

Issue 23: 1-2 January/April, 2011

The

IAAP Bulletin

The International Association of Applied Psychology
Covering the World of Applied Psychology

***Did you ever wonder
what the IAAP does
at the UN? Read this
Issue of the Bulletin.***

Plus:

Valerie's Editorial

The President's Corner

Robert Morgan's Commentary

Division News

UN Trivia



Editors: Valerie Hearn, USA

Dennis R Trent, UK

Email for submissions: vchearn@comcast.net

The President's Corner



Happy New Year, IAAP friends.

I hope 2010 was a good year for you and that you have had some time to relax and are ready for the new year. In my first presidential column, published in the October Bulletin, I described my history of involvement in psychological associations, first at the state level, then regional, then national and, increasingly, international. Psychological associations have been an important part of my professional and personal life, and I have tremendous respect for the importance of psychological associations and what they can do for psychology and for psychologists.

One of the most important functions of IAAP is to sponsor, every four years, the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP). The most recent ICAP, held in Melbourne, Australia in July 2010, was highly successful. Despite being held in a time of economic stress and in a continent far from most other continents, it attracted 3,300 participants from 74 countries, and its scientific program was of the highest quality. Returning from Australia, I reflected on how important international congresses have been over the years in bringing world psychologists together to share information and also in creating new associations which, in turn, sponsor more congresses.

Unlike some other species, human beings are social animals. Over the millions of years through which we evolved, we have gathered together in groups to meet our own needs and the needs of other group members. Early humans gathered in groups to hunt, share work, learn from each other, pass information to new generations and to accomplish things which a single individual couldn't accomplish. Even now, after centuries of civilized life, we still seem to be happiest, healthiest and most productive when we are surrounded by others who share our values and priorities. Throughout the world, billions of people participate in organized groups: religious, educational, vocational and many more.

The modern professional association probably had its origins in the earliest civilizations, Greek, Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Chinese, as scholars gathered together to learn and to teach. The formal scientific societies that began to develop six centuries ago in Europe are the direct descendents of those informal societies and are the ancestors of our current national and international psychological associations. In the latter half of the nineteenth century scholars interested in psychological topics began to loosely organize themselves and to participate in meetings of related scientific groups such as physiology and philosophy. Improvements in transportation and communication encouraged the emergence of international scientific groups, and early psychologists began to make contact with others from other countries.

By the 1880s, psychologists were ready to conduct their own international meetings. In 1881, a young Polish psychologist, Julian Ochorowicz, published a proposal for the first international congress of psychology, and in August 1889 it was held as part of the International Exposition in Paris.

The first international congress of psychology was, by all reports, a great success. It was attended by 204 participants from 21 countries, most of whom might not have met each other except for the congress. The sponsors of the congress were among the most famous psychologists and other scientists of the period, including Wilhelm Wundt, Sir Francis Galton, Pierre Janet and William James. It is interesting that the congress coincided with the grand opening of the Eiffel Tower, and the congress participants held their closing banquet in the Tower, which, as William James wrote, was an exciting experience for the participants. (1)

The first international congress was the spark that ignited world psychology at the national and international level. It helped bring together scholars with a common interest in the new discipline and it played a vital role in the establishment of national psychological associations. (2) Within three years, a small group of American psychologists, including William James, founded APA, the first national psychological association, which was followed shortly by others, especially in Europe. There are now national psychological associations in almost every country in the world.

On the international level, the impact of the 1st Congress was just as great. The 1st Congress was so successful that a permanent International Committee to plan future congresses was established, and planning began immediately for a second congress to be held in London in 1892. The International Committee

gradually evolved into the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), now a major psychological union representing most of the world's national psychological societies, and sponsor of the International Congresses of Psychology held every four years. (2)

In 1920, an international congress of applied psychology was organized by Edouard Claparede and held in Bern, Switzerland. This conference led to the establishment of IAAP, the oldest international association of individual psychologists and the first with an emphasis on applied psychology.

For a long time, IUPsyS and IAAP operated separately to serve their respective constituencies and hold their own international congresses. In recent years, they have operated in close coordination, with their congresses held in alternate four year cycles and their governing bodies holding their business meetings in both their own congresses and the congresses of the other association. The two organizations are different in structure: IUPsyS coordinates the national associations and IAAP serves individual members. But both cooperate with each other and with other global and regional associations to promote psychology throughout the world.

I admit to a strong bias because of my long involvement with psychological associations and congresses, but I feel that psychology is well ahead of most of our international political bodies that seem sometimes to devote more time to competing with each other than in serving their citizens. I think it is appropriate that psychology is setting a high standard of international cooperation. Our international bodies and our congresses help to sustain that cooperation.

(1) Rosenzweig, M.R., Holtzman, W. H., Sabourin, M. & Belanger, D. History of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press, Ltd.

(2) Pickren, W.E. & Fowler, R.D. (2003). Professional Psychology. In Freedheim, D.K. (Ed.), Handbook of Psychology: History of Psychology, Vol. 1 (pp. 535-554). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Ray Fowler, President

Upcoming Conferences

2011 NeuroPsychoEconomics

Conference will take place at the TUM School of Management in Munich at May 26-27, 2011.

Link: http://neuroeconomics-journal.com/front_content.php?idcat=6

Call for papers:

http://neuroeconomics-journal.com/upload/pdf/2011_NeuroPsychoEconomics_Conference_CfP.pdf

Program:

http://neuroeconomics-journal.com/upload/pdf/2011_NeuroPsychoEconomics_Conference_Program.pdf

The 12th European Congress of Psychology: Understanding and Embracing Diversity

July 4-8, 2011

Istanbul, Turkey

<http://www.ecp2011.org/>

Caribbean Regional Conference of Psychology

Psychological Science and Well-Being: Building Bridges for Tomorrow

November 15-18, 2011

Nassau, Bahamas

<http://www.crcp2011.org/>

Know Your United Nations...

The United Nations was created in San Francisco, California as an international organization in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

From the Editor

Welcome to the special double edition of the IAAP Bulletin. In this issue we are featuring the work that IAAP members do with the United Nations to spread the influence of psychology around the world and therefore to improve the well-being of many people in remote and not-so-remote parts of the globe. IAAP is accredited at the United Nations as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) to both the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). IAAP representatives to the United Nations in New York are Mary O'Neill Berry, Norma Simon, Martin Butler, Judy Kuriansky, Pete Walker, Florence Denmark, and Walter Reichman. At the UN headquarters in Geneva are Lichia Saner and Raymond Saner. Wolfgang Beiglboeck is in Vienna. The articles describing the work of the IAAP reps, their interns, and also students begin with an overview and end with an article called "How IAAP Members Can Become More Involved." The IAAP UN reps would love to hear from you. Here is a great chance to help improve lives all over the globe with psychology.



Bad news/Good news. On December 1, 2010, our President, Ray Fowler, suffered a serious stroke. Obviously, that is the bad news. The good news began with his wife, Sandy, having all her wits about her the moment it happened. From Sandy's immediate action until now, Ray has gotten the best care that he could possibly get. Sandy and other family members have graciously provided us a way to learn about Ray's stroke and progress. To follow "Ray's Recovery Marathon" and the good news, go to <http://www.caringbridge.org/visit/rayfowler>. Start with My Story and then go to Journal. At the top you can choose Sort by and then choose "oldest to newest" to follow his progress after My Story. You can also communicate with Ray and Sandy by signing the Guestbook. Since I have known Ray, I have thought that he probably has more friends than anyone else in the world. The number of messages in the Guestbook lends credence to that notion. The great news is that Ray has made remarkable progress. Go, Ray! (PS: I visited Ray and Sandy near the end of January. After reading about his stroke and his inability to walk, it was lovely to see him being sprightly and moving around without even a cane.)

Ray had written a couple of articles for this issue of the Bulletin before he had the stroke. One is an introduction to José Maria Piero, our new President-Elect. Second, in the President's Corner, Ray envisions sharing his plans for IAAP in his future President's columns. Obviously everything has now changed. José Maria will act and speak for Ray while he is recovering. In this issue, José Maria describes his goals for his terms as President-Elect and President. You will see that IAAP is in very good hands now, while José serves as Acting President, and in the future when he will be President-Elect and President.

Bad news: My trusty sidekick, Dennis Trent, has too much on his plate and no longer has the time to co-edit the Bulletin. As you all know, he has done a terrific job getting all of the content that I provide ready to send to our publisher. Also, thanks to Dennis, we always have a beautiful photo on the cover. Good news? I hope that soon one of you will volunteer to work with me. The only requirement is that you are proficient in the use of a good Desk Top Publishing program. If you "play well with others"—the other is me—it's a plus. Please email me if you would like to take advantage of this unique opportunity to contribute to our wonderful association. I'm at vchearn@comcast.net.

Take a look at the Division News for reviews of Divisions' participation in the Melbourne ICAP as well as what Divisions and their members are up to currently. If there is no news of your Division in this Bulletin, perhaps I do not have the correct contact information for your Division's President. If you are the President of one of the missing Divisions, please send your contact information to me at vchearn@comcast.net. IAAP members can now join four Divisions. If you have not received an email with instructions on how to join new divisions, contact Stephen Smith, Membership Services Specialist for John Wiley & Sons at ssmith2@wiley.com. To join IAAP or to renew your membership, go to [http://ordering.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/membership.asp?ref=1464-0597&doi=10.1111/\(ISSN\)1464-0597](http://ordering.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/membership.asp?ref=1464-0597&doi=10.1111/(ISSN)1464-0597).

As is customary, the treat at the end of this issue of the Bulletin is Commentary, written by Bob Morgan. This time it's a murder mystery. Read on...

Valerie Hearn
Editor

An Introduction

Dear IAAP members,

On July 16, at the conclusion of the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Melbourne, Australia, IAAP President Mike Knowles passed the gavel to me as the new President. Mike was a fine President, and he is entitled to feel proud that IAAP is in fine shape and is successfully carrying out its mission to promote psychology throughout the world.

I am looking forward to a busy and enjoyable four year term as President, and I will be telling you more, in my presidential columns, about some exciting plans that are underway for a better and more effective IAAP. But I would like to devote this column to introducing you to the new IAAP President-Elect, Jose Maria Peiro, whom you elected in the recent election: the first in which all members had an opportunity to choose the future leadership of IAAP.

And you chose well! Jose Maria is a long time IAAP member and leader, most recently as President of Division 1, Organizational Psychology. As the newest officer and newest member of IAAP's Executive Committee, he will play an important role over the next four years. I have asked him to assume responsibility for three important agendas: Membership, Division relations and United Nations activities, and he has willingly accepted. You can see from his statement below why I welcome his addition to the Executive Committee. His experience, knowledge and energy will be of great assistance to me and to the other officers.

In his statement, he has outlined some of his ideas about the goals of IAAP, and how he hopes to contribute to their achievement. It will be clear to you that he has high hopes and firm intentions to support the mission of IAAP as President-Elect and, in four years as President.

My best regards,

Ray Fowler, President of IAAP

Statement by Jose Maria Peiro, President-Elect:

What I want to achieve as President-Elect and President of IAAP

(see more: www.uv.es/~jmpeiro/index.htm)

Since its creation in 1920, IAAP has made significant contributions to Applied Psychology and has developed a strong reputation. We must now extend this legacy for the benefit of society and psychology. Currently, IAAP has significant human capital with over 2600 members from over 80 countries and scores of volunteers. These are our greatest assets!

Important changes are taking place in the world such as globalization, climate change, and changes in demographics and intercultural relations. Calls to improve human dignity, education, health, and quality of life are increasing. Applied psychology can address these issues; it has a long tradition of doing so, and IAAP plays a key role in promoting international cooperation among psychologists and making their contributions visible. IAAP's 18 Divisions, operating in an array of contexts, make IAAP the international psychological membership association with the most experience and potential to address these concerns. I have been working for more than one decade to promote this in Division 1. Now, I am aiming to serve IAAP in all its facets and areas, paying attention to all the contributions it can make in every area of Applied Psychology.

GOALS to advance IAAP's mission during the coming years:

1. Promote stronger international cooperation in Applied Psychology. IAAP can play an important role in facilitating cooperation and exchange among psychologists worldwide. Joint international research can be stimulated through initiatives such as cross-cultural and diversity research incubators. I also aim to enhance cooperation in the international education of psychologists. Cooperation among practitioners is important especially when their practices go beyond national boundaries. Learning from good practices in other cultures and examining whether research and practice can be generalized from one culture to another as well as the valuing the richness of the diversity of cultures are vital in a globalized economy.

