European cooperation workshop “How to Establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme”

Research Guide

for Founders of UN Youth Delegate Programmes
Disclaimer: The Research Guide for Founders of UN Youth Delegate Programmes reflects the personal experiences and opinions of the authors.

Authors: Boryana Atanassova and Elizabeta Petrova, Co-Founders of the Bulgarian UN Youth Delegate Programme; Astrid van der Merwe, Co-Founder of the German UN Youth Delegate Programme; Corina Murafa, Co-Founder of the Romanian UN Youth Delegate Programme

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‘Youth in Action’ Programme
European cooperation workshop “How to Establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme”

– Distance-Learning Course –

Overview
Pep talk

Establishing UNYD programmes requires a certain amount of research to begin with. If we tried to convey all the relevant information to you at the workshop, the event it would end-up being a 3-day theoretical lecture. Thus we have compiled this distance-learning course (DLC). You will probably find that you already know a lot of the things contained in the DLC. Some tasks will be a lot easier than others. We are aware of this. However, please keep in mind that the participants of the workshop have quite different organizational backgrounds – they either have (1) a strong background in youth organizations, NGOs and National Youth Councils or (2) in Model United Nations, UN Youth Associations and UN Associations. Obviously, starting United Nations Youth Delegate programmes requires solid knowledge in both fields: “United Nations” and “Youth”.

The DLC is a team task, thus we recommend you divide the research tasks to be completed each week among the two of you. Please provide the answers in the answer templates provided on http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/research/ and email them to Elizabeta Petrova at startingunydprograms@gmail.com by midnight on Sunday of each week. Please note the DLC is mandatory. Reimbursement of your travel cost will depend on successful completion. We are aware it’s a lot of work, but once it is done you’ll be perfectly prepared for the workshop and the ensuing advocacy process :)

Research Tasks and Deadlines

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Research Task 1: The work of your country’s Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Learning Objective: The first research task will give you a first idea of how UN Member States interact at the United Nations in New York and how UN Youth Delegates are involved in the process.
Delegates at the United Nations

The United Nations (UN) has 193 Member States. Almost every Member State has a so-called "Permanent Mission to the United Nations" (short form: "mission") in New York, which is comparable to an embassy of that country. The difference is: your embassy in Washington takes care of the relations between your country and the USA, whereas your mission in New York takes care of the relations between your country and the United Nations.

**QUESTION 1:** Please paste the website link of your country’s mission. (Research hint: A list of Member States and links to their mission websites can be found here: [http://www.un.org/en/members](http://www.un.org/en/members)). Who is the head of the mission (ambassador)?

The mission is where UN Youth Delegates (YDs) of a country are based during their stay in New York. When approaching the ministry of foreign affairs about establishing a YD Programme, you will want to have a rough idea of how the mission works. A regular day at your country’s mission will start like this (simplified): In the morning the diplomats arrive to work in the mission (many missions are located in Manhattan, New York). The diplomats have a **morning briefing** to discuss the tasks ahead of them for the day. For this they take a look at the **daily journal** produced by the UN Secretariat. The daily journal tells them which meetings will take place on that day and the next day at the UN.

**QUESTION 2:** Please download and take a look at the current daily journal here: [http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/En/lateste.pdf](http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/En/lateste.pdf). If you had the choice which meeting would you like attend on behalf of your country? Why?

As you could see from the daily journal, the United Nations comprises of quite a large number of organs, sub-organs, committees and bodies, where the diplomats from the 193 UN Member States meet. After the morning meeting, the diplomats working in your country’s mission will break up into little groups to attend some or all of these different meetings. The good news is: not all of these bodies are relevant for UN Youth Delegates. The following questions will cover the relevant ones.
QUESTION 3: Please google the 5 principal organs of the United Nations and their abbreviations. Three of them are intergovernmental bodies. Which ones?

QUESTION 4: The six main committees of the General Assembly (GA) are abbreviated GA 1st, GA 2nd, GA 3rd etc. Please google their responsibilities.

Within the General Assembly, UN Youth Delegates participate only in the third committee.

QUESTION 5: Please google all the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Within ECOSOC, UN Youth Delegates participate in the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)

Let’s come back to the morning briefing in your country’s mission. Having discussed the daily journal the diplomats will leave your mission and walk/drive over to the United Nations building. There they separate, let’s say into pairs of two. Each pair walks off to attend a different meeting. Every pair now officially represents your country at the meeting/consultation/session and is called “Delegation of France/Latvia/Portugal etc.” Each diplomat is called delegate. At the meeting/consultation/session they meet delegates from other missions to deal with whichever topic is on the agenda that day.

QUESTION 6: Please look up the definition of “delegate” on p. 86 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings (download at http://startingunydpromds.wordpress.com/resources). Do the diplomats at your mission work for your country’s government or for the United Nations?

1 The Trusteeship Council has ceased its work.
Negotiation of Resolutions

Let’s go forward in time. Let’s assume you have convinced your government to send you and your team partner to New York as your country’s first UN Youth Delegates to the UN General Assembly (GA 3rd). You arrived in New York a couple of days ago, met all the diplomats at the Permanent Mission and you’ve taken your first tour of the UN. Today is Monday, October 15th. Today is the day when negotiations will start on the new GA Resolution “Policies and programmes involving youth”. The following questions will take you through the process.

The 193 UN Member States meet in the General Assembly in order to reach common positions on a large variety of policy issues (e.g. Climate Change, HIV/AIDS, Education etc.). Youth is just one of them. The specific topics each body will deal with are determined in the agenda of the body.

QUESTION 7: Please take a look at the GA’s agenda in 2009: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/251. How many agenda topics did the GA deal with?

The GA session usually begins in September of each year, and ends in December or even January of the following year. The agenda topics are dealt with consecutively (one after the other). When the Member States can agree on a common position, they pass this position as one or several Resolutions.

QUESTION 8: Please take a look at the list of GA resolutions passed in 2009: http://www.un.org/en/ga/64/resolutions.shtml. How many resolutions were passed in total?

Right. The two of you are here in New York to participate in negotiations under the agenda topic “Policies and programmes involving youth”. Hopefully these negotiations will result in a good resolution in about two weeks time. The topic “Policies and programmes involving youth” comes up on the agenda of the GA every two years, so for starters it would be helpful to take a closer look at the last resolution passed under this name.
QUESTION 9: Please download the GA Resolution “Policies and programmes involving youth” passed in 2009 at http://startingunyprograms.wordpress.com/resources. The resolution is divided into two parts – an introductory part and a part with numbered clauses. What is the introductory part called? What are the numbered clauses called? How many numbered clauses does the resolution have? (Research hint: look under “resolution” on p. 93 Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings)

QUESTION 10: Please read the resolution, specifically operative clauses 16 - 18. Which specific recommendations are made about the selection of UN Youth Delegates?

By the way: when trying to convince your government to establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme, this resolution will help you a lot. It was passed by consensus in the past years, which means your government, as all other governments, was in favour of it. Thereby, one could argue, it was in favour of including UN Youth Delegates in its delegation ☺

Let’s come back to New York. The aim this year is to build on the efforts of past years. The previous version of the youth resolution will be the basis of this year’s resolution. Your job as Youth Delegates is to make the text better and more precise – i.e. get the governments to agree on a text, whereby they make more and more specific commitments towards young people. In the course of year, the UN Youth Delegates from different countries will already have cooperated to produce a first draft of the new resolution.

QUESTION 11: The negotiation process of a draft resolution starts with informal consultations and ends with formal sessions. Please define these terms. (Research hint: p. 87 – 89 Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings. Where do negotiations happen? Where do official speeches and votes happen?

But even informal consultations are not where it all starts. In preparation of an informal consultation the 27 EU Member States typically hold a regional coordination meeting to agree on a common EU position – this is because the EU has agreed to speak “as one” at the UN level within the framework of its Common Foreign and Security Policy. The country currently holding the EU presidency will typically be the only EU Member State to speak during the informal consultation.
**QUESTION 12:** The EU is a so-called **Regional Group**. Please define this term. (Research hint: p. 93 Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings). Please give an example for another regional group.

To sum up (simplified): In preparation of NY the Youth Delegates from different countries cooperate in producing a draft resolution. The EU countries agree on a common position on this draft at their regional coordination meetings. They deliver their common position to the other Member States at informal consultations. All UN Member States negotiate the text. Once agreement is reached, the resolution is passed during a formal session of GA 3rd or GA plenary. The formal session is also where Youth Delegates deliver speeches on behalf of the youth of their country. (The other diplomats working at your mission have to go through the same process when negotiating other resolutions in bodies of the UN.)

**QUESTION 13:** Once the resolution is passed, it receives a document symbol. The document symbol of the 2009 Resolution “Policies and programmes involving youth” is A/RES/64/130. Please read p. 99 and 100 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings to explain the meaning of the symbol.
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Research Task 2: NGOs and Umbrella NGOs

**Learning Objective:** In the course of the second research task you will gather an overview of the different types of NGOs out there, learn to identify which of them are potential cooperation partners of UN Youth Delegates and understand the inner workings of umbrella NGOs.
The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY)

The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) determines the thematic scope of UN Youth Delegates’ work. As UN Youth Delegate you can potentially cooperate with every NGO in your country dealing with one of the 15 priority areas contained in WPAY.

QUESTION 1: Please download the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources. Please list the 15 priority areas of WPAY.

Vision, Mission, Strategies, Target Groups

When establishing a UN Youth Delegate Programme your very first step will be to approach a number of NGOs and attempt to convince them to become partners in the future programme. Some of them can act as structural/ institutional partners (i.e. as official “owners” of the programme. Others can be supporters of the programme on a case-by-case basis, for example by inviting the YDs to speak at NGO events. Obviously, you will want to be taken seriously from the first time you meet them. Therefore you need to learn as much as you can about NGOs (particularly youth NGOs/ organizations), how they work, what their interests are and how you will be able to convince them. Moreover, NGOs are the most important cooperation partners for your UN Youth Delegates, once they are selected. Thus, when you write a project proposal for the future UN Youth Delegate Programme you will need to describe exactly how you envision the cooperation between the UN Youth Delegates and local, national, European and international NGOs. Good knowledge of NGOs is a must.

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 2 and 3 of Understanding NGOs (Chapter 1: vision, mission strategies). Understanding NGOs is a short guide written by co-founders of UNYD programmes in other countries for the purposes of this DLC (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).
QUESTION 2: When building a UN Youth Delegate Programme you will be able to identify suitable NGOs to cooperate with by comparing the priority areas of WPAY to the policy areas the NGO deals with. To do this, would you compare WPAY with the NGO’s vision or with the NGO’s mission? Why?

