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**Policy issues:
Coordination and cooperation within and outside the
United Nations, including non-governmental organizations**

The role of civil society

**REVIEW OF THE PRACTICES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS**

Note by the Executive Director

The present note contains a review of the practices of civil society engagement in selected United Nations organizations. It has been prepared in pursuance of Governing Council decision SS.VII/5 of 15 February 2002. The text of the note has been reproduced without formal editing.

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Review of the Practices of Civil Society Engagement in selected United Nations Agencies

In its decision GCSS.VII/5 on *Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme*, the seventh special session of the Governing Council/GMEF, held in Cartagena, Colombia in February 2003, requested the Executive Director to review the practices of civil society engagement in other United Nations agencies. Accordingly, subsequent to this decision, the Secretariat has undertaken such a review.

The Secretariat initially presented the following report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives in order to support the development, review and revision of strategy for UNEP to enhance engagement of civil society in its work.

1. Methodology of the Review

Arrangements and practices in eighteen bodies, including UNEP, have been reviewed. They are the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| 2. ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| 3. FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation |
| 4. UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| 5. IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| 6. IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| 7. OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| 8. UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| 9. UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| 10. UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| 11. UNESCO | United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| 12. UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| 13. UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| 14. UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organisation |
| 15. WFP | World Food Programme |
| 16. WHO | World Health Organisation |
| 17. WB | The World Bank Group |
| 18. GEF ¹ | Global Environment Facility |

The following actions were undertaken:

- A desk and web-site survey was conducted to gather preliminary information; significant sources were the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) and the Joint Implementation Unit report (JIU/REP/2002/1) on the "Involvement of Civil Society Organizations other than NGOs and the Private Sector in Technical Co-operation Activities: Experiences and Prospects of the United Nations System" (Geneva, 2002).
- Questionnaire to agencies: results of the desk survey were sent to all concerned agencies with a request to confirm/amend the information to be presented.

¹ the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is not a United Nations agency but a financial mechanism for international environmental agreements funding the implementation of sustainable development actions through UNEP, UNDP, and the World Bank.

- Telephone and personal interviews: follow-up contact was made with all agencies; substantive feedback was received from FAO, UN-HABITAT, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP and GEF.

Data is presented in table format, one page per agency. Data has been organized in six categories, as follows:

1. Agency identification
2. Administrative Arrangements
3. Official System for Civil Society Engagement
4. Consultative Mechanisms
5. Programme Engagement Modalities
6. Outreach

The tables provide a comprehensive overview of how the various bodies/agencies arrange their engagement with civil society. With respect to those agencies that did not respond to requests for confirmation, the tables contain the information gathered in the course of the desk and web-site survey only.

For ease of reference, a data summary table has been prepared to show how these arrangements compare between the different agencies, and between these agencies and UNEP.

2. Findings

2.1 General Findings

It can be seen from the summary analysis that most UN agencies have extensive mechanisms for engagement with civil society. This includes, in the majority of the agencies surveyed, an office dedicated to co-ordinating relations with civil society, and strategies in place for enhancing these relations. 75% of the UN agencies involve Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in programme design and almost all engage CSOs in field implementation activities.

A significant finding of the review is that a large number of agencies – 11 of the 18 - have recently been or are currently in the process of reviewing their own strategies for engagement of civil society. In conjunction with the recent report of the Joint Implementation Unit (see page 1) this seems to indicate that UNEP's current efforts to review its strategy for engagement with civil society reflect a broad recognition of the need to enhance UN-civil society relations.

It is worth noting that ECOSOC plays a vital role in policy administration in UN Agencies' engagement with civil society. Article 71 of the UN Charter states that "The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for the consultation with non-governmental organisations which are concerned with matters within its competence".

This article and the arrangements established by ECOSOC form the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establish guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs. In 1996, after a thorough review, the Council adopted resolution 1996/31 that established three categories of status for NGOs. General consultative status is for large international NGOs whose area of work covers most of the issues on the Council's agenda. Special consultative status is for NGOs that have special competence in a few fields of the Council's activity. The third category, which is inclusion on the Roster, concerns NGOs whose competence enables them to make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the United Nations and who are available

for consultation upon request. NGOs on the Roster may also include organisations in consultative status with a specialised agency or other United Nations body. These procedures and arrangements also govern or guide most other UN agencies in their relations with NGOs.

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has not been analysed in table format, as it is a functional commission of ECOSOC. As required by Agenda 21, the CSD has included representatives of “major groups”, including NGOs, in its deliberations. It is important to note that the CSD has introduced a variety of innovations in engagement mechanisms with CSOs that can serve as – and in some cases already have been – models for UN agencies. More than one thousand non-governmental organisations are accredited to participate in the Commission’ work. Key innovations include:

- multi-stakeholder dialogue events as part of the regular sessions of the CSD;
- recognition of the NGO Steering Committee – which brings together a wide range CSO “caucuses” – as the representative voice of major groups in planning and co-ordinating CSD activities; and
- the provision of facilities and logistical support for CSOs to hold side events during the CSD meetings.

2.2 Findings by category

a) Administrative Arrangements

Almost all agencies have an office concerned with civil society relations. These offices are generally staffed by one to four programme officers only. There is little information available on the co-ordinating mechanisms used by the agencies, with less than half indicating some sort of structure in place to ensure a coherent implementation of their CSO policy and strategy throughout the operational divisions of the agency. The common arrangement appears to be that the CSO Unit interacts on an *ad hoc* basis with the rest of the organisation, but more investigation would need to be done to determine the true picture. It is known, for example, that some agencies, such as the World Bank and UNDP, have designated officers in their country offices who are responsible for dealing with CSOs.

b) Official System for Civil Society Engagement

All agencies have a system for accreditation of CSOs. Accredited CSOs normally may attend meetings of the agency’s governing body, as observers, with the right to make statements to that body.

