The 17th International Youth Forum

A world without borders:

United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals and Youth Participation *

20-27 July 2006
Seoul and Gyeongju, Republic of Korea

GENERAL REPORT

The Forum was organised and hosted
by the National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea NCYOK
and the International Workcamp Organization IWO
Supported by the Korean National Youth Commission NYC
and the Asia-Europe Foundation ASEF
In co-operation with the Asian Youth Council AYC and the World Assembly of Youth WAY

With the support of
The present report was produced thanks to the co-ordination of:

Ms Gene BAIK, Program Coordinator at International Workcamp Organization  
and  
Ms Katerina Ragoussi, Acting Project Manager at the People-to-People Exchange  
Department, Asia-Europe Foundation

As well as the valuable input of the following participants of the Forum:

Ms Ana Mae T Agustin from the National Youth Commission, the Philippines  
Ms Marloes Rozing from the International Institute for Asian Studies, the Netherlands  
Mr Martin Michael Wallner from the House of Responsibility, Austria  
Mr Michal Vodrazka, Czech Republic  
Mr Krishnan A/L Ramiah from the Asian Youth Council, Malaysia  
Ms Roberta Pinna, Italy  
Mr Troy Alexander Miano from the National Youth Commission, the Philippines

The organisers of the 17th International Youth Forum would like to express their gratitude and recognition for the significant help of Ms Anna Kuzina (Asia-Europe Foundation) in the preparation of this report.

The organisers would also like to express a special gratitude to all participants, who contributed to this report, showing a high commitment and active involvement in the programme of the event.

* This is the 17th edition of an annual event organised by the National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea (NCYOK) since 1990. This year, for the first time, the NCYOK counted on the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), in order to promote the Asia-Europe co-operation, targeting Youth from ASEM countries.
THE INSTITUTIONAL MESSAGE OF THE ASIA-EUROPE FOUNDATION

Asia-Europe Youth Co-operation: Investing in our common future

The Asia-Europe Foundation is an institution created by the ASEM partners that works to foster better understanding between Asia and Europe. The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is an informal trans-regional platform, launched in 1996, for dialogue and co-operation among 39 partners in the two continents. Its members now include, on the Asian side, the ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), plus China, Japan and Korea and, on the European side, the 25 members of the European Union and the European Commission.

The Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), which mission is to spur civil society to take part in the global agenda, sees partnership and support for youth initiatives as one of its priorities. Investing in the Youth is the result of recognition of the role of emerging decision makers in engineering better prospects for international co-operation. In an age of unparalleled connectivity and mobility, the Youth today are faced with a challenging future, but at the same time, vast opportunities to discover, experience and be involved in the global village. This exposure allows them to draw similarities with other young people and, more importantly, to learn to better understand and appreciate idiosyncrasies unique to each other’s cultures. These experiences shape their consciousness and broaden their views about our increasingly borderless world.

The People-to-People Exchange Department is ASEF’s dynamic initiative to bring young people from Asia and Europe together. It seeks to harness this potential and use it to create, broker and inspire strong and relevant partnerships with and among Asian and European Youth.

We hope that the 17th International Youth Forum will be a valuable encouraging experience with an essential intellectual and personal impact for the participants, who will be provided with great opportunities to learn from each other and enjoy the diversity of opinions and ideas during the Forum’s programme.

Raising awareness on global issues such as poverty and hunger, human rights and equality, the need of access to education, the prevention of the fast-spread diseases, the world trade barriers and other topics related to the Millennium Development Goals, this project can be the first step for Youth to realise their role and responsibilities as world citizens and key actors in nowadays civil society. Therefore, we are confident that the 17th International Youth Forum will make a significant contribution to ASEF’s efforts to foster mutual appreciation and joint actions among Youth from Asia and Europe.

RAMON MOLINA
Director, People-to-People Exchange
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Participants at the Opening Ceremony in ‘Dreamtel’, Seoul, 21st July 2006
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<td>Orientation getting-to-know each other games</td>
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**Opening ceremony / Lecture 1, 2 / Trip to Gyeongju**

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- by Dr Sohn Hyuksang (Professor of Kyonghee Graduate School)</td>
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**World Café “MDGito” / MDGs conference / Discussion I on the eight (8) goals of MDGs**

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<tr>
<td>08:00~09:00</td>
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INTRODUCTION of the 17th International Youth Forum (17th IYF)

1) Theme
The theme of the 17th IYF was ‘A World Without Borders: United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Youth Participation’, with the following sub-topics: (1) MDGs and promotion of global awareness, (2) Youth challenges to achieve MDGs and (3) Solidarity for global sustainability in MDGs.

2) Background of the theme for the 17th IYF
• In September 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed to set time bound and measurable goals for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discriminations against women by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals.
• The problems stated in MDGs effect developed and developing countries both for sustainable life.
• Unfortunately, making progress toward the MDGs is uneven and too slow.
• One of the reasons is that it is not being promoted publicly in each country. If young people from different countries start sharing global awareness and solidarity, their understanding and initiatives will empower the progress of achieving the MDGs.

3) Objectives of the 17th IYF
The programme of 17th IYF provided a platform for the Youth from different countries of Asia and Europe to meet, to interact with each other in the setting of the international learning environment, and to exchange opinions on the issues relevant to the theme of the Forum.

The aim of the 17th IYF was to let Youth from Asia and Europe learn about MDGs and get encouraged taking actions in the process of reaching MDGs on local and international levels. The objectives were the following:
• To promote and raise awareness of Youth from Asia and Europe on the topic of the MDGs;
• To foster better understanding of the MDGs’ targets and a notion of the global solidarity;
• To let the participants realise young people’s roles and responsibilities in relation to the MDGs and other global issues; to facilitate sharing experience, information and ideas on possible Youth Actions for making a difference in the society to help the achievement of the MDGs;
• To provide the participants with a rich experience of a dynamic cultural exchange.

3) Participants
The 17th IYF gathered seventy four (74) participants from twenty three (23) ASEM countries, plus two (2) observers from Romania, from 18 to 36 years old, with various profiles and experiences in the field of youth activities.

4) Venue
• International Youth Centre, “Dreamtel” in Seoul & “TEMF” Hotel in Gyeongju
Description of the Daily Programme

Thursday, 20th July

• ORIENTATION AND ICE-BREAKING

Following registrations and dinner, the orientation session started by introducing the theme and the objectives of the 17th IYF, as well as its daily schedule and venues for the following days. This orientation was made by Ms Hwang Kyungjin, a voluntary staff from the NCYOK.

The ice-breaking games that followed, were lead by the facilitators, Mr Kim Yonghan from the International Workcamp Organization (IWO) and Ms Anna Kuzina from the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF). Among these games there was the ‘world map’ exercise, (when each participant allocates him/herself in the space of the room as if it was the world map), as well as a series of short dynamic activities during which the participants took the time to introduce themselves and share the motivations for the 17th IYF.

Friday, 21st July

• OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening Ceremony started with a video introducing Korean culture, its achievements in industry, agriculture, sports and arts.

After the introductive video, the distinguished guests and representatives of the 17th IYF’s organisers, as well as two participants, delivered the welcoming speeches and encouragement addresses:

- Opening Address by Dr Suk San Kim, President of National Council of Youth Organisations in Korea (NCYOK)
- Encouragement Address by Mr Gwan Sik Im, Director of the International Exchange Team on behalf of Hon. Choi Young-Hee, Chairperson of the Korean National Youth Commission (NYC)
- Encouragement Address by Ms Katerina Ragoussi, Acting Project Manager at the ‘People-To-People Exchange’ Department of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)
- Welcoming Address by Ms Ko Hye June, Participant of the 17th IYF, Republic of Korea
- Appreciation Address by Mr Vahur Verte, Participant of the 17th IYF, Estonia

[Please refer to the Annexes 1-5 for the five (5) Welcoming Speeches]

All speakers stressed the importance of bridging the cultural gaps between nations, as well as of learning from and inspiring each other as we all strive for a common goal. As an example of the modern Korean culture, the Opening Ceremony has ended with an incredible break-dance performance by the ‘MB crew (B-Boy)’, currently the break-dance world champions. After the performance, all guests and participants were invited to enjoy a Welcoming Lunch.

**LECTURE 1: MDGs and Promotion of Global Awareness**

The programme of the Forum continued with the first lecture given by Dr Sohn Hyucksang, Professor of Kyonghee Graduate School, who introduced the issues of MDGs and gave some input on the promotion of global awareness.

[Please refer to Annex 6 for Lecture 1]

**LECTURE 2: Roles of Young People in Achieving the MDGs**

The second lecture was given by Mr Norizan Bin Shariff, Executive Secretary of the Asian Youth Council (AYC). Mr Shariff analyzed the progress that has been made in fulfilling the MDGs in Asia-Pacific area, and also introduced possible actions that could be undertaken by Youth to assist achieving the MDGs in developed and developing countries.

[Please refer to Annex 7 for Lecture 2]

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**Saturday, 22nd July**

**WORLD CAFÉ ‘MDGito’**

The participants proceeded to the World Café hall called ‘MDGito’. This technique\(^1\) encouraged a series of group discussions taking place simultaneously on different topics related to the Millennium Development Goals and global issues.

\(^1\) Please, find the detailed description of the World Café technique at [http://theworldcafe.com/cafe.jpg](http://theworldcafe.com/cafe.jpg)
The participants were divided into groups, took a seat around the tables and had 15-20 minutes to brainstorm and share ideas for a given topic (one topic was assigned to each table). Then they changed tables (topics) individually, so they would have the chance to hear opinions of the other people in the group. Each table had a ‘host’, who always stayed back in order to welcome the newcomers and pass them ideas of the previous ‘visitors’.

After 5 rounds (with each participant covering 5 different topics), the hosts of the Café presented the ideas which resulted from the discussions, by replying to the following questions:

Q1: Even if the developed countries have their own problems, should they still help the developing countries? Why?
Q2: What are the main barriers to achieve the MDGs by the year 2015?
Q3: What is the best way to motivate Youth (in your community/country) to take actions for MDG-related changes and development?
Q4: If I have ideas for actions related to achieving the MDGs, how and where can I get support to carry it out?
Q5: Which youth activities can spread the message of the MDGs most effectively?

[Please refer to Annex 8 for the report of the World Café discussions’ results]

- MDGs CONFERENCE: participants sharing experience

Another series of discussions, named ‘Sharing Experience’, followed, during which the participants had the chance to speak about their personal involvement in youth or voluntary service organisations, and other projects. There were eight (8) speakers – participants of the Forum for this part of the event, who shortly presented their experience and topics to discuss. The rest of the participants could choose whom to join for a deeper discussion in smaller groups.

The following speakers and topics were presented:

⇒ Global Partnership and Colonial History – Mr Martin Michael Wallner from Austria
⇒ Vertical Partnership, Working with the World Bank – Mr Kok Heng See from Singapore
⇒ Youth Movements Make Use of MDG – Mr Tim Schrock from Germany
⇒ A Century of Development for All – Mr Wei Jing from the People’s Republic of China
⇒ Voluntary Service and co-operation in Africa – Mr Pedro Filipe Raus from Portugal
⇒ Young People and Intellectual Co-operation – Ms Debora Di Dio from Italy
⇒ Training Programme for Young Women Leader, “Peace and Women” - Ms Ka Wai Fung from the Hong
Following active and dynamic discussions, the speakers presented interesting outcomes to the entire group, so everyone could have an overview of the covered topics. The session ended with a power point presentation done by the facilitators of the Forum, who introduced a few case studies of Youth Actions from the ‘Final Report of the Ad Hoc Working group for Youth and the MDGs in April 2005’, as an inspiration material to foster a deeper development of the MDGs' topic. All participants received a handout with a detailed description of the presented cases.