2. Promote value and impact of Applied Psychology. IAAP's activities create value through the delivery of services to its members and other psychologists through journals, bulletins, web sites, congresses, and divisions. But we must go beyond providing services. We must also enhance the international identity of Applied Psychology and its visibility; IAAP can provide a voice in international organizations to influence their policies and programs, just as we do in the UN as a recognized non-governmental organization (NGO). We will extend IAAP's voice in other international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Social Council (UNESCO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH), etc., and we will support the contributions of Psychology in the humanitarian work domain and in the reduction of poverty.

3. Increase the visibility, image and reputation of IAAP. Many associations and faculties of Psychology are including international cooperation in their agendas. IAAP has a central role to play in this arena and can help these organizations to achieve this goal. Our national members may serve as links for it. In this way IAAP would increase visibility.

Enhancing IAAP resources to achieve these goals.

I want us to give special attention to the following issues:

1. Membership. The most important asset of IAAP is its membership. It is important to increase members' participation. I will work to extend IAAP membership, persuading psychologists to join IAAP because of IAAP's services and because of the opportunity to contribute to Applied Psychology's impact and visibility worldwide. Special attention has to be paid to students, the future of IAAP, and also to IAAP fellows, who are prestigious scholars. Fellows will be invited to contribute to IAAP through advising and support.
2. IAAP's Divisions document the broad array of areas in which IAAP contributes to society. Internally, Divisions are important spaces for member participation. I will strive to increase support for the Divisions' work and to stimulate participation of new members in the divisions, especially newcomers who register at ICAP.
3. Standing committees, task forces and other groups. I want to enhance their potential, facilitate their work, and disseminate their results in a timely manner. During my term as president (2014-2018) I will create a task force to prepare for the Centennial of IAAP (2020), not only to celebrate past achievements but to strengthen our identity and inspire the future of the association.
4. Communication is a strategic issue for IAAP. The dispersion of our membership around the world is an important strength of our association. We must further develop our website, develop an intranet with services for members, and incorporate additional virtual communications such as blogs and social networks. We must continue to improve the IAAP Bulletin and stimulate Divisions' electronic newsletters to keep members informed and make members' activities visible.
5. Congresses and Journals. I will support both ICAP and regional congresses and increase division activities within them. Applied Psychology: An International Review has done an excellent job for decades, and we've now launched Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being. I will support the editorial teams to increase the quality and prestige of our journals.
6. Alliance Network and relationships with other associations. Recently, IAAP has built an alliance network with other Psychology associations (International Council of Psychologists [ICP]; the Asian Psychological Association [APsA] and the International Positive Psychology Association [IPPA]). I will work to increase the number of these alliances and cooperation within the network. The IAAP "alliance members" will be kept informed about IAAP news and activities. Division 1 has launched an Alliance for Organizational Psychology with the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP) and the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP). It may be a useful model for other Divisions wishing to develop similar initiatives in their fields. Finally, IAAP has well established relationships with a large number of associations and organizations, especially with the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). We must extend this cooperation to national associations with the aim of exchanging information and stimulating cooperation in local and regional activities with the participation of our members there.

I am ready to put my energy, will, and capacities towards the realization of these aims, but I am aware that they will only be achieved if they are shared and collectively undertaken. I will work during my time as President-Elect with the President, Ray Fowler, the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors. During my presidency, I will strive to create the climate, conditions, and leadership to collectively achieve the goals I propose to you.

*Jose Maria Peiro
President-Elect*

INTRODUCTION: Overview of IAAP AT THE UN

IAAP is honored to be accredited at the United Nations as an NGO to both the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). IAAP is one of over twenty psychology organizations, among several thousand NGOs, that have such accreditation, and the team is privileged to represent our field to the global body.

Representatives: The IAAP NGO representatives at the UN headquarters in New York are Judy Kuriansky (clinical psychologist), Walter Reichman and Mary O'Neill Berry (organizational psychologists), Norma Simon (counseling psychologist), Martin Butler (educational psychologist and neuropsychologist), Pete Walker (environmental psychologist), Florence Denmark (social psychologist) and Wismick Jean Charles (educational psychologist).



IAAP NGO UN representatives in New York, from left to right: Drs. Mary O'Neill Berry, Norma Simon, Martin Butler, Judy Kuriansky, Pete Walker, Florence Denmark, Walter Reichman

IAAP also has two NGO representatives at the UN headquarters in Geneva, Drs. Lichia Saner and Raymond Saner, and a representative in Vienna, Dr. Wolfgang Beiglboeck.

Students can apply to be an IAAP UN intern or assistant. Interns are mentored and offered valuable experience learning about the UN and global issues related to psychology. This year, the IAAP interns are Megan Lytle, Ph.D. candidate in Counseling Psychology at Seton Hall University, and Adrian Chu, Ph.D. candidate in Clinical Psychology at St. Johns University. Assistants work on specific projects, that help further their career, for example, Kevin Rustam, who is a masters student in General Psychology at Pace University has been working on IAAP disaster relief projects. Smith College and Williams College students in the summer have presented at UN NGO Youth Conferences about IAAP projects.

Background: IAAP officers have been very instrumental in establishing IAAP accreditation and activity at the United Nations. Past President Mike Knowles' involvement dates back many years, to 1994, as part of the first Consultation of NGOs in Asia and the Pacific to identify ways of developing cooperation with the UN. Current President Ray Fowler was also instrumental in early NGO/UN activities, serving as a bridge with the American Psychological Association, and now continuing to support IAAP activities at the UN, including the launching the IAAP exhibit booth at the UN DPI/NGO conference and, along with board support, the current field projects addressing the MDGs. IAAP Past President Michael Frese, under whose Presidency IAAP achieved accreditation at the United Nations, has served valiantly as Board liaison to the team, under whose guidance and stewardship the team initiated many important projects and who launches important UN-related projects himself as well. While he continues those roles, IAAP President Elect José M. Peiró takes on the active role as IAAP Board liaison for the IAAP UN reps. He too has had a long-time involvement and interest in UN projects. The website dedicated to IAAP's UN activities is managed by IAAP Communications Officer José M. Prieto.



IAAP UN team in the UNEP office

Mission and goals: Issues at the UN overlap with IAAP divisions' interests and IAAP's strategic plan in several ways, including the decision to "be more active in developing policy orientation of applied psychology", and commitment to

overlapping issues, e.g. well-being, stress, health (HIV), poverty reduction (I/O), environment, entrepreneurship in developing countries, women's issues, sustainability, violence, transportation, and aging. Details of the mission of the UN team is described on the website.

Activities: Specifics of IAAP representatives' activities are reported in this newsletter. Examples are that they:

- organize for IAAP to participate in the annual UN Department of Public Information/NGO conferences. IAAP reps have served as moderators or speakers on workshops, and on the planning and media committees
- attend and report on weekly DPI briefings (on topics from poverty to human rights)
- attend and report on meetings of various Commissions at the United Nations (e.g. the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Commission on the Status of Women)
- meet with various UN agencies and governments to further the mission of IAAP and to insure the inclusion of psychosocial issues in the affairs of the UN, member states, and its related agencies and bodies
- draft statements and sign IAAP as co-sponsor of statements at the UN, relevant to global issues
- represent IAAP and its members' interests at various Committees related to the UN, e.g. the Committee on Mental Health, the Committee on the Family
- serve on the executive committees and boards of various Committees associated with the UN
- participate in the planning committee of annual Psychology Days at the United Nations and have served as speakers or panelists
- launch and implement special partnership "field projects" related to the missions of IAAP and the UN in developing countries (e.g. in Lesotho Africa and in Haiti, described in this newsletter)

Meetings at the UN headquarters in NY take place at the United Nations building and other locations since the original building is undergoing renovations as part of a ten-year "capital plan". The largest new space is across the lawn from the original building in a new construction.

Psychology Day at the UN

Psychology Day at the UN is an annual event sponsored by psychology organizations that have NGO status with the U.N. The event offers UN staff, ambassadors and diplomats, NGO representatives, students and other stakeholders the opportunity to learn what psychologists contribute to the United Nations, to exchange ideas and to establish multi-stakeholder relationships on global issues. IAAP reps have been involved for many years on the Planning Committee as well as participated as moderators and speakers. Details and programs for Psychology Days can be found on the IAAP website.



Caption: IAAP reps at a Psychology Day planning committee meeting



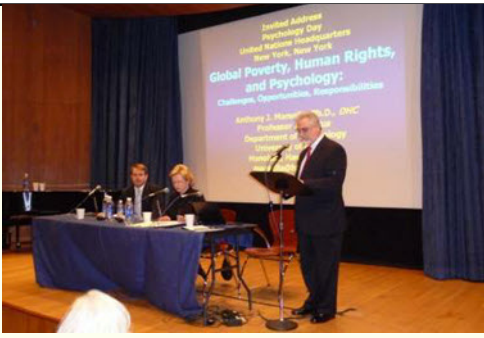
3rd Psychology Day at the UN in 2010 on Psychology and Diplomacy, (from left to right) speaker Harvey Langholtz, Ph.D. and IAAP NGO UN reps Wismick Jean Charles, Pete Walker, Florence Denmark and Judy Kuriansky.

The most recent Psychology Day at the UN, on the topic of "Negotiating for Peace and Human Rights", included participation by many IAAP NGO UN representatives. Florence Denmark served as Chair. Judy Kuriansky was a featured speaker on "Accessing Humanitarian Aide" addressing the IAAP project in Haiti, with added comments by Father Wismick Jean Charles about the post-earthquake psychological first aide program they organized, training students as supporters. Pete Walker introduced another featured speaker.

UN DPI/NGO Annual Conferences

IAAP has had a very impressive record of organizing and co-sponsoring workshops at the annual DPI/NGO conferences over the years.

IAAP sponsored a workshop at the DPI/NGO conference on human rights on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, the site of the drafting of the original Declaration. The workshop was on "International Community Mental Health Education: Human rights Based Grassroots and Professional Models." Co-moderated by UN Committee of



A past psychology day conference panel about poverty with IAAP NGO rep Mary O'Neill Berry seated at table

Mental Health executive committee members (and IAAP rep) Judy Kuriansky and Jan Wetzel, the panelists included IAAP Secretary General Janel Gauthier presenting the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, Brother Rene Stockman speaking about the mental health program of the Brothers of Charity, psychologist Tara Pir presenting her mental health services for an intercultural community in California, British psychologist Waseem Alladin speaking about an ethno-biopsychosocial human rights model, and youth Judith Heistein presenting about Global Youth Connect programs youth activism for human rights.

Papers from this workshop on human rights were published in a special issue of *Counselling Psychology Quarterly* (March 2009, Volume 22, Number 1) co-edited by Judy Kuriansky and Waseem Alladin. The papers include IAAP Secretary General Janel Gauthier's presentation on "Ethical principles and human rights: Building a better world globally" and Kuriansky's papers on "Youth participation and perceptions at the UN DPI/NGO conferences on Human Rights for All" and a paper on "Journeys for Peace: A model human rights education for young people in Mexico," co-authored with the Journeys for Peace founder Sergio Kopeliovich.



Panelists at the IAAP co-sponsored workshop on human rights

IAAP also co-sponsored a workshop at the UN DPI/NGO conference on "DISARM NOW: For Peace and Development" held in Mexico City in 2009. It was entitled, "Abolishing Tools of War and Creating Rights Projects for Peace: Models of Citizen Activism for Psycho-social Health of Communities Now and in the Future."



Judy Kuriansky with a booth visitor



IAAP Booth at UN DPI/NGO

Moderated by IAAP's Judy Kuriansky, panelists included youth speaking about their peace projects, from the Journeys for Peace NGO in Mexico and from the World Association of Girl Scouts and Girls Guides, as well as a representative from Landmine Action speaking about disarmament. International composer/musician Russell Daisey led the attendees in an original peace anthem co-written by Kuriansky called "Stand Up for Peace." The Stand Up for Peace Project also performed a special peace concert on the night before the conference opening, with Japanese rock star and peace activist Shinji Harada.