QUESTION 3: While UN Youth Delegates are not “an NGO”, they personally employ three of the six strategies described during their time as YDs - education, advocacy and campaigning both during their preparation phase (outreach to young people) and in New York. Please give examples for each.

QUESTION 4: Please research the vision and mission of Greenpeace. Please give examples of the strategies employed by the Greenpeace chapter in your country (not Greenpeace International). If there is no Greenpeace chapter in your country, please use the Greenpeace chapter Australia Pacific.

QUESTION 5: Could the Greenpeace chapter of your country (alternatively Australia Pacific) cooperate with the UNYD Programme on specific projects or events? Please give reasoning: compare the Greenpeace mission with WPAY, analyze whether any of the strategies employed focus on education, advocacy or campaigning.

QUESTION 6: Please read the section “target groups” on p. 4 of Understanding NGOs. The most relevant target group for UN Youth Delegates is obviously youth – by definition of the United Nations people aged 15 – 24. Does the Greenpeace chapter of your country (alternatively Australia Pacific) target youth in any of its strategies? Which one(s)?

To sum up: When is an NGO a potential cooperation partner of (European) UN Youth Delegates on specific projects or events?
- its mission reflects one or more of the priority areas of WPAY
- its strategies include education, advocacy or campaigning
- ideally youth is among its target groups (even more ideally, youth is its only target group, i.e. the NGO is a youth organization)
Sectors of society, funding, umbrellas

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 4 and 5 of Understanding NGOs.

QUESTION 7: What is the main difference between an NGO and a business company?

UN Youth Delegates are situated somewhere in the middle between governmental and non-governmental structures (more details will follow later). From a management perspective, this can be a huge advantage.

QUESTION 8: Please look at the benefits and challenges posed to NGOs and governments on p. 4. Where should UN Youth Delegates cooperate with governments, where should they cooperate with NGOs? In other words, how can UNYD Programmes get the most out of the benefits of each and avoid most of the challenges of each?

QUESTION 9: Please name three example of national or international NGOs: (1) only professional, (2) only volunteer, (3) partly professional/partially volunteer.

QUESTION 10: What is the difference between regular NGOs and umbrella NGOs?

QUESTION 11: What is the difference between a homogeneous and a heterogeneous umbrella NGO?
Youth Umbrella NGOs: internal structure and work-share

Umbrella NGOs are a little more complicated to understand than regular NGOs. However, it is worth the effort: UN Youth Delegate Programmes tend to cooperate mainly with umbrella NGOs on a structural level. Also, NGOs working with the UN in New York are important cooperation partners of UN Youth Delegates – the vast majority of these NGOs are umbrella organizations. Therefore chapter 2 of Understanding NGOs is entirely dedicated to youth umbrella NGOs.

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 6 - 8 of the Understanding NGOs.

QUESTION 12: What is the main difference between the internal structure of an NGO and the internal structure of a business company?

QUESTION 13: What is a turf fight? Please give a short example (think of a scenario).

QUESTION 14: Why does changing the constitution usually not help to solve turf fights?

QUESTION 15: Please explain the “national level problem” in youth umbrella NGOs within the strategies education and campaigning.
Effective youth umbrellas strategies

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 6 - 8 of Understanding NGOs.

QUESTION 16: Please name the three umbrella strategies listed as effective for youth umbrella NGOs engaging in advocacy, education and campaigning.

The importance of capacity-building measures cannot be stressed enough. The “NGO movement” is still young in history – the vast majority of NGOs were only established in the 20th century or in recent years. NGOs need to share their knowledge and skills with each other in order for more NGOs to grow, spread and become better at their work across Europe and the world. The same goes for UN Youth Delegate Programmes: they comprise a variety of capacity-building measures:

- handing-over workshops: former YDs in a country pass on their knowledge to the new YDs after selection
- press trainings, trainings on lobbying
- workshops teaching students and youth organizations how to organize a local event for the YDs
- workshops among European YDs sharing their knowledge and preparing for NY
- when YDs return from NY they hold workshops sharing their knowledge about recent developments in UN youth policy with national youth organizations

QUESTION 17: Have you ever participated or actively hosted a capacity-building measure/workshop? Where?

QUESTION 18: When should umbrellas use decentralized coordination?

QUESTION 19: When do umbrella projects require centralized coordination?

QUESTION 20: Please explain how to determine whether centralized coordination is efficient.
QUESTION 21: Do you think umbrellas without paid staff should use centralized coordination? Why or why not?

QUESTION 22: What are the advantages and disadvantages when the Assembly of an umbrella gives the board free reign in advocacy and representation?

QUESTION 23: Looking at the way Two Degrees was designed, does the umbrella work for the benefit of the member NGOs or do the member NGOs work for the benefit of the umbrella? Why?

Structural factors influencing youth umbrella NGOs

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 12 of Understanding NGOs.

QUESTION 24: Please list short-term challenges (first year) and mid-term challenges (first 5 years) you can think of when (1) an umbrella NGO is established top-down and (2) an umbrella NGO is established bottom-up.
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Research Task 3: Structural Partners and Sponsors of UNYD Programmes

Objective: Together, Research Tasks 3, 4 and 4a of the DLC will provide you with a step-by-step guideline to gather the relevant information you need to write a project proposal draft (at the workshop), write budgets and fundraising requests (at the workshop) and start the actual advocacy/lobbying process once you return back home from the workshop.
Research Tasks 3, 4 and 4b are very detailed. However this research is crucial in order for you to gather specific national information about the possible partners of your future UNYD programme.

Research Tasks 3, 4, 4a

Workshop: project proposal

Back home: Advocacy/lobbying at:
- National Youth Council
- other relevant organizations
- Ministry of foreign affairs
- Ministry responsible for youth

Workshop: budget and FR requests

Back home: Advocacy/lobbying at:
- Youth in Action Programme
- national foundations
- corporate sponsors

Advocacy/ Lobbying

Let’s begin with the end in mind. What will the advocacy/lobbying process entail when you return back home after the workshop?

In order to answer the following question, please read p. 10 – 14 (p. vii – xi) of the Guide to Lobbying for Youth Representation at UNGA (Being a Youth Lobbyist, Who to, How to, External Factors in Lobbying, Building Invaluable Partnerships). The guide was written by Christine Cassar from Malta (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

QUESTION 1: Please consider the “responsometer” and the “external factors in lobbying” as described in the Guide. Which of these issues would you like to see taken up as points of discussion during the workshop?
Using the term “Youth Participation”

While lobbying, you will need to convince every single counterpart why a UN Youth Delegate Programme would be good for your country. The magic term here is youth participation in political decision-making processes, short form: youth participation. Speaking of youth, youth is defined by the United Nations as people aged between 15 and 24.

In order to answer the following question, please read p. 4 - 8 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings, written by Dania Röpke (UNYA Germany, WFUNA youth) and published by the European Youth Forum (download at http://startingunydpromos.wordpress.com/resources).

QUESTION 2: Please consider the educational aspect of youth participation. In what ways does a UNYD Programme promote civic education, tolerance and democratic thinking? (Hint: think of the UNYD campaign before NY, their personal experiences in NY and their follow-up work)

QUESTION 3: Please consider the improved youth policy aspect of youth participation. In what ways does a UNYD programme make sure that international youth policy, as developed each year by the member states of the UN (WPAY, the youth resolutions) is in line with the needs of young people?

QUESTION 4: Please consider the improved communication with civil society aspect of youth participation. In what ways does a UNYD programme improve communication between the UN and youth NGOs, youth NGOs among each other, the government and youth NGOs?

QUESTION 5: Please consider the domestic implementation aspect of youth participation. In what ways does a UNYD programme support implementation of WPAY and the youth resolutions at the national level? (Hint: this aspect is closely linked with the previous question)

QUESTION 6: Please consider the multiplyer effects of youth participation. In what ways does a UNYD programme promote young people becoming active citizens, joining NGOs and fostering even more youth participation at the local, regional, European and international level?
Overview: Structural Partners of UNYD Programmes

**Civil Society Partners**

Group 1 National Youth Council (NYC) or large youth organizations

Group 2 United Nations Association (UNA), United Nations Youth Association (UNYA) or Model United Nations (MUN) Group

**State Partners**

Group 3 ministry of foreign affairs (MFA), permanent mission to the UN (mission)

Group 4 ministry responsible for youth

**Table of potential partner contacts** – to be filled in later

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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ministry responsible for youth</td>
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National Youth Councils (NYCs)/ large youth organizations

Please view the example of the British Youth Council at http://www.byc.org.uk/

Key facts about National Youth Councils (NYCs)

- NYCs are NGOs themselves. They are umbrella NGOs of the largest national youth organizations of a country. These organizations do not lose their independence when joining the NYC - the NYC is not the “super power”, it has an important, but limited role.
- For your purposes, the most interesting role of NYCs lies in advocacy: to speak with one voice for its member organizations vis-à-vis government and parliament.
- Most NYCs in Europe are funded by governments. This does not make them governmental bodies, it just means these governments want to support the cause of a common youth representation in their country.
- Your NYC is likely to have close and high-level personal contacts within the Ministry responsible for youth.
- NYCs of different European countries cooperate at the European level within the European Youth Forum (Youth Forum Jeunesse – YFJ) (http://youthforum.org/)
- In the vast majority of UNYD programmes NYCs are among the partners.
- If the YD’s mandate is to “represent” youth it is important to have the NYC as the largest representative body of youth on the committee selecting the YDs.
- NYCs rotate in organizing the official European UNYD networking meetings in preparation of negotiations in New York.

Of the civil society partners, the National Youth Council (NYC) of a country is by far the most important cooperation partner for UNYD Programmes. Therefore, we have compiled an own research task on NYCs (Research Task 4) and large youth organizations (Research Task 4a).