**DISCUSSION I on the eight (8) GOALS of the MDGs**

The session proceeded with group discussions: following the eight (8) goals of the MDGs, the participants were divided into eight (8) ‘modum’ groups. Each ‘modum’ was required to discuss on one Goal and come up with a conclusion, following three (3) steps:

1. According to the Goal: identify its underlying components (like ‘onion layers’) and specify the content;
2. Share with each other the situation in their respective countries in relation to this Goal;
3. Propose a feasible/realistic youth project to help achieving this particular Goal.

**SOCIAL ACTIVITY**

Social activities followed after dinner. Dressed with the official IYF shirt, the Forum’s participants played four parlour games and learned a Korean folk dance.

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**Sunday, 23rd July**

**DISCUSSION II on the eight (8) GOALS of the MDGs**

On Sunday morning the participants met again with their ‘modums’ to continue discussion and prepare the final report and presentation for the plenary session on Monday. It was a time for having lively discussions and sharing experience.

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3. The organising committee decided to use the word ‘modum’ which means ‘group’ in Korean.
MDGs PERFORMANCE

After lunch, each ‘modum’ prepared a performance expressing their creativity with regard to the MDGs. The performances varied, from small plays to songs and dances, in which the MDGs’ targets were embodied. Before dinner there was some more time for the ‘modums’ to gather and finish their presentations.

INTERNATIONAL CAFÉ

In the evening, participants were invited to the ‘International Café’, a place which was organised like a real café. During this time, participants would buy some Korean beverages and snacks for a low symbolic price, in order to raise funds for an organisation that is actively involved and working for the promotion of the MDGs. This ‘international café’ was concluded by a dance competition and long talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Monday, 24th July

WORLD TRADE exercise

In order to understand the main problems of the world trade and the barriers that developing countries face in order to produce goods and access the market, participants played the ‘world trade’ exercise⁴, which simulated possible realistic conditions of the world trading situation.

The participants were divided into six (6) groups, representing: two rich industrialised countries; two middle-income countries; two low-income countries. Each country had different resources (which were represented by paper) and ‘technology’ or available tools (which were represented by scissors, rulers, pens and a compass). The task for the game was, for each group, to maximise the wealth of the country by selling produced goods (paper in various shapes with exact measures) to the traders. So, through alliances, various bargains, negotiations and strategies, like renting or buying tools, all teams were trying to make profit for their country to win.

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⁴ The source for the description of this activity can be found here:
http://www.economicsnetwork.ac.uk/showcase/sloman_game.htm July 2006
The exercise finished with a debriefing session, during which the participants expressed thoughts and feelings from this experience, and linked the simulated situation to reality. Among the lessons learned through this game related to the MDGs, it was clear that the lack of raw materials, technology or information, affect the economy of the countries and the global development in general.

**PLENARY SESSION**

During the afternoon, the official Plenary Session took place, during which the eight modums presented the results of their discussions and the Youth Action Plan to help achievement of the MDGs.

Each presentation was followed by a Q&A session, letting other participants add points to the proposed ideas, share interesting facts and to discuss how these or another MDG goal can be met.

[Please refer to Annex 10 for the result of Plenary Session: modums’ outcomes]

**CULTURAL NIGHT**

The cultural night opened with a presentation of each one of the participating countries. Some of the participants had brought snacks and drinks to give everyone a taste of their countries. Dance and music performances took place as well and all participants had the chance to enjoy Korean drum music, a traditional Hong Kong wedding, country videos, a Vietnamese fashion show and much more.

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**Tuesday, 25th July**

**MOOT COURT debate**

The ‘Moot Court’ debate exercise aimed to encourage the participants to exchange opinions about the pros and the cons of Globalisation. In order to make the discussion dynamic and let the group enjoy the diversity of ideas, the exercise simulated a court procedure, with the guilty sentence to the Globalisation. Each participant decided individually if he/she wanted to join as a lawyer, so as to defend the Globalisation and speak about its positive effects, a prosecutor, so as to find out the negative impacts, or the audience, so as to be neutral for the first round of the exercise, as they still had not decided which side to join.
After the first round, during which both sides had the chance to present their arguments and raise provocative questions, the judges gave both sides a break for finding opposite arguments. Each party also chose a participant to act as a witness on behalf of their case. During this session, the audience got the chance to express their opinion by joining one of the two parties and be part of the discussions.

The main point that came out of the ‘Moot Court’ was that Globalisation has good and bad points and that the world needs to proceed to a Fair Globalisation.

‘Globalisation is much like fire. Fire itself is neither good nor bad. Used properly, it can cook food, sterilize equipment, form iron, and heat our homes. Used carelessly, fire can destroy lives, towns and forests in an instant.’ by Keith Porter (Source: http://globalization.about.com/cs/whatisit/a/gzgoodorbad2.htm)

• STUDY TRIP in GYEONGJU

After lunch, on the way back to Seoul, the participants got the chance to visit the cultural heritage sites in Gyeongju, such as Bulguksa, one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Korea and the Chenmachong, famous Tombs of kings in Shilla dynasty.

Wednesday, 25th July

• STUDY TRIP in SEOUL

Participants made the plan for study trip in Seoul and visited different places according to their own preference.

For the reflection and traditions of Korea, most of them visited the Kyungbok-palace and the Insadong. For sightseeing, Namsan, Han River was the place to visit.

It was a good opportunity to promote participants’ understanding about the local culture, and to experience the past and present as well as to get an idea of the future of Korea.

• CLOSING CEREMONY

The Closing Ceremony started with the video of the Forum, showing the dynamic life of the group and various memorable moments of the seven (7) previous days.
Following the video, the ‘Seoul Declaration’ of the 17th International Youth Forum was read out loud by a Korean representative of the participants Ms Lee Haeyoung. The Declaration contained conclusions on the MDGs and recommendations for Youth Actions from all eight (8) modums.

[Please refer to Annex 11 for the Declaration]

The Closing Ceremony continued with the closing remarks from the organisers and participants of the Forum:

► Closing address delivered by Mr Shin Hongki, Secretary General of the National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea (NCYOK)
► Closing remarks from Ms Katerina Ragoussi, Acting Project Manager of the ‘People-To-People Exchange’ Department at the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)
► Farewell address from Ms Kim Juhee, participant from Korea
► Appreciation address from Mr Kok Heng See, participant from Singapore

[Please refer to Annexes 12-15 for the four (4) speeches]

▪ FAREWELL PARTY

A Farewell Party started with a celebration for participants whose birthday had taken place during the Forum. The staff of the Forum encouraged participants to spend some time and write farewell messages for each other. The evening continued with a dance performance by few Korean participants and a funny, symbolic awards-giving ceremony:

► Best questioner: Troy Alexander Miano from the Philippines
► Best couple: Edward N Breakenridge and Nadia Undine Stuckey from the UK
► Best courtesy: Tim Schrock from Germany and Martin Michael Wallner from Austria
► Best helper: Lee Choonghyo from the Republic of Korea
► Best Dancer: Son Bomi from the Republic of Korea
The 17th International Youth Forum 2006

The 17th IYF group in the Daereungwon Tomb Park in Gyeongju, 25th July 2006
Honorable Choi Young-Hee, Chairperson of National Youth Commission, Korea, Ambassadors of participating countries and youths from all over the world.

First of all, I would like to welcome all participants who are gathered here on the 17th International Youth Forum, which is for youth and friendship all around the world.

Fellow Youths of Korea and participating countries! The main theme of this programme is "World Without Borders". As you know, there is both a voice of welcome and also of opposition in regard to globalisation. The important thing is that globalisation is now under way and the ripple effect will increase.

One distinguishing characteristic of globalisation is the change of the existing meaning of a nation. The advancement of transportation and communication, and the expansion of free trade have changed the meaning of borders, marks on a map, into cooperation and openness from conflict and rupture. We could not even imagine this enormous change a half-century ago. The final aim of globalisation is to make our world co-exists with peace and harmony between human beings. But on the other side, there still exist people who suffer from poverty and disease, who are dying from wars. Moreover, conflicts amongst regions and mass unemployment cause serious problems. To solve these problems, we need international cooperation and efforts based on universal brotherhood.

Furthermore, what is also needed is international recognition and responsibility of all participants here who would succeed to the next generation. Thus, we have to tide over the wave height of globalisation. I hope this programme gives participants a great chance not only to recognize the responsibility for history but also to promise to contribute towards a well-advanced and internationalized world in the prosperity of peace. Besides, I hope all participants can make unforgettable memories for life by sharing friendship across races, nations and religions by recognizing the diversity of one another. Also, I would like to say enjoy the culture and history of the host country, Korea during the programme.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Hon. Choi Younghee, Chairperson of the National Youth Commission, Korea, and Mr Yom Jinsu, President of the International Workcamp Organization for their support and I pray for all participants’ good luck.

Thank you.
ANNEX 2: Encouragement Address by Mr Gwan Sik Im, Director of the International Exchange Team on behalf of Hon Choi Young-Hee, Chairperson of the Korean National Youth Commission (NYC) at the Opening Ceremony of the 17th IYF: ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 20th July 2006

To both our foreign and domestic participants in joining the International Youth Forum, a plaza of co-operation and friendship of global youths;

To Dr Kim Suksan, President of the National Council of Youth Organisations in Korea and the staffs who have helped to organize this special event;

And also to the directors of youth organisations, and our distinguished guests who are here with us to brighten this place!

On behalf of the people and government of the Republic of Korea I would like to extend my congratulations, thanks and welcome to you on the opening of the 17th International Youth Forum.

The International Youth Forum, as we all know, was first hosted in 1990 and has helped advance understanding and cooperative network between youths beyond their borders and nations. Also, having the youths of participating countries gathered here in one place, the forum has given them the chance to discuss and search for solutions that continues to face our globalised society, thus promoting quality and leadership in the next generation.

I understand that during this forum, the theme that all of you will think and discuss is ‘A World Without Borders’. We can find at present many forms of barriers, restrictions and discriminations including international borders in human society. These obstacles have threatened our happiness, our dignity and our security; and thus prevent a true exchange between humankind. We should strive together for the prosperity of human commonness and happiness, and find solution beyond these barriers and restrictions.

Of course doing this is not easy, but I think it is our duty and responsibility to extend a helping hand to those of us who have been harassed by hardship and difficulty as people living together in the same era, and to fellow youths who have to share this responsibility, vis a vis our goal and obligation.

In addition, there are those whom we have to sort out and guard ourselves against strictly, mainly those who act on the pretext of globalisation or collaboration, bearing in mind that there are always attempts by the strong to conquer and use the weak. Because of this, I think it is very meaningful that the aim and importance of the theme "A World Without Borders" is being emphasized to you the youths of the world here in this forum, and that the worldwide youth network is being strengthened. From now on, the government of the Republic of
Korea will participate more in international effort for peace and development of humankind, and offer more support to youth exchange activities for solution of collaboration of the global village.

By all means, I sincerely hope this forum achieves its aim wonderfully with the participation and cooperation of all of you. To the participants from all over the world experience as much as you can of the culture and tradition of Korea, and also to the participants from Korea have honest exchanges of friendship from fellow youths of participating countries.