At the recent UN DPI/NGO conference on "Advance Global Health: Achieve the MDGs," IAAP rep Judy Kuriansky was invited to present a booth on the conference exhibit floor. This was a groundbreaking partnership between IAAP and the Australian Psychological Society and Swinburne University of Technology. The details of this project are described in detail in another article in this newsletter.



IAAP co-sponsored workshop on citizen peace projects for psychosocial health, at the 2009 UN DPI/NGO conference on

Another workshop at a DPI/NGO conference was on "Partnerships to Mobilize Community Health and Mental Health Resources for Recovery, Resilience and Risk Reduction of Climate-Related Disasters: What Multi-Stakeholders and NGOs Can Do."

Another IAAP co-sponsored workshop addressed the topic of "Model Partnerships for Youth: Education, Business and Technology Projects to Further Peace, Well-being, Community Action and Resilience", which featured youth panelists presenting about student initiatives with an Alliance for Indigenous Nations in the Amazon supporting lifestyles consistent with UN-defined sustainability; an MIT student project teaching computer science to high school students in the Middle East; and a teen band building schools in Africa. The workshop also featured a performance of a peace healing song co-written by Kuriansky and international composer/musician Russell Daisey, and ended with a peace flag ceremony.

Projects Related to the Millennium Development Goals

Among its other initiatives, the United Nations is focused on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed upon by the government member states of the UN, to be achieved by the year 2015. The 8 MDGs are:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (reduce by ½ (1.3 billion) living on \$1/day and suffering from hunger)
- Achieve universal primary education for all boys and girls
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce by 2/3 child mortality under age 5
- Improve maternal health: reduce by ¾ maternal mortality rates
- Combat AIDS/HIV, malaria and other diseases
- Insure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development (with developed countries, pharmaceutical companies, the private sector, including debt relief)



The banner about the Millennium Development Goals

In keeping with this major mission of the UN, the IAAP team has initiated several field projects to address these goals. For example, the project in Lesotho Africa with the First Lady of Lesotho addresses MDGs 1, 3, and 6. The project in Haiti addresses MDG 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8. Other projects on ageing, sustainable development, climate change, disaster relief and reduction, and encouraging mental health, are cross-cutting issues. These projects are described in more detail in this newsletter.

The entire IAAP UN team is exceptionally appreciative of the support of the IAAP Executive Board, the IAAP Board, and the membership, in the team's work to advance IAAP's mission and IAAP's active participation at the United Nations.

The UN team welcomes participation with the IAAP membership. At this past ICAP meeting in Melbourne, reps Walter Reichman and Judy Kuriansky outlined the team's activities and how members can be involved. This is described in more detail in this newsletter.

Groundbreaking Recognition of Mental Health by the UN: The Mental Health and Development Report

In a groundbreaking move, the United Nations has released a report, "Mental Health and Development: Targeting People with Mental Health Conditions as a Vulnerable Group," meant to bring attention to the importance of mental health in development to all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, agencies, foundations, academic and research institutions and others. The 69-page document was prepared by the World Health Organization (WHO) and was distributed on 16 September 2010 at a panel discussion and launch organized by WHO and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) which was attended by representatives of NGOs including IAAP.

The report recognizes that mental health is a neglected but essential issue in human development and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); that persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities are a vulnerable and marginalized group; that policies and programmes should integrate mental health intervention into broader poverty reduction and development strategies; and that development outcomes can be improved by investing in persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities. Some key interventions for these efforts are described.

The launch events addressed the importance of integrating mental health issues into the MDGs. This recognition has been the goal of many psychological organizations, including IAAP, that are accredited at the United Nations Department of Public Information and the Economic and Social Council; thus the report and launch

events were considered a major step forward. The specific morning panel topics included the importance of integration of mental health into programmes by development agencies; the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) experiences in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals; and what NGOs can do to address mental health in development.

In the interests of knowing which governments are supportive of mental health issues, it is noted that at the report launch, Dr. Ala Alwan, WHO Assistant Director-General for Non-communicable Diseases and Mental Health, thanked both the Government of Spain and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development for their support in the development and production of the report.

The report can be accessed in entirety at:

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241563949_eng.pdf.

Other websites to access the panel discussions, report launch and press conference can be accessed at:

http://www.who.int/mental_health/policy/mhtargeting/en/index.html.

Judy Kuriansky IAAP

UN representative

International Day of Older Persons at the United Nations

The 20th annual celebration of the International Day of Older Persons took place on October 7, 2010. A morning series of presentations was followed by a luncheon which honored Dr. Florence Denmark, who is the former Chair of the NGO Committee on Aging, an IAAP NGO representative to the United Nations and incoming President of the IAAP Division of Applied Gerontology. The other honoree was Dr. Thoraya Agmed Obaisid, the Executive Director of the UN Population Fund. The luncheon was organized by Dr. Norma Simon, one of the IAAP UN representatives.

The event highlighted the growth of the aging population and the importance of their contributions to society as well as their vulnerability to being marginalized and victimized by society. In 1980, there were 378 million people aged 60 or older; thirty years later, in 2010, the numbers had doubled, to 759 million people aged 60 or over. In 2015, it is projected there will be a staggering increase – to 2 billion -- in that age category.

The speakers noted that the greatest concern for older persons is poverty. Fewer than 20% of older persons in the world are covered by pensions or other forms of economic support. The great call at the conference was for universal access to social services for older persons, including non-contributory pensions. There was also a call for a disaggregation of the data collected on poverty reduction, to see the numbers broken down by gender and age. It is likely that older persons comprise the largest percentage of those in poverty.

The important role of the older person in the HIV/AIDS pandemic was also emphasized. Older persons are taking on double care responsibilities in the family, given that there is a “skipped generation” of children whose parents have died from AIDS who are now being raised by their grandparents, and given that grandparents are also the caregivers of their AIDS-afflicted adult children.

Another important issue: Gender discrimination makes older widows among the most vulnerable because in many societies they cannot inherit property, and with their lack of education added to discrimination against the elderly, they cannot find work to support themselves.

All the speakers emphasized the importance of the UN creating a document that covers older persons. Such a document is known as a “convention” in UN-parlance. There are conventions for the protection of children and for people with disabilities, and many believe there should be such a convention for the protection of older persons. There are over 100 countries promoting such a convention, with the lead being taken by Spain and South American Countries.

Lest it be thought that older persons are only a burden, it was emphasized that they are often advisors to decision-makers, as well as being those who transmit our culture to the next generation and those who hold families together.

In his keynote address, Jorge Martin Arturo Arguello, the Ambassador of Spain to the United Nations, emphasized that the increase in longevity must lead to a better life for it to be worthwhile.

--Submitted by IAAP UN representatives Walter Reichman, Norma Simon and Florence Denmark

Psychology and Global Health: Exhibit and New Website Launched at UN NGO Conference

IAAP representatives, along with colleagues in the mental health field from other NGOs accredited by the United Nations, work hard to give voice to mental health issues that underlie the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In a significant step forward, at the recent 63rd annual UN DPI/NGO Conference “Advance Global Health: Achieving the MDGs” held this year in Melbourne Australia from August 30 – September 1, a booth entitled “Psychology for Global Health” was launched on the conference exhibit floor and a new website, www.psychologyforglobalhealth.com was debuted, highlighting the important role that mental health professionals play.

The exhibit and website came about as a result of an invitation to IAAP UN representative Judy Kuriansky to have an exhibit booth at the UN Department of Public Information/NGO (DPI/NGO) conference. The timing was perfect as this occurred just before the IAAP International Congress of Psychology (ICAP 2010) conference which was to occur in Melbourne, Australia at the same venue. At ICAP, Dr. Judy proposed the idea to Lynne Casey, Janine Trickey and Amanda Gordon from the Australian Psychological Society (APS) and Mike Kyrios, ICAP Scientific Program Chair and Swinburne University Professor. An exceptional partnership was formed to pool resources for the upcoming exhibit, which the partners planned and implemented in record time -- truly a testament to hard work, impressive partnership, and exceptional dedication and expertise. IAAP current President Ray Fowler and the Executive Boards of the partners’ organizations quickly saw the value of the project and enthusiastically gave their approval and support.

Visitors to the booth included conference attendees who are representatives of United Nations accredited NGOs from around the world, expert speakers, and high level UN staff, as well as IAAP’s Past President Mike Knowles, from Monash University in Melbourne.

Representatives from each partner organization described their goals for the conference and for their organizations, and explained their projects and collaboration towards advancing the role of psychology in the global health agenda and helping achieve the MDGs.

IAAP’s Judy Kuriansky said that the important messages of the exhibit and website are (1) that psychologists play a very important role in ensuring overall health for people of all nations, and (2) that mental health, while not a specific MDG, is integrally a part of all the MDG issues. Thus, mental health is what’s called a “cross cutting” issue, like ageing, human rights and disability rights.

To accomplish those goals, the exhibit displayed many hand-outs, including samples of IAAP journals “Applied Psychology: An International Review” and “Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being.” Also, two computers were set up. One computer showed the Swinburne University e-therapy programs for various conditions. On the other computer, visitors could access websites of the partners’ projects on power point presentations, written documents, tip sheets (addressing issues like psychologically preparing for natural disasters and other crises) and videos produced by Dr. Judy.



The PsychologyForGlobal Health booth at the UN DPI/NGO conference. From left: IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky; IAAP Division 17 President Amanda Gordon; Swinburne University Professor and ICAP2010 Program Chair Mike Kyrios; and Australian Psychological Society's Lynne Casey



IAAP Past President Mike Knowles visits the booth holding IAAP journals, pictured with Judy Kuriansky

Several of the videos featured the highly successful IAAP project of a unique camp program for empowering young girls in Lesotho Africa, through skills-building, HIV/AIDS prevention education and entrepreneurship training. The project was based on the UN multi-stakeholder model, involving multiple partners, e.g. IAAP UN reps collaborating with representatives from government ministries, other non-profit organizations, and UN agencies and missions. The project was highly successful in its format and outcome, including research that showed increases in the participants' self-esteem and decreases in their depression, and that the majority of girls elected voluntarily to be tested for HIV. Details of the program are described in another article in this bulletin.

Other videos showed the IAAP UN team project in Haiti, coordinated by IAAP reps Father Wismick Jean Charles, a Haitian-born priest, and Judy Kuriansky, addressing UN MDGs like eradicating extreme poverty and providing primary education, and UN initiatives like disaster recovery, in a psychosocial training program and a cultural arts program for healing. These are also described in another article in this bulletin. Another DVD showed the disaster recovery project of Dr Judy's trainings in China after the earthquake in Yushu.

The booth garnered media attention, in emphasizing the role of mental health at such a conference focused on global health.

Amanda Gordon, IAAP Division 17 President and Past-President of the Australian Psychological Society, described how APS has been working to improve mental health in the aboriginal communities. Cultural competency workshops have been run and the Bendi Lango Foundation has been set up to create bursaries (scholarships) to assist Australian indigenous students in postgraduate psychology studies, which people can support by buying artwork by brilliant indigenous artists. See:

<http://www.psychology.org.au/Assets/Files/MR-Bendi-Lango-exhibition-July2010.pdf>. Three bursaries each worth USD30,000 have already been established.

Dr. Michael Kyrios, Swinburne University professor, is one of the architects of anxiety online (www.anxiety.org.au), that demonstrates how E-therapies are a new and exciting way of disseminating evidence-based psychological treatments through the internet. The UN can use this approach, by sending people to bring computers to disaster and war-torn areas where people can use these programs to cope. Since people need to be taught to use the computers, there's also an education component. The e-therapies help not only the people who are suffering by giving them access to information, help and hope, but also support health care workers on site. The e-therapies programs currently available address prevalent problems such as trauma, anxiety and depression. Since depression is a number one killer in the world and since chronic depression and anxiety go hand in hand with chronic illnesses, the programs can also be used to help people who have



Professor Mike Kyrios examines his e-therapy computer program at the exhibit booth, with APS' Lynne Casey and IAAP's Judy Kuriansky

illnesses like diabetes. The post-traumatic stress e-therapy program is very effective, so outcomes can be so much better than they currently are, in locations that have experienced disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. E-therapy benefits communication, links people together, increases capacity building, improves healthcare worker skills and delivers services where they would otherwise be unavailable. It is further financially effective in settings where there are few professionals.

The exhibit and website proved to be a big success at the conference, highlighting valuable ways in which psychologist can serve the global community in many settings and situations. It also proved the value of such a partnership, and of the use of technology in communicating about the partners' contributions to global health and the UN goals.