Note: We recommend that one team partner continue on Research Task 3, whereas the other complete Research Tasks 4 and 4a.
United Nations Associations (UNAs)

Please view the example of UNA Georgia [http://www.una.ge/eng/](http://www.una.ge/eng/)

**QUESTION 7:** Please give a short definition of what a United Nations Association is (research hint [http://www.wfuna.org/what-is-a-una](http://www.wfuna.org/what-is-a-una))

**QUESTION 8:** What is the role of the international umbrella WFUNA?

**QUESTION 9:** Is there a United Nations Association in your country? (research hint [http://www.wfuna.org/region/europe](http://www.wfuna.org/region/europe)) If so, please add it to the Table of Partner Contacts on p. 4

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**Key facts about United Nations Associations (UNAs) and WFUNA**

- UNAs are not United Nations bodies, they are NGOs.
- Some UNAs in Europe (and abroad) are funded by governments. This does not make them governmental bodies, it just means these governments want to support the cause of raising awareness about the UN among civil society in their country.
- Some of the individuals involved in founding the United Nations also established WFUNA. The idea was to take the United Nations to the people.
- WFUNA was one of the first NGOs in the world to receive consultative status with the United Nations. It has been a long-standing member of the executive board of CONGO, the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN ([http://www.ngocongo.org](http://www.ngocongo.org))
- WFUNA enjoys special privileges with the United Nations as compared to other NGOs:
  - WFUNA’s offices in New York and Geneva are situated within the UN building
  - WFUNA has access to some internal UN databases
  - NGOs are not allowed to use the UN logo – WFUNA and UNAs are the only exception by special permission of the UN General Assembly.
- Organizations wishing to become the official UNA of a country need the blessing of the WFUNA Assembly – without it they cannot carry the title “United Nations Association” and they cannot use the UN logo.
- The degree of activity of a UNA varies greatly from country to country, even in Europe. The board is usually made up of diplomats, professors of international law and relations etc. Even if your UNA is not very active, it is likely to have close and high-level personal contacts within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Model United Nations (MUN) Groups

QUESTION 10: Please give a short definition of what a Model United Nations (MUN) Conference is (research hint: http://www.model-un.de/en/was-ist-mun/)

QUESTION 11: Please google and make a list of all (1) school MUN conferences in your country, (2) university MUN conferences in your country, (3) your country’s school/ university delegations to international MUN conferences. Please add them to the Table of Partner Contacts on p. 4

Research Links:

- MUN calendar by the European Model United Nations Network (EMUNNET): http://emunnet.wikispaces.com/Calendar
- MUN list by the Global Model United Nations Conference (GMUN), organized by the United Nations: https://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/gmun/home/modelun/MUNDatabase
- MUN database compiled by the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA USA): http://unausa.wundersolutions.com
- The world wide web: http://www.google.com :P

Key facts about Model United Nations conferences

- MUN conferences are the single most effective tool of political/ civic education of young people about the United Nations. Having participated in just one of them young people will have a solid understanding of the challenges the 193 UN Member States face in reaching a common position on any given topic.
- The vast majority MUN conferences are organized by volunteer groups of students.
- MUN conferences originally started in the United States and over the past decades spread to Europe and the world. Spreading usually happens when students participate in an international MUN conference abroad and feel like organizing their own conference when they come back home.
- A good number of UN Youth Delegate Programmes have been started by young people who were initially organizers of MUN conferences and then felt they wanted to move on from the simulation and into the real world.
- In preparation of NY, YDs should participate in at least one simulation if they lack previous MUN experience.
- MUN groups can be structural partners of UNYD programmes, especially in countries without UNYAs. They can also be great case-by-case supporters of UNYD programmes by inviting the YDs to speak at MUN conferences or by organizing student events for them.
United Nations Youth Associations (UNYAs)

QUESTION 12: Please give a short definition of what a United Nations Youth Association is (research hint: http://www.unya.de/)

QUESTION 13: Is there a United Nations Youth Association in your country? (research hint http://www.wfuna-youth.net/index.php?option=com_weblinks&view=category&id=41%3Amembers-europe&Itemid=30&lang=en) If so, please add it to the Table of Partner Contacts on p. 4

Key facts about United Nations Youth Associations (UNYAs)

- Currently, 17 European countries have UNYAs and more are likely to be established in the coming years.
- UNYAs have not been in existence for very long. Most UNYAs were started (1) when several MUN conferences of a country decided to join up in an umbrella organization or (2) when the organizers of a big MUN conference decided to move beyond the simulation and start other UN-related youth projects or (3) when the UNA decided to develop a new target group: youth.
- The vast majority of UNYAs have a close relationship to their UNAs. There are two models: (1) the UNYA is an independent organization but cooperates with the UNA on specific projects or (2) the UNYA is formally a part of the UNA, the so-called UNA Youth Section.
- A couple of UNYD Programmes have been started with the help of UNYAs. It can also happen the other way round: UNYD programmes can help start UNYAs (as it happened in Germany, for example).
- As official partners of UNYD programmes, UNAs and UNYAs can advise and train the YDs with regard to the UN system, resolutions, reports and other important documents, negotiation processes at the UN etc.
- Other than being official partners, UNYAs can be great supporters of UNYD programmes by inviting the YDs to speak at MUN conferences, other UN Youth conferences or by organizing student events for them on specific topics (Climate Change, HIV/Aids etc.)
- A couple of European UNYAs have recently joined up in an international umbrella called UNYANET (https://www.facebook.com/UNYANET)
- When comparing the role of NYCs and UNAs or UNYAs in UNYD programmes it can be said that NYC focus on taking the voice of the youth to the UN, whereas UNAs and UNYAs focus on taking the voice of the UN to the youth.
Ministry of foreign affairs (MFA)

QUESTION 14: Please take a look at the website of your country’s MFA. Please add it to the Table of Partner Contacts on p. 4. Please search for an organizational chart (research hint: for an example, see the German MFA’s organization chart at http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/dae/servlet/contentblob/373560/publicationFile/156967/Organisationsplan.pdf)

QUESTION 15: Please look for the UN department and list its sub-divisions.

QUESTION 16: From the organizational chart, can you gather which sub-division is responsible for the 3rd committee of the UN General Assembly?

QUESTION 17: Please look for any sub-division responsible for civil society/ NGOs.

QUESTION 18: Please name your current Minister of Foreign Affairs and his party affiliation, as well as his/her two predecessors and their party affiliation.

QUESTION 19: Please name the current Head of your country’s Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (not Geneva or Vienna), as well as his/her two predecessors.

Ministry responsible for youth

QUESTION 20: Please find out which ministry in your country is responsible for youth. This will usually be the Ministry of Family Affairs or the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Sport and Culture. Please add it to the Table of Partner Contacts on p. 4

QUESTION 21: Please take a look at the ministry’s website. Please search for an organizational chart.

QUESTION 22: Please look for the Youth department and list its sub-divisions.

QUESTION 23: From the organizational chart, can you gather which sub-divisions are responsible for civil society, NGOs, youth organizations and international youth work?

QUESTION 24: Please name the current Minister and his party affiliation, as well as his/her two predecessors and their party affiliation.

QUESTION 25: Please research any relevant legislation focusing specifically on children and youth and list the relevant laws.

There isn’t much point in spending a lot of time on research about the ministries - you need to cooperate with NGOs which have all the relevant knowledge and contacts.
Overview: Sponsors of UNYD programmes

Pilot Year:
- UNYD programme partners (ministries, NYC, UNA..)
- corporate sponsors

As of First Programme Year:
- national foundations, foreign foundations
- Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission
- UNYD programme partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Items</th>
<th>Recommended Sponsors</th>
<th>Alternative Sponsors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Year</td>
<td>New York: visa cost, flight, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>- corporate sponsors</td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- ask permanent mission (MFA) to provide accommodation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European YD networking events: travel, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>- ask hosts of the networking events for support</td>
<td>- corporate sponsors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Programme Year</td>
<td>Selection procedure: travel, food &amp; accommodation of interviewees</td>
<td>national/ foreign foundation</td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings between old and new YDs: travel, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>national/ foreign foundation</td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YD campaign events with young people: travel, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>- Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission</td>
<td>national/ foreign foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European YD networking events: travel, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>national/ foreign foundation</td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York: visa cost, flight, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>- national/ foreign foundation</td>
<td>- UNYD programme partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- ask permanent mission (MFA) to provide accommodation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Follow-up events with young people: travel, food &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>- Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission</td>
<td>national/ foreign foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budget Items and Recommended Sponsors (the items marked pink are the largest)
Two key rules to successful fundraising

Start Early.

In terms of fundraising, establishing a UNYD programme entails two parallel strategies. First, you need to fundraise your own ticket and stay in New York for the pilot year. In parallel (meaning in the course of the pilot year) you need to come into contact with national and/or foreign foundations and the Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission to acquire funding for the 1st programme year. Why is this? When you return from New York, you want to launch a proper, country-wide call for applications. It is not advisable do so until funding for the 1st programme year is secured. Thus, the earlier you start fundraising for the 1st programme year, the sooner the new YDs can be selected and begin organizing the first YD campaign, reaching out to young people in your country. Keep in mind that fundraising with foundations takes time – they tend to have early application deadlines and tend to take a couple of months to reach a decision on your request. Start early.

Do it yourself.

Under no circumstance should you even consider “outsourcing” the fundraising to somebody else, even if you have a whole team of UNYD programme co-founders. Do not create a team position “fundraising officer” or anything similar. Fundraising is a leadership task. You need to do it yourself. The good thing is, there is no big difference between approaching the foreign ministry about establishing a UNYD programme and approaching a foundation about funding it. In both cases you need to write a good, convincing paper (project proposal/ fundraising application) and you need to have personal meetings with representatives of the organization. This is why you need to do it yourself: UNYD programmes are quite complicated to fully understand and explain. After all, you are taking this whole distance-learning course AND attending a 3-day workshop to grasp the concept in detail. No-one else will be as skilled as you when it comes to convincing people of the merits of a UNYD programme – be it on paper, or in person. Do it yourself. (Moreover, it is a good idea to be accompanied by the chairperson or a board member of one of the UNYD partner organizations when you attend the actual meetings.)
UNYD programme partners as funders

In some countries the civil society partners of the programme (NYC, UNA etc.) fund part of the programmes out of their budgets. This is usually done by a board decision, a fundraising application won’t be necessary.

In some countries the state partners (MFA or ministry responsible for youth) pay for flight, food and accommodation in New York. Again, this is done by internal decision.

The permanent missions of some countries have diplomat housing or guest housing in New York - especially Central and Eastern European countries, a relic of former Soviet times. In this case you should try and convince them to provide the YDs with a spot.

However, asking for money during the advocacy process is tricky, as it gives potential partners a good reason to say no to the whole project. Also, they may quite simply not have the money due to a small budget or recent budget cuts. Thus the fundraising concept displayed here does not rely on funding by programme partners. All of the following information will help you acquire funding from outside sources. We know it is a lot of information. We know it is a lot of research work. Yet we ask you to be patient with us. Of all the convincing things you can say to national youth councils, UNAs and ministries, this is the most convincing one: “Please help me establish a UNYD programme – I have a plan how we can get the money.”