Once again, I would like to extend my thanks again to President of the National Council of Youth Organisations in Korea and the staffs who try their very best in hosting the International Youth Forum. I hope that all participants continue to have health and luck with you always.

Thank you.

ANNEX 3: Encouragement Address of Ms Katerina Ragoussi, Acting Project Manager of the ‘People-To-People Exchange’ Department at the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) at the Opening Ceremony of the 17th IYF: ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 20th July 2006

Distinguished guests, organisers and dear participants,

The Asia Europe Foundation is proud to support the 17th International Youth Forum, organised by the National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea, in co-operation with the International Workcamp Organization and the Korean National Youth Commission.

The Asia-Europe Foundation, established in 1997, is the only Institution of the ASEM process of dialogue and co-operation between Asia and Europe, and its mandate is to foster better understanding and to build bridges between Asians and Europeans. This Forum that gathers representatives from 24 countries to meet and exchange ideas on the promotion of global awareness is a very good example of how we can achieve multilateral dialogue and co-operation.

We believe, that by promoting better mutual understanding through dialogue, exchanges and collaborative learning, ASEF is creating opportunities for young people to work for a common future based on cross-cultural ties, keeping in mind that today’s Youth will be the world’s next generation of leaders.

Raising involvement of young Asians and Europeans to the state of today’s global affairs has been a resolute endeavour of ASEF. Our programmes seek to promote a youth agenda in relevant international issues and advocate for stronger interpersonal linkages and networking among young adults in ASEM countries. So I
encourage you, dear participants, to be open for new contacts and beginnings of true friendships during the next days you are going to spend here, in Korea.

All the above-mentioned reasons make this project important. Therefore, we thank the organisers of this 17th International Youth Forum for having given ASEF the opportunity to be an active partner of this event. I wish that this project will encourage young people from Asia and Europe to take initiatives for actions in our joint efforts for achieving the Millennium Development Goals!

Gamsahamnida!

ANNEX 4: Welcoming Address of Ms Ko Hye June, Participant of the Forum, representative of the Republic of Korea

Invited speakers, guests, ladies and gentlemen!

First of all, welcome all of you with open arms to join the international youth forum in Korea, where will be graced by the presence of everyone here.

Since the International Youth Forum has opened in the year of 1990, we have focused on many important themes each year and made great contribution toward our neighbors all around the world.

The main focus at our forum in this year is ‘The millennium development goals’, so called ‘MGDs' in abbreviation. They are also representing an ambitious agenda for reducing poverty and improving lives set by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in September 2000.

We are going to recognise the problems properly, to share our thoughts actively, and to find the best solutions to resolve the main issue throughout campaigns and activities. I strongly believe that this forum could serve as the first steppingstone for our future success of making the world safer and more livable. From wherever you come, we welcome you. We hope you can find helpful information about MGDs and have good experiences from our forum. Please join us and take this great opportunity to meet new friends from all over the world.

Finally, we wish you to enjoy a joyful trip and bring with you wonderful memories from Korea back home.

Thank you very much.
Dear ladies and gentlemen,

I am delighted to see you all here today - all smiling and eager to get busy- and I would like to greet you on behalf of all participants.

I am sure you all have read various newspaper- and scientific articles, full of vocabulary you have probably never heard of, analyzing different vital problems. All those articles are more than necessary; there is no doubt of that. Though they analyse present problems in depth and even suggest possible solutions, I think there is something essential missing! Something that is present here today in this very room. That is our energy and our commitment. One must remember that promises and solutions are mere words without actions.

Today I can see a lot of young people coming from all over the world, willing to commit themselves, get into action in order to improve the world they are living in. Maybe our vocabulary or suggested solutions are not as professional as those written by specialists. But we have to remember that we have the will. Yes. We have the will and we have the chance to realize our will. The mere fact that so many young people have gathered here today from all over the world gives me hope that we can make the difference, moreover, I am sure of that.

I have only one request before we start. I ask you to act like good doctors; you should not merely try to remove the symptoms of the problem, but try to cure the cause. Today we are going to take the seventeenth step on this long journey. I hope you work carefully on that journey with your team and calculate, measure and think in advance.

I am sure everyone here believes that even one person can make the difference. And now, my friends, multiply the chances that we will make the difference by the number of people in this room tonight and smile, the odds are not against us, on the contrary. Perhaps the team you are working with is excellent, and what is even better is that this team will stay with you forever. I am sure about it. Thank you.
Content

- Background
- Millennium Development Goals
- Follow-up Actions
- Why are the MDGs so important
- Raising Awareness
- Critiques
- Putting pressure on your government
Backgrounds

1970
- Conflict between North and South

1995
- World Summit on Social Development

1996
- OECD / DAC (Development Assistance Committee)
- Strategies for Development Cooperation in 21st Century

2000
- Millennium Summit / Millennium Declaration

MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)

- Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger  Goal 1.
- Achieve Universal Primary Education  Goal 2.
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.  Goal 3.
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & Other Diseases  Goal 6.
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability  Goal 7.
- Develop A Global Partnership for Development  Goal 8.
Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty

Today
- 1.2 billion people live on less than $1 a day
- Every day, 800 million people go to bed hungry
- Every day, 28,000 children die from poverty-related causes

Targets
- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Today
- 115 million children are not in school – 56 percent of them are girls and 90 percent of them in developing countries
- 133 million young people cannot read or write
- Only 37 of 155 developing countries have achieved universal primary school completion

Targets
- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality, Empower Women

**Today**
- Two-thirds of the world’s illiterate people are female
- The employment rate for women is 30% lower than the rate for men
- Women only held 15% of seats in national parliaments in 2003

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

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Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

**Today**
- 48 countries have mortality rates greater than 1 in 10 childbirths
- 70% of deaths before age five are caused by diseases, or a combination of diseases and malnutrition, that would be preventable in developed countries

**Targets**
- Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Today
- More than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancies and childbirth every year
- 99 percent of maternal deaths from childbirth occur in the developing countries
- Pregnancy is the leading cause of death for girls ages 15-19 in developing countries

Targets
- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & Other Diseases

Today
- 4.8 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2003
- Malaria causes more than one million deaths each year
- There were two million deaths from tuberculosis in 2003

Targets
- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Today

- 2 million children die every year from infectious spread by dirty water and the lack of toilets
- 1.2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water

Targets

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Today

- Developed Countries pledged to give 0.7% of their national income in aid. Only 5 countries are living up to the commitment; the USA is giving less than 0.2%
- It is estimated that if developed countries broke trade barriers, this could help lift 300 million people out of poverty by 2015

Targets

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries; includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries’ exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPCs and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction
Goal 8. Global Partnership

**Targets**

- Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

**Follow-up Actions**

**Follow-up Action**

- Progress reports were presented by the following 6 countries: The Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Luxemburg
- Reports from Italy, Switzerland, and England are being prepared
- EU also presents its own report for the whole region
- Ngo networks in developed countries are putting pressures on the governments to achieve MDGs
Importance

Why are MDGs so Important

- Mutual consent on goals is critical among stakeholders
- Human Development over Growth
- Provide the specific goals to achieve, rather than staying on the declaration stage
- Stressed on monitoring the aid process by donor countries and the responsibilities of receiving countries
- Will act as the main pillar of international development policy afterwards
- Insure the global security
- Revise and strengthen foreign aid policies in many countries

Raising Awareness

Raising Awareness

- Participation in discussion
- Start a mailing campaign of MDG brochures
- Get the workout
- Create a school group to promote goals
- Organize a school assembly
- Publish articles and artwork online and in print
- Launch an MDG art contest
- Organize an MDG open forum
- Organize a public meeting on the goals in your community.
Critiques

- Absence of compelling force (Anarchy) - failed to make it obliged to submit the progress report to UN
- Absence of Participation, Democracy, and Human Rights in the context of MDGs
- Questions on accountability
- Blurred definition on the 8th Goal: Global Partnership
  - did not specify about the Reform of International organizations
- Conditionality of MDGs
- Too much focused on quantitative indicators

Putting Pressure on your government

- If you are from a developed country, you can:
  - Demand that government act on their Goal 8 Promises
  - Join youth parliament or councils
  - Launch e-campaigns

- If you are from a developing country, you can
  - Demand more government action
  - Get youth involved in developing poverty reduction strategies
  - Form an MDG-coalition

- In all countries, you can:
  - Write letters to politicians
  - Organize a rally
  - Adopt a statement supporting the goals
ANNEX 7: Lecture by Mr Norizan Bin Sharif, Executive Secretary of the Asian Youth Council (AYC)

ROLES OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

■ INTRODUCTION

• In September 2000, 189 nations adopted the Millennium Declaration. A total of 147 heads of state signed the documents during the UN Millennium Summit.

• The documents list down eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world’s main development challenges. These goals are known as The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

• The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are:

  - Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
  - Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.
  - Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.
  - Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.
  - Goal 5: Improve maternal health.
  - Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
  - Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.
  - Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

• The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) synthesize, in a single package, many of the most important commitments made separately at the international conferences and summits of the 1990s.

• They are also based on time-bound and measurable targets accompanied by indicators for monitoring progress; and bring together the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries, founded on a global partnership.

■ MDGs and Young People

• It is the responsibility of the Governments and people all over to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals are achieved. Mr Kofi Annan, the UN's Secretary General said:

  "It is not in the United Nations that the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved. They have to be achieved in each country by the joint efforts of the Governments and the people."
On the roles of young people, Ms Eveline Herfkens, UN Secretary General's Executive Coordinator for the MDG Campaign remarked:

"Young people have to be part of the national and international movement [They] are often the most motivated and inspired activists and have repeatedly shown that when consulted, have the clearest ideas on how to positively change their communities."

In 2015, many of young people will be adults with families and children.

Most young people feel that they cannot contribute to policy processes. There are ways of how young people could participate and influence the decision making processes.

Young people have no choice but to participate in a global movement to make the world a better place by the year 2015.

Young people under the age of 25 comprised of half the world population. How the world is going to end poverty and other miseries without their participations?

**HOW ARE YOUTH AFFECTED? WHAT NEED TO BE DONE?**

- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
  - The world has taken big steps to end world poverty, but we still have a long way to go.
  - Youth are often the hardest hit by poverty.
  - Youth organisations must lobby the governments to increase funding for education and health, increase agricultural productivity with new techniques, improve infrastructure and promote human rights and sustainable development.
  - National Youth Councils and youth organisations must work on poverty reduction strategies and youth-driven anti-corruption projects.

- **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**
  - Education gives young people a stronger voice in society, and creates the opportunities that allow them to lift themselves out of poverty.
  - Governments have to increase their support of primary education and ensure equal distribution of money to rich and poor areas.
  - Once in school, governments and society at large have to create strategies for children to stay in school and complete their primary education.

- **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
• The world needs to start implementing and enforcing laws that protect women's rights, and acknowledge the fact that gender inequality contributes to poverty.

• Women also need to have the same opportunities as men to participate in the decision-making process.

□ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

• More young people need to be trained to help with education and awareness campaigns around sexual and reproductive health.

• Youth can be active partners in counsellors and mentors for their and family planning. Young people shouldn't become a part of the problems instead they should become a part of solutions.

□ Goal 5: Improve maternal health

• Governments must expand reproductive health care services, especially in rural areas. Providing fast access to medical centres can save millions of lives.

• Young mothers are at a greater risk of having pregnancy related complications, or even death. More family planning, greater sexual and reproductive health education is needed to improve maternal health.

□ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

• Solutions to many health problems remain out of reach for millions of disadvantaged people.