--Submitted by Julia Dobner-Pereira, IAAP Student member and International Student Journalist (from Smith College, Massachusetts, USA) covering the UN DPI/NGO conference



IAAP's Judy Kuriansky and APS' Amanda Gordon being interviewed for a radio show about mental health and the UN MDGs, and the new website

Poverty: Three Recent UN Reports

The UN Millennium Development Goal #1 concerns eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. As such, the IAAP UN reps attend many UN meetings, participate in programs and initiate field projects addressing poverty. The following describes three recent UN reports, summarized from a meeting at the UN on Sept. 17, 2010.

Report #1: “Rethinking Poverty: Report on the World Social Situation 2010” by Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDESA (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

Progress on poverty reduction has been uneven, but is achievable. A cautionary note: there are major issues in the definition of the “poverty line” -- even changes in the definition over time -- which make real comparisons and trends somewhat suspect. Leaving that aside, most measures conclude that there are now 1.4 billion people in poverty, down from 1.8 billion in 1990; but if we take China out of the figures, the number of people in poverty went up 36 million, and there are 92 million more poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa now. The so-called benefits of economic liberalization and globalization have been disastrous for areas like Latin America and Africa. However, since the world’s population has increased, the proportion of poor people has dropped from 52% of global population to 25.7% of global population.

China’s success has been based on rapid economic growth, especially productive employment growth – despite increased income inequality and reduced social provision (a decline in social services).

Most measures of poverty are in money only; however, a better approach is to include such factors as social deprivation, social exclusion, and lack of participation.

The development lessons from these trends are: (1) Practice pragmatism – address the constraints to accelerated development; (2) Promote desirable economic activities, increasing returns to scale; (3) Fiscal capacity is needed to provide for basic needs and essential social services (in most cases this has not happened); (4) Provide the government policy space crucial for desirable economic and social outcomes; and (5) Beware growing inequality, since reduced social provisioning limits benefits to the poor.

The speaker’s view is that Development leads to Good Governance (not the other way around); pointing out that most developing countries cannot afford to reach full good governance reform in advance of development efforts.

Bottom line: the promotion of decent work and the protection of social provisioning programs are key to reducing poverty.

Report #2: “Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy, and Politics” by Sarah Cook, Director, UNRISD (UN Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva).

Income and wealth inequalities have risen in most countries. We need to understand better why poverty persists despite a real focus on its reduction, why some countries have been more successful than others, and what can be done to actually reduce poverty, especially in low-income countries.

Social policies have often targeted the poor and are fragmented, rather than being conceived as an integrated development process. There is a limited understanding of the types of politics that are conducive to poverty reduction. We need to focus on broader development trajectories and policy regimes. This means taking into account economic factors (employment-led growth and structural change), social factors (transformative social policies grounded in universal rights) and political factors (civic rights, activism, chances for the poor to be involved in their own destinies).

There are 5 key components required for poverty reduction: (1) Growth and structural change that generates productive employment; (2) Recognize that high levels of inequality are obstacles to poverty reduction; (3) Social policies are essential to poverty reduction; (4) Effective state capacity and politics are necessary; and (5) We need a set of policies that are mutually supportive.

Inequality can be based not only on earnings, but on class, gender, ethnicity, location; interlocking inequalities reinforce each other and can undermine social cohesion and stability.

Regarding gender inequality in particular, women's unpaid work is a major barrier to their well-being and equity. Public action is needed to share the costs of social reproduction (societies, families, the labor force) and to recognize and reward "care" work.

Redistribution is a key avenue to redressing inequality. What is needed include: greater access to productive assets and credit; investment in social infrastructure; affirmative action; rural infrastructure and public works projects; and better tax administration.

Regarding cash transfers, these work best when the proportion of poor people is small.

We also need comprehensive social policies that lean toward universal coverage – transformative social policies that are broader than just social protection and that enhance productive capacities. This universalism must incorporate the poor. The social policies must be mutually supportive, institutional complementarities: there is no one right way to poverty reduction.

**Report #3: "Escaping Poverty Traps (The Chronic Poverty Report 2008-2009)"
by Andrew Shepherd, Director, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Manchester,
UK.**

A half-billion people are poor over long periods, even whole lives, and sometimes generations. There are significant costs to not addressing this issue, now and later. The specific country context is important; responses must be tailored. Some of the classic poverty traps include insecurity, limited citizenship, spatial disadvantages, social discrimination, and poor working opportunities. Key responses include anti-discrimination policies and gender empowerment, and building individual and collective assets.

The chronically poor are not necessarily the most severely poor. However, becoming poor can be a very sudden event, while getting out of poverty is a much more gradual affair. Certain stages of life are more vulnerable, e.g., teenagers and young adults, especially young women (and their children).

Assets, markets, and protection need to work together, synergistically, to address chronic poverty. We need a cross-disciplinary focus on the structures and processes underlying chronic poverty. Elites and policy-makers often look at individual attributes, "blaming" poverty on the poor.

Growth must involve including the poor, and on good terms. The best results are obtained when the poor are included, and are helped to acquire their own assets, and when their technical and organizational skills are developed. Helping youth to escape the poverty trap often results in their bringing their households with them. What they need is information on their rights, on the mechanisms to access what they should have as rights, and on the services available to them (essentially an educational process). Progressive social change and social protection are also crucial. All of this is needed first at the national level, supported by international policies; area-based approaches are needed along with universal approaches. "Indecent" work practices must be addressed, especially as these affect the poor.

The chronically poor need good societies as well as good policies. Some of the more recent social policy issues (and levers) include: inheritance laws; dowry; and alcoholism and mental health (and the absence of preventive and/or rehabilitative strategies).

Social protection needs to include child development, schooling, and labor productivity. Social Protection should be established as an additional MDG target, one which would accelerate progress on many of the other MDG targets.

Evaluation plays a crucial role in policy generation, and must be built in to the process.

--Submitted by Mary O'Neill Berry, IAAP representative to the United Nations

Know Your United Nations...

There are six main bodies in the United Nations. They are The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice and The Secretariat. Only five of them are currently active. The Trusteeship Council has had no effectiveness in the UN since 1997.

The NGO Committee on the Status of Women

Annually, the United Nations holds a session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in which IAAP representatives are involved (as they are on other committees). The 54th session was held from 1-10

The NGO Committee on the Status of Women

Annually, the United Nations holds a session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in which IAAP representatives are involved (as they are on other committees). The 54th session was held from 1-10 March 2010 at the United Nations headquarters in New York. This 2010 CSW was the 15-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action set 15 years ago at a meeting in Beijing China (in 1995), and was also a review of the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly.

At CSW, government delegates and civil society advocates from around the world convene to identify actions to reduce and end violence and discrimination against girls and young women. About 3,500 women and some men from 130 countries attended, with the goals to insure rights of women in 12 areas including equality in education and mass media, equality under law, and equality against violence and poverty.

The problems are global. Girls from birth to age 18 face significant threats to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, that include child marriage, HIV infection, unintended pregnancy, complications in childbirth, sexual violence, and pervasive gender inequality.

Parallel events and side events are also held in conjunction with the CSW meetings. For example, the NGO Committee on Mental Health (CMH) sponsored a CSW 54 Parallel Event on March 11 entitled, "Keys to Women's Empowerment: Mental Health and Human Rights". The event was organized by the CMH Working Group on Gender Perspectives and Mental Health and co-sponsored by several organizations, including the International Council of Women, International Alliance of Women, International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Association of Applied Psychology, Korea Institute of Brain Science, and the World Federation of Mental Health.

The event was an interactive experience intended for NGO's, UN staff, government officials, and others to explore the crucial role of psychosocial well-being in human development and empowerment of women in the context of the 2010 CSW and its priority theme of Beijing 15. The session made the point that there is no health without mental health and that mental health for all requires the implementation of the UN International Bill of Rights and other vital Conventions and Treaties. The panelists presented ongoing concerns and best practices, generating proposals for future, practical advocacy actions.

For conclusions, press releases, and statements to the Commission, see websites like <http://www.ngocsw.org/en/main>, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/> and

http://www.iwhc.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3554&Itemid=1232.

In addition, at a CSW 2010 side event, IAAP's Judy Kuriansky was invited by Voices of African Mothers to be a panelist on "The Critical Role of Women in the Attainment of the Millennium Goals."

Voices of African Mothers is an NGO founded by Ghana-born Nana Fosu-Randall, who has worked with the UN for nearly 30 years, including in her role as Chief Financial Officer with the Peace Keeping Forces. Nana became committed to helping young girls and women suffering from poverty, disease and lack of education after meeting a young teen in Liberia she named "Ana" or "Saturday's Child" who was a particularly tragic example of the many war-crippled beggars she had to painfully pass by on her regular Saturday trips to market. The young girl had no hands or feet and was caring for a baby. Apparently, soldiers had burst into her home giving her a choice: join the military group or be shot. Ana was raped and shot, but crawled to a roadside where she was found and brought to hospital where her gangrenous limbs had to be amputated. With a baby and no family, she had taken to the streets to beg for food.

Another haunting story is that of a mother locked in a room from which she could hear her daughters continually screaming in the next room. Finally, the screaming stopped and the mother learned the silence was because the girls had been raped to death.

Nana is taking action to help these girls and mothers, through her NGO projects developing schools and offering services to protect mothers and families.

On behalf of IAAP, Dr. Judy has been working with Nana and VAM, to coordinate projects in Africa for women's empowerment. At a fundraiser on September 23, 2010, VAM honored Dr. Judy with the "Planting



CSW side event panelists on "The Critical Role of Women in the Attainment of the Millennium Goals" with IAAP's Judy Kuriansky and Voices of African Mothers Founder and President Nana Fosu-Randall and Connie Fowler (in center), with other presenters

Seeds of Peace: Humanitarian Award" inscribed "Through the years you have shown how to rise above difficulty, always finding a path to success. Your courage and vision inspire others. Thank you for going above and beyond to benefit the well-being of others."

The gala included speeches by community leaders about their projects; an inspiring appearance and dedication by village chiefs from Nana's village; and performances by Dr. Judy's "Stand Up for Peace Project" of their peace anthems and by Felipe Queipo from the UN NGO DPI section, singing an opera aria (to a standing ovation).

At the gala, Dr. Judy also showed the video of IAAP's collaboration in the camp for orphans and vulnerable children in Lesotho Africa. Everyone was impressed with the project, including Nana's village chiefs who expressed interest in implementing the project in Ghana.

Know your United Nations...

The International Court of Justice has 15 judges. The judges are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly for terms of nine years. The Court reviews submitted cases, and rules in accordance with international law.



Felipe Queipo



The Stand UP for Peace Project play their anthems at the Voices of African Mothers gala



Ghana village chiefs with Dr. Judy and Stand Up for Peace co-performers Juli Cooper and Russell Daisey (left) and DPI/ NGO section Felipe Queipo (right).



IAAP's Judy Kuriansky receives award from VAM's Connie Fowler at gala.



Promoting Peace: The Way Forward (UN Resolution 1325)

This briefing on 4 November 2010 was attended by about 150 people and consisted of three panelists and a Q & A session.

The moderator, Maria-Luisa Chavez, Chief of NGO Relations in the Department of Public Information (DPI), began the briefing by highlighting statistics of women's involvement in peacekeeping efforts. On average, 40 women and girls are raped in every conflict and a further 2,000 are physically abused. Despite these numbers, women make up less than 8% of conflict negotiating teams. She emphasized that women count for peace and that Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR 1325) was the first step to promoting women's rights and linking women's experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security. Further Resolutions (1888, 1889) have been adapted by the Security Council to accelerate implementation and to build upon these initial goals to improve women's participation in the peace process towards more effective peace-building and peace-making. Chavez dedicated this briefing to the late Angela King who was instrumental in the passing of Resolution 1325.

Panelist Mr. Andrei Abramov, Chief of the NGO Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and a close friend of Ms. King's, spoke further about the history of Resolution 1325. Its adoption -- 55 years after the UN was created -- shows that gender is now present in the Security Council's agenda. 1325 was celebrated as an important milestone and has become the centerpiece in the importance of highlighting women's role in peace-keeping. On this 10th anniversary of 1325, he spoke of progress made: violence against women is talked about more; there are more women at the ground-level as peace mediators and policy developers; and UN entities have gender advisors and have increased their attention to women's participation. For example, the number of women peacekeepers has increased from less than 1% to as high as 9% in the police force. Civil societies (NGOs) have been the engine of this revolution and continue to play a vital role to highlight the role of women in conflict resolution, awareness-raising, advocacy, workshops, conferences, and information dissemination.