There appears to be no uniform definition of CSOs or NGOs across the UN system, although they are generally in agreement that such organisations are non-state and non-profit in nature. This means that where the private sector is concerned, only associations of private sector entities would qualify for accreditation. Other criteria normally used include involvement/competence in the areas with which the UN entity is concerned and legal status in the country where they are based. Many agencies also have separate categories of CSOs who are engaged at the global policy level (consultative status), and those that are engaged at the regional/national level, primarily for programme implementation.

b) Consultative Mechanisms

▪ Civil Society Policy Advisory Bodies for UN Agencies

A number of agencies have established mechanisms to formalise their consultations with civil society organisations on a permanent basis. These bodies may work in association with the governing body of the agency or with the Secretariat. The structure and modalities for operation are unique to each respective agency, and several examples are described here.

- i. **UNAIDS** is guided by a Programme Co-ordinating Board (PCB) which serves as its governing body. The PCB has representatives of 22 governments from all regions of the world, the eight UNAIDS co-sponsors, and five non-governmental organisations. UNAIDS is the first United Nations' programme to include NGOs in its governing body. Each NGO represents one of five regional areas: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Europe, Latin America/Caribbean, and North America. The process of identification of the non-governmental organisations that seek to participate in the work of the Board is determined by the non-governmental organisations themselves. The Board formally approves the nomination of those organisations. The appointment of an individual organisation should not exceed three years. The PCB meets once per year, during which NGOs are able to speak but have no negotiating role and do not participate in any part of the formal decision-making process, including the right to vote, which is reserved for representatives of Governments.
- ii. **UNCTAD** has constituted a policy advisory body under the authority of its Trade and Development Board (TDB - executive body). It has twelve members, with formal observer status, and another 181 have consultative status. Criteria of membership include national NGOs with a well-established reputation. Only Southern NGOs are members, and applications have to be approved by the TDB and the national governments. The advisory body meets annually for a ten-day session. There are opportunities for inter-sessional consultation with the executive body and secretariat, and a NGO conference newsletter is published.
- iii. The **UNDP-CSO Advisory Committee** was established in May 2000, marking the beginning of a new policy partnership context for UNDP-CSO relations. The committee, composed of civil society policy leaders from around the world, provides ongoing advice and strategic guidance to the Administrator and senior management on the future policy directions of UNDP. UNDP senior management and CSO leaders have prioritised the following broad areas for UNDP-CSO collaboration: globalization, trade, debt and poverty reduction; conflict prevention and peace building; human rights and human development. In each of these areas, designated members of the UNDP-CSO advisory committee are available as expert resources to UNDP offices, at Headquarters and country level. A CSO Advisory Committee three-day meeting takes place usually once a year. CSO Committee members participate in substantive panels during the UNDP Executive Board session and in UNDP workshops and consultations at the both the global and national levels.
- iv. **UNESCO's** policy advisory body is called the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee. Membership consists of nine international NGOs that are broadly representative of their field. There is an International NGO Conference every three years, which elects this committee. The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee co-operates with the Director-General in following up appropriate decisions taken at the General Conference, and in preparing the conference of NGOs. UNESCO provides meeting facilities for the committee, as well as UNESCO staff time.

- v. **UNHCR** has established a civil society advisory body as a Standing Committee of the Executive Committee, having formal observer status. Criteria of membership include: NGOs that provide support and services to refugees; must have a non-political mandate; must be legally registered; must produce official audit statements; and have an established working relationship with their government. The committee convenes for a week-long consultation prior to the annual session of UNHCR's Executive Committee, and presents one joint NGO statement per agenda item to the governing body. Members may participate in main governing body meetings, as well as provide advice inter-sessionally. In addition, UNHCR holds regional consultations and a global conference with CSOs.
- vi. The **GEF** Council established civil society participation through a system of Regional NGO focal points, which provide a mechanism for selecting representatives to the Council meetings. Ten NGO slots are provided at Council meetings, and representatives are selected by the NGOs themselves. They meet semi-annually for three days, prior to Council meetings. The network co-ordinates NGO input to Council meetings, and also disseminates information on GEF business. Outside regular Council meetings, the GEF conducts regular NGO consultations and roundtables.
- vii. **UNICEF** established a *NGO Committee on UNICEF* in the 1960s with a membership of 131 CSOs in consultative status. The Committee has consultative status with UNICEF as one body (with up to ten representatives). Members may be admitted that are networks, coalitions, and other CSOs that do not have consultative status with ECOSOC, but that fulfil the criteria for Consultative Status with UNICEF.

▪ **Conferences and workshops**

The most common mechanism for consultation with civil society is the use of conferences and workshops. A few examples are the following:

- i. UNESCO's International NGO Conference every three years; other agencies hold annual conferences (IFAD, UNCTAD, UNICEF);
- ii. NGO/CSO forums convened parallel to the main assembly, such as UNCTAD, UNHCR, GEF and UNEP;
- iii. Outside regular Council meetings, the GEF conducts regular NGO consultations and roundtables;
- iv. Regular regional consultations with regional CSO partners and regional agency offices (UNHCR, UNESCO, FAO);
- v. Agency/CSO task forces or thematic groups and CSO participation in technical committees (FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO).

▪ **Internet communication**

United Nations agencies surveyed are increasingly using the Internet as a mechanism for consultation with CSOs. 60% of the UN agencies have web-sites – or substantial sections on their main web-site – dedicated to CSO relations. Some agencies use list-servers and on-line conferences or discussion groups to engage CSOs in deliberation on particular issues. This method is used extensively by the World Bank, UNAIDS, and by UN-HABITAT.

d) Programme Engagement Modalities

Virtually all agencies engage CSOs at some level in programme activities, including a large number that involve them in programme design and research activities. A smaller number engage CSOs in monitoring and evaluation work.