• Governments must spend much more on basic health services for their people.

• Youth need information and preventive education in order to decrease the risk of infection and halt the spread.

• Youth could act as peer educators and motivators in school to counter the stigma around HIV/AIDS.

□ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

• Environmental sustainability needs to be integrated into education curricula and all policy decisions, and the impact of these decisions must be evaluated regularly.

• Young people can increase environmental awareness and activism in their own communities through formal and informal education, as well as through effective use of the media to get the message out.

□ Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

• Donors should focus aid on developing countries in the greatest need, and simplify requirements for the recipients.
• Developed countries should also open their markets to products made in developing countries.

• Greater debt cancellation for developing countries can help them to invest in primary health and education, and other sectors needed to achieve the MDGs.

• According to the International Labour Organisation, youth unemployment in 2004 was at an all time high: half the world's jobless are 15 to 24 years old.

• Greater and more flexible employment opportunities for youth, especially those at-risk, are needed, and decent working conditions for all young people must be provided.

• Employment policies should ensure that jobs are meaningful, and contribute to the creation of more sustainable communities.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

You can help to get the word out on the importance of the Goals and let your friends know why they should get involved.

Here are three things that you could do lobby the governments and decisions makers on the Millennium Development Goals:

1. Get the facts

• After learning about the Goals, explore ways to carry out your campaign by asking those around you and in your community. They may have great ideas to inspire and assist you in your work.

• If you want to find out what the government is doing in your town, talk to those involved with community development and leadership. Do they even know about the MDGs?

2. Raise Awareness

• People have to realize that their governments have made promises to make a better world for everyone, and that most governments are not following up on their commitments.

• Think about what kind of activities you and your friends would enjoy doing, and which ones would spread the message most effectively.

3. Talk to your government

• Be just as powerful a voice as anyone else.

• Young people must team up and unite their voices whenever they are talking with the government.
ANNEX 8: Report of the World Café discussions’ results

Question 1: What are the main barriers to achieve the MDGs by the year 2015?

Hosts: Mr Tim Schrock from Germany, Mr Michal Vodrazka from the Czech Republic

► There are (1) direct barriers, such as wars, language, poverty, lack of awareness; and (2) underlying restraints, such as pressure from inside a country (culture/society, religion), pressure from outside: threats of sanctions and economics, short-sighted politics vs. long-term strategies.

► Obstacles can also be reverted into tools: democracy => election campaigns => active participation, altruism vs. selfishness, chain reaction (negative and positive ones possible); step by step approach: have only small results, but achieve them sooner.

► What should we try to change to help achieving MDGs?

Start taking actions by yourself; education is the basic thing; global feeling: awareness that it’s a process all around the globe – and through this forum we even met some of the active people in that process.

Question 2: What is the best way to motivate Youth (in your community/country) to take actions for MDG-related changes and development?

Hosts: Ms Kang Jinju from the Republic of Korea, Mr Marek Staszczyk from Austria

- Make it fun (music, concert, parties, rubber band, parade, famous entertainer)
- Find the way which can give easy explanation about MDG
- Shock therapy – to raise awareness – pictures…
- Provide information in school - education at school – related MDG subject
- Relationship between developing & developed countries – volunteering, students’ exchanges,
- Education about MDG - MDG day for kids
- Keep it in our heads

Question 3: If I have ideas for actions related to achieving the MDGs, how and where can I get support to carry it out?

Hosts: Ms Ko Hye June from the Republic of Korea, Ms Lenny Junyanti Lim from Indonesia

Possible sources for the support and relevant actions to be taken are: writing a letter to the government; starting the action in a small area – family, school, work site; education for children; advertisements through internet; sending regular news letters for the elders; campaign through mass media such as TV, Radio, movie (ex. superman works for MDG); local actions done by international Youth
Question 4: Even if the developed countries have their own problems, should they still help the developing countries? Why?

Hosts: Mr Vahur Verte from Estonia, Mr Martin Michael Wallner from Austria

- The reasons why the developed countries should help are:
  - We live in the one world. We should take care of each other
  - Historical reason: Developed countries have got resources from developing countries. It’s time to pay back.
  - Economic reason: Developed countries create jobs in developing countries.
  - Security issue
  - Religious duty
  - Conditional help: win-win

- The reasons why the developed countries should not help are:
  - Not in government level but in private & civil level
  - A need of the alternative model of economy
  - Conditional help is offending

Question 5: Which youth activities can spread the message of MDGs most effectively?

Host: Ms Kristina Rebecca Manz from Germany, Ms Debora Di Dio from Italy

The most effective way to spread the messages is taking actions in school or university, such as:
  - To raise fund; Shocking campaign, extreme activities; Club activities for achieving MDGs; Photo exhibition on MDGs
  - Through Media such as: Making video; Poster, newspaper; MDGs web site; Musical, dance, street performance

  - Through diverse activities such as: MDG related workcamp; Making MDG logo, MDG song, International MDG day
ANNEX 9: MDGs Conference – participants sharing experience

- Working Group 1: Role of volunteers to create a global development partnership by including the colonial history
  CHAIRPERSON: Mr Martin M. Wall from Austria

The House of Responsibility aims to take responsibility based on the collective and individual history by sending young Austrians to work at a partner organisation abroad for 12 month instead of their military service. The initiative started with the Austrian Holocaust Memorial Service in 1992 which emphases Austria’s responsibility in the Holocaust by sending volunteers to Holocaust institutions in Europe, USA and Israel. Later it expanded to the Austrian Social Service which supports partners in various fields of development work and to the Austrian Peace which deals with current conflict situations. We believe by commemorating the past, and working on present problems we can create a better future. The volunteers work in the environment of the host country where they can learn from each other. By serving as a volunteer instead of military service the project becomes an official and government supported act which shows, in case of the Holocaust, the recognition the country’s collective responsibility of the crimes committed. The dialog which results out of this service will indeed disturb the harmony between the parties involved as it is in the case of the Holocaust because of the many remaining Jewish people who lost their families and are not able to forget and forgive so fast. Even though this creates tensions, I still believe that on a mid to short term base it will result in a better understanding of each other and a fruitful partnership in the future. Therefore it might be possible create voluntary exchange under the umbrella of the colonization. It’s the responsibility of our generation to use the inherited past not because there are guilty of these crimes but because it’s they can to use this past to create a better world.

- Working Group 2: Vertical partnership working with the World Bank
  CHAIRPERSON: Mr Kok Heng See from Singapore

In my work for Centennial Group, a development consultancy involved with the World Bank, I am able to gain some insight into how NGOs can network with Macro-organisations, such as the World Bank, to achieve common goals. The World Bank has adopted a consultative model in recent years, and forums such as the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCD) and Researchers Alliance for Development (RAD) are effective platforms for NGOs and academia to raise their perspectives and ideas to the World Bank. NGOs must grasp the opportunities provided by this trend. In doing so, they must develop the professional capacity of staff in dealing with institutions with vastly different.

Current NGO strategies involve a bottom-up approach in tackling crucial social, political and economic
problems. My work with Centennial Group convinced me that the cooperation of political elites and dominant multilateral institutions is required to achieve holistic solutions. For example, NGOs that campaign for greater public awareness of recycling have to lobby legislature to pass measures encouraging the use of recyclable materials by corporations. Such methods will incorporate both a top-down and bottom-up aspect that fully redresses problems.

In addition, cooperation with organisations like the World Bank or the government enhances the prestige and resources of NGOs, and increases their efficacy. Downside risks also exist as cooperation with politicians or technocrats could compromise the independence of NGOs.

**Working Group 3: Youth Movement Make Use of MDGs**

**CHAIRPERSON: Mr Tim Schrock from Germany**

German Children and Youth Movement "SJD – Die Falken" had to prepare for an international camp, the Global Village 2006, that will bring together 5,000 young people from all over the world in August 2006. The MDGs are the key to the whole programme. However, the MDGs are too abstract/theoretical for youth groups, so the Falken decided to produce a guidebook about the MDGs including useful background information and proposals for concrete activities. Organisations in other countries have produced similar guidebooks, yet there is no 1:1 translation, but a more specific version for each country. The 8 MDGs have been altered into 10 "Children & Youth MDGs".

Youth organisations in some Asian countries encounter the problem that, if they don't follow their government guidelines and priorities, they will lose their status in the long run. Most countries don't have any legal-based inclusion and participation of youth in the decision-making process of their governments.

Among the discussants the MDGs are considered a good idea to begin with, however it appears obvious that these were only the very baseline of what should really be achieved. Apparently diplomacy in the UN could only agree on that version.

**Working Group 4: A Century of Development for All**

**CHAIRPERSON: Mr Jing Wei from People’s Republic of China**

There is an ancient saying in Chinese that one tree is not enough to build a temple. In today's world the enormous task of realising the MDGs cannot be accomplished without the exchanges and cooperation among countries and the mutual support among development partners. As is clearly stated in the Millennium Declaration, “the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalisation becomes a positive force for the entire world's people.” I wish to talk about the following points:
First, the spirit of inclusiveness to build a harmonious world together. The world’s civilizations may differ in age, but none is better or more superior than others. Differences in history, culture, social system and mode of development should not become barriers to exchanges between countries, let alone excuses for confrontation.

Second, it is imperative to promote, throughout the world, the progress of science and technology and narrow the “digital divide”. While the development of information technology has greatly advanced globalisation, the new type of economy, based on the progress of knowledge and information technology, is centered mostly in developed countries, posing therefore new challenges to the developing countries at large. The international community should provide assistance to developing countries in the field of science and technology and information, coordinate actions at the global, regional and national levels and create “digital opportunities” so as to enable developing countries to catch up with the new round of technological progress and ensure that information technology does indeed contribute to the development of countries and the well-being of all people.

**Working Group 5: African co-operation**

**CHAIRPERSON: Mr Pedro Raus from Portugal**

As a former colonial power, it’s always important to keep the project out of politics; otherwise it can seem as a neo-colonial project.

I’m working for a cabinet created under a protocol between a municipality and a technical school (this school is already a result of an association of NGO’s), and one of the working sectors its cooperation with Africa, specially Guinea-Bissau, Cape Vert and Angola (three Portuguese speaking countries).

With Guinea we have some campaigns in Portugal for collecting useful materials like medical tools, scholar materials, toys or books. With Cape Vert - it’s a partnership for vocational training, by an exchange of teacher, trainers and educators of both countries.

With Angola it’s not only about volunteering service, but also about leadership training.

In the entire project we try to focus all our attention into the capacity building of people, giving people new skills, empowerment for better lives.


**CHAIRPERSON: Ms Debora Di Dio from Italy**

I have proposed this topic for a group discussion because I have been involved in international cooperation and youth events since a few years.
My experience started as human rights activist for the Italian section of Amnesty International, organizing conferences on human rights in schools and universities in my country, Italy. In all the activities we have always tried to involve young people and address their attention on international issues and human rights protection. In Europe I have joined (as participant and facilitator) many seminars and training courses sponsored by the European Union and the Council of Europe: the subjects regarded human rights, gender issues, discrimination etc etc.

Now I am working for an NGO in France, which aims to give young people the opportunity to have a volunteer or professional work experience abroad, creating and supporting projects in more than 40 countries, and within my organisation I am the project manager for a partnership building project between some European and Asian countries.

