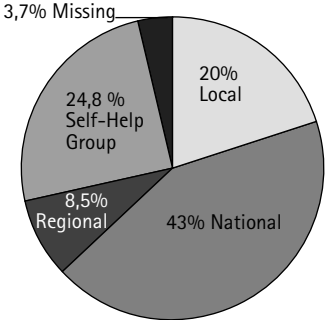


Local Affiliations

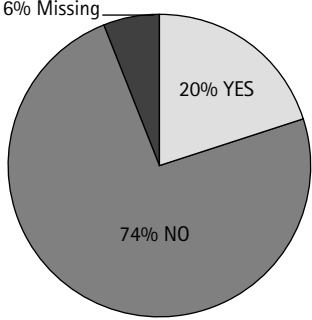


Association of Citizens

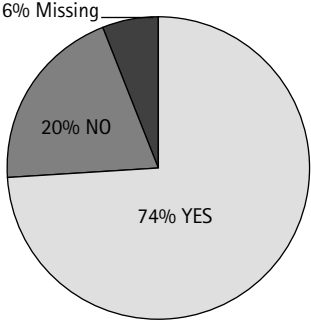
# ANNEX III: EAC FORUMS



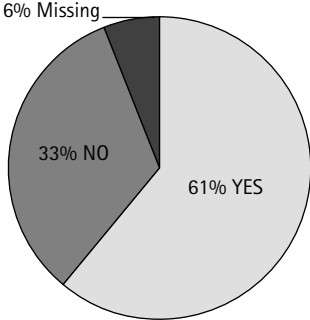
Type of Organisation



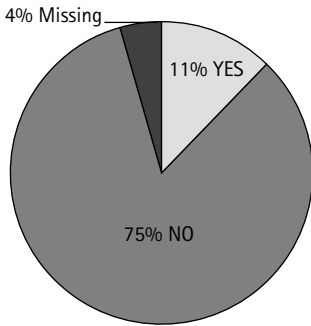
Self-Help Groups



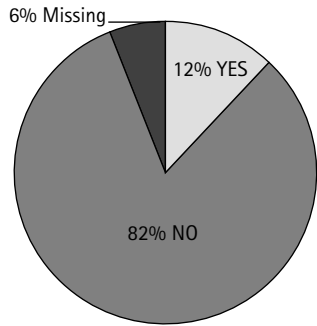
Volunteers



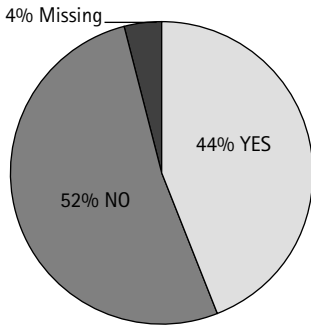
Professionals



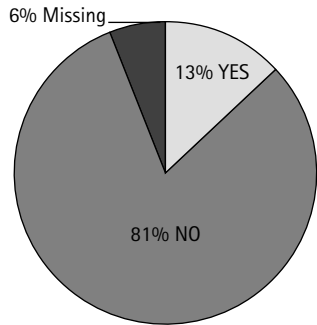
Individuals



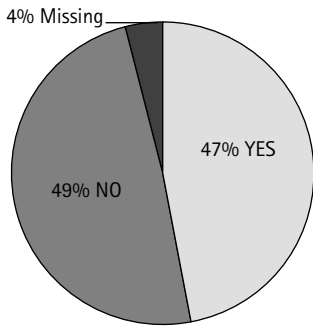
NGO's



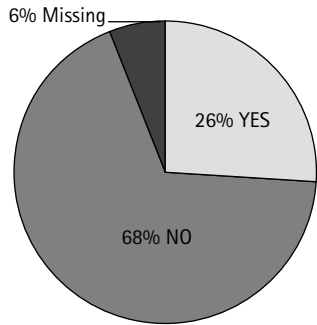
Families



Community Organisations



Religious



Ethnic

# ANNEX IV:

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