CSO capacity building is a programmatic focus of a number of agencies, such as IFAD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO, and the World Bank. This is seen as an important component in realising their mandate. UNESCO, for example, states that it is part of its strategy for engaging civil society to “promote the emergence and empowerment of new organisations that are representative of civil society in those regions of the world where such organisations, for historical, cultural or geographical reasons, are isolated or weak, and help to integrate such organisations into the network of international co-operation.”

Some agencies have very clear policies and procedures for engaging CSOs in programme activities. UNDP, for example, publishes this policy on its web-site. The GEF project preparation guidelines stipulate that CSO and other stakeholder groups must be consulted in the design of proposals, and proposals must describe in what way stakeholders will be involved in the implementation. Despite these two good examples, however, the review did not uncover extensive information on policies and procedures used by all agencies in engaging with CSOs in programme activities.

e) Outreach

Whereas engagement appears to be relatively mixed in the area of outreach, with 60% of the agencies providing specialised web-sites, databases, or publications directed at CSOs, there are some notable exceptions, and many agencies have special sections in their newsletters dedicated to civil society activities.

It is to be expected, nonetheless, that this situation will change rapidly as more agencies revise their strategies for engagement with CSOs and take advantage of the expanding opportunities afforded by communication technologies to enhance their outreach.

3. Conclusions

The review has shown that most UN agencies have a comprehensive system for engaging CSOs in their work, although the exact modalities for engagement vary considerably. They tend to be adapted for the particular mandate and operational structure of the agency concerned.

In the case of mechanisms for civil society input to policy level deliberations, this is particularly true. One conclusion to draw from this is that UNEP will need to design its policy advisory modalities to reflect its specific needs, rather than directly copying another agency. At the same time, the findings of the review would argue for a solid commitment on the part of UNEP to formalise a system for policy input at the global and regional levels as soon as possible.

Communication mechanisms also vary widely between agencies, although many are adopting electronic communication systems, and in particular web-site connections, as a platform for strengthening engagement. There is a need for further examination and monitoring of the impact the use of such technologies is having on the effectiveness of civil society engagement modalities. For example, the growing emphasis on Internet communication might lead to a certain degree of exclusion of civil society groups that do not have access to this technology. As

recommended by the Joint Inspection Unit, when CSOs “have no access to the Internet, other, more accessible means, such as the printed word and radio, should be used and developed”.

Programmatic engagement of CSOs, although widely practised across the UN agencies, varies greatly. In this context, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will assemble “a group of eminent persons representing a variety of perspectives and experiences to review past and current practices and recommend improvements for the future in order to make the interaction between civil society and the United Nations more meaningful”.

A case in point is the area of capacity building. The United Nations recognises the importance of working with civil society while at the same time understanding that in many places and within many sectors there are substantial capacity gaps. Often these gaps are the same for different agencies, and a joint approach to capacity building may greatly improve effectiveness. One example is the need for more effective services to be provided for CSOs from developing countries. Training programmes and the transfer of knowledge to this important constituency should be one of the essential elements of capacity building.

This review has been highly informative for the Secretariat as it revises its strategy for enhancing the engagement of civil society in its work. In 2003, the United Nations will also revisit and perfect its ways and means for co-operation with civil society organizations. New strategies to engage with civil society on the basis of procedures and policies that reflect greater coherence, consistency and predictability will be formulated. They will then be submitted to Member States for their endorsement in order to support the United Nations upcoming reform in its relations with civil society actors throughout the world.

Review of UN Agencies Engagement Practices with Civil Society

4. Data Summary

1. Agency	UNEP	ECOSOC	FAO	UN-HABITAT	IAEA	IFAD	OHCHR	UNAIDS	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNESCO	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	WFP	WHO	WB	GEF
2. Admin. Arrangements																		
NGO/CSO Unit: # of officers‡	3	√	2	3		3	√	4	4	√	√	√	√		√	√	120	1
Co-ordination mechanisms	√	√	√	√		√				√	√	√			√	√	√	√
3. Official System																		
System last reviewed (year)	01	96	02	78*	57*	77*	97	96*	98	97	01	97	96	85†	96	87	97	95
Global networking	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Regional/national networking	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access to Main Assembly	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Strategy for enhancing relations	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4. Consultative Mechanisms																		
Policy advisory body of CSOs		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Participation in official workshops	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
5. Programme Engagement																		
Programme design	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√		√
Field implementation		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Research	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		√
Monitoring and evaluation		√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√			√		√	√	√
6. Outreach																		
Website on CSO relations	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mailing lists/databases	√	√		√		√		√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√
Publications on CSO relations	√		√	√		√			√	√		√		√		√	√	√