However, Abramov believes that we are proceeding at a slow pace and that much more needs to be done. More specifically, at the ground level, resolution 1325 is relatively unknown even in countries with conflict. The Security Council contributes to this by giving disproportionate attention to system activities, hence minimizing the role of women. Greater ownership of women's issues is needed by NGOs in order to scale up programs and increase accountability of member states. There also needs to be a more coordinated and integrated approach by NGOs to establish truly joint programs that are driven by national priorities. Appointing more women in leadership positions and peace operations will also help decrease violence against women and improve recovery. Financial resources must also be increased as well as the quality of education and the quantity of educators.

Panelist Ms. Hanny Cueva-Beteta, Programme Adviser on governance, peace and security issues in the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), now known as UN Women, expressed her belief that in order to accelerate the implementation of SCR 1325, standard requirements to address women's participation, rights, and needs must exist. Governments must also establish minimum spending needs and allocate a larger portion of their budgets towards early recovery and post-conflict spending and planning. Increasing women at the frontline of service delivery has also been shown to have positive effects in encouraging reports of sexual violence. Global indicators for SCR 1325 can also help identify progress and provide the Security Council with systematic, comparable information for effective monitoring and accountability. NGOs should also make a bigger effort to work together towards planning and implementing SCR 1325.

The 10th anniversary commemoration led to a call to action for member states to commit to the acceleration of the implementation of SCR 1325. The UN Secretary-General's report on women in peace building marks the first time the Security Council has discussed issues of women and gender when not specifically on the agenda. They came up with a 7-point agenda: Women's inclusion in peace talks, Elections, Planning, Livelihoods, Justice and Security Sector reform, and Civilian Response Capacity. Their goal was to allocate 15% of spending to women's specific needs and rights in post-conflict.

Panelist Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), a program partner of the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), described GNWP as a coalition of 46 women's groups and NGOs working on broad range of issues but united in advocating for the full implementation of SCR 1325 and SCR 1820 while supporting SCR 1888 and SCR 1889. Member initiatives and projects include provision of legal assistance, provision of medical services and psycho-social counseling, maintenance of shelters for survivors of conflict and other forms of violence, capacity building, and organizing development.

GNWP's current initiatives include monitoring, assessing implementation of 1325 and other initiatives in the last decade. Monitoring is doable and is helpful; indicators can show what has been and still needs to be accomplished. Last week, in partnership with six other organizations, a peace fair brought organizations together to discuss women in Afghanistan's peace process and to discuss ways of engaging men in implementing SCR 1325. The lack of awareness of SCR 1325 was brought up and also the importance of enlisting the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to advocate for women in armed conflict. Out of 192 member states, only 22 countries have demonstrated their commitment to the successful implementation of SCR 1325 by adopting National Action Plans, with one in Asia (Philippines) and one in Latin America (Chile).

In order to address the lack of awareness of SCR 1325, NGOs must conduct more training as they know more about SCR 1325 than governments. Governments and UN entities must also be held accountable through the monitoring of global indicators by NGOs. There is also an urgent need for more flexible and easily accessible financial resources through which awareness can be raised.

-- submitted by Adrian Chiu, IAAP Intern and Ph.D. candidate in Clinical Psychology at St. John's University.

Advancing the Women's Agenda: the New "UN Women" Agency

A new United Nations organization -- UN Women -- was created on 2 July 2010 and is expected to be fully operational by January 2011. It is composed of four previously separate groups: UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women, founded in 1976), DAW (Division for the Advancement of Women, founded in 1946), OSAGI (Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, founded in 1997) and INSTRAW (International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, founded in 1976). There is a new Executive Board of 41 elected people, headed by an Under Secretary General (USG), Michelle Bachelet (former President of Chile). Four seats on the Executive Board are reserved for the highest donors, two from the developing world and two from the traditional major donor countries (one of the latter will be the United States).

The functions of UN Women are as follows:

- To provide substantive support to UN bodies
- To support national efforts to promote/enhance gender equality through country-driven programs
- To undertake advocacy at regional and national levels
- To support Member States in implementing and monitoring the 12 areas of the Beijing Platform for Action and CEDAW (*Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*)
- To undertake research and analytical work and act as a knowledge hub on gender equality and women's empowerment
- To lead and coordinate the UN system's strategies, policies, and actions in this arena
- To strengthen the accountability of the UN system; provide oversight/monitoring/ reporting on system-wide performance regarding gender equality; to monitor and report on system-wide compliance with intergovernmental mandates on gender balance, including at senior and decision-making levels.

The Management Structure: The Senior Management Team is led by Ms. Bachelet and includes the heads of the four former entities. There is a Steering Committee led by a Special Advisor to the USG. A Transition Team is responsible for handling HR issues.

The Budget Proposal will be discussed by the UN General Assembly (Fifth Committee) in November 2010; it is hoped to amount to USD500 million annually. The budget for voluntary contributions (for operational activities) will be considered by the Executive Board.

Over the years, there were many who were active regarding women's issues both in civil society and in the UN itself, including that NGOs achieved much progress on statements, declarations, platforms, and conferences, but were frustrated regarding implementation and what the UN's role could be in implementation. That required looking at UN structures: the lack of implementation came from the low level authority of women's voice in the UN, and women were being asked to do more and more with no new resources. It was felt that there had to be a new vision in order to move forward. With an Under Secretary General at the helm, there is now that higher level of authority, but higher authority is also needed in the country teams.

It is also important for the NGO community to engage women at local levels; for example, the GEAR campaign (gender/equality/architecture/reform) is a civil society call to action in four ways: (1) Establish meaningful, systematic, and diverse civil society participation; (2) Demand a dynamic and relevant agenda for UN Women; (3) Pressure donors to aim for USD1 billion in funding and meet their commitment to "core, multi-year, predictable, stable, and sustainable" contributions; and (4) Seek powerful, capable and effective leadership at every level.

Some of the questions currently on the table include the following:

- What are the new things that need to be done by UN Women – how can it be more strategic?
- How can it be more effective, more coordinated, make more of a difference?
- What is the UN doing best already that should continue to be done?
- Where could more leverage be gained on an issue because UN Women has a stronger voice?
- How do we start to view women as a voice in making things happen?

In conclusion: UN Women is a change in kind not just degree – a true "game-changer." It provides a new way for women's issues to be talked about and acted on in a way that is both effective and efficient.

SPECIFICS OF The GEAR Campaign (gender/equality/architecture/reform): Call to Civil Society Action

The GEAR Campaign, a network of over 300 women's, human rights and social justice groups, is now engaged in working to ensure that UN Women will be a coordinated, strong, and strategic organization that further advances the UN's work on gender equality and women's empowerment. Some organizations are already engaged with the UN transition process at the national and regional levels, and the GEAR Campaign encourages more actors in civil society to get involved in helping UN Women realize its potential as a powerful vehicle for women's rights on the ground. The campaign recommends the following next steps for civil society engagement:

1. *Establish meaningful, systematic, and diverse civil society participation.* Civil society should be part of developing effective policies, practices, and leadership for the entity.
2. *Demand a dynamic and relevant agenda for UN Women.* The creation of UN Women provides an opportunity for civil society to offer insights and make the UN's work on women's rights and gender equality more effective. Civil society organizations can analyze and suggest how UN Women can improve the work of the UN both through its own programming and in coordinating with the larger UN system.
3. *Pressure donors to aim for \$1 billion in funding and meet their commitment to "core, multi-year, predictable, stable and sustainable" contributions.* UN Women's resources will come primarily from Member States' voluntary contributions. The founding resolution for UN Women gives Member States a responsibility to make their contributions predictable and multi-year to best support the viability of its work. Civil society groups should continue or initiate conversations with governments about setting funding goals for UN Women and demand that targets are met: governments must keep their promises to women.

4. *Seek powerful, capable and effective leadership at every level.* UN Women will largely be defined by its leadership which will have the opportunity to create an innovative and powerful entity. The GEAR Campaign criteria are aimed at achieving such leadership. Civil society should also advocate for effective leaders at the regional and country levels who will have considerable influence over activities on-the-ground and the opportunity to develop innovative agendas for UN Women.

The global women's movement has a rare opportunity to participate in building a new UN agency with the capacity to lead the UN in helping to improve the daily conditions of women's and girls' lives. UN Women must become, at all levels, a strong link between women and the institutions we seek to change. GEAR calls on all civil society groups who support gender equality and women's empowerment to help shape UN Women to play a critical role in the 21st century global women's movement.

For more information on the GEAR campaign, see <http://www.gearcampaign.org/> or email: gearcampaign@gmail.com.

—Submitted by Mary O'Neill Berry, IAAP representative to the United Nations

Stop Sex Slavery: Hollywood Celebrities Demi Moore and Ashton Kutcher join UN Secretary General to kick off Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking

At the launch of an international project to fight the scourge of human trafficking, Hollywood star and humanitarian Demi Moore described the plight of a 17-year young girl she met who had been plunged into sex slavery. “When she was 11 years old, she was given a mandate to make \$1,500 a night. If not, she was beaten,” said Moore.

The story resounds for thousands of girls around the world trapped in trafficking, a global problem Moore and her actor/activist husband, Ashton Kutcher, are devoted to stop through the work of their Demi & Ashton Foundation.

The two actors spoke on a panel at the United Nations headquarters in New York City on November 4, 2010, at the formal launch of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons. The Fund is part of the new United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the UN General Assembly last July and announced at the kick-off by Secretary General (SG) Ban Ki-Moon. The plan coordinates efforts of countries and organizations against trafficking which victimizes more than 2.4 million people, mostly women and children, in forms of exploitation like sex trade, domestic servitude, organ removal and forced labor, forced marriage or begging.

The SG addressed the plight of the victims, pointing out that they “end up stranded, friendless, trapped in modern day slavery” and that they may not ask for help because “they may be seized by fear – fear that they will be treated as criminals even though they have been forced to engage in criminal acts.”

Other panelists included UN General Assembly President, Joseph Deiss; New York Times Pulitzer Prize winning author-journalist Nicholas Kristof (co-author of “Half the Sky: From Oppression to Opportunity for Women Worldwide”); Yuri Fedotov, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which is managing the Fund; and UNODC New York office Chief, Simone Monasebian. In the audience were civil society leaders in victims' rights, experts from academia and law enforcement, NGO representatives, and sex slavery survivors.

The stage was adorned by signage of the UNODC and the Blue Heart Campaign, with the Blue Heart becoming an international symbol against



human trafficking and of solidarity with its victims. “Have a Heart for Victims of Human Trafficking” is the Trust Fund’s fund-raising appeal.

Fedotov noted the 3 P’s of the comprehensive strategy: Prevention of trafficking in persons, Prosecution of perpetrators, and Protection of victims. He also acknowledged several individuals: Ambassador Antonio Pedro Monteiro Lima of Cape Verde and Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral of Portugal, for their leadership in establishing the Global Action Plan, and UNODC Goodwill Ambassadors, actors Mira Sorvino and Nicholas Cage and painter Ross Bleckner, for their advocacy on behalf of trafficked victims.



Kick off of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, including the UN SG Ban Ki-Moon and Hollywood celebrities Demi Moore and Ashton Kutcher

Trafficking has been ignored as an international problem, Fedotov said. Eradicating it has to be approached from different angles, including governments, celebrities and others, to make it, quoting Ashton Kutcher, “not cool,” and to take many actions including protecting the victims, amending laws, and arresting providers. Identifying victims is often difficult, however, because of the indoctrination and blackmail that makes them fear for their lives and their families.



“Have a Heart” symbol of the Trust Fund

Demi Moore was introduced as being “a master on the internet” as “she has 6 million followers on twitter and the UN has only 125,000.” The audience laughed. Moore is well-known for her starring roles in films such as “Ghost,” “Indecent Proposal,” “A Few Good Men,” “Striptease,” “GI Jane” and last year’s “The Joneses.” Now an activist, Moore explained how she and her husband came to support this particular issue: “We didn’t think we had something we connected with... Then we met some girls who had been abducted... and could not just sit back... we spent a year educating ourselves [and] became overwhelmed about the numbers of vulnerable children who were being robbed of their childhoods.”