The issues we discussed today:
- We made a round of interviews to know what has been other participants’ experience in the field of international cooperation. In our group there were participants from Malaysia, Thailand, Germany, Italy, South Korea.
- We discussed about what are the benefits and challenges of international co-operation:
  Intercultural learning, Personal development, Improvement of communicative and social skills

We pointed out some examples of international projects created by and involving young people, such as the German Youth Council in Palestine to promote mutual understanding between supporters of Hamas and Al-Fatah, the Malaysian Youth Council and its voluntary projects in the tsunami affected areas, and the Korea - People’s Republic of China Culture Federation which was born for environmental reasons and now it’s promoting youth exchanges.

Finally we stated that international projects involving young people can successfully work for the achievement of the MDGs while favouring intercultural learning and fighting discrimination.

• Working Group 7: Training programme for young women leader “peace & women”

CHAIRPERSON : Ms Ka Wei Fung from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China

The training programme is organized by the NGO in Hong Kong. 100 young women were selected from over 600 applications. They are requested to attend the training camp, workshop and lectures which delivered by the women leader. The candidates divided into 8 groups to investigate the issue of “Media & Women”, “Health & Women” and “Peace & women” which is the topic of my group.
Research report and presentation were made after our training to let more people know more about the issue. The programme never stops because our group keeps organizing educational activities in the school and youth centre to promote the message of Peace & women.

It is a really good time to share my experience with other delegates in the Forum and glad to know that there is the similar programme in People’s Republic of China also. The other delegates do think this is a good reference for their country.

• Working Group 8: Sustainable buildings & cities
CHAIRPERSON: Ms Wai Ming Mok from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

My major study in architecture enables a great awareness of designing environmental-friendly buildings. Tough Hong Kong has limited land; we have to house an expanding population. We have to maximize the energy efficiency in term of building design and city planning.

For individual buildings, we incorporate natural lighting and ventilation, thus, to reduce energy uses in lights and mechanical ventilation. We also make use of the solar energy, wind energy and tidal energy for water heating or generation of electricity. More and more new elements are put into the design to increase the sustainability of our living environment.

In the scope of development of a city, there are only 19% of the land are developed in Hong Kong. Other remains as un-touched as slopes: hills and small islands, optimizing the usable volume, Hong, Kong has developed into a compact high rise city. Like Tokyo and Hong Kong cities of high density are doing research to make an efficient energy transition and public transportation system at the same time with a high rise city. Although, we are still exploring the possibility of various kinds, we are on the right track to make our better and more sustainable city.
ANNEX 10: Report and presentation of group discussions on the eight (8) goals of the MDGs

• **Modum 1: Eradicating hunger and extreme poverty**

Our fruitful session started with brainstorming about definition of extreme poverty. We agreed that defining poverty by income of 1US$ per day is inappropriate. E.g. people who grow their own food (subsistence farmers) and collect firewood can live even with no income at all, while elsewhere you might need much more than 1US$ to survive.

We defined extreme poverty by lacking one or more of the following: food, clear water, shelter, clothes, basic health care (easily preventable diseases), and primary education (lack of opportunity to attend school, e.g. because children has to work).

Then we discussed about situations concerning extreme poverty and hunger in our home countries. As all participants in our group come from developed countries, we could only find extreme poverty and hunger in certain population groups (gypsies, illegal immigrants, homeless people, and retired seniors).

Last but not least we thought about how we can help in achieving the MDG number 1. After thinking the ways to eradicate hunger and poverty, like social tourism, campaign for trade liberation and for the end of agriculture subsidies we decide to concentrate on promoting the Fair Trade (FT) system (www.fairtrade.org). Farmers/producers in developing countries get paid more than the market price for their produce, and consumers in the developed countries pay slightly higher prices for the fair trade brand products. At the moment you can buy for example FT fruit, vegetables, tea, coffee, chocolate, wine and other products like shoes, clothing and footballs.

Young people worldwide can promote Fair Trade in two levels, first of all individually by choosing FT products. They should shop with a conscience (e.g. buy FT brands and avoid brands that use child labour /sweatshops).

On the other hand the youth can promote FT by raising awareness – organising lectures, workshops and performances; sending email newsletters and creating web pages; setting up a FT notice boards in their schools/community centres /church, asking shops/supermarkets to stock and sell more FT brands.

Other important steps towards achieving MDG number 1 was from our point of view the liberalisation of trade. By that we meant that developed countries should lower or cancel import tariffs and quotas. But the developing countries should still be allowed to keep theirs as they see fit. We also think that EU and United States should stop subsidising their excessive and redundant agriculture. Young people can also
campaign/put pressure on politicians to achieve these goals and raise awareness about these issues using the methods mentioned above.

We also agreed, that the best target group to begin with are university students, because they are usually interested in these issues, they are opinion makers and will spread the message further to the rest of the young people.

**Modum 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, all boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

**Our Specific Goals:**
1. Ensure enough resources for schooling.
2. To ensure a standard course with tailor-made contents for each culture.
3. Ensure quality of teachers.
4. Ensure active role of government (in funding and actions)
5. Ensure all schools are following international standards.
6. Encourage international cooperation of schools.

**The Current Situation in some countries:**

**Malaysia**
- 92.7% children receive Primary education
- Strictly imposed by the government
- Education system accepts the difference between national schools and ethnic schools.

**People’s Republic of China**
- 9 years of primary schooling, not free education
- Have compulsory education, but lack facilities and resources
- For some children in the rural areas, the schools are too far away
- The schools require fees for books and meals which may be unaffordable for some parents
- Hope Project—volunteer teacher programme
- Many other volunteer projects

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China
- 9 years of primary education, starting at age of 6
- Free education
- Strictly Imposed by law
The Philippines
- No compulsory primary schooling
- Lack of resources and facilities. Family conditions often would not support
- Quality of education is not equal all over the country
- Relatively high literacy rate
- Many volunteer teaching programmes

Republic of Korea
- Primary education is regulated by law
- All children have to go to school by the age of 7-8 until 16
- Free education

Austria
- Studies are not free, but often there are several subsidies
- Problems with ethnic minorities like the Turkish, because they don’t want to be integrated and want schools without German at all.
- In Vienna there are elementary school classes with 2-3 Austrian out of up to 30 classmates.

Italy
- Similar to Austria, free kindergarten (3-5), elementary school by age of 6, 3 years middle school
- Books completely free
- High schools are public, but books have to be paid;
- Many private catholic schools (often worse than public, because no recommendations/needs towards the teachers)
- University fees depend on parents’ income, but a lot of corruption; People in Italy don’t pay taxes

Thailand
- Family conditions often would not support
- Not enough resources for education
- Quality of education is not equal all over the country
- Often problems to pay supplementary fees,
- Problems in rural areas to come to school
- Young people take out loans for studies and do not pay them afterwards, which transfer the redemption to next generation

Romania (Observers)
- 95% of people in primary education, which is for free (including one meal per day)
- After primary school people have to move from the rural areas to cities
- Secondary education is also for free, but food has to be paid
Numerous clauses for high schools

At the moment transformation phase due to the implementation of the Bologna Process.

Our Action Plan

- Introduction:
  Our Goal is to set up an organisation that creates a programme to educate Primary School children and their parents on 1. tolerance 2. gender and race equality 3. international understanding 4. sexual and medical awareness

Action steps:

Stage 1  Preparation
  •  Set up an organisation and contact international partnerships (e.g. the UN) for support
  •  Find Resources (e.g. funding, constructions, human resources, etc)
  •  Contact the NGOs and build up a network of partnership
  •  Roundtable with stakeholders to set up the contents
  •  Set up the general standards for evaluation
  •  Invite Educational Professionals from all countries for a seminar about teaching methods and consult them about our contents
  •  Meanwhile set up different methods for different countries
  •  Contact and hold periodical meetings with government to consult and ask for support
  •  Create a website as a reference for anyone involved meanwhile create an international network among our participants
  •  Find and gather volunteers from different NGOs and conduct trainings

Stage 2  Operation
  •  Our trained volunteers are sent out to different countries to hold the programme with local authorities
  •  The Local Authorities are open to decide on the best method to conduct the programme
  •  The local authorities contact the schools and out of school children in their region to attend the course
  •  During the running of the programme, Our staff will be sent out to monitor their progress
  •  Another workshop will be conducted for parents in parallel with the learning of the children.

Stage 3  Evaluation
  •  Conduct a forum to evaluate the progress for participating NGOs, schools and volunteers
  •  Invite specialists to evaluate the learning progress of the children
\textbf{Modum 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women}\n
1. Goal 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicators:
- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, tertiary education
- Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old
- Share of literate in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

It was identified in the conversation that gender equality can be investigated separately in respect to the position of woman in different fields. Some of the major problems/issues that have been identified in general for each field were:

\textit{a. social structures:}
unbalanced legislation for two genders, disregarded, disrespected and social position very low in many countries and especially in rural areas

\textit{b. educational system}
do not have the same opportunities to get educated, to enter university and infiltrate male dominated scientific communities

\textit{c. work environment}
discriminated against, treated unequally at work, do not easily achieve high positions in hierarchy

\textit{d. access to political positions}
do not have equal opportunities to participate into political life, outdated political etiquette

It was generally agreed that solutions proposed should be specific to each society/country as they strongly depend on the existing domestic conditions. Action can be taken in different levels to improve current situation and empower women globally:

1. On a worldwide scale:
   - strengthen/coordinate interaction between women of different countries
   - international organisations/bodies should put pressure on governments to add/change legislation regarding woman rights
   - promote global awareness by organizing campaigns, exhibitions, plays, music concerts
2. Inside each country
   - establish an “umbrella” association working for women’s rights nationwide
   - raise awareness through educational system
   - support women’s movements
The 17th International Youth Forum 2006

- adopt a suitable policy for each country based upon existing domestic conditions (culture/religion/history)

3. Inside the local communities
- organize discussions/meetings of women of the “neighbourhood”
- create local office that deals with gender equality and helps in finding solutions in specific cases
- ensure the presence of woman officers in police body to deal with sex crime/domestic violence

Special attention was attached to relation between religions and women’s position in society, as it is a very delicate topic. In situations where religious beliefs restrict the progress of women in society and dictate their position, it is necessary to provide support, organize workshops and meetings of women of different cultures and religious to exchange ideas and share experiences.

**Action Plan - Wide Scale/General measures suggested for each field/topic:**

**a. Society**
Fight against social prejudices and traditional images of women through the educational system
Change image of woman in the society/ present female role models to young girls – real life examples
Promote women’s rights into society by organizing campaigns
Establish NGOs where not existing and assist in their operation
Create/reinforce health systems to improve maternal health and reduce children mortality
Monitor and report on law compliance to international bodies or conventions

**b. Educational System**
Lobby parents/families to let their girls attend primary education
Promote girl’s education in local communities by organizing campaigns-specially in rural areas
Ensure equal opportunities in university admissions

**c. Work Environment**
Enforce laws of gender equality where needed
Improve professional training of women
Investigate complaints/cases of gender discrimination
Show examples of successful professional women
Implement scheme of maternity leave where necessary and improve the existing ones

**d. Political Life**
Promote woman’s participation in local scale, local communities/municipalities
Support women’s movements
Monitor the operation of political parties
2. Present Situation in countries of participants

**France:**
a. Women are considered equal by the majority of society-legislation promotes gender equality- woman rights are widely respected  
b. Equal chances to both sexes in educational system, ratio of woman to boys at all level is close to 1  
c. Laws prevent gender discrimination in work, but in practice there are many cases where this is not true, percentage of women holding high positions in business sector remains low  
d. Women holding parliament seats or high governmental positions are still few, participation in decision-making should be increased

**UK:**

a. Legally women have equal, if not better rights than men, positive discrimination perhaps being something that we need to avoid. However, due to social etiquette and cultural norms women experience discrimination within  
b. Women have equal rights to men and generally have better standards of performance in government examinations. In fact, there are more women than men at university.  
c. There are far fewer women than men in high powered and professional positions in the UK. This is less to do with legislature problems and more to do with business culture and conditions within the workplace. There needs to be an improvement in the way women are treated within the workplace and women need to be educated about their rights within the workplace.  
d. There is a large disparity between the number of women and men in parliament. Despite Margaret Thatcher making the picture seem rosier than it really is in the 80s we really need to increase the number of women holding important positions, especially cabinet positions, within our government and political parties.