√ = Checkmark instead of number means CSO Unit exists but # of staff not known

* = CSO programme established

† = programme became specialised agency

5. Data Table by Agency

1. Agency Name		Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit for Co-operation with the Private sector and NGOs (TCDN)	Yes – how many officers? 2	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(inter-departmental committee, etc.) Office of External Affairs		
2.3. Policies & procedures			
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	All not-for-profit actors who are not governmental or intergovernmental		
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted normally for a period of informal collaboration with FAO to organisations that are international in structure and scope of activity The Director General may grant specialised consultative status and liaison status to international NGOs at his discretion. He will report this to the Council and consult with the Council when he considers it necessary. 		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative status based on the NGOs thematic interest specialized consultative status and liaison status. 	Regional/national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern development NGOs that provide service to rural people. Northern development NGOs that support programmes in developing countries and undertake public information at home 	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlement to send an observer (without the right to vote) to a session of the Conference and Council. May be invited by the Director-General to participate in experts' meetings, technical conferences or seminars on subjects which fall within their fields of interest. 		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choosing partners and activities strategically; Promoting networks among NGOs/CSOs to multiply outreach and dialogue; Sharing responsibility for planning and implementing programmes and for resource mobilization; Using FAO's country offices to reach the national organisations that are closest to rural people. Formulating policy and operational guidelines on cooperation with civil society; Following evolutions in civil society cooperation and exchanging information on best practices with other UN agencies. 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	Other consultation mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will receive non-confidential documentation and information about meetings planned on subjects agreed upon with the Secretariat may submit, under the authority of its governing body, written statements on programme matters, not exceeding 2,000 words. 		
5. Programme engagement modalities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website on CSO relations www.fao.org/tc/NGO/index_en.htm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mailing lists/databases Web site under construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications on CSO relations: 	Information available at www.fao.org/tc/NGO/6/accessing_en.htm		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name		The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit	Yes – how many officers? 1	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP's focal point for operational collaboration with NGOs is the Civil Society Organizations and Participation Programme (CSOPP) At UNEP it is the Civil Society/NGO Unit of DPDL At the World Bank it is the NGOs and Civil Society Unit 		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Formal interaction and consultation between NGOs and the UN are governed by the UN Charter and related resolutions of ECOSOC.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	GEF brings together 166 member governments, leading development institutions, the scientific community, and a wide spectrum of private sector and non-governmental organizations including, village organizations and other community-based groups, academic institutions, and foundations on behalf of a common global environmental agenda.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	All applications must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer or an authorised senior official of the NGO, and must be accompanied by information on the organisation's competence and relevance to the work of the GEF. On the basis of the information provided, the CEO of the GEF will accredit any NGO that has fulfilled the above requirements.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level:	Regional/national level:	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly			
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	Approved by GEF's Council in 1995, the Operational Strategy lays the foundation for GEF's efforts in four focal areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing recipient country ownership of, and accountability for, project outcomes; addressing the social and economic needs of affected people; building partnerships among project executing agencies and stakeholders; and making use of skills, experiences, and knowledge, in particular, of NGOs, community and local groups, and the private sector in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities. The strategy incorporates guidance from two conventions for which GEF serves as financial mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also establishes operational guidance for international waters and ozone activities 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other consultation mechanisms 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mailing lists/databases Y/N 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://gefweb.org/Partners/partners-nongovernmental_organ/partners-nongovernmental_organ.html GEF Digest: quarterly newsletter for NGOs 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	Information on all media-related issues, including videos, news releases, and project factsheets, please contact, Mr. Hutton Archer, Senior External Relations Coordinator at 458-7117 or harcher@worldbank.org		

1. Agency Name	2. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:		
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?
2.2. Coordination mechanisms	(inter-departmental committee, etc.)	
2.3. Policies & procedures		
3. Official System		
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Any organization the work of which is related to that of the Agency. Non-governmental organizations, the nuclear community, professional associations, academia and the private sector	
3.2. Accreditation principles	Based on ECOSOC's Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.	
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19 non-governmental organizations have formal consultative status ▪ 20 others have been invited by the Board of Governors as observers to the General Conference or to undertake specific tasks 	Regional/national level:
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As observers to the General Conference or to undertake specific tasks ▪ The IAEA Director General may request NGOs having special competence in a particular field to undertake specific studies or investigations, or to prepare papers for the agency. ▪ Certain NGOs with no formal consultative status but interested in developing uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes are invited to send observers to the regular session of the agency's General Conference. 	
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	It is considered of critical importance to have effective interaction with civil society with a view to increasing transparency and outreach	
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms ▪ The right to receive the provisional agenda of the conference; ▪ the right to send observers to all public meetings of the General Conference and of the board; ▪ the right to submit written statements to any organ of the agency, subject to censorship by the Director General; ▪ the right to submit oral statements to committees of the General Conference or before public meetings of the board, subject to various restrictions; ▪ the right to be invited by the Director General to other meetings convened by the agency; the right to consult with members of the secretariat; and ▪ the right to have access to any document services established for the press and to the agency's library. 	
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 	
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 		

1. Agency Name		International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit NGO Coordination Unit, in the Economic Policy and Resource Mobilization Department.	Yes – how many officers? 3	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(inter-departmental committee, etc.) Economic Policy and Resource Strategy Department		
2.3. Policies & procedures	IFAD/NGO Consultations Steering Committee		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies concerned with agricultural development.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	By approval of the Fund's Executive Board.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The IFAD/NGO Extended Cooperation Programme (ECP); and, since 1987. ▪ The IFAD/NGO Annual Consultations since 1990. 	Regional/national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economic surveys, ▪ promoting group formation, ▪ managing credit delivery, ▪ farmer training, ▪ supporting the creation of small-scale enterprises, and ▪ Supplementing government extension services in rural areas. 	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	NGOs can be observers at the Governing Council.		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<p>Appoint a number of NGOs as focal points to enhance information flows and extend linkages between IFAD's knowledge networks and the NGO community;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ innovate mechanisms for ensuring NGO participation in the design, implementation and evaluation of the fund's loans; ▪ support training programmes to build up NGOs' project design capacities; ▪ act as a catalyst for improved North-South partnerships that move away from the traditional donor-recipient models; ▪ conduct a critical analysis of best practices for use by NGOs and governments; ▪ develop strategies and criteria for involving NGOs at different levels of policy making in implementing the 1994 Convention to Combat Desertification. 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms ▪ Address issues relevant to IFAD/NGO cooperation for coordination by IFAD management; ▪ advise on the collection and dissemination of relevant NGO experiences; and ▪ assist in the organization of IFAD/NGO consultations with regard to the latter. 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.ifad.org/partners/index.htm ▪ www.ifad.org/ngo/doc/index.htm 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name		OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit NGO Coordination Unit, Division of Communication and Information	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.)		
2.3. Policies & procedures	NGOs that have received consultative status under Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Any international Organisation which is not established by a government entity or intergovernmental agreement.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	OHCHR is a part of the United Nations Secretariat, therefore most of the relations with NGOs are channelled through the NGO Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs or through the NGO Section of the Department of Public Information.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level:	Regional/national level: Formulation of programmes in all relevant areas including emergency response, repatriation, protection and the internally displaced.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	In accordance with the rules established by ECOSOC, NGOs can make oral statements and submit written documents.		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	Empower people at the local level to be proactive in ensuring greater respect for human rights and to strengthen partnerships between the United Nations and local human rights constituencies.		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases No 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/9/civilsup/support.htm 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 		