She noted myths that the girls want to do it. She also described that sex slavery is such an invisible crime that people can say “I’m not seeing it” yet it’s an epidemic for which there is no cure and towards which “the collective unconscious needs to change” to celebrate women and respect their bodies. “It’s difficult to motivate people to have that dirty little conversation [about trafficking]”, Moore said, wondering about how you would sit around the dinner table and tell children about three-year olds being raped by gangs of 20 men. Yet people have to know. “Drugs can’t talk, arms can’t talk, but people can,” she said. “They can be allies in trafficking if they know how the dirty industry works.”



Being sensitive to speaking to a UN audience, Kutcher apologized for only speaking in the English language, and for his impassioned speaking style, saying “I’m sorry I get so fired up... you’re not supposed to do that at these things.” His comments elicited a chuckle from the audience and a response from a panelist that he should be made a UN Ambassador. Kutcher, well-known for his role in the Fox sitcom “That 70’s Show” and producing and hosting the popular TV show “Punk’d”, and lately in movies like “Valentine’s Day,” is now known for the phrase “Real men don’t buy girls.”

The phrase explains Kutcher’s view that once men hear about trafficking of girls from the average age of 13, “suddenly it does not become sexy.” He added, “Men should be standing up against this crime... Men need to know that girls don’t grow up saying, ‘When I grow up, I want to sleep with strangers’ [instead] they have ‘an optionless life’.” He made an appeal to “Stop calling it ‘the oldest profession’ as if it were a job.”

Panelists acknowledged Sweden's success in combating trafficking by following the model of decreasing the customers and thereby decreasing the supply. The model involves prosecuting the customers and not the women, making anonymous johns "not so anonymous" and making male customers accountable. This approach resulted in reducing the number of johns by 75% and reducing the numbers of commercial sex slaves by half. Putting pressure on the "john side" made sex slavery and trafficking not such a successful business.

"There is a difference between the desire for sex and sex itself. ... Sex for itself is a wonderful thing but buying sex is not," Moore noted. She described pimps as "Daddy Day Care" offering promises of treats and trips to the mall, as well as love and the sense of belonging that troubled girls respond to and need.

Panelist Ruchira Gupta, founder of the NGO Apne Aap which promotes anti-human trafficking initiatives and women's rights in India, noted that pressure from the UN is necessary and that member states need to band together. Besides rescuing the women and providing shelters, the women need job training to establish an independent life and need "to be treated as human beings" who can make decisions.

Other solutions noted by panelists: Attitudes have to be changed, for example, that men have unbridled sex drives, and that giving out condoms solves the problem when in reality it protects the men from AIDS but does not protect the girl victims. Also, women need to be considered equal, in that "Equality is a campaign that needs to be launched." Additionally, the "business model" of trafficking has to be affected, such that money is not made; in one example, an owner turned her brothel into a grocery store.

Donors in the audience were called on to speak. The distinguished delegate from the government of Egypt announced that the First Lady of Egypt, Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, has launched an initiative to "Stop Human Trafficking Now." The distinguished speaker from Thailand applauded the effort. The distinguished speaker from Malaysia pledged USD 5,000, saying that "While the amount is not big, it is a commitment." The delegate from Luxembourg pledged to donate money. Other donors are the Government of Qatar (USD 500,000) and Orascom Telecom.

U.S. Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney, who had just won re-election and whose district includes the United Nations, congratulated the UN on the Voluntary Trust Fund, and mentioned the importance of legislation. She noted that trafficking rates are high in the U.S. and that the American government is giving this crime priority, with the effort being bi-partisan despite new divides in Congress. This point resonated with me, since my colleague Joan A. Levy told me about this problem in the USA, when I interviewed her about her NGO "End Child Prostitution and Sexual Trafficking of Children" for a television series I hosted on UN NGO leaders: http://www.lightmillennium.org/unngo_profiles/joan_alevy_drjudy.html.

Two survivors of trafficking who went on to become NGO leaders were in the audience. Rani Hong founded the Tronie Foundation to promote anti-human trafficking education and policy change and to help trafficking victims. Rachel Lloyd, founder of GEMS (Girls Educational and Mentoring Services) dedicated to prevent sexual exploitation of children and young women, expressed disappointment the panel did not include survivors, suggesting that "our voices are not as valid as other experts... but our voice is as valid." The significance of her journey and her presence at the meeting was acknowledged from the chair.

The session closed with appreciation to the panelists and attendees. Pledges to the Trust Fund were invited by all governments, foundations, organizations and even individuals. Contact Ms. Simone Monasebian, Chief of UNODC New York Office, at 1-212-963-5631, or email monasebian@un.org. For more information, see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking-fund.html>.

The child sex-trafficking problem has been highlighted at other events at the UN. Several years ago, I attended a screening of a riveting docu-drama called "Holly" produced by Israeli-born producer Guy Jacobsen, who founded the Redlight Children Campaign to help fight child prostitution after being horrified being aggressively solicited by 15 young girls while he was wandering the streets near Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The issue of trafficking was recently further highlighted this Thanksgiving when an anti-slavery activist from Nepal, Anuradha Koirala, was voted CNN's 2010 Hero of the Year. Honored at an award ceremony in Los Angeles California for her efforts in helping rescue women from sex slavery, Koirala's group received \$100,000 from the TV company. On stage, actress Demi Moore hugged Koirala, who said, "Human trafficking is a crime, a heinous crime, a shame to humanity... I ask everyone to join me to create a society free of trafficking. We need to do this for all our daughters."

Mental Health Needs are Serious but Neglected Worldwide

Barbara Flick Nicol, an Aboriginal woman from the Ualaroi Gamillaroi nation in Australia, still remembers the great pain expressed by her grandmother about being taken away from her family as a young girl – forcibly removed by the Australian government and church missions that resulted in what came to be known as the “Stolen Generation.” Their trauma, still reverberating generations later within the indigenous Australian population, was described by Nicol in her address to delegates at the annual conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) accredited to the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), held in Melbourne, Australia, August 30-September 1, 2010.

As a conference delegate, psychologist, and representative of IAAP, I naturally asked Nicol to elaborate on the emotional repercussions. “The emotions are too great for me to bear,” she said. “There needs to be more focus on mental health in Australia and in our community.”



IAAP's Judy Kuriansky speaking with aboriginal advocate Barbara Flick Nicol at the UN DPI/NGO conference in Melbourne Australia

I heartily agree, but would expand Nicol’s point – to demand more attention be paid to mental health on the global stage. Our own community of 23 psychologically-oriented NGOs accredited at the United Nations, as well as the UN NGO Committee on Mental Health (of which I am on the board), have long been lobbying governments, UN agencies and other bodies to recognize the importance of including mental health in the health agenda. We also hold many meetings and draft and distribute many statements about the urgency for mental health rights and services for the disabled, women and children around the world, but our efforts still have a long way to go.

Today, while much more is known about the causes and treatments of mental illness than ever before, the statistics continue to be appalling. In Australia, the host country of the conference, mental ill health is the leading cause of disability as well as death for all citizens under 45 (more than car accidents) and costs the economy about \$30 billion a year. In the U.S.A., about one in four adults has a diagnosable mental disorder. And, the World Health Organization estimates that globally over 150 million people suffer from depression and over 100 million are affected by substance abuse.

Equally distressing are persistent barriers to effective treatment, including lack of recognition and funding by governments, insurance agencies, and even the public. Impressively, colleagues in the Australian Psychological Society battled for – and won -- government rebates from Medicare for psychological services by registered psychologists. But the fight for mental health care is not over. Well-known 2010 “Australian of the Year”, Melbourne University Professor of Youth Mental Health Patrick McGorry, has publicly criticized his government for the lack of attention paid to mental health. Similarly, University of Sydney associate professor John Mendoza has criticized Australia Prime Minister Julia Gillard’s Labor government for “lack of clear vision [and] only a token commitment to a sadly mistreated sector” of Australians despite much advice about mental health needs. In the U.S.A., the American Psychological Association continually lobbies Congress about needed funding for mental health programs.

The need for more attention to mental health within the global agenda was evident at the UN DPI/NGO conference with “global health” in the title (“Advance Global Health: Achieve the MDGs.”) Eight MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) have been agreed upon by world governments in 2000 to be reached by 2015, including eradicating extreme poverty, eliminating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, improving maternal and child health, empowering women, equal education for boys and girls, and forming partnerships for sustainable development. Psychologists who are NGO UN reps have pointed out that glaringly missing from the list of MDGs is insuring well-being for all peoples. Yet, mental health and well-being is a “cross-cutting issue,” meaning that it is integrally tied to all the MDGs, since mental health problems are both a cause and effect of the listed MDGs, like poverty, disease, and lack of development, much less specific global issues like domestic violence and addiction.

To highlight the importance of mental health within the global health agenda, IAAP partnered at the UN DPI/NGO conference with the Australian Psychological Society (APS) and Swinburne University to present a booth on the convention exhibit floor. The newly launched website www.PsychologyForGlobalHealth.com features projects where psychologists have advanced global health and addressed the MDGs. These include IAAP's collaboration on a project aiming to empower girls and prevent HIV/AIDS in Lesotho Africa, and a project addressing poverty and disaster relief in post-earthquake Haiti; Swinburne's on-line mental health service, www.anxietyonline.org.au, and the APS' many educational projects ranging from social justice to psychological preparation for the bushfire season, and a new collaboration with the Australian Red Cross to work together in disasters.

Other efforts evident at the conference that highlighted mental health included the booth for The Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Educational Services that offers a variety of psychological services to the multicultural community in Los Angeles California. In another booth, representatives of the Australian non-profit Gunawirra described how they offer emotional support to aboriginal families. Other exhibits referenced spirituality, including meditation and yoga. An exhibit by the Soka Gakkai International Australia posted banners that blared "Dark to Dawn: Being Creative about Depression." Their Development Manager, Bjorn Jonnson, was explaining to me their Buddhist perspective about the commonality of human suffering and high rates of suicide among young men under 25 in Australia, when a young female delegate with the Oak Tree Foundation (that promotes poverty awareness), overhearing our conversation, shared an important and relevant experience: When asking her uncle (a 40-year veteran nurse) what the biggest issue in aboriginal health is, he answered, "Depression." The reason he gave was that "Everything is taken away from them."

Aboriginal advocate Barbara Flick Nicol agrees with that point. Disparaging "white coats working in those big buildings [mental hospitals] [as] not the way to go for the aboriginal community," she says, "aboriginal well-being has to start with the family, with fathers not drinking so they can be good role models for their young sons." Surely psychologists can join her call for youth to respect the authority and wisdom of the elders, and for parents to be sober and to love their children, as the path to global mental health.

Submitted by Judy Kuriansky, IAAP representative to the United Nations

“International Year of Youth”: An Important 2010 Initiative at the United Nations

August 12, 2010 marked the initiation of the "International Year of Youth". Youth, identified typically as individuals between the ages of 10 and 24 years, have been identified as the future of the United Nations and as necessary for achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the deadline of 2015. Many of the eight MDGs relate to youth. Over one-fourth of the world's population is classified as youth. Although this is a substantial portion of humanity, their impact on charting the future has been limited. The International Year of Youth aims to involve youth more actively in all aspects of society.

The IAAP team at the UN has begun its own efforts to participate with youth. One effort involves the collaboration with Transformative Global Learning (TGL). IAAP NGO UN representatives Judy Kuriansky and Martin Butler met with youth leader Raymond Ratti, the founder of TGL, in October 2009 to review his proposal for developing the organization. Kuriansky had met Ratti when he invited her to speak at the conference he organized during a model UN for youth on "Moving Forward: A Renewed Approach to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" (PEACE Psychology newsletter, Spring/Summer 2009, p.15-19). Targeting youth, TGL has the objective of training tomorrow's leaders through "an intercultural exchange of ideas, people and transformative experiences." Butler, who has an interest in migrant rights on the island of Hispaniola, was appointed liaison between the IAAP UN team and TGL. Non-profit status was sought and obtained. Fund raisers were held. The team, advisors, and directors were assembled. A program was developed and finalized.