**Vietnam:**

a. In general, women are given the same protections, rights, and roles as men and same opportunities for employment and education. However, in some remote areas, traditional practices and attitudes, related to religious and cultural beliefs, result in unequal relations between men and women.  
b. Vietnamese Government re-states its commitment towards the target to eliminate gender gaps in primary and secondary education by 2005 and illiteracy for women under the age of 40 by 2010 by providing incentives and funding opportunities to address educations of young girls and women in areas where it is not yes occurring. It also encourage women’s participation through holding conferences for young women to raise their voices on issues of concern and open other means of formal political participation to help woman leaders evaluate the needs of their communities.  
c. Young people are already contributing to the expansion of education of girls and women through providing environment for non-formal education, literacy training, vocational skills..., especially for those in the disadvantaged areas. Vietnamese Youth Union has some voluntary programmes in raising awareness of gender equality.
Republic of Korea:

a. Because Korean Culture has its roots in Confucianism, there are many patriarchal patterns. For example, housework is mainly done by women. However, among the youth, they have almost equal power, so things are changing.

b. In the past, there were only a few women who were able to get educated. Recently, there are almost as many women studying in university as men.

c. On the surface it seems like that women and men are treated equally. Under the surface, however, there is still inequality. For example, when a woman gets a company or governmental position, all the first steps are the same as the ones for a man, but as time goes by, it is hard to get promoted regardless of their abilities.

d. Men hold almost 85% seats in national parliament. Korea had never had a woman president, although they have to have the same opportunities as men to participate in the decision-making processes.

People’s Republic of China:

a. As one of the social members, women have nearly the same position as men. In People’s Republic of China, although in old days men had more power than women, now such situation has improved a lot.

b. According to legislation, there is a nine-year obligation education for all the citizens no matter men or women, so every girl in People’s Republic of China has the same right to get the primary education as boys.

c. In People’s Republic of China, the employers pay a lot of attention to the skills of the employees, not to the gender. Therefore, women have the equal chance to get a job except for some special fields just like electric welding.

d. Actually, in People’s Republic of China a lot of leaders are female, because women have some personal characteristics such as patient, emotional and they can deal with things comprehensively.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China

a. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China has maintained social equality successfully. Women in Hong Kong can do all the things that men can do in Hong Kong. They do not need to stay at home all the time. In fact, most of the women in Hong Kong go to work in various business companies. There are laws, which are set up by the legislative council, to protect women whose lives are being threatened by violence.

b. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China has a 9-year free education policy for many years. Both girls and boys go to primary schools and secondary schools and receive education since the age of 6. After receiving 9 years of education, they can decide whether to continue with their studies, or go to work. As girls have better results in exams than their male counterparts, there are more girls than boys in university.

c. The number of Women in Hong Kong that are professionals is increasing every year. In fact, the number of women in medical field have already excess that of men. Besides the medical field, many girls also become lawyers and accountants.

d. Women have many ways to access to political positions. They can be a candidate for the election of the
chief executive, as well as being high ranking officials in the government. All women who are above 18 have the right to vote.

**Japan:**
a. Some decades ago, women’s position was lower than men’s. Because Japanese had thought men are better than women to feed their own family and keep their family name. But this has been changing little by little. Now, there are not so many differences between men and women. But, in some occasions, there remain still prejudices the way of thinking which men is better than women.
b. In the past, there were few women that had the opportunity to get educated. But now, women can go to school and university and study whatever they want. The number of girls studying at universities is similar to the number of men.
c. In Japan, around 1990, a law was published “The law for equality of employment opportunity between different genders.” Nevertheless, practically women are discriminated against in many aspects within the work environment.
d. It is possible for women to obtain a political position, but the number of holding decision making positions is still small.

**The Philippines:**
Generally, gender equality and empowerment of women is not a big issue in the Philippines. Being a democratic country, women can do anything a responsible citizen can do like the men.

1. In education, like the universities, women share the same privileges like men do. The ratio of men and women in the academia is almost the same. And at times more female students get to enroll than the male. In the lower level like elementary (primary) and high school, no discrimination among girls is observed except of course on very isolated cases. The ratio of boys and girls in school is almost the same. A law was passed for pre-school education called Day Care catering children below 5 years old and the ratio of students is almost the same. In all cases girls ratio to men tends to increase but not very significant. In some rural areas, a college education is hard to obtain because of economic, financial reasons and sometimes the old traditional and conventional belief of the parents of maintaining their children to work in the farmlands.

2. With regards to women empowerment, through the democratic process, women are elected into office from the highest position in the land (e.g. Presidents Corazon Aquino (1986-1992) and Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2001 to present) and many other legislators (Senators and Congressmen) up to the local government level. With regards to the appointment of lady officials and career executives: many positions are held by women.

3. Women in the Philippines have several privileges such as Maternity Benefits and Senior Citizen Discounts for elderly women. A Women desk is also available in the police precinct in the Philippines and an umbrella
organisation called the National Council of Women in the Philippines where all smaller women groups are attached.

4. With regard to religion, some don't have women heads like the Roman Catholic Church who believes that priests should only be males. In the other sects like the Born Again Christians, women are allowed to become pastors.

3. Small scale/realistic project suggested: “GIRLS HAND-in-HAND”

**Aim:** Raise awareness and enhance mutual understanding of women of different societies by enabling communication and interaction between girls in a global scale at a young age.

**Activities:** Set a network of global “sisters”, by establishing communication links between girls of 10-15 years of age from a developed country and a developing one. Bring them together and initiate an exchange of letters, books in a regular basis, organise an annual meeting to share experiences, exchange ideas and thoughts and participate in social and cultural activities focused upon the position of women in society.

**Expected Results:**
- help in educating woman of developing countries by life-sharing experiences
- understand the differentiation of woman social position in different countries
- establish strong life-lasting links that would assist in the later stages of woman life

**Partners:** Local communities, NGO’s working upon woman rights

**Modum 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

The reasons why child mortality occurs are as follows (related to natural death):

- **Sanitation:** better public-health services and safer water will help children to live longer.
- **Vaccination:** immunized children, to e.g. measles, will not die due to those diseases.
- **Malnutrition:** malnutrition contributes to over half the deaths of children\(^5\).
- **Poverty:** poverty is the key cause of all the above named problems.
- **Other health related diseases**

**Situation per country**

**The Philippines**

There are some cases wherein the pregnant mothers failed to go to their respective physicians for pre-natal

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5 [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)
check and for this reason, it has brought maternal effects, such as poor nutrition and sanitation.

In addition, due to poverty, many Filipinos could not afford to pay medical bills, that is why they do not prioritise their health. However, there are free government services offered to indigent people.

**Republic of Korea**
Child mortality occurs not by sanitation or nutrition problem but mostly due to abortion. Teenagers do not have a mature behavior about sexual relationship and can not afford to take care of their babies since they also need protection from their parents.

Another reason is cultural preference. The beliefs in Korea are dominated by Chosun dynasty that is why it is considered as a Confucian country, especially the old generations. In Confucianism, the men are more ideal offspring for parents because they can keep their family line. If their daughter in law or wife will deliver a baby girl, they want to remove the baby through abortion and this has led to an increase in the rate of abortion. This is considered illegal.

**The Netherlands**
Child mortality rate is very low.

**Thailand**
There are cases of adolescence pregnancy. Newly born babies are being neglected by young mothers.

**People’s Republic of China**
Child mortality rate is very low and there is a law called “One Child Policy”. The government controls the number of babies in the family and this led to the decrease in the child mortality rate.

**Action Plan:**

**Responsibility:**
1. Check the health statistics based on the report from the Ministry of Health to determine/identify the scope/size of the problem and then assess the problem and treat it accordingly.
2. Approach/style of solving the problem should be dealt on solving different ways in different places, such as in rural and city situation.
3. Coordinate with the government existing programmes and other non-government projects concerning malnutrition eradication to maximize our group effort.
4. Identify possible sponsors, donors and other sources of resources to help and support the project initiated by the organisation, like in the city (corporate sponsorship) and in rural (local government).
5. Focus on places where children are concentrated like in primary schools, centres

**Programmes, Activities:**
1. Volunteerism plays an important role.
2. Focus on educational campaign.
   - Prepare brochures, showing effects of malnutrition to children; showing the fruits and vegetables with nutritional value; showing affordable food/meal and easily prepared.
   - Help the government programme on animal distribution to deliver to the right people who need it.
   - Check the local market (supermarket) whether they serve children with nutritious food to be served/cooked in their respective families
   - Give information materials to Human Resource Department in big/small companies to disseminate information

3. Seed distribution
   - Backyard gardening

4. Teach cooking lessons, e.g. parade, contest

Things to consider:
1. Manpower: Family, Friends, Membership through recruitment drive in schools, etc.
2. Budget
3. Target Beneficiaries

Modum 5: Improve Maternal Health

- More than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancies and childbirth every year.
- 99% of maternal deaths from childbirth occur in developing countries.
- Pregnancy is the leading cause of death for girls ages 15 – 19 in developing countries.

MDG: Reduce by three quarters the maternity mortality ratio.

Maternal health is a universal issue but as there are many different aspects of maternal health, there are no universal solutions to the problems that affect or are involved with the female reproductive system.

Different aspects:
- maternal mortality
- Gender inequality; physical abuse, violence against women, and rape that may cause unwanted pregnancies and damage the reproductive system.
- Social pressure in some places to have as many children as possible, from an early age as possible.

Biggest problems taking place in those countries where there is a social pressure to have as many children, where young girls are married as soon as they are able to reproduce. This correlates with a lack of education.
HOW TO ACHIEVE the MDGs

EDUCATION Both men and women must be made aware of the intricacies of their body, how the reproductive systems work, encouraging awareness and responsibility over one's body.

Both men and women must be made aware of the necessity of maintaining good maternal health; men have just as much responsibility as women for this.

HOW WE CAN ACHIEVE the MDGs

Combination of local and global actions

1. Putting pressure on school and family to provide thorough sex education for teenagers

2. Implementation by youth volunteers of campaigns spreading the awareness of adolescent reproductive health

3. Provide a forum within communities for people to discuss and question taboo issues without fear of shame or judgment

4. Provide printed materials, counselling centres

5. Propose big companies to put some gender/sexual health-related image in their products to show how great your body is

6. Youth workshops run by youth to encourage more fluid communication and easier access to the delicate issues of sexual health

7. Putting pressure on the government to ensure they take responsibility at a national level for accessible reproductive health education and a strategic approach to ensure the improvement of maternal health

8. The volunteering educational services by youth with national and international NGOs committed to improving maternal health

- Modum 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other disease

Training ourselves, sex-education.