1. Agency Name	The World Bank Group	
2. Administrative Arrangements:		
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit NGOs and Civil Society Unit	Yes – how many officers? 120 (Civil Society Team, Civil Society Group, Civil Society Country Officers)	No – which other office handles CSO relations?
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society Thematic Team (CSTT) World Bank/IMF Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper offers new opportunities for engaging civil society and other development actors in efforts to eliminate poverty around the world. International Forum on Capacity Building (IFCB) initiative has been building a multi-stakeholder forum in which Southern NGOs engage Northern NGOs and donors to reshape capacity building approaches, policies and practices throughout the globe. 	
2.3. Policies & procedures	Based on ECOSOC's Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.	
3. Official System		
3.1. Definition of CSOs	All groupings of individuals that fall outside the public and for-profit sectors, whether legally constituted or informal, established or transient. The term also includes both community-based organisations (CBOs), usually formed to serve the interests of their own members (or community) and intermediary organisations, normally established to serve either the interests of a particular target group (e.g. CBOs, poor communities) or the common good (e.g. the environment). "Civil Society" is the space between family, market, and state; it consists of not-for-profit organisations and special interest groups, either formal or informal, working to improve the lives of their constituents. Civil Society organisations (CSOs) include local and international organisations, business and professional associations, chambers of commerce, groups of parliamentarians, medial and policy development and research institutes.	
3.2. Accreditation principles		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: The shaping and implementing of development policies and action around the world.	Regional/national level: Bank-NGO dialogue has expanded at the regional level to include a larger number of local Southern NGOs, and it has become more operational in terms of consultation and participation in policy making. The Bank has also provided funding for NGOs through its Small Grants Programme to strengthen dialogue at the country level, and provided a voice for the poor and others excluded from development benefits, and improving government accountability and transparency.
3.4. Access to Main Assembly		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supportive country environment for NGOs/CSOs; productive engagements with NGOs/CSOs; NGO/CSO institutional capacity for building mutually supportive and sufficiently balanced partnerships; Creating an enabling environment for improved dialogue, collaboration and partnership with civil society and other stakeholders. 	
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in official workshops, etc. Y / N
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other consultation mechanisms 	
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme design Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation Yes 	
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website on CSO relations http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf/NGOs/Home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mailing lists/databases Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO-Homepage: Key documents General Guidelines for world Bank Staff: Consultations with CSOs” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-discussions, consultations. Development Forum: www.worldbank.org/devforum 	

1. Agency Name		Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit NGO Liaison Office.	Yes – how many officers? 4	No – which other office handles CSO relations? Partnership Unit, Social Mobilisation and Information.	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.)		
2.3. Policies & procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the 1999 paper on collaboration with NGOs Nominations can be forwarded by any CSO with significant activities in HIV/AIDS for approval by the board. 		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Association of people living with HIV/AIDS, NGOs currently or potentially working on HIV/AIDS issues, religious organisations, and international NGOs in fields such as development, human rights, education and health.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On geographical representation (Three from developing, and two from developed countries). The CSO should be in either in consultative status with ECOSOC or on the roster of NGOs dealing with matters pertaining to HIV/AIDS 		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five seats permanently reserved for NGOs on the Governing Board (No CSO can sit for more than 3 years). 	Regional/national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-country teams work with NGOs at regional levels. At country level, UNAIDS works through the UNs Resident co-ordinator. 	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five seats are reserved for NGOs on the Governing Body. The NGOs participate fully in all meetings, but do not participate in the formal decision making process, including the right to vote. Open policy of allowing observers from other NGOs to attend meetings and make interventions. 		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to enable an expanded response to HIV/AIDS through the UN system in close partnership with NGOs, intergovernmental agencies and governments Participation of NGOs on the governing body. Direct technical assistance to NGOs. 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other consultation mechanisms 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mailing lists/databases Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.unaids.org/partnership/index.html 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.unaids.org/about/governance/governance.html 		

1. Agency Name	2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:		
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Civil Society Outreach Unit, External Relations Service	Yes – how many officers? 4	No – which other office handles CSO relations?
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.)	
2.3. Policies & procedures	Article XV, Rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board, as well as Decision 43 (VII) of the TDB. Article XV is entitled Observers from non-governmental organizations.	
3. Official System		
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Most development related CSOs and specialised NGOs in specific sectors such as trade, transport, banking, insurance and a variety of individual commodities.	
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation must be approved by the Board. • For national CSOs to be placed on the register, the member government concerned must agree, the CSO Unit then writes recommendations and presents them to the board for approval. 	
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General category refers to international NGOs that engage in activities related to, or that are interested in, the majority of UNCTAD's institutional concerns • The special category of international NGOs covers those NGOs and bodies that have special competence in one or two areas of UNCTAD involvement • NGOs with an established reputation, which are considered to have a special contribution to make to UNCTAD's work. These are placed on the register. 	Regional/national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-publications on subjects of mutual concern and in which the organizations involved possess a degree of expertise; • Implementation of technical cooperation programmes, wherein local knowledge facilitates the efficient and sustainable execution of technical assistance projects.
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and Special status CSOs can have access to the General Assembly. • As observers at public meetings of the Board, its sessional committees and subsidiary organs. • May make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities. 	
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to take into account NGO views by inviting them to participate in an advisory capacity at public meetings of the board and the commissions, and to involve them in expert meetings. • Collaboration with CSOs at the level of information, advocacy and public awareness raising. 	
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms In addition to international NGOs, consultative relationships may be established with regional, subregional and national NGOs 	
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Y / N 	
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Civil.society@unctad.org 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Available on the UNCTAD Web site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	Internal Paper: "Civil Society Outreach and Gender mainstreaming – UNCTAD – Civil society dialogue"	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 		