During the summer of 2010, TGL conducted its first activity abroad, taking a group of youth to both the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Several modules were devised. Community service was addressed in Haiti, for example, by conducting training in marketing, organizing, and web management. In the area of

environmental capacity building, fruit trees were planted in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Deforestation is one area of conflict between the two countries. Sustainable development and economic independence were also addressed through this venture. A workshop was also conducted for participants and area residents to ease conflict along the border of the two countries. Cultural activities were included as well. Tours were taken and there was a movie discussion night. An introduction to Dominican-style cooking was held.

The project is a model of how youth are involved in issues of concern at the United Nations, including education, cooperation between cultures and sustainable development. Other IAAP projects targeting youth are in development, in collaboration with other psychology NGOs at the UN.

Submitted by Martin Butler, IAAP NGO representative to the United Nations

IAAP NGO Activism and the Transportation Needs of Older Persons

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN are permitted to present position papers to UN Commissions. (<http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/res/1996/eres1996-31.htm>). These are most effective when endorsed by a number of NGOs. In May 2010, the Commission on Sustainable Development held its 18th Session (CSD-18) (http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd18.shtm).

IAAP UN Representative Pete Walker joined with other NGO Representatives of the NGO Committee on Ageing in the preparation and distribution of a position paper on "Older Persons and Transportation." The objective was to raise awareness of this constituency in the discussion on transportation and have them recognized in the CSD-18 Summary. These goals were realized.

The mission of the NGO Committee on Ageing-NY (<http://www.ngocoa-ny.org/>) is to work toward raising world awareness of the opportunities and challenges of global ageing. The Committee advocates within the United Nations community for further integration of ageing issues into UN policies and programs and encourages member states to include ageing needs in social and economic policy considerations. From the perspective of human well-being, IAAP Divisions of Environmental Psychology, Applied Geropsychology, Economic Psychology, and Traffic and Transportation Psychology have overlapping interests in older persons.

As is typical for position papers, it was sponsored by many NGOs, including IAAP. Other NGOs that sponsored the position paper include The International Federation on Ageing, World Union of Progressive Judaism, Global Action on Aging, Armenian International Women's Association, Gray Panthers, Instituto Qualivida, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing, International Council of Psychologists (ICP), Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, and the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics.

The position paper outlines the importance of considering the issue of transportation and older persons, given that persons over the age of 60 represent a large and increasing proportion of the world's population. Numbering 737 million in 2009, this cohort is expected to grow to more than 2 billion by 2050.



At the 18th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, panelist Victoria Thoresen responds to NGO question regarding older persons and transportation

Although older persons remain essentially invisible in the Commission on Sustainable Development process, transportation is a critical component of their lives. Transportation, including accessible and affordable public transportation, is a key factor influencing the health and well-being of older persons. It is a determinant of social and civic participation as well as access to community and health services.

Transport and mobility for persons of all ages, including the elderly, are essential preconditions for sustainable development. In a time when financial crises and global climate change have served to refocus attention away from the individual, it is important to note that in many cases improvements and modernization in transport services in urban areas not

only have been made at moderate cost but have been designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while providing increased accessibility and reliability. With respect to rural areas and developing nations, problems with transport continue to be seen as a major barrier for older persons, both in regard to reaching markets and receiving needed services. This lack of transport infrastructure and affordable transport services also presents a significant obstacle to the achievement of many of the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals).

In accomplishing transportation solutions, communities should seek the participation of older persons in the necessary planning for an energy efficient, multi-transportation mode outcome in a multigenerational society and be guided by the recognition of the importance of transportation for the rural elderly.

In the spring of 2011, the NGO Committee on Ageing will present a program on Age Friendly Cities, a World Health Organization initiative (http://www.who.int/ageing/publications/Global_age_friendly_cities_Guide_English.pdf).

For IAAP members, perhaps one of the most effective efforts would be to engage professionally or locally in one or more of the action items outlined in the synopsis of the 2002 Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing (http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ageing/madrid_intlplanaction.html) and abstracted on the NGO Committee on Ageing site (http://www.ngocoa-ny.org/resources/action_items.html).

Submitted by IAAP UN Representative Pete Walker

UN Briefing on Promoting Cultural Diversity

Intercultural issues and diversity are issues of importance at the United Nations, so the IAAP UN team is keeping abreast of briefings and meetings on these topics. The team is also exploring collaborations with other NGOs on diversity and intercultural issues, especially with regard to programs for youth, given that the UN has recently launched the “International Year of Youth” which is described in another article in this newsletter.

“Promoting Diversity of World Cultures and the Links that Unite Them” was the topic of the weekly DPI/NGO UN briefing held on October 28, 2010.

The moderator, Maria-Luisa Chavez, Chief of NGO Relations at the Department of Public Information (DPI), opened the meeting by describing the goals of the United Nations General Assembly for the 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Culture. Four panelists addressed these goals, which include: promoting reciprocal knowledge of cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity; building a framework for commonly shared values; strengthening quality education and building of intercultural competence; and fostering dialogue for sustainable development.

The first speaker, Rochelle Roca-Hachem is the Officer for Culture at the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Roca-Hachem described how a phrase in the preamble to UNESCO’s Constitution, “Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed,” can be addressed through advancing mutual understanding and respect as well as building peace and development via cultural diversity (dialogue, language, culture, and development). UNESCO’s role in advancing mutual understanding and respect includes protecting cultural heritage (i.e., irreplaceable sources that are valued by humanity) from looting and trafficking, cultural intolerance, and armed conflict. For example, UNESCO attempted to protect the Bamiyan Buddhas from being destroyed by organizing international support. Through the 2003 Convention to Safeguard Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO is trying to protect intangible cultural heritage by learning about other cultures and sharing traditions. For example, the Nowruz Celebration (the Persian celebration of the New Year) has spread through surrounding countries. Further, in 2005, the Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression was developed to share culture by supporting small industries (i.e. foreign film, music, and literature). UNESCO is also working to preserve endangered and indigenous languages since 50% of some 6700 languages spoken today are in danger of disappearing; 96% of the world’s languages are spoken by 4% of the world’s population; and one language disappears on average every 2 weeks. Lastly, UNESCO has developed the History of Humanity Series, publications to show academic, historical, and scientific views of history that can be used to revise curriculums that present a one-sided view of conflicts.

The next panelist to speak, Dr. Thomas Uthup, Research and Education Manager for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UN AoC), described how the UN AoC was created to “improve understanding and cooperative relations among nations and peoples across cultures and religions.” According to his data, out of the 143 major world conflicts, 108 have a cultural dimension while only 35 do not. The UN AoC’s four main fields of action that address political issues and facilitate cultural understanding include media, education, youth, and migration. The UN AoC has created the following projects to increase understanding and cooperation across cultures: the global expert finder is an on-line resource for journalists that provides diverse perspectives on world issues; the media literacy education clearinghouse aids in finding organizations and resources across the world in order to promote cultural diversity; the youth solidarity fund is an example of how the UN AoC has supported programs developed by youth organizations in order to exchange a cultural dialogue; and Plural+ is a video competition for youth that addresses culture, migration, and integration.

The third panelist, Dr. Allan Goodman, 6th President of the Institute of International Education (IIE), reported that mutual understanding and preservation are the two primary goals of two of IIE’s programs: the Fulbright Scholar Program and Scholar Rescue Fund. The Fulbright Scholarship is an opportunity for students across the world to learn bilaterally and mutually; North Korea, Iran, and Cuba are three countries without a Fulbright Scholar. The Fulbright program has many advantages, for example, in the U.S.A., most Americans would only study abroad in countries where English was the primary language (i.e., Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia), and further, 70% of Americans do not have passports and half of Americans with a passport are over the age of 60. The Scholar Rescue Fund, established before the Spanish Civil War, currently has over 2,000 applications from scholars who have been threatened in over 100 countries. The goal of this program is to save the lives of scholars by bringing them to a safe haven where they can continue teaching and working while a conflict is ongoing, and assisting them in returning home after a war or conflict has been resolved. One third of these scholars are in the humanities (i.e., poets, historians, and language).

The final panelist, Dr. Tina Richardson, Associate Professor in the College of Education at Lehigh University, described how cultural diversity can be integrated into counseling psychology, and addressed the following concerns: considering the global implications for work on diversity; using an interdisciplinary approach; global disparities in outcomes; and diversity characteristics that unite peoples. As a Fulbright-Hays Scholar in Ghana, twice awarded the Fulbright-Hays Group Project Award, and as an instructor of Study Abroad and Global Citizen Programs in Ghana from 1995 to the present, Richardson described how these experiences made her aware of how cultural diversity was a global issue, and helped motivate the partnership between Lehigh University and the University of Liberia. This partnership has focused on exploring how academics can be used to address global disparities, roles psychologists can play in peacekeeping, and mental health issues in post-conflict environments, since mental health needs are often pushed aside due to physical health concerns, in part due to stigma. Replacing “mental health” with “behavioral health” is one way to start addressing this issue. In addition, she discussed the impact of conflict on education, given that 80% of the schools in Liberia were closed due to the conflict in that country, thereby impacting 50% of Liberia’s 1.5 million children.

Submitted by Megan Lytle, IAAP Student Intern and Ph.D. candidate in Counseling Psychology at Seton Hall University

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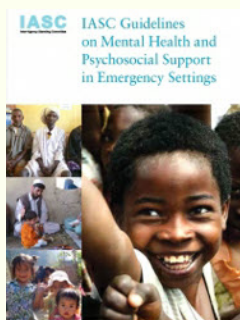
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Guidelines for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Response to Emergencies: Experience and Encouragement for Advocacy

As the impact of an emergency on the emotional well-being of people becomes increasingly recognized at the UN, appropriate and effective responses to protect and improve people's mental health in the face of emergencies are being addressed. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in Emergency Settings resulted from a worldwide collaborative effort of organizations, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Network Group, co-led by the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Vision International.

An advocacy campaign to raise awareness and commitment about the Guidelines and put them into practical use by countries, with coordination among government and non-governmental actors, was launched at the New York UN headquarters on 1 October 2010 with morning and afternoon panels.

The Guidelines include an Intervention Pyramid defining different levels of needed support. The wide base refers to advocacy for basic services and security; the second tier emphasizes needs to strengthen community and family support, the third tier addressing needs for basic emotional and non-specialized support (e.g. by community workers), and the top (narrowest) tier identifies needs for specialized services. Action sheets and responses at each level are also outlined. The Guidelines are supported by the MHPSS Network that serves practitioners, organizations, academia, policy-makers and other stakeholders concerned with mental health and psychosocial well-being in emergencies and situations of adversity, by facilitating dialogue, providing peer support and sharing resources and practice.



Caption: Booklet of IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings



IAAP's Judy Kuriansky and Committee on Mental Health Inka Weissbecker presenting statement at ISDRR Member State session in Geneva



IAAP sponsored side event panel at the ISDRR meetings in Geneva

IAAP has long supported the development of appropriate and systematic approaches to mental health needs of people in disasters and emergencies. In 2007, IAAP representative Judy Kuriansky, also on the executive board of the UN Committee on Mental Health (CMH), went to Geneva with CHM executive board member Inka Weissbecker, to meetings of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDRR) for which they organized a side event focused on the importance of mental health, including one of the first presentations of the IASC Guidelines. On the panel were also Margareta Wahlstrom, then Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the World Health Organization's Mark van Ommeren, IASC co-chair in drafting the Guidelines. Kuriansky and Weissbecker were part of the "Global Network of NGOs for Community Resistance to Disasters" and Kuriansky was selected to present a statement about the importance of mental health in ISDRR efforts at the Member States session.

IAAP's commitment to the Guidelines is evident in their field projects of disaster recovery (e.g. in Haiti) and also in posting the Guidelines at the PsychologyForGlobalHealth booth at the UN DPI/NGO conference on Global Health and the MDGs, in Melbourne Australia in 2010. The booth was visited by an IASC-MHPSS Reference Group contact, World Vision's Alison Schafer.



World Vision International's Alison Schafer pointing out a poster of the Guidelines at IAAP's PsychologyForGlobal Health exhibit booth at the UN DPI/NGO conference

The morning panel at the UN on the Guidelines was opened by Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Belgium, H.E. Mr. Jan Grauls. He described the goal of the campaign to identify countries and missions who would be advocates for the Guidelines and implement them (on the panel were Haiti, the Philippines and the Palestinian territories), and to promote the helpfulness of the Guidelines in the case of emergencies like a natural disaster, armed conflict and gender based violence.