Corporate sponsors

Corporate sponsoring will be relevant during the pilot year in terms of fundraising your flight to New York, food and accommodation. To start with, you need to compile a list of possible sponsors (companies) by means of internet research.

Research tips

- Search for websites of student conferences and events, youth events, youth camps etc.: who were the corporate sponsors?
- Search for companies that talk about “corporate social responsibility” (CSR) on their websites.
- Search for companies that are members of the “UN Global Compact”.
- Search for airlines in terms of sponsoring the flight tickets.
QUESTION 26: Please research possible corporate sponsors and paste the relevant information in the table below. We provide an example in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the company</th>
<th>Website &amp; Contact Details of person in charge of corporate sponsorship</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siemens</td>
<td>Mr. Ulrich Eberl&lt;br&gt;Wittelsbacherplatz 2&lt;br&gt;80333 München&lt;br&gt;Germany&lt;br&gt;Phone: +49 89 636-33246&lt;br&gt;Fax: +49 89 636-35292&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:ulrich.eberl@siemens.com">ulrich.eberl@siemens.com</a>&lt;br&gt;Website: <a href="http://www.siemens.com/innovation/de/kontakt.htm">http://www.siemens.com/innovation/de/kontakt.htm</a></td>
<td>Sponsor student projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knock-out criteria
- Tobacco companies
- Companies producing or trading in weapons
- etc.

In order for this table to be useful, you need to know (1) whether the company actually engages in sponsoring and (2) who in the company is in charge. If you cannot find all the information online, please call the companies.

Please bring this list to the workshop, so that you can tailor the sponsorship requests to your needs.
Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission

There are many channels of European funding for NGOs – the European Citizen Action Service publishes an annual “Guide to European Funding for the Non-Profit Sector” [http://www.ecas-citizens.eu/content/view/383/367/](http://www.ecas-citizens.eu/content/view/383/367/). For your purposes however, there is no need to buy and read the guide. The only relevant EU funding programme is the Youth in Action Programme (YiA). Please google the answer to the following questions:

**QUESTION 27:** Please summarize the key information on the YiA Programme in no more than 5 bullet points.

**QUESTION 28:** What is a national agency (NA)? Does your country have one?

**QUESTION 29:** Which fundraising applications can be filed under Action 1.3?

**QUESTION 30:** Please list the programme priorities.

**QUESTION 31:** Please list the current annual priorities.

We will fill in an Action 1.3 application on day 2 of the workshop. The YiA Programme is a realistic sponsor of the UN Youth Delegate campaign (preparation for NY and follow-up)

- if a good number of events target young youth, rural youth, disadvantaged youth, non-formal youth groups & initiatives
- and if a good number of events reflect the programme priorities and annual priorities

Such a preparation and follow-up campaign in turn makes funding of the whole UNYD programme by a foundation much more realistic.
National Foundations

In order to answer the following questions, please download document “EFC Advice to Grantseekers” (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

STEP 1: Create an effective strategy – please read p. 1

QUESTION 32: Please give short answers to the first 4 questions listed, transferring them to YD programs:
(1) What is the unique purpose of a UNYD programme?
(2) What audience do you serve?
(3) Does this audience receive similar services from any other organization/project?
(4) What important societal need or needs to you aim to fulfil?

STEP 2a: Find search engine/ list of national foundations

Option 1: First, please check if there is a national association of foundations (umbrella) in your country:
- http://www.dafne-online.eu/Pages/members.aspx

If there is, please research the website of the association for a search engine of foundations in your country or contact the office for a list of foundations in your country.

Option 2: Second, if there is NO national association of foundations in your country, conduct some internet research to find an NGO database/NGO directory/organization supporting NGO development specifically for your country:

Search the website of the NGO database/NGO directory/organization supporting NGO development for a section on foundations. Alternatively, contact the office of the organization running the database/directory and ask them where you can acquire a list of foundations in your country.

Option 3: Third, if this didn’t help please call the Europan Foundation Centre in Brussels for advice on how to obtain a list of national foundations: http://www.efc.be/AboutEFC/Pages/Contactus.aspx
**STEP 2b: Make a first choice - please read p. 1 – 2**

Having acquired a list of foundations, please chose the ones relevant to you using below criteria:

**Grantmaking or operative foundations**: in principle you are looking for grantmaking foundations. However, you can approach operative foundations if you and the other partners want to offer them to become a full UNYD programme partner – in this case they would include the UNYD programme in their own, official project portfolio.

**Topics**: education, political or civic education, tolerance, democracy, strong civil society, youth participation, activism, policy, peace, human rights, United Nations, European cooperation, international cooperation, diplomacy, youth, students,

**Target group**: not specified or youth, teenagers, students, children (not too young)

**Geographic region**: your country, including rural areas (YDs can travel there during their campaign)

**Funding of these strategies**: education, advocacy, campaigning

**QUESTION 33**: Please paste relevant information on the chosen foundations in the table below. We provide an example in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the foundation</th>
<th>Grant-making or operative</th>
<th>Relevant Topics</th>
<th>Target Group(s)</th>
<th>Website &amp; Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Bosch Foundation</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Peace, international cooperation, civic education</td>
<td>Everybody, including youth</td>
<td>Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH Heidehofstr. 31 70184 Stuttgart Germany Phone: +49 (0)711 46084-0 Fax: +49 (0)711 46084-94 Website: <a href="http://www.bosch-stiftung.de">http://www.bosch-stiftung.de</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you cannot find all the information online, please call the foundations. Without the required information, the table is of no use to you. If they want to know why you are assembling the information tell them:

- you are part of a group of wishing to convince the government to include young people in its diplomatic delegation to the United Nations
- twelve European countries already have such a programme
- before the young people travel to NY they hold educational events and campaigns for young people all over the country
- you have been selected to take part in a European cooperation workshop held by organizers of UN Youth Delegate programmes in other European countries
- in preparation of the workshop, you want to compile a list of foundations which could potentially be approached for funding
- and, if they wish, you will keep them updated on your efforts.

**STEPS 3 and 4: In-depth research and project proposals - please read p. 2 (bottom) – 4**

At this point in time, it is too early to conduct in-depth research on the foundations in your table. When you return from the workshop, you first need to find programme partners (NYC, UNA etc.) and subsequently discuss with them the list of possible foundations.

When it comes to writing the project proposal, i.e. the actual funding/grant application: this is what the second day of the workshop will focus on. Please bring along the list of foundations so that you can tailor the applications to your needs.
Foreign Foundations

Should the foundation landscape in your country look bleak, you can always turn to foreign foundations.

Some of the links provided by EFC at http://www.efc.be/NewsKnowledge/Pages/ForGrantseekers.aspx will lead you to foreign foundations

The United States is home to the most foundations by far. The Foundation Centre (the national association of U.S. foundations) operates an excellent search engine, including a search function “foundations awarding grants outside the U.S.”.

For an overview of the top 50 U.S. foundations awarding grants outside the U.S. please see http://foundationcenter.org/findfunders/statistics/pdf/03_fund_geo/2008/int_fdn_021.pdf. For more statistics please see http://foundationcenter.org/getstarted/international/. If you want to make use of the search engine you need to register and pay a fee of at least $20.

Please consider that many U.S. foundations are headquartered or have offices in Washington D.C., which is not far away from New York. Your stay in NY as pilot youth delegates would be an excellent opportunity to travel to D.C. and have meetings with relevant foundations. If you want to go for it, here’s a to-do list for the next year:

To-do list for approaching U.S. foundations

- register at and search the Foundation Centre database
- make a table of suitable foundations and write short profiles
- prepare a short, but high-quality, written portfolio of the UNYD programme as envisaged in the 1st programme year – pay special attention to colours, pictures, and a professional, modern, youthful design. Do not write a lot of text. In terms of language used, make sure that the whole paper screams “YD programmes are the best thing since sliced bread” in bold, red letters :P
- prepare a website (blog) with more detailed information using the same design
- prepare a ppt. presentation (maximum 5 slides) using the same design
- arrange the meetings
European cooperation workshop “How to Establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme”

– Distance-Learning Course –

Research Task 4: National Youth Councils and their European & global environment

**Objective:** Together, Research Tasks 3, 4 and 4a of the DLC will provide you with a step-by-step guideline to gather the relevant information you need to write a project proposal draft (at the workshop), write budgets and fundraising requests (at the workshop) and start the actual advocacy/lobbying process once you return back home from the workshop.
National, European and global youth umbrellas

National level

In most European countries the largest youth organizations of a country have joined up in a heterogeneous umbrella organization, the National Youth Council (NYC). They have the same target group (youth), but very different missions and strategies. Please note that often these member organizations are (homogeneous) umbrella organizations themselves. Thus the NYC is the umbrella of the umbrellas. In some countries smaller youth organizations have joined up in regional youth councils (also called “roundtables” or something similar), which in turn are members of the NYC.

- region North
- region South
- region East
- region West
- etc.

European Level

The European level basically mirrors the national level: the largest European and international non-governmental youth organizations (INGYOs) and the National Youth Councils are joined up in the European Youth Forum (Youth Forum Jeunesse - YFJ). In that sense the YFJ is the umbrella of the umbrellas of the umbrellas.

- New York City (NYC) Latvia
- New York City (NYC) France
- New York City (NYC) Turkey
- New York City (NYC) Germany
- etc.