1. Agency Name		United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Civil Society and Participation Programme, SEPED, Bureau for Development	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) Civil Society Organizations and Participation Programme (CSOPP) Civil Society Division (in: Bureau Resources and Strategic Partnerships)		
2.3. Policies & procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy paper entitled "UNDP and Organizations of Civil Society: Building Sustainable Partnerships", approved in 1993 ▪ 1997 Global roundtable on emerging opportunities for and constraints to UNDP/Government/Civil Society partnerships 		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Institutionally recognised NGOs, as well as informal networks, associations or movements through which civil society expresses itself.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	Based on strategy paper entitled "UNDP and Organizations of Civil Society: Building Sustainable Partnerships", approved in 1993		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: Yes	Regional/national level: UNDP works at international, regional and national levels. Much emphasis is on enhancing country offices' capacity to work with CSOs.	
Access to Main Assembly	The Board may invite CSOs in consultative status with ECOSOC to attend discussions pertaining to their field of activity.		
3.4. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote and foster enabling environments for CSOs to contribute effectively toward sustainable human development by encouraging policy dialogues between governments, CSOs and donors; ▪ support the capacity-building needs of CSOs by providing them access to accurate information and appropriate skills; ▪ improving UNDP's operational framework and institutional capacity for collaboration with CSOs; and ▪ improving UNDP's knowledge and practice of supporting participatory development. 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms ▪ Include CSOs as partners in promoting the thematic priorities identified by UNDP ▪ Empower Civil Society to exercise greater control over development processes ▪ Capacity building of CSOs to design and implement initiatives that further the goals of sustainable development. 		
5. Programme engagement modalities			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes www.undp.org/partnerships/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes www.undp.org/csopp/CSO/NewFiles/toolboxdatabase.htm 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	See web site for general information: www.undp.org/csopp/CSO/NewFiles/documemts.html www.undp.org/csopp/CSO/NewFiles/docbuildall.html www.undp.org/csopp/NewFiles/policies.html		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO Source Book ▪ POET: Capacity assessment tool ▪ See: www.undp.org/csopp/CSO/NewFiles/toolbox.htm 		

1. Agency Name		United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Civil Society/NGO Unit established in 1999 in the Division of Policy Development and Law after being transferred from the former Information and Public Affairs Branch.	Yes – how many officers? 3	No – which other office handles CSO relations? All Divisions and Regional Offices are involved at the programmatic level.	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms Within UNEP, through an interdivisional task force - with UN system at large.	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) Inter-divisional task force established in 2002.		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Formal interaction and consultation between NGOs/CSOs and UNEP spelled out in 1996 policy on NGOs and other major groups and rule 69 of the rules of procedure of Governing Council. Policy being reviewed.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	As per agenda 21 and SSGC.VII.5. Civil society encompasses major groups, that is farmers, women, scientific and technological community, children and youth, indigenous people and their communities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, non-governmental organisations as well as local authorities.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proof of interest in the environment; ▪ Proof of non-profit making status; ▪ Review of documents of incorporation; ▪ As well as of Annual Report and backgrounders. 		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: Observer status at Governing Council for accredited NGOs/CSOs.	Regional/national level: Interactions with Regional Offices and Regional Consultative Forums.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon the invitation of the President or Chairperson NGOs accredited to UNEP Governing Council may make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities; ▪ Written statements related to items on the agenda of the Governing Council shall be circulated by the Secretariat to members of the Governing Council. 		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	Current development of a strategy paper “on enhancing civil society in the work of UNEP”.		
4. Consultative Mechanisms Resolution 1996/31 of ECOSOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs (to be created in 2002/2003) 	Participation in official workshops and meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, on regular basis. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms ▪ Civil Society Forum in conjunction with Governing Council; ▪ Electronic consultations on various strategic and/or policy matters. 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes as per UNEP Manual on Project Formulation, Approval, Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation N/A 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes in principle but not in practice. 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations www.unep.org/DPDL/CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	Brochure. UNEP and Civil Society: Shared environmental purpose and values: 30 years of partnership.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo ▪ www.un.org/MoreInfo/ngolink/dpingo.htm 		