Thailand:
People don't talk about HIV/Aids openly; education in school is very low, HIV-infected people rather go to the temple than going to a doctor
Youth is also not talking openly among themselves about sex
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China:
- We will have the sex education in the secondary schools and the universities.
- The department of health has arranged a lot of campaigns about AIDS.
- For example a “condom-song”
- What is HIV & AIDS?
- How to be infected?
- Ways to prevent getting the AIDS
- Encourage people to use condom when they are having sex
- There are some websites where you can buy condoms online.
- For those who are suspected to have HIV, they can go to the public clinics and have a free HIV test.
- The number of people infected HIV in HK will increase.

Problems for raising awareness and prevention of the AIDS/HIV:
- Chinese are shy to buy condom
- No demonstration of how to put on a condom
- TV Advertising: only showing where to buy condom

Reasons why there are so people inflected HIV : that problem
- Lack of awareness of the negative effects of AIDS.
- Girls don't not how to protect themselves.
- ex. say no to her boy friends, ask her lovers to use condom when have sex.
- People are selfish and not to consider the other’s health, so even while knowing about an HIV-infection they have unprotected sex
- FUN culture/ society youth, especially in Europe, don't care about diseases like STD's or HIV/Aids. These could be because of too much of freedom and lack of structure and morality --> no balance
- Government in Korea ignores the problem of AIDS.
- There are many Pubs and Bars in Thailand where people find their sex partners.
- Government in developing countries are not taking that problem very seriously

Ways to improve the situation:

Education:
- To change the attitude of people towards AIDS.
- Tell them how serious this illness is, how to get inflected.
- Make a TV ad to show how to put on a condom. (demonstration)
- AIDS patients can share their experiences and feelings with the students to raise the awareness of AIDS the education should actually already start within the family, but as there can't be security of that, schools should provide sexual education and family planning
- Advertisement
Government:

- Provide medicine support to help the AIDS patients and HIV test for those, who are suspected of having AIDS.
- Spread the message that AIDS will come with others sexual diseases.
- Increase the number of condom machine in the streets

**Action plan !!!!**

Provide proper sexual education in schools, even divide the groups in boys and girls
Start at the age of 9 and continue till end of high school
Education should be less theoretically but rather practically, e.g. use wooden penis to properly show, how to use condoms and also other preventions, e.g. female condom.

**Modum 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

1) Analysis of MDG target

*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country politics and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources*

**Indicators: A)** Proportion of land area covered by forest

Concrete measure:

- Plant forests/trees
- Prevent deforestation – encourage sustainable forest management
- Reforestation policies (“Plant one tree, replace with two new ones”)
- Prevent forest fires
- Find alternative livelihoods for forest workers/ farmers that need land belonging to the forest
- Promote eco-tourism
- Provide appropriate training
- Academic research to learn more about deforestation effects/ erosion etc.
- Empowerment of local authorities to battle illegal logging
- Increase tree planning activities like holiday camps
- Integrate in the school curriculum -> encourage tree planning activities in student clubs

**Country cases:**

**Republic of Korea:** Forest/trees are planted in Inner Mongolia to prevent yellow dust from reaching Korean peninsula
Indonesia: Palm tree plantations / Deforestation (could be stopped by offering livelihood alternatives to farmers and forest workers / also Palm tree oil is popular product in the Developed Countries / research needed for alternatives).

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China: battle pollution from Guangzhou by cleaner industry and assisting in prevention of “grey dust”.

Vietnam: Tree planting holiday.

A) Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area

Concrete measures:
- Increase/maintain national parks/ protected areas
- Prevent and battle poaching and smuggling of wild animals
- Research on wild animals and habitat to learn more about ecosystem and consequences of pollution and destruction – learn more about breeding and sustaining wildlife and fauna.
- Breeding programmes/ reintroduction of wild animals
- Find alternative livelihoods for forest workers/ farmers that need land belonging to the forest or fishermen (to prevent over-fishing)
- Offer temporary financial compensation from the government to the forest workers/ farmers/ fishermen
- Awareness and education about cultural eating habits (Civet cat, Sharks fin soup, Whale)
- Empowerment of local authorities to battle poaching, smuggling and illegal logging

Country cases:

Republic of Korea: Green belt policy

Vietnam: Local authorities in minority areas are too weak to battle illegal poaching and cultural eating habits of protected species

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China: National Wetland park to protect wildlife. Protection of dolphins in Hong Kong Bay

Italy: Reintroduction of bear into the Alps (with fatal consequence of bear Bruno shot by German rangers in the German Alps after wandering off from Italy)

Spain: Protection of wolves

EU: Fishing quota per country – as result for instance, Dutch government will have to compensate fishermen who catch Cod for two to three years until the fish has reproduced enough to catch again. Also – offer alternative livelihood to fisherman

Worldwide: Ban on smuggling (parts of) protected animals and fauna.

Several countries: Government television campaigns to raise awareness on protection of wildlife, energy efficiency. Some countries just recently started with this.

B) Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per 1$ GDP
Concrete measures:
- Improve technology transfer to safe energy, make industry more efficient and cleaner
- Promote energy efficiency in households and industry
- Charge energy use to the consumer
- Regulate air-conditioning
- Additional tax on high energy luxury goods (Plasma TV)

Country cases:
The Netherlands: Greenhouse policy. Emissions from Greenhouse policy are collected and used to heat houses in the surrounding area (almost 100% efficiency)
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China: National Wetland park to protect wildlife. Protection of dolphins in Hong Kong Bay: Change air-conditioning system (use fresh air from wind and sea)

Specific measures:
- Reduce emissions by driving hybrid cars/ share cars
- Stop diluting fuel by mixing it with water and chemicals
- Reduce emissions by using, improving and promoting public transport systems
- Reduce emissions by technology transfer in industry
- Negotiate emission rights by improving emissions from developing countries or giving aid to other high emission countries
- Adherence to Kyoto protocol
- Change status symbol of car ownership. Promote status symbol of good public transport for big cities.
- Incentives for best public transport network
- Use catalyzed cars

Country cases:
The Netherlands/Germany: Green wheels network. Organised car pool system for city dwellers.
EU: Car free days
Greece: One car per person!
Thailand: ‘Tug Tugs’ to be restricted
Vietnam: One motorcycle per person!

E) Proportion of population using solid fuels

Question facing us is actually: How to reduce proportion of world population using solid fuels?
Solid fuels: coal, wood, dung (biomass)
Reducing solid fuel use -> reduces pollutants and particle emission, CO2 etc.
Measures:
- Promoting renewable source of energy
- Government subsidies and tax incentives
- More research into area of renewable energy sources in view of reducing cost (Renewable sources: wind, sun, clean coal, coconut oil (?))
- Solid fuel usage mainly restricted to populations with low incomes so need to increase living standards and wealth

Country cases:
The Netherlands: City Gas. Centralised heating through gas rather than on site. Efficiency in producing energy. Green energy to promote renewable source use by companies.
Republic of Korea: Sun energy available but limited due to weather. Gas gathering from waste
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China: Solar panels on buildings
Europe: Wind farms but are ugly

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicators
A) Proportion of population of people without sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

Concrete measures:
- Limit use of water in arid regions (even for tourism)
- Separate water flow in households: clean water (also for washing machine and sink); “grey” water (from basins) and rain water.
- Control of water resources should be in the hands of local authorities or legislation for water provision.
- Battle deforestation so that water can be better contained in the ground (also to prevent erosion and flooding)

Country cases:
Spain: Drought is battled by controlled distribution of water but challenged by tourism (Golf tracks, swimming pools)
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China: Water separation measures

B) Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
- Government and local support in aiding with basic education
- Increase available infrastructure in both cities and countryside
- Make medical facilities more accessible to all people
- NGOs need to provide more support in sanitation projects
- Adverts and publicity campaign to highlight sanitation problems and benefits of personal hygiene

Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators

Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Two parts:
  - Reducing number of slum dwellers
  - Dealing with slum dweller accommodation
  - Re-location
Concrete measures:
  - Build affordable houses/ flats in the suburbs
  - Provide opportunities for slum dwellers to receive education/ find a job
  - Provide opportunities for community projects and information sharing
  - Slum dwellers are usually migrants and people from rural areas – want to promote rural development

Case studies:
  - “Habitat movement”: building houses for poor homeless people
  - Republic of Korea: government educational plans to reduce number of slum dwellers
  - Building large apartment blocks in Indonesia
  - Promote rural development to cut escalating number of slum dwellers: Coconut milk production in Indonesia

What Can Youth Do? What Can Be Done in General?

Awareness – through education
Youth can promote awareness through campaigns, blogs, contests, charity events, stay in touch with the local community and schools, and provide teaching material
Create material (posters, stickers)

Awareness – through media
Youth can organize media attractive events that receive coverage in newspaper and televisions
Youth can write articles in local papers and in youth gazetteers (as well as blogging)
Small scale activities:
- Awareness at community level
- Promote recycling
- With fundraising from campaigns or contest bring direct relieve to a selected community – water treatment drugs, clean heaters and ovens, etc.
- Start with yourself, your family, your friends

Young people and youth organisations can participate in big events, such as Car Free Day or World Environment Day either for fundraising or for education.

For educated youth/ universities internet is important access to information and communities. In developing countries personal visits or radio/television broadcasting are more efficient.

**Modum 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

**Peeling the Onion**

The group agreed that the 8th goal is very broad and represents a basis for achievement of a stable and fair global system. The main focus of our goal is on developed countries and what is their responsibility in tackling the problems of the world today.

The goal deals with several topics simultaneously and it would be impossible to name one main one describing it. The various issues we identified in the goal are:

1) fair international trade
2) foreign aid
3) creating networks (NGOs, youth, private sector)
4) international organisations and financial systems
5) knowledge and skills transfer
6) debt relief

*The onion is peeled*

Although coming from various countries (Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Estonia, Austria, Italy and Slovenia) we found that none of our governments is adhering to the goals set, especially the 0.7%:

Slovenia – not on target with, no major bilateral debts with developing countries
Estonia - not on target with, no major bilateral debts with developing countries
Austria – not on target with bilateral debts
Italy – official foreign aid (Middle East, North Africa), UN reform
Republic of Korea – focus on domestic issues
Malaysia - developing countries cooperation, Malaysia to Namibia
Japan - against debt relief, aid mostly to Asian countries

How we are going to cook it?

As abovementioned issues cannot be brought together under one common denominator our group decided to concentrate on youth employment and awareness issue, namely through vocational training exchange programmes.

Among the university students the awareness regarding MDG goals does exist, whereas among the students from vocational schools the awareness tends to stay rather low. In order to improve the present situation we propose to create a vocational training exchange.

Our proposed project would fulfill MDG Goal 8 by creating youth employment through the close cooperation of developed and developing countries. It will allow graduates of vocational schools of developed countries to transfer their skills to developing countries, helping unemployed youth in the developing countries achieve gainful and fulfilling employment.

This project involves students from vocational schools, a group largely ignored in existing skills exchange programmes. Current programmes focus on undergraduates, whose skill sets depend on the largest economic, social and political context of the country, and might not be as economically valuable in developing countries. Furthermore, vocational skills are more transferable within a short period, which has to be taken account of considering the short duration of the volunteers’ service.

The programme consists in three major parts: 1) first of all we need to found a match-making organisation whose task is to link interested parties via sharing information, 2) secondly campaigning in vocational schools will be organized in order to find volunteers and raise the awareness among vocational school students and thirdly we need to extend the programmes for university students to vocational school graduates.