- European umbrellas of youth wings of political parties
- International Catholic Rural and Agricultural Youth
- European Alliance of YMCAs
- World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
- etc.
Global Level

The global level is another mirror of the national and European level: the world’s largest INGYOs operating at the global level and the regional youth platforms (such as the European Youth Forum) and meet in the framework of the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations (ICMYO).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth Wings of Political Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global level (ICMYO members)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 1: In the table below, the left column lists the INGYOs (not the RYPs) which are members of ICMYO (global level). The middle column shows which of these organizations are also members of the YFJ (European level). Please research whether these organizations exist at the national level in your country. (research hint: (1) either google the websites of the international/ European INGYOs and search for lists of members by country or (2) look for a list of member organizations of your national youth council. Please insert their names and websites in the right column.
| Centre right | IYDU – International Young Democrat Union | DEMYC - Democrat Youth Community of Europe |
| Left | IFM/SEI – International Falcon Movement – Socialist Educational International | IFM/ SEI |

**Religious INGYOs (non-student)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global level (ICMYO members)</th>
<th>European level (YFJ members)</th>
<th>National level (your country)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIMCAP – International Federation of Catholic Parochial Youth Movements</td>
<td>FIMCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIJARC- International Movement of Catholic Rural and Agricultural Youth</td>
<td>MIJARC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YMCA – World Alliance of YMCAs</td>
<td>YMCA - European Alliance of Young Men’s Christian Associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA – World Young Women’s Christian Association</td>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other INGYOs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global level (ICMYO members)</th>
<th>European level (YFJ members)</th>
<th>National level (your country)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITUC – International Trade Union Confederation</td>
<td>ETUC Youth - European Trade Union Confederation Youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC – International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAGGGS – World Association of Girl Guides &amp; Girl Scouts</td>
<td>WAGGS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOSM – World Organization of Scout Movement</td>
<td>WOSM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student INGYOs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global level (ICMYO members)</th>
<th>European level (YFJ members)</th>
<th>National level (your country)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIESEC – International Association of Student of Economics and Commerce</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFMSA – International Federation of Medical Students’ Associations</td>
<td>IFMSA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMCS – International Movement of Catholic Students (Pax Romana)</td>
<td>ECI-MIEC - International Movement of Catholic Students - International Young Catholic Students</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IYCS – International Young Catholic Students</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSCF – World Student Christian Federation</td>
<td>WSCF – European Region of the World Student Christian Federation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Youth Councils (NYCs)

National Youth Councils are umbrella organizations. As we have seen in the previous research task, effective youth umbrella strategies include (1) capacity-building measures (2) at times, some form of coordination between the member organizations and (3) advocacy and representation.

Of the three strategies, the advocacy focus of NYCs is the most interesting during the advocacy process of a UNYD programme. The NYC will have well-established communication channels with government (ministry of education, ministry of family affairs/youth affairs) and parliament (family committee, youth committee).

Once the UNYD programme has been started, having the NYC on board during selection procedure will ensure that the YDs have the best possible mandate. If the YDs are going to represent the youth in NY, they had best be selected by the largest representative of youth in their country.

In order to answer the following questions, please download the guide National Youth Councils, written by Clarisse Kehler Siebert and Franziska Seel and published by TakingITGlobal (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

History - Please read pages 33 – 35.

Never underestimate the importance of the history of an NGO. According to organizational theory (a field of research in social sciences) the circumstances under which an NGO came into existence has a long-lasting impact on the effectiveness, decision-making processes, working structures, harmony or discord and general traditions of the organization.

QUESTION 2: Which major historical events promoted the establishment of NYCs (1) in Western European countries, in particular Germany and (2) in Central/ Eastern European countries?

QUESTION 3: Which role has the YFJ played in the establishment of NYCs in recent decades?
QUESTION 4: Why do you think youth organizations of a country generally want to create an umbrella organization?

QUESTION 5: In the majority of cases (> 70%), who were the key actors in establishing an NYC: student organizations, parliamentarians, youth organizations or youth wings of political parties?

QUESTION 6: Please list the key challenges NYCs faced in the phase of their establishment.

**Membership - Please read p. 38**

QUESTION 7: Not all NYCs insist on all of the stated membership criteria. What are the advantages of having strict membership criteria, what are the disadvantages? Which of the listed criteria do you consider the most important and why?

**Representational role - Please take a look at the chart on p. 42**

QUESTION 8: When asked “Whom do you represent?” what were the two most frequent answers given by NYCs?

NYCs are often perceived by governments as representing “the youth”. Please note this view is not uncontested. There are of course some youth organizations which are not members of a regional youth council or the National Youth Council. This may be out of choice, but it may also have to do with the membership criteria. The same applies to the YFJ on a European scale, and even more to ICMYO on a global scale. In some cases the youth organizations which are not members of NYCs, the YFJ or ICMYO implement umbrella initiatives of their own, with membership criteria non-existent or a lot less strict. An example is the Global Youth Action Network (GYAN), which works from New York in close cooperation with TakingITGlobal: [http://gyan.tigweb.org/members](http://gyan.tigweb.org/members). While UNYDs are usually selected and operate from within the “classic” youth structures NYC/ YFJ they tend to have friendly and cooperative relations with structures such as GYAN during their work in New York.
Paid staff and board members – Please read p. 46

QUESTION 9: In the internal hierarchy of an NYC, the highest decision-making body is the Assembly of member NGOs, which elects the board. The board in turn gives directions to the office. Thus the office staff are at the bottom of the decision-making hierarchy. However, the office staff are paid, whereas the board members are volunteers. How do you think this affects the degree of influence of both and why?

QUESTION 10: Each board member elected by the Assembly comes from a different youth organization (youth wings of political parties and non-party political organizations). Within that youth organization he/she usually holds an influential position. Do you think the organizational origin of an NYC board member should have influence on the way he/she exercises influence on the NYC board? Why or why not?

Advocacy – please read p. 48 - 49

QUESTION 11: Please list the different ways NYCs influence decision-making. Assume for a moment your NYC employs all of these. When designing a UNYD programme for your country, where would you suggest cooperation between the NYC and the YDs and how?

Budget and Funding – please read p. 50, 51, top half of p. 52

QUESTION 12: Why is stable, institutionalized funding for the most basic NYC programmes and administrative cost so important?

QUESTION 13: One source of funding for NYCs can be membership fees. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

QUESTION 14: Please take a look at the chart on p. 52. Assume for a moment you are in charge of managing the NYC’s yearly budget. You have an ongoing campaign against domestic violence (posters and online campaign) with two paid staff members organizing it. Would you try to keep their wages under budget item “administrative cost” or under budget item “project cost”? Why?
Role of youth wings of political parties – please read p. 60, right column

**QUESTION 15:** Why should youth wings of political parties be somehow included in the NYC structure? What needs to be avoided?

Democratic governance – please read the top half of p. 62

**QUESTION 16:** How can the three main recommendations given by the authors be transferred to UN Youth Delegate Programmes? Please formulate three recommendations.

Effective communication – please read the bottom half of p. 63

**QUESTION 17:** NYCs and UNYDs face a similar communication challenge, in that they need to communicate with expert governmental bodies, with a large variety of youth organizations and with young people in general. While designing the public website of your UNYD programme, you should chose one of these target groups and develop the whole website specifically for that group. Which group would you chose and why?

National Youth Council: Organizational Profile

Please note: you can only fill in below table, if there IS an NYC in your country. If there is no NYC in your country please skip this table and instead continue on Research Task 4a “Large youth organizations in countries without NYC”.


**QUESTION 18:** Please create a profile of your NYC using the information provided in the guide National Youth Councils (see index on p. 3) as well as internet research (keep in mind the data in the guide may not be complete and is almost certainly outdated). If you cannot find some of the information, leave the sections blank for now. You can ask for more information during your first meeting with the NYC after you return home from the workshop.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of membership with YFJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Youth Wings of Political Parties (please indicate green, liberal, centre left, centre right, left):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Organizations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Youth Councils (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office (paid staff, volunteers)</td>
<td>Full-time staff members (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part-time staff members (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interns (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteers (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>Number of board members and organizational backgrounds:</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Funding</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Key Challenges</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
European cooperation workshop “How to Establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme”

– Distance-Learning Course –

Research Task 4a: Large youth organizations in countries without NYC

**Objective:** Together, Research Tasks 3, 4 and 4a of the DLC will provide you with a step-by-step guideline to gather the relevant information you need to write a project proposal draft (at the workshop), write budgets and fundraising requests (at the workshop) and start the actual advocacy/lobbying process once you return back home from the workshop.
Large Youth Organizations

Please note: Research Task 4a needs to be completed only if there IS NO NYC in your country.

If there is no NYC in your country, do not despair. The good news is: there are many good UNYD programmes from countries without NYCs. However, your research task is a little more extensive. You need to start by compiling lists of youth organizations and collecting information about them (below steps 1 – 3) and then go on to make a choice which of them to approach in terms of partnering with your UNYD programme.

STEP 1: Develop list of national youth organizations which are members of INGYOs affiliated with ICMYO.

In the course of Research Task 3 you have already compiled a list of national youth organizations in your country, which are members of INGYOs affiliated with ICMYO. Please copy them to below table and research the additional information as required below. We provide you with an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of umbrella INGYO</th>
<th>Name of the national youth organization</th>
<th>Is the national organization an umbrella organization? If yes, where are the member NGOs located?</th>
<th>Total number of individual members in your country</th>
<th>Umbrella office: (1) paid staff, (2) office with volunteers only, (3) no office</th>
<th>Annual budget of the umbrella (not the member organization)</th>
<th>Funded in part by government?</th>
<th>Website &amp; Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAGGGS – World Association of Girl Guides &amp; Girl Scouts</td>
<td>National Association of Girl Guides &amp; Girl Scouts</td>
<td>Umbrella organization in capital city, 8 member organizations in cities A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H</td>
<td>Together, the member organizations have approx 25,000 individual members</td>
<td>Umbrella office in capital city with 3 paid staff members</td>
<td>€ 100,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Bundesamt Robert-Bosch-Strasse, 10 BUTZBACH 35510 Germany Phone: +496033924920 Fax: +496033924910 Email: <a href="mailto:info@pfadfinden.de">info@pfadfinden.de</a> Website: <a href="http://www.pfadfinden.de">www.pfadfinden.de</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STEP 2: Develop list of national youth organizations which are members of INGYOs affiliated with the European Youth Forum (YFJ)

Next to the INGYOs affiliated with ICMYO, there are many more INGYOs affiliated with the European Youth Forum (YFJ). Please go through the list at 
or http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Youth_Forum#International_Non-Governmental_Youth_Organisations. Please google the website of each INGYO (skipping the ones you have already included in the first table) and find out whether the list of members includes a youth organization from your country. Please copy the names of youth organizations you could find to below table and research the additional information as required.