1. Agency Name		United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit of International Non governmental Organizations & Foundations	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Article XI, paragraph 4 of UNESCO's Constitution states: "The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such cooperation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference."		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Organizations representative of civil society, which are non governmental and non profit oriented in nature.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	Formal relations are granted on the basis of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fields of competence, Representativeness and Geographical extension ▪ Applications for "Formal Relations" are accorded by the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director General or at the request of the NGO itself. ▪ The DG may co-operate in operational relations with any NGO he/she deems useful. 		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Umbrella NGOs work closely with UNESCO in its main fields of competence. The relationship is established for a renewable period of six years. ▪ CSOs active in UNESCO's areas at any level with capacity to implement UNESCO programme activities. 	Regional/national level: National, local or field organizations can have access to official relations if approved by National Commissions of the member state concerned.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	Formal relations only.		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of partnership based on (i) the representativeness of the NGO, (ii) its dynamism, (iii) the nature and regularity of its cooperation with UNESCO ▪ Establishment of operational relations, reflecting need for cooperation with NGOs at all levels ▪ Diversification of arrangements for cooperation ▪ Encourage emergence of CSOs from regions where they are isolated, still fragile or made vulnerable as a result of geographical, historical or cultural conflicts and give priority to establishing relations with them 		
4. Consultative Mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms 		
5. Programme engagement modalities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations http://www.unesco.org/ext/ngo/comite/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases List can be found at: www.unesco.org/general/eng/partners/ong/liste.shtml
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name		United Nations Centre for Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Partners Section – Urban Secretariat	Yes – how many officers? 3 Officers	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) Partners Section		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Habitat's experience in working with different groups in civil society in preparations toward Habitat II now forms the basis of its Partners Programme		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	NGOs and community-based organizations(CBOs) and their networks; women's associations; Youth for Habitat groups; local authorities and their national, regional and international associations; the private sector; labour unions; academics of science and technology; professional associations; foundations; parliamentarians; and human solidarity groups		
3.2. Accreditation principles	Based on ECOSOC Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: Implementation of programmes and projects in the field of human settlements and in the context of the Habitat Agenda.	Regional/national level: Regional Offices are involved with national/regional NGOs.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	Access to Governing Council as observers.		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	Advocates partnerships and broad-based multi-stakeholder participation as effective means of governance and of improving living conditions for all. It involves partners in the design and implementation of its work programme.		
4. Consultative Mechanisms			
	▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes	▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes	
▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes	▪ Other consultation mechanisms		
5. Programme engagement modalities			
▪ Research Yes	▪ Programme design Yes	▪ Field implementation Yes	
	▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes		
6. Outreach			
	▪ Website on CSO relations New interactive website to be launched in November 02	▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes	
▪ Publications on CSO relations:	▪ www.un-habitat.org/ngo ▪ Working Document towards the establishment of Civil society Advisory Group for UN-HABITAT		
▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms:	▪ Discussion forum (not active yet) ▪ Habitat Debate (Newsletter).		

1. Agency Name		United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit NGO Liaison Unit, Division of Communication and Information.	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) Partnership in Action (PARinAC) process		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Based on ECOSOC's Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	NGOs, universities, advocacy groups, law firms, environmental bodies, logistical experts and suppliers.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rules of procedure reviewed in 1997 ▪ The Standing Committee of the Executive Committee decided NGOs that register at the plenary session of the Executive Committee would be invited, as observers, to meetings of the Standing Committee during the following year. 		
3.3. Categories of Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global level: ▪ Relates to ECOSOC list of CSOs in consultative status; ▪ Voluntary organisations that are members of the Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies are granted same privileges as CSOs on the ECOSOC register. 	Regional/national level: Briefing sessions and follow-up meetings take place regularly between UNHCR focal points in the field and national NGOs, relating to the increased role of NGOs in operational activities.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One joint NGO statement per agenda item could be made. ▪ Consultative Status is granted to CSOs on the ECOSOC register. 		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	NGOs that provide support and services to refugees are encouraged to coordinate with UNHCR to avoid duplication and to ensure efficient allocation of resources. Their role will increasingly include participation in the formulation of programme activities and in policy related discussions.		
4. Consultative Mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms ▪ NGO representatives and UNHCR participate in an interagency consultative group with UNESCO, UNICEF and ILO to promote interagency coordination and programmes. ▪ In 1993, UNHCR initiated with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) a process known as PARinAC (Partnership in Action). 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Y / N 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership guides are available on the UNHCR web site, as well as a Directory of NGOs which is up-dated regularly. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:		
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Programme Partnerships, Gender Partnerships and Participation Section	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.)	
2.3. Policies & procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any NGO/CSO in Consultative status with UNICEF can participate in sessions of the Executive Board in accordance with Article 50, para. 2 and Annex to the rules of the Executive Board on a Participation of Non-Members of the UNICEF Board Meetings ▪ The UNICEF Office of the Secretary of the Executive Board will continue to liaise with the President of the board on matters of CSOs' participation at board meetings, including speaking arrangements. 	
3. Official System		
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Development and traditional organisations, professional organisations, religious groups, service clubs, advocacy groups and also civil associations, community based organisations, small indigenous grass-root groups, women's co-operatives, associations of elders, the independent media, human rights organisations, mayors' associations and organisations of local authorities.	
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 71 of the UN Charter grants international NGOs consultative status to the United Nations and its specialised agencies. ▪ ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31, which stipulates that national and regional organisations also may be granted consultative status. 	
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: International NGOs are granted consultative status to the United Nations and its specialised agencies. Currently, 191 international NGOs have consultative status with UNICEF.	Regional/national level: UNICEF aims to associate CSOs as closely and regularly as possible with the various stages of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the Country Programme Process (CPP).
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSOs maintaining consultative status with UNICEF may, under the authority of their governing body and with the approval of the office of the Secretary of Executive Board, submit written statements to the Executive Board. ▪ CSOs may participate in deliberations of the board without the right to vote provided they have communicated their intent at least seven days prior to the start of the board session. ▪ CSOs with Consultative status may be called upon to address the board. 	
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	To realize the aims of UNICEF by securing the broadest possible involvement from appropriate CSOs in the preparation of policies and implementation of programmes, and thus increase collaboration toward the protection, respect, facilitation and fulfilment of children's rights. In addition, the provisions should promote the emergence and empowerment of new organizations that are representative of civil society in those regions of the world where such organizations, for historical, cultural or geographical reasons, are isolated or weak, and help to integrate such organizations into the network of international cooperation.	
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms 	
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Y / N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Y / N 	
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.unicef.org/programme/gpp/partner/status.html ▪ www.unicef.org/programme/gpp/partner/ngo.html 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 		