Panelist Dr. Bernardino Vicente, Chief of the National Center for Mental Health in Manila Philippines, presented an impressive example of how his country is implementing the guidelines.

Representing Haiti, Dr. Joceline Pierre-Luis, from the Ministry of Public Health and Population in Port-au-Prince, noted that talking about mental health had been taboo in Haiti before the disaster; and that it is “at least good that mental health has been emphasized afterwards” [translated from French].

Psychiatrist Lynn Jones, former mental health advisor for IMC (International Medical Corps) described her experiences in Haiti post-earthquake. In a population of 10 million, there is a dearth of mental health resources, with only 12 psychiatrists, two psychiatric institutions, and few psychologists and social workers. Emotional distress is estimated as affecting 61% of the population, with symptoms including earthquake shock (leading to fears of being indoors), depression, somatic complaints, physical and sexual abuse, and some psychotic episodes. Chaos -- evidenced by crowded living conditions and many overlapping agencies -- was mitigated somewhat by implementation of the Guidelines.

The situation in Haiti requires more training in medication administration, collaboration among agencies, integration of mental health into the health system and training primary care workers to do psychosocial interventions.

The Guidelines' helpfulness in cases where children have been forced into armed conflict was explained by the Special representative of the Secretary-General on Children in Armed Conflict, Mrs. Radhika Coomaraswamy.

The Guidelines are also intended to be inserted into relevant advocacy campaigns, like about gender based violence (GBV). CARE's psychosocial advisor Martha Bragin recommended a "survivor-based approach" to GBV, citing a self-formed women's solidarity group after the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and a young mothers group in post-conflict Liberia. She noted that women want literacy and opportunities to make a living more than discussing the incidences of violence or rape.

In the afternoon session, the importance of research was emphasized. Alstair Ager from Columbia University School of Public Health acknowledged the difficulties of conducting research both from logistic and funding perspectives. Wietse A. Tol, Ph.D., newly appointed to the Global Health Initiative at Yale University, recommended developing an "assessment toolkit" related to the Guidelines, and coordination of a working group.

In summarizing the session, Co-chair of the IASC Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Network Reference Group, Amanda Melville, from UNICEF's New York headquarters, noted the need for: (1) greater awareness and implementation of the guidelines; (2) more government involvement; (3) insuring self-care of helpers; (4) scaling up high quality effective psychosocial programmes; (5) research to establish the guidelines as evidence-based and finding ways to audit what is being done when formal research is not possible; (6) collaboration among all actors, e.g. psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, academic institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and community members; and (7) commitment of donors for long-term funding contingent on use of the Guidelines. She invited ideas from attendees and through the internet portal www.psychosocialnetwork.net.

Copies were available of a special issue of *Intervention, the International Journal of Mental Health, Psychosocial Work and Counselling in Areas of Armed Conflict, November 2008, Volume 6*, which includes articles about the development of the Guidelines and its implementation in countries like Peru, Sri Lanka, Peru and Colombia; comments from experts; and challenges ahead. Also available were copies of the Guidelines booklet, an advocacy package, and an IASC pamphlet "MHPSS in Emergencies, Learning from Experiences: From State to State."

Submitted by Judy Kuriansky, IAAP NGO representative to the United Nations

REBATI: After the Earthquake the IAAP UN team continues to remember Haiti

Since a devastating earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010, it may be the first time that this oft-forgotten country, known as the "Pearl of the Caribbean", has received the greatest attention from the international community. It also may be the first time that the psychological needs of these traumatized people have been taken into account on a large scale.

Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, is no stranger to tragedies, disasters and atrocities. When not troubled by political violence, kidnapping, and putsches, the island nation has been ravaged by floods (Hurricane Jeanne, 2004 and Hurricanes Fay, Gustave, Hanna and Ike, 2008), by the January 21, 2010 earthquake, and recently by a cholera epidemic, tropical storms in September and then Hurricane Tomas in early November. Pledged financial aide has yet to be delivered. However, there has never been so much

The IAAP UN team was working in Haiti prior to the earthquake on various projects to address several UN initiatives, including disaster risk reduction, cultural tolerance, and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (e.g. eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and achieving universal primary school education). These projects developed out of the fact that IAAP UN representative Father Wismick Jean Charles is native Haitian and that IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky had collaborated with the United Nations Association of the Dominican Republic and FUNGLODE for their International Conference of the Americas for youth held in the Dominican Republic and that they, along with IAAP rep Martin Butler were working on UN initiatives about cultural diversity ad tolerance through Haitian-Dominican youth rapprochement projects. Thus, IAAP UN representatives were in a position on the ground immediately after the 2010 earthquake to provide training in psychological first aid and help organize psychosocial support for survivors. These efforts are ongoing to achieve "REBATI" (referring to the theme "to build back better"), to help ensure that the Haitian people

maintain hope, to foster sustainable recovery, and to build social network in the efforts of the reconstruction of the social fabric of Haiti.

Research and Training

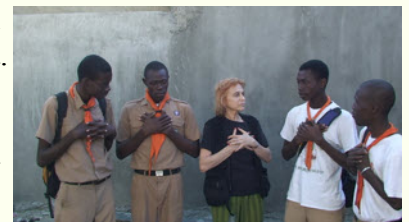
The IAAP UN team continues to remember Haiti through psychosocial support and research. To help Haiti recover from the devastating January 12, 2010 earthquake, four days after the disaster, the world-renowned



Group of students trained by IAAP UN reps Judy Kuriansky and Father Wismick in Haiti after the earthquake

clinical psychologist Dr Judy Kuriansky was the first international psychologist to arrive on the ground to set up a “train the trainers” program to deliver psychosocial support. With Father Wismick, she trained 35 students and Boy Scouts, in the local language and with cultural sensitivity, to be “comforters” to deliver emotional support to survivors. The details of this program were described in detail in APA Division 52’s Psychology Bulletin and mainstream media.

In July, six months after the disaster, a research project was developed to assess the effects of the training, and the impact of helping on the helpers. This project was supervised by Kuriansky and coordinated by Father Wismick, with graduate students as well as teachers and students from the Haitian Diaspora in New-York who translated the questionnaire into the native language. The report of this research is underway.



IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky training Boy Scouts in Haiti

Social networking

IAAP’s UN team continues to remember Haiti by building social network. A number of foreign NGOs, in the footsteps of the IAAP UN team, responded to the psychological needs of the Haitian people. Among those NGOs include the Heartland Alliance led by Dr Sonaly Gupta; the Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention led by Dr Ani Kalayjian and Dr Beth Hedva; and the Israel Center for the treatment of Psychotrauma (ICTP) represented by internationally renowned trauma expert Dr. Danny Brom. Brom and Father Wismick had been introduced by Dr Judy Kuriansky and met in Jerusalem on the latter’s trip to Israel with a group of Haitian professionals to develop cultural understanding, and to discuss psychosocial approaches to rebuilding the school system and other programs.

Other connections with NGOs have been made. Dr. Judy was invited to join the Clinton Global Initiative’s Global Action Network, a consortium of organizations working to rebuild Haiti on various development levels (education, health, economy), as well as to consult for the Girls Action Network to develop programs for Haitian girls tragically abused or raped in the camps. Father Wismick has joined her on these teams. Other collaborations are in process, with Haitian American Care and with the Haitian Dominican Good Samaritans. Government connections have also been made. The team has met with the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations, Ambassador Léo Mérorès and his staff, and Dr Judy was invited to speak at the National Press Club in Washington, along with the Ambassador of Haiti, Raymond Joseph.

Cultural arts

The IAAP team continues to remember – and rebuild – Haiti through developing the cultural arts. These are fundamental to the social fabric of the country but have been tragically dissembled by the disaster. A one-week intensive program consisting of cultural art activities and poetry projects was designed by IAAP UN



Caption: Haiti UN Ambassador Léo Mérorès with IAAP UN reps Judy Kuriansky and Father Wismick

rep Kuriansky in collaboration with Russell Daisey (an internationally known composer and Dr. Judy’s song-writing partner and co-founder in the Stand Up for Peace Project) and Father Wismick, with assistance of graduate students. This musical mission was conducted in Haiti over the summer by Daisey, Father Wismick and Haitian-born Youdelka Jean from the New York Diaspora.

In the program, 122 Haitian children were taught a healing anthem called “REBATI: Like Reeds in the Wind” which reflects on their role and mission

in the process of rebuilding their country. This anthem was written by Daisey and Kuriansky, with assistance of Haitian musicians (Abraham Ampka and Atibon) and elementary school teacher DeVeor Rainey and her son Sekoo, using a Haitian drum groove known as Djuba. Lyrics were contributed by Haitian-born NYC school psychologist Menes DeJoie, and Haitian playwright-poet Coutecheve Aupont as well as being based on experiences of Father Wismick and Kuriansky after the earthquake. These led to phrases with relevant themes, e.g. “Like reeds in the wind, we bend but we don’t break,” “Haiti, open the gate,” and a refrain in Creole “Nap Rebati, Nap Rebati, Nap Rebati pay i ya.”



IAAP UN team members, a native Haitian psychologist and musicians composing for Haiti cultural rebuilding project

The anthem was first performed at a concert in May at the New York Academy of Medicine with

DeVeor’s 3rd and 4th grade students singing phrases. It was then taught to, and performed by, 62 second graders from Park East II Elementary School in New York, with DeVeor’s help, at their Spring concert. The second graders, supported by their art teachers, also designed cards of hope, encouragement and support for their Haitian contemporaries -- in the spirit of children’s cards written after 9/11 -- which were brought, along with plentiful art supplies, to Haiti and delivered to the children. The Haitian children then designed cards which were brought back to their young peers in New York.

At the end of the week of cultural activities in Haiti, the Haitian children from the community of the St. Louis de Roi School and Church performed the song, along with other recitations and dancing (including in native Caribbean style) in a concert for their teachers and church members.

Sustainability: Looking towards the future

The IAAP UN team continues to remember Haiti. On the earthquake anniversary, Father Wismick returned to Haiti to meet with the students trained as comforters. He also met with school children participating in the Nutrition Program, addressing MDG #2, achieving universal primary school education and MDG #1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

Towards efforts of continuity of the positive initiatives, and the sustainability of the psychosocial programs on the ground, a conference will be held in Haiti where NGOs will present their work and engage in discussion sessions on the theme of long-term recovery projects that promote a community-centered approach and IAAP



Addressing the Millennium Development Goals in Haiti, Father Wismick with schoolchildren in the Nutrition Program

UN rep Kuriansky will continue trainings in rebuilding the social fabric of Haiti and offering workshops to nurses, doctors, medical students, and clergy on topics like self-care.

This project engenders great appreciation to IAAP for its support, from the IAAP UN team, all partners, and all Haitians. The initiative is a true embodiment of the spirit of IAAP mission at the UN. It addresses disaster risk reduction as well as several MDGs, e.g. eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and ensuring environmental sustainability.

- Submitted by Wismick Jean Charles IAAP NGO UN representative

Advancing the UN MDGS by a Model Program for Girls Empowerment, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Entrepreneurship: IAAP Project in Lesotho Africa

IAAP representatives to the United Nations have developed and implemented a unique multi-stakeholder project related to Millennium Development Goal #3 (empowering women), MDG #6 (combating HIV/AIDS) and MDG #1 (eradicating extreme poverty). This project evolved from IAAP UN representative Judy Kuriansky's participation in a summit for First Ladies of Africa and world leaders, organized by U.S. Doctors for Africa, an organization for which she serves on the Board and as Director of Psychosocial Programs, and at which she met the First Lady of Lesotho. At the invitation of the First Lady, Mrs. Mathato Mosisili, the IAAP team developed a new model for the Office of the First Lady's Psychosocial Camp for OVCs (Orphans and Vulnerable Children), including new programming and a formal evaluation component. Intensive research, planning and networking was undertaken (including meetings with the Lesotho Mission to the UN and highly valuable collaboration with Global Camps Africa and other groups), and then IAAP reps Kuriansky and Mary O'Neill Berry assisted in implementing the new camp design and evaluation in Lesotho in April 2010. The project was a huge success and continues to develop. Several presentations have been made, and journal papers, video reports, and other collaborations are in process.

The camp was held in an Outward Bound facility in the mountains of Lesotho, a few hours from the capital city. The attendees at the camp were 40 girls from the neighboring villages, aged 18