If you cannot find all the information online, please call the organizations. Without the required information, the table is of no use to you. They will probably want to know why you are asking. Tell them

- you are part of a group of wishing to convince the government to include young people in its diplomatic delegation to the United Nations
- twelve European countries already have such a programme
- you have been selected to take part in a European cooperation workshop held by organizers of UN Youth Delegate programmes in other European countries
- in preparation of the workshop, you want to compile a list of youth organizations which could become cooperation partners
- in countries with UN Youth Delegates the programme is usually a cooperation project between many youth organizations.
- and you will keep them updated on your efforts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of umbrella INGYO</th>
<th>Name of the national youth organization</th>
<th>Is the national organization an umbrella organization? If yes, where are the member NGOs located?</th>
<th>Total number of individual members in your country</th>
<th>Umbrella office: (1) paid staff, (2) office with volunteers only, (3) no office</th>
<th>Annual budget of the umbrella (not the member organizations)</th>
<th>Funded in part by government?</th>
<th>Website &amp; Contact Details</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
STEP 3: Develop list of unaffiliated national youth organizations

Chance are, there are a number of great national youth organizations which are not a member of an INGYO affiliated with YFJ or IMCYO. The challenge is to compile a list. We suggest you give it your best shot through internet research – try university websites for student organizations, church websites for church-affiliated youth organizations etc. and google websites providing NGO databases/ NGO directories. Again, use the same table as before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the national youth organization</th>
<th>Is the national organization an umbrella organization? If yes, where are the member NGOs located?</th>
<th>Total number of individual members in your country</th>
<th>Umbrella office: (1) paid staff, (2) office with volunteers only, (3) no office</th>
<th>Annual budget of the umbrella (not the member organizations)</th>
<th>Funded in part by government?</th>
<th>Website &amp; contact details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

Step 4: Making a first choice

Now that you have compiled your lists and assembled some key figures, you need to make a choice of 3 – 6 youth organizations. Which will be the first youth organizations you will want to approach?

First choice by facts and figures:

- In your tables, highlight the organizations with offices that have paid staff, the organizations with the highest annual budgets and the organizations with the largest amount of individual members.
- If you want to approach youth wings of political parties, you need to approach all of them because UNYD programmes need to be politically neutral. You might want to postpone the idea if you have no previous experience with political parties.

Knock-out criteria:

- Google the highlighted names for any recent scandals, especially corruption scandals of any kind. Scandals are clearly a knock-out criterion.
- Delete youth organization which are very right-leaning, very left-leaning or radical in any way.
- Delete youth organizations which are too “hippie” – they don’t go well with ministries.

Added plus:

- You or someone you know well has good relations with one of the leaders (staff, board member) of the organization.
- Youth organizations which have established relations with the government (through advocacy, cooperation on specific events, government funding etc.)
- Youth organizations which have a stated interest in European/ international cooperation
- Youth organizations whose mission reflects one or several priority areas of WPAY
- Youth organizations which employ the strategies education, advocacy and campaigning.
Step 5: Create an organizational profile for each chosen youth organization

If you cannot find some of the information, leave the sections blank for now. You can ask for more information during your first meetings with the organizations after you return home from the workshop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member of INGYO affiliated with YFJ/ICMYO?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Member NGOs (for umbrella organizations):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of individual members (of member NGOs):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office (paid staff, volunteers)</td>
<td>Full-time staff members (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part-time staff members (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interns (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteers (number and official titles):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Funding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learning Objective: The fifth research task builds on the first research task, but goes into more detail. You will learn more about NGO accreditation and status at the UN, about UN bodies relevant for UN Youth Delegates (GA 3rd, CSocD and CSustD), about negotiation processes and how UN Youth Delegates cooperate with NGOs at UN meetings.
Delegates and NGO representatives

The UN is primarily an organization of states, i.e. governments. In addition, there is a system in place whereby NGOs from across the globe can participate in UN meetings – however, only a limited number of meetings and with limited rights (details will follow). Terminology-wise at UN meetings government people (diplomats) are called delegates whereas NGO people are called representatives.

At home, UN Youth Delegates are part of civil society, i.e. the NGO sector of their country. However, once they are in New York they are not NGO representatives, they are formally members of their governmental delegation. This gives them huge advantages compared to NGO representatives. To name a couple:

- Delegates can sponsor a resolution, NGOs cannot.
- Delegates can sponsor amendments of resolutions, NGOs cannot.
- Delegates can vote on resolutions, NGOs cannot.
- YDs have access to areas restricted only to delegates within the UN building such as the “delegates lounge”.
- YDs can participate in the General Assembly and its main committees, NGOs can only participate in ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies (such as the functional commissions).
- YDs can participate in regional coordination meetings and informal consultations (where negotiations between governments take place), NGOs cannot.
- YDs have direct access to diplomats through their permanent mission.

Research Task 5 is based on the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings, written by Dania Röpke (UNYA Germany, WFUNA-Youth) and published by the European Youth Forum. While the guide has become extremely useful to UN Youth Delegates, it was primarily written for youth NGOs (youth organizations) participating at UN meetings. Please do not be confused by the fact that the guide addresses “NGOs” – most of the information provided is equally important for you.
NGO accreditation and status at the UN

Before a state can fully participate in a UN meeting, it first has to join the UN as an official UN Member State (and there is currently no officially recognized state in the world which is not a member of the UN). Equally, before an NGO can participate at a UN meeting it first needs to be accredited at the UN. Even though YDs are government delegates, not NGO representatives, they cooperate closely with a number of NGOs while they are in New York. Thus you need to know how these NGOs are affiliated with the UN.

In order to answer the following question, please download the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

ECOSOC accreditation – please read p. 18

QUESTION 1: Please list the three categories of ECOSOC consultative status for NGOs and explain which NGOs fall under which category

QUESTION 2: Please take a look at below table to understand how the accreditation status of NGO influences its rights. If you were the representative of an NGO with roster status what would you need to do (1) if you want to see a certain item taken up in the agenda of ECOCOC and (2) if you want to circulate a statement at a meeting of an ECOSOC subsidiary body?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Roster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance to the work of ECOSOC</td>
<td>All areas</td>
<td>Some areas</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are in consultative status with ECOSOC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend UN meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designate UN representatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invited to UN International Conferences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propose items for ECOSOC agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulate statements at ECOSOC meetings</td>
<td>2000 words</td>
<td>500 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can speak at ECOSOC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulate statements at ECOSOC subsidiary bodies' meetings</td>
<td>2000 words</td>
<td>1500 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can speak at ECOSOC subsidiary bodies' meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must submit quadrennial reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NGO Department of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAQs

Research Task 5 – Page 3 of 14
QUESTION 3: Just a reminder: negotiations happen at informal consultations, speeches and votes happen at formal sessions. The above table refers to formal sessions – in principle NGOs do not have any rights (most of the time not even the right of attendance) at informal consultations. Why do you think the UN Member States (governments) designed the rules this way? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

QUESTION 4: Many NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status have joined up in an umbrella, the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO). Please give a short summary of what CONGO does (research hint: http://www.ngocongo.org/index.php?what=about)

QUESTION 5: Please explain how youth NGOs can work through CONGO (research hint: p. 45 – 46 Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings)

QUESTION 6: Please research the NGO Database of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for NGOs from your country: http://esango.un.org/civilsociety/displayAdvancedSearch.do?method=search&sessionCheck=false select your country >> click “search” at the bottom of the page

The database contains (1) NGOs accredited at ECOSOC (General, Special, Roster) and (2) NGOs which participated in another UN meeting (usually world summits/ world conferences such as the Rio Earth Summit in 1992). Please make two tables with NGOs listed from your country. To find out whether an NGO is a member of CONGO please check http://www.ngocongo.org/index.php?what=mypage. Please make two tables as depicted below:
**NGOs in my country with ECOSOC consultative status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of status</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Website of the NGO</th>
<th>Member of CONGO? (Full member/associate member/no)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NGOs from my country which participated in UN meetings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the meeting</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The NGOs you list in above tables may turn out to be very useful cooperation partners for your UNYD programme – either as institutional partners or as organizations supporting the YD campaign events or simply as organizations giving you advice.

**DPI association – please read p. 19**

**QUESTION 7:** What does UNDPI stand for? What does DPI association mean? Is DPI association relevant for an NGO wishing to attend a UN meeting?
Treaties

The work of UN Youth Delegates in New York focuses on Resolutions, not treaties. Yet many resolutions build on relevant treaties and refer to them in their preambles. Thus before we move on, we want to clarify the term treaty. Please note: convention, treaty and covenant are three words that mean exactly the same thing.

QUESTION 8: Please take a look at the list of multilateral treaties: http://www.un.org/millennium/law/titles.htm. Please define the term multilateral treaty (research hint: look under “convention” in the Glossary of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings)

QUESTION 9: What is the difference between a bilateral treaty and a multilateral treaty?

QUESTION 10: What is the most important difference between a resolution and a treaty?

Please note: a declaration is formally a resolution. The reason why it is called “declaration” is to give the resolution more political weight.

QUESTION 11: Is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights legally binding?

Legally binding has meaning on two levels: once a country has ratified a multilateral treaty, the state is internationally bound to it (meaning vis-à-vis other states). At the same time, the treaty becomes national law (in continental Europe the national parliament passes a “transformation” law) and thus the state is nationally bound to it (meaning vis-à-vis its citizens).

QUESTION 12: Is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights legally binding?
Third Committee of the General Assembly (GA 3rd)

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 9 and 10 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

QUESTION 13: If your country is going to send YDs to the GA, which time of the year (1 – 3 weeks) should they plan to be in New York? Why?

QUESTION 14: Please take another look at the 15 WPAY priority areas, grouped into three clusters: http://www.unyouth.com/index.php/youth-programm-wpay - thinking ahead to future negotiations, which priority areas do you think are the most important for youth in your region? In contrast, which do you think are the most important for youth in the world’s least developed countries?

You may have read of a „supplement“ to WPAY. This is easily explained: WPAY was originally passed in 1995 and included only 10 priority areas. 5 more were added in an annex to Resolution A/RES/62/126 by the General Assembly – this annex is called the “supplement”. The new topics were Globalization, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), HIV/AIDS, Armed Conflict, Intergenerational Issues. You can find the supplement at http://www.unyouth.com/images/documents/62-126.pdf. Today when we speak of WPAY we mean all 15 priority areas.

QUESTION 15: The resolution “Policies and Programmes Involving Youth” builds on WPAY and is passed every two years by the GA: 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 etc. Which type of resolutions will UNYDs attending the GA in 2012, 2014, 2016 focus on?

QUESTION 16: Has your country ratified the 8 core conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO)? (research hint: http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm)
QUESTION 17: Please read up on goals and targets developed in recent years with regard to WPAY: http://www.unyouth.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=104&Itemid=83. What is the point of developing goals and targets?