In order to raise awareness for the MDG cause we propose to include all parts of the society especially the large group of vocational workers. By using their knowledge and transferring their skills it will build up capacity in developing countries. This idea would help to realize networks strengthen the goal of creating an global partnership of development.
ANNEX 11: Seoul Declaration

SEOUl DECLARATION

THE 17TH INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FORUM
A WORLD WITHOUT BORDERS: UNITED NATIONS’ MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

20TH-27TH JULY 2006
SEOUL AND GYEONGJU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Compiled by the National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea NCYOK

WE, the seventy-six (76) participants from twenty three (23) countries, after having discussed and deliberated at the 17th International Youth Forum with the theme “A World Without Borders: UN Millennium Development Goals and Youth Participation” due hereby recommend and declare that:

In order to achieve the MDC Goal 1 of eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, the Fair Trade System should be fully promoted through campaigns to liberalise trade by developed countries in a way beneficial for developing countries; encouraging politicians to act on this issue and, especially with the co-operation of tertiary students as a vehicle, disseminating the message to other Youth;

In order to achieve the MDC Goal 2 of achieving universal primary education, an organisation to run a programme educating school children and their parents on tolerance, gender and racial equality, sexual awareness, medical standards and international understanding should be created.

In order to achieve the MDC Goal 3 of promoting gender equality and empower women, a more general and non-specific measures should be taken to promote gender equality - at the societal level this should be done through equal opportunities in education from primary up to and beyond tertiary level; the education system in combating social prejudices and outdated images of women; strengthening the health systems; in the work environment through improvement of professional training of women, and showing exemplary successful professional women; and in politics promotion of women’s participation in local communities and gender-balanced selection of political candidates

In order to achieve the MDC Goal 4 of reducing child mortality, and understanding that amongst the various reasons for this are the lack of sanitation and vaccination, malnutrition, poverty, and other health related diseases, a comprehensive health statistics to identify the problem should be started, with the co-ordination of
governments, non-government organisations, sponsors, donors and other aid sources to support related projects, for example education, seed distribution and cooking nutritious food with available resources.

*In order to achieve the MDC Goal 5 of improving maternal health, recognizing no fixed solutions to the problem and that both men and women must be made aware of the necessity of maintaining good maternal health, recommends that sex education should be liberalized in schools and homes, hold campaigns raising awareness of adolescent reproductive health, encourage forums within communities for people to discuss taboo issues and raise questions; provide printed materials and counseling centres; lobby big corporations to promote sex awareness and a healthy lifestyle through images on their products; encourage youths to organise youth workshops for easier access to sexual health; put pressure on governments to introduce national education on maternal health; and have youths volunteer with national and international NGOs to improve maternal health.*

*In order to achieve the MDC Goal 6 of combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, we recognized that awareness should be raised by educating the populace through the sharing of experience and acceptance of those infected, introducing sex education at primary school level, and creating TV advertisements to demonstrate condom use in order to combat HIV/AIDS; and that governments should provide medical support with free and anonymous clinical tests for those who are suspected of having the disease, increase availability of free vaccination and increase the number of condom vending machines on the streets.*

*In order to achieve the MDC Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability, we recommend 1) the increase both the proportion of land area covered by forests and biological diversity through tree planting activities by student clubs, academic research to learn more about forests, prevent and combat poaching and smuggling of wild animals, and research on wild animals and habitats to learn more about the ecosystem and the consequences of pollution and destruction; 2) reduce energy usage and promote renewable energies by regulating air-conditioning, promote energy efficiency in households, and more research in field of renewable energies; 3) reduce CO2 emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs per capita by reducing emissions by using, improving and promoting public transport systems, and reduce the perception of the car as a status symbol: Promote the use of public transport in big cities; 4) improve urban and rural water supplies by limiting use of water in arid regions (even for tourism), differentiate water supplies in households: clean water (also to be used for washing machine); "grey" water (from basins) and rain water, and reduce deforestation so that ground water can be better retained. 5) raise awareness by promoting awareness through campaigns, blogs, contests, charity events, write articles in local papers and organize publicity events to raise awareness through mass media, and 6) small scale activities through awareness at community level, promote recycling, and fundraise and educate by participation in big events and campaigns.*

*In order to achieve the MDC Goal 8 of developing a global partnership for development, we agree that the goal is rather broad but forms the basis of a stable and fair global system and that the main focus of this goal is on developed countries and their responsibilities in tackling the problems of the world today, and so we*
proposed that youth employment should be created through the close co-operation of developed and developing countries, allowing graduates of vocational schools of developed countries to transfer their skills to developing countries, helping unemployed youth in the developing countries to achieve gainful and fulfilling employment. These can be done through the founding of a matchmaking organisation whose task is to link interested parties via information sharing, organising campaigns in vocational schools in order to find volunteers and raise awareness among vocational school students, and extending the programmes from university students to vocational school graduates.

As leaders of the future, we, the Youth of today hereby declare that we can be the main force to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Although the road ahead is fraught with difficulties, we believe that the employment of our youthful energies to these causes will allow us to make a difference in our future.
ANNEX 12: Closing Address of Mr Shin Hongki, Secretary General of National Council of Youth Organizations in Korea (NCYOK),
at the Closing Ceremony of the 17th IYF : ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 26th July 2006

This 17th International Youth Forum has significant meaning in view of it co-hosted by Asia-Europe Foundation, in co-operation with several youth organisations including the International Workcamp Organization. Also, this Forum has ended up with great result and I really appreciate it.

Furthermore, this forum gives some chances for participants to contribute toward the development of International society by discussing MDGs, the action plans that UN adopted for the peace of world with beginning of the 21st century.

NCYOK has promoted various international youth exchange programmes in order to develop the internationalization properly with "International Youth Forum" as well as "Korea ASEAN Future Oriented Cooperation", "Youth Camp for Asia's Future", "Korean Youth for the World" and other various international youth conferences.

Especially, NCYOK is planning to operate the International Youth Exchange Centre based on the computer network in the end of this year. It would be the integrated service centres that provide essential information to youth all around the world. I would like to say that visiting the homepage of this centre will be great help for you participants who are interested in "International Exchange Programmes".

NCYOK is trying to make this 'International Youth Forum' be the best among any other programmes through the expansion of scale and contents. I would like to ask participants inform this kind of structural exchange programmes to others so that those programmes

Finally, I hope this program gives you unforgettable impressions in your mind and also I pray all participants' good luck.
ANNEX 13: Closing remarks of Ms Katerina Ragoussi, Acting Project Manager of the ‘People-To-People Exchange’ Department at the Asia-Europe Foundation,
at the Closing Ceremony of the 17th IYF: ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 26th July 2006

Ladies and gentlemen, dear participants,

On behalf of the Asia-Europe Foundation I express my satisfaction for having had the opportunity to cooperate with the National Council of Youth Organisations in Korea and the International Workcamp Organization in particular.

By providing space and time, this 17th International Youth Forum highly contributed to our efforts to foster mutual appreciation and understanding among Youth from Asia and Europe. The programme of the event provided participants with great opportunities to exchange views for finding possible youth actions to contribute to the worldwide efforts of people and nations to reach the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to learn from each other and enjoy the diversity of opinions and ideas.

First of all, I would like to thank the Korean National Youth Commission and the Korean Government, that have always shown their active support to ASEF’s activities in the past and whose contribution to this event has been crucial.

I would also like to particularly thank the devoted staff of the NCYOK and IWO, the three facilitators, Mr Kim Yonghan, Ms Baik Gene and Ms Anna Kuzina, and especially all the volunteers, for the hard and intelligent work that you have displayed to make this event respond to the expectations.

Finally, I would like to thank the Korean people for your legendary hospitality and kindness and for giving us all the opportunity to enjoy and admire Korea’s natural and cultural heritage.

On our side, the Asia-Europe Foundation is keen to maintain and increase its activity in Korea in co-operation with the Korean governmental and civil society partners.

Gamsahamnida!

ANNEX 14: Farewell Address of Ms Kim, Joohee, Representative of Korea,
at the Closing Ceremony of the 17th IYF: ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 26th July 2006

Good evening ladies and gentleman.

My name is Kim Joohee and I’m glad to be here on behalf of all Korean participants. As I was designated to give farewell speech. I always though about what I would say since we first meet. And during the times that
we’ve been here – lectures, conferences and other activities, I confess that I thought about some beautiful sentences and words that only move you. But it is the truth that a true heart works. So from now on I’d rather read you a letter instead of the official address.

Dear friends,

Good evening and how are you? I’m sad because our time together close to an end. Although people come from various culture creates barrier, time and sincerity has helped us bond. And I will always remember the precious time that we shard. I am sure you will do.

If someone ask me the most important value, I will say it is ‘coexistence’. And that is what we asked to do during this forum. After I return my daily life I hope to remember what we’ve shard. I hope that it will be the same for you.

Thank you for your energetic participation during this forum and for your warmness. And I hope that your every step would be happy and meaningful, and that you will be happy with the rest of your days.

The Korean poet Han Young Un said, “As we foresee parting in meeting, so we anticipate reunion in separation.” in his beautiful poem ‘The silence of my beloved.’ This is a new beginning rather than the end of journey.

I’ll be missing you.
And the end of this forum I think I found the trusts that can called friendship.

Thank you. And I love you.
Sincerely, Kim Joohee

ANNEX 15: Appreciation Address of Mr Kok Heng See, Representative of Singapore at the Closing Ceremony of the 17th IYF: ‘World without borders’, Seoul, 26th July 2006

It is my pleasure to deliver the closing address on behalf of the foreign delegates. My speech is dedicates to friends who spent all day to get listening to speeches together, boring or not; to foreign who spent all night drinking or not, and even to friends who disappears midday for this afternoon naps or long walks along the lake. What we did, we did together and it is shared experience that will sustain our friendships in the years.

Thank you.
ANNEX 16: Organising Committee of the 17th IYF

■ Organising Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCYOK</td>
<td>Dr Kim Suksan</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Shin Hongki</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr Jee Sesun</td>
<td>Director General</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Hur Jihoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEG</td>
<td>Ms Katerina Ragoussi</td>
<td>Acting Project Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWO</td>
<td>Mr Yom Jinsu</td>
<td>President</td>
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■ Facilitators

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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASEG</td>
<td>Ms Anna Kuzina</td>
<td>Intern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWO</td>
<td>Mr Kim Younghan</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWO</td>
<td>Ms Baik Gene</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator</td>
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</table>

■ Sub - Committee (STAFF)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hur Minhoe (Stewart)</td>
<td>Volunteer, NCYOK</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bae Sejin (Rosemary)</td>
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<td>Planning &amp; Programme Supporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwang Kyungjin (Jin)</td>
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<td>Planning &amp; Participants Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im Jeewon (Jennifer)</td>
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<td>Planning &amp; Participants Management</td>
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<td>Kim Sujin (Christine)</td>
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<td>Park Suhui (Carrie)</td>
<td>Volunteer, NCYOK</td>
<td>Planning &amp; Secretary</td>
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## ANNEX 17: List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>First Name</th>
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Observers:

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ANNEX 18: Venues in Seoul and Gyeongju

- **International Youth Centre, Dreamtel in Seoul**
  Address: 801, Banghwa-dong, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 157-856, Republic of Korea
  - Tel: +82-2-2667-0563~4
  - Fax: +82-2-2667-0295

- **TEMF Hotel in Gyeongju**
  Address: 150-2, Shinpyong-Dong, Gyeongju-City Gyeongbuk, Republic of Korea
  - Tel: +82-54-745-8100
  - Fax: +82-54-748-8394