1. Agency Name		United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.)		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Based on ECOSOC's Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	UNIDO cooperates with a broad range of international, national and local civil society organizations (CSOs) including industry and business associations; chambers of commerce and industry; professional organizations; technology associations; cooperatives; development NGOs; specialised civil society organizations in the areas of environment, women, information and standardisation; technical associations; trade and consumer unions; foundations; and research and development institutions as well as universities.		
3.2. Accreditation principles	International and national CSOs may apply for consultative status with UNIDO, which entitles them to participate in deliberations of the Industrial Development Board and the General Conference. At present, 122 CSOs enjoy consultative status.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: Activities at the macro level include promotion of dialogue between governments, the private sector and industry-related CSOs, promotion of CSO networking and coalition building, as well as the establishment of supra-national institutional frameworks.	Regional/national level: CSOs build local constituencies for UNIDO policies and programmes, thus increasing the visibility and legitimacy of industrial development activities.	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	Both national and international CSOs		
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	Industry-related CSO capacity building and institutional development aims to strengthen industrial, business and professional organizations in developing countries and countries in transition at the micro and macro levels. At the micro level this includes the establishment of new and the strengthening of existing industry-related CSOs. Technical and advisory services as well as training are provided to build a particular capacity or skill within an organisation with the aim of strengthening technical, legal, training and managerial capacities.		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanism Co operation on policy and programmes with a broad range of CSOs 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 		
6. Outreach	Website on CSO relations Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Y / N 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.unido.org/doc/331249.html ▪ www.unido.org/doc/331253.html 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name		World Food Programme (WFP)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:			
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit The Public Affairs Service maintains contacts with a broad range of NGOs involved in information, education and advocacy work on food aid issues.	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations?	
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) An NGO liaison officer located in the Strategy and Policy Division facilitates contacts between NGOs and WFP, both at headquarters and in recipient countries.		
2.3. Policies & procedures	Negotiation of memoranda of understanding (MOU) with NGOs and clarification of the division of responsibilities between WFP and its NGO partners continues to be an important undertaking. By mid-1996, six agreements had been concluded, and by mid-1999 an additional nine MOUs had been finalised. Particular attention has been given to design and implementation issues such as community participation gender sensitivity and assessment and monitoring of people's health and nutrition status.		
3. Official System			
3.1. Definition of CSOs	In Strategy Paper of 1998: "Non-profit, citizen's voluntary entity, organised locally, nationally, or internationally".		
3.2. Accreditation principles	Based on ECOSOC's Article 71 that forms the basis for NGO consultation with governments at the UN and establishes guidelines for the UN Secretariat when dealing with NGOs.		
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: WFP and NGOs communicate at all levels through field offices and different divisions at headquarters.	Regional/national level: The level of concrete collaboration with more than 1,100 NGOs is determined by the local situation and is decided by the Country Director in the recipient country. NGOs are largely involved in the distribution and monitoring of food in large-scale emergencies. In most cases, a local memorandum of understanding with the NGO specifies the arrangements and the division of responsibility with regard to the implementation of the operation. The directors of WFP country offices also have authority to initiate small-scale development activities and emergency responses through NGOs	
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	NGOs can be invited by the ED to attend Executive Board meeting. (Rule XV of the rules of procedure).		
Strategy for enhancing relations	Policy Paper: Working with NGOs – A framework for Partnership (2001).		
4. Consultative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder forums Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms 		
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Y / N 		
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=1 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 			

1. Agency Name	Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	
2. Administrative Arrangements:		
2.1. Special NGO/CSO Unit Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO Unit of Dept. of Econ. and Social Affairs (DESA)	Yes – how many officers?	No – which other office handles CSO relations? Responsibility shared by several departments.
2.2. Co-ordination mechanisms	(Inter-departmental committee, etc.) ECOSOC Committee on NGOs	
2.3. Policies & procedures	Formal interaction and consultation between NGOs and the UN are governed by the UN Charter and related resolutions of ECOSOC.	
3. Official System		
3.1. Definition of CSOs	Organisation which is not established by a government entity or intergovernmental agreement.	
3.2. Accreditation principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 71 of UN Charter. ▪ ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31. ▪ Consultative status is accorded by the Council Committee on NGOs 	
3.3. Categories of Relations	Global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General status General consultative status for large international NGOs ▪ Roster status NGOs that are available on request and have competence to enable them make occasional/ useful contributions to the work of the UN. 	Regional/national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special consultative status For NGOs with special competence in fields of ECOSOC's activities
3.4. Access to Main Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs with general status have the right to place items on the agenda of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. ▪ Organizations with general and special status may designate authorised representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. Those on the roster may have representatives present at such meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence. ▪ Brief written statements can be submitted by organizations in general and special status and can be published as UN documents and circulated to members of the council or subsidiary body. 	
3.5. Strategy for enhancing relations	In progress. See Report of the Secretary-General A/57/387 entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations; an agenda for further change."	
4. Consultative Mechanisms Resolution 1996/31 of ECOSOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advisory body of CSOs Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in official workshops, etc. Yes
Multi-stakeholder forums Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other consultation mechanisms Commissions and other subsidiary organs of ECOSOC may consult with NGOs in general and special status; such consultations may be arranged on the request of the NGO. Organizations on the roster may also be heard by the commissions or subsidiary organs on the recommendation of the UN Secretary-General and at the request of the commission or other subsidiary organs. 	
5. Programme engagement modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme design Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field implementation Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation Yes 	
6. Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on CSO relations Yes www.un.org/partners/civil_society/home. htm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mailing lists/databases Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications on CSO relations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Outreach Mechanisms: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo • www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/index.html 	