QUESTION 18: Please take a look at the goals, targets and indicators (as developed in a report by the UN Secretary-General and later adopted by ECOSOC and the GA) for the first cluster of WPAY priority areas Youth in the Global Economy: http://www.unyouth.com/images/documents/goalsandtargets.pdf pages 5 - 6. One of your main roles as UNYDs will be to check on domestic implementation of these goals and targets in your country. Of the 5 priority areas in the clusters, which priority area would you chose for the 1st programme year? Which government bodies would you contact for information and statistics? Which NGOs would you cooperate with?
ECOSOC Commission on Social Development (CSocD)

Since the end of the cold war, the UN has held a series of major **UN World Conferences/World Summits**. Summits are special meetings focusing on one large, specific topic. They take place outside of the normal framework of UN sessions. They are often attended by very high-ranking delegations (sometimes heads of states or ministers), thousands of NGOs and receive extremely widespread media coverage and international press attention.

**QUESTION 19:** Please look up “UN World Conference” in the glossary of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings. What are the different names of *summit outcome documents*?

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 10 and 11 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings (download at [http://startingunyprograms.wordpress.com/resources](http://startingunyprograms.wordpress.com/resources)).

**QUESTION 20:** The work of CSocD is closely related with a UN world summit. What was the name of the original summit, when did it take place and what is the name of the summit outcome document?

CSocD is central to the follow-up process to Copenhagen. A **Follow-up process** is necessary so that Member States don’t forget their promises as set forward in the Copenhagen Declaration. Simply put: Spending all the time, money and hard work to hold a huge, international summit and negotiate an outcome document only makes sense if there is a mechanism in place that makes sure the outcome document is not forgotten afterwards. Thus Member States come together in the framework of CSocD every year, discussing the progress they have made with domestic implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration (and similar resolutions).

**Domestic implementation** means that parliament and government of a country (1) pass material laws (for example a law to combat exclusion of Roma), (2) take budgetary decisions (for example a decision to accord more money to social welfare) or (3) take administrative measures (for example modernizing health care centres), so that the social development situation improves in line with the commitments contained in the Copenhagen Declaration.
QUESTION 21: The follow-up process of CSocD is made up of **review sessions** (evaluating what has been done) and **policy sessions** (discussing what still needs to be done). In the policy year, what are the two possible outcome documents called? Which one is stronger? Why do you think the stronger form is sometimes not achieved?

Please note: When the CSocD resolutions/ agreed conclusions (passed in March) contain a part on youth, this is usually the basis of the draft resolution Policies and Programmes Involving Youth as dealt with by GA3rd (in October). This is why some countries send their Youth Delegates to both the Commission on Social Development and the General Assembly.

QUESTION 22: Please look up the term review session in the glossary of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings. In terms of procedure, what is the main difference to the policy session? Is this good or bad for the participation of NGOs? How are results summarized?

QUESTION 23: Please follow the instructions on p. 11 of the Guide to look at the organization of work of CSocD. Will CSocD hold a review session or a policy session in 2012? What is the **priority theme** of the **two-year cycle**?

QUESTION 24: The second world summit very important for the work of CSocD was the Millenium Summit in 2000. Which was the outcome document: the Millenium Declaration or the Millenium Development Goals?

QUESTION 25: Please google and list the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). Who designed them?

QUESTION 26: What is the Millenium Campaign?

All 193 UN Member States are represented in the GA, including GA 3rd. Only 46 of them are represented in CSocD, alternating by election. The delegation of your country (and that includes your Youth Delegates) can only attend CSocD if your country is currently a member of this body.

QUESTION 27: Was your country **serving a term** on CSocD in 2011 (i.e. was it a member of CSocD in 2011)? If so, when does its term expire? (Research hint: [http://social.un.org/index/CommissionforSocialDevelopment.aspx](http://social.un.org/index/CommissionforSocialDevelopment.aspx) > Sessions > 2011 > Current Membership)
ECOSOC Commission on Sustainable Development (CSustD/ CSD)

In order to answer the following questions, please read p. 13 - 15 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings (download at http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources).

QUESTION 28: Since 1992, CSD is likewise tasked with the follow-up process of a major UN summit, regularly checking on progress made with domestic implementation of the summit outcome document. What was the official name of the original summit? How is it more commonly known? When did it take place and what is the name of its original outcome document?

QUESTION 29: What is a major group and which one is relevant for UN Youth Delegates?

QUESTION 30: Why does it make sense for UN Youth Delegates to attend a review session of CSD, even if there is no outcome document?

QUESTION 31: What is the outcome document in policy years of CSD called?

QUESTION 32: The year 2012 will bring about one of the largest UN world summits in recent history: Rio+20, i.e. a summit taking place exactly 20 years after the first major summit on sustainable development, again in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Please google the aims of the summit (research hint http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/index.php?menu=17)

QUESTION 33: Was your country a member of CSD in 2011? If so, when does its term expire? (Research hint: http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd19.shtml > Member States)

Should you decide to focus your UNYD programme on CSD the Ministry of Environment will be one of your key cooperation partners.
QUESTION 34: Please look up “United Nations Secretariat” in the glossary of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings. Which services does the UN Secretariat provide at UN meetings?

QUESTION 35: The UN Secretariat, headed by the UN Secretary-General (SG) is one of the 5 principle organs of the UN. Please take a look at its structure (departments: http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat/). Try to remember the abbreviations of some the departments. What does DESA stand for, what does DPI stand for?

Many resolutions in their operative clauses commission „the Secretary-General” to write a report on a specific issue. Of course, Mr. Ban Ki Moon very rarely writes these reports in person, he gives the task to the staff in one of his departments.

QUESTION 36: Please take a look at the UN System Chart: http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/pdfs/un_system_chart_colour_sm.pdf - the departments of the UN Secretariat can be found at the very bottom (light orange box). Please take a look at the large list of Programmes and Funds (grey box at the top) and Specialized Agencies (light blue box on the right) – these organizations have secretariats of their own, they are not administered by the UN Secretariat. Just by looking at the UN System chart, do you see a need to reform the UN System? Why or why not?

Congratulations. You have worked your way through a large bulk of background information. You are now ready for the juicy details :) While reading, please keep in mind that the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings was primarily written for youth NGOs and thus explains things from their perspective.

In order to answer the following question, please refer to the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN meetings

Key Rule – p. 7

QUESTION 37: What is the key rule for Youth Delegates or Youth NGOs participating in UN meetings, if they want to be successful? Why do you think this key rule is so important? Along these lines, how do...
the organizers of the workshop “How to Establish UN Youth Delegate Programmes” serve their own interests by holding such a training?

**About Outcome Document Negotiations - p. 35 - 38**

**QUESTION 38:** Please make sure you have a clear understanding of the meaning of the following terms: sponsor, regional group, zero draft, daily journal, informal consultations, staff member of the secretariat, facilitator, revised draft, amending a paragraph, agreed paragraph (“agreed”), ad referendum (“ad ref”), concessions, informal informals, formal adoption, formal session, plenary, consensus – if you are unsure of any of them, please read the text again or look them up in the Glossary of the Guide (the terms marked* are contained in the glossary).

**Cooperation between Youth Delegates and youth NGOs - p. 50 – 52 (Section “Work with the Official Youth Delegates”**

**QUESTION 39:** Please think back to the list of ICMYO members in Research Task 4. This is where they become important. The members of ICMYO are among the largest and most influential INGYOs in the world and as a general rule each of them has long-standing ECOSOC consultative status. Considering the national partners of your UNYD programme - which organization will want you as YDs to cooperate with these INGYOs? Why? What are the benefits of such a cooperation for both sides?

**Tips on Giving Meaningful Input - p. 70 - 77**

**QUESTION 40:** Please make sure you have a clear understanding of the meaning of the following terms: countries’ position, supporters, skeptics, opinion leaders, actors map, score card, regional groups’ speakers, concrete wording proposal – if you are unsure of any of them, please read the text again or look them up in the Glossary of the Guide (the terms marked* are contained in the glossary).

**QUESTION 41:** Please formulate at least 10 specific questions to the German UN Youth Delegates 2011 about their work in New York. They can relate to the drafting process, informal consultations, the negotiation process in general, future goals and targets to be developed for WPAY (clusters 2 and 3), the work at CSocD in March 2011, the resolution Policies and Programmes Involving Youth passed by GA 3rd
in October 2011, challenges faced, blocs of states, group dynamics, the position of the European Union, the YDs relations to their Permanent Mission, how much freedom they have, how active they are during informal consultations, cooperation with youth NGOs etc. etc. The Youth Delegates will gladly answer your questions at the workshop. This is your once in-a-lifetime opportunity to get a personal insight into the most recent development in UN youth policy before you start designing your own programme :) 

Other activities (such as side event and youth newsletter)

While in New York UN Youth Delegate engage in many more activities besides negotiations. Most importantly:

- the YDs cooperate in organizing a side event: for more information you can read p. 65 to 70 of the Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings

After you have managed to convince your government of a UNYD pilot year, we strongly advise you read the entire Guide for Youth NGOs at UN Meetings. However, for now, we think you’ve learnt enough fun facts on UN Youth Delegate Programmes to start with :)
European cooperation workshop “How to Establish a UN Youth Delegate Programme”

– Distance-Learning Course –

Research Task 6: Negotiation techniques

Learning Objective: The sixth and last research task will teach you a couple of valuable techniques of negotiation useful both for the advocacy phase of establishing a UNYD programme and for your work as pilot youth delegates in New York.

---

**Read “Getting to Yes”**

**Workshop Day 1:**
- project proposal writing

**Workshop Day 3:**
- Communication & role-plays

**Advocacy Phase:** negotiations with
- National Youth Council
- UNAs, other relevant organizations
- Ministry of foreign affairs
- Ministry responsible for youth
- National foundations
- Corporate sponsors

**Pilot Year:** negotiations in New York
- with YDs from other countries
- with INGYOs
- with Permanent Mission
- at regional coordination meetings
- at informal consultations
- with delegations from other countries
Below questions follow the structure of the book Getting to Yes. Please read the relevant chapters before answering the questions.

I. The Problem

1. Don’t bargain over positions

QUESTION 1: Please sum up the problems associated with positional bargaining in no more than 10 lines.

II. The Method

2. Separate the people from the problem

Negotiators are people first – this cannot be stressed enough. When you start the advocacy phase, you need to drop the idea that you are talking to “the” National Youth Council or “the” Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You will be talking to people – they all have emotions, they all go home to their families every night, they go partying on weekends and they laugh and cry just like you.

QUESTION 2: Please explain why negotiating over positions puts the people and the substance (in your case establishing a UNYD programme) at conflict.

QUESTION 3: On the issue of “perception” the authors write: “It is common in a negotiation to treat as "unimportant" those concerns of the other side perceived as not standing in the way of an agreement. To the contrary, communicating loudly and convincingly things you are willing to say that they would like to hear can be one of the best investments you as a negotiator can make.”

In below table, we have listed examples of concerns which could be voiced in the advocacy phase of your UNYD programme. For each concern/wish please decide whether it stands in the way of agreement or not. If it does not, you should make crystal clear to your counterpart that you are absolutely willing to meet their concern/ wish in exchange for their support, even if you see the concern/wish as being unimportant to the UNYD programme.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of concerns/ wishes</th>
<th>In your opinion, does the concern/ wish stand in the way of agreement or not?</th>
<th>Why or why not?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If they are going to support the programme, the NYC wants the first programme year to thematically focus on “climate change”.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The MFA is willing to include “young people” in their delegation, but wants to give them the status of “interns” at the mission, advising the diplomats on youth issues, but without giving them the right to act on behalf of your country in informal consultations or formal sessions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>If they are going to support the programme the UNA wants the YDs to meet with representatives from the UN Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) while they are in New York and write a report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child when they come back home.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If they are going to support the programme the MFA wants the YDs to introduce themselves not as “representatives” of the youth, but as “voice” of the youth while in New York.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NYC wants to support the programme, but does not want to open the selection procedure to the public. Instead they want to select the youth delegates according to a rotational system among the youth wings of political parties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A large youth organization wants to support the programme financially if the YDs cooperate with WAGGGS in New York by continually informing them about the state of the informal consultations (within the limits of what the mission allows them to pass on).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 4: The authors advise that you give them (in this case the future partners of the programme) “a stake in the outcome by making sure they participate in the process”. Please take another look at our Document “UN Youth Delegate Programmes and Phases of Establishment” http://startingunydpromos.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/unyd_programmes_and_phases_of_establishment_v2.pdf. Please explain how the different partners should be involved in designing/planning the 1st programme year – who do you think will be most interested in which parts?

QUESTION 5: What are the risks of not involving all potential partners in the planning process?

3. Focus on interests, not positions

QUESTION 6: Please google the aims (if possible vision, mission, strategy) of (1) your NYC, (2) your UNA, (3) your country’s Permanent Mission to the UN in New York, (4) your ministry responsible for youth. Keep in mind you already assembled their websites in Research Task 3.

If you cannot find the information please formulate the aims (if possible vision, mission, strategy) of (1) The British Youth Council (http://www.byc.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do.aspx), (2) UNA Slovenia (http://www.unaslovenia.org/en/unas/mission), (3) the Australian mission (http://www.unny.mission.gov.au/unny/trade.html), (4) the Australian ministry responsible for youth (http://youth.gov.au/Pages/MinistersMessage.aspx)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Aims (vision, mission, strategy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Scouts</td>
<td>The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. This is achieved by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• involving them throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• using a specific method that makes each individual the principal agent of his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• assisting them to establish a value system based upon spiritual, social and personal principles as expressed in the Promise and Law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please note: we are asking for the aims of your mission (which is a part of your MFA), because the aims of the MFA as a whole are too wide-ranging, and most of them will not be affected at all by a UNYD Programme.

**QUESTION 7:** According to Getting to Yes, how do you identify the interests behind the position stated by your counterpart?

**QUESTION 8:** Please brainstorm a couple of interests the potential partners of your UNYD Programme will most likely have when it comes to supporting or not supporting the establishment of such a programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Interests in line with the organisation's aims (vision, mission, strategy)</th>
<th>Organisational interests</th>
<th>Personal interests of your counterpart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Example: Scouts | Why:  
- the vision of the UN is in many ways similar to the vision of the Scouts  
- the UNYD campaign in preparation of NY has strong elements of non-formal youth education | Why:  
- the Scouts will be directly informed about UN Youth Work through reports of the YDs  
- the Scouts can ask the YDs to cooperate with their umbrella organizations WOSM and WAGGGS during negotiations in NY, thereby making a contribution within these umbrellas.  
- the Scouts will improve their visibility in the general public by having their logo displayed on the national YD campaign | Why:  
- idealism  
- building international contacts  
- receiving recognition with the Scout organization for having co-founded this great programme |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why not: --</th>
<th>Why not:</th>
<th>Why not:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why not: - financial burden? - if an NYC exists it should be the first and foremost organization to cooperate with the YDs, the Scouts do not want to get in the way of the NYC</td>
<td>Why not: - supporting the UNYD programme will mean a lot of extra time commitment (meetings, emails, coordination effort)</td>
<td>Why:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>Why:</td>
<td>Why:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Why not:</td>
<td>Why not:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNA</td>
<td>Why:</td>
<td>Why:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Why not:</td>
<td>Why not:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFA</td>
<td>Why: (use the aims/vision/mission/strategy of the permanent mission)</td>
<td>Why: (use the interests of the permanent mission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Why not: (use the aims/vision/mission/strategy of the permanent mission)</td>
<td>Why not: (use the interests of the permanent mission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry responsible for youth</td>
<td>Why:</td>
<td>Why:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Why not:</td>
<td>Why not:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 9:** Please sum up the “hard on the problem, soft on the people” approach.

**4. Invent options for mutual gain**

There is no need to read all of section 4 right now, just read the part on brainstorming, to be found under the subtitle “separate inventing from deciding”.

**QUESTION 10:** Please explain why the “no criticism” rule is crucial to successful brainstorming.
5. Insist on using objective criteria

UN Youth Delegate Programmes should be based on 4 pillars:

**Pillar 1:** a transparent, gender-balanced selection procedure, open to all young people in your country

**Pillar 2:** wide-spread youth participation in the programme, meaning a good preparation and follow-up campaign of youth events

**Pillar 3:** effective youth participation of UN Youth Delegates in New York, meaning a high degree of freedom and independence

**Pillar 4:** financial stability and continuity of the programme, meaning stable funding and handing-over trainings from old to new YDs

Your most challenging, yet most rewarding advocacy task will be to convince all potential partners to base the programme on these 4 pillars.

There is no need to read all of section 5 right now, just read the parts “never yield to pressure” and “it’s company policy”.

There are plenty of objective criteria out there, supporting the above 4-pillar statement. Please download the following documents from [http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources/](http://startingunydprograms.wordpress.com/resources/)

- GA Resolution A/RES/50/81 “World Programme of Action for Youth”, subtitle “full an effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making” (p. 42 – 43)
- “Guide to Youth Delegates to the United Nations” as prepared by the UN Youth Programme within the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), with (1) a forward by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon (first two pages) and (2) country profiles on existing UNYD programmes (starting on p. 24)
- Letter by the head of the UN Youth Programme within the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to be downloaded here: [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/promoting_youth_delegates.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/promoting_youth_delegates.pdf)
QUESTION 11: Please compile a table of objective criteria to support the 4-pillar concept. Please copy and paste the relevant text as shown below (however, you won’t find relevant text on every single pillar in every document). This will be your most important document to hold on to during the first meetings.

4-Pillar recommendations in WPAY, the Youth Resolutions and the official United Nations Guide to Youth Delegates:

Pillar 1: a transparent, gender-balanced selection procedure, open to all young people in your country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Programme of Action for Youth (A/RES/50/81), Priority Area J (Participation), p. 42-43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GA Resolution Policies and Programmes Involving Youth (A/RES/64/130), operative clauses 16-18</td>
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</table>

**Operative Clause 17:** Urges Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations at all relevant discussions in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and relevant United Nations conferences, as appropriate, bearing in mind the principles of gender balance and non-discrimination, and emphasizes that such youth representatives should be selected through a transparent process that ensures that they have a suitable mandate to represent young people in their countries;

If you want more, you can find a full list of youth resolutions here: [http://social.un.org/index/Youth/Resourcesandtools/Youthresolutions.aspx](http://social.un.org/index/Youth/Resourcesandtools/Youthresolutions.aspx)

You can check the voting records (i.e. which UN Member States voted in favour, against or abstained) on any resolution on UNBISNET, by entering the document symbol: [http://unbisnet.un.org:8080/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=voting&menu=search&submenu=alpha#focus](http://unbisnet.un.org:8080/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=voting&menu=search&submenu=alpha#focus) – for example the above-mentioned A/RES/50/81 and A/RES/64/130.

Resolutions are usually passed “without a vote”, meaning by consensus. Even though they are not legally binding, your country has made a political statement by being in favour of WPAY and all the resolutions Policies and Programmes Involving Youth.

In other countries, these two resolutions and “how others do it” have been the two most important, objective criteria during negotiations with the government.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official United Nations Guide to Youth Delegates</th>
<th>Example of Germany, p. 27 - 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of the Netherlands, p. 31 - 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of Switzerland, p. 41 - 43</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pillar 2: wide-spread youth participation in the programme, meaning a good preparation and follow-up campaign of youth events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Programme of Action for Youth (A/RES/50/81), Priority Area J (Participation), p. 42-43</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official United Nations Guide to Youth Delegates</th>
<th>Example of Germany: Before the GA:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The youth delegates travel around the country to visit local youth initiatives, youth organizations, schools, universities, political parties, NGOs, Model United Nations Conferences, expert conferences, educational centres for disadvantaged youth, and other events where young people are present. The main aim of this tour is to have a comprehensive consultation process, which enables young people in Germany to voice their views and demands, as well as share information about their lives. Furthermore, the youth delegates inform youth in Germany about the work of the United Nations. During the tour, the youth delegates attend workshops, deliver speeches and take part in panel discussions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When returning home:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When returning home, the youth delegates report back to the national Parliament about the outcome of the General Assembly and what actions should be taken in the national context with regard to youth policies. The youth delegates also report back to the National Youth Council and its member organizations as well as to the German United Nations Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of the Netherlands, p. 31 - 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of Switzerland, p. 41 - 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pillar 3: effective youth participation of UN Youth Delegates in New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Example References</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Official United Nations Guide to Youth Delegates</td>
<td>Example of Germany, p. 27 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of the Netherlands, p. 31 - 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of Switzerland, p. 41 - 43</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 4: financial stability and continuity of the programme, meaning stable funding and handing-over trainings from old to new YDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Example References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official United Nations Guide to Youth</td>
<td>Example of Germany, p. 27 - 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have covered the most important research for your future negotiations. If you have some energy left we warmly recommend reading part III of Getting to Yes (what if they are more powerful, what if they won’t play, what if they use dirty tricks?) – the advice given is pretty excellent. We will develop some BATNAs (Best Alternatives to Negotiated Agreements) as well as discuss and practice challenging situations at the workshop. See you there :)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Example of the Netherlands, p. 31 - 33</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example of Switzerland, p. 41 - 43</td>
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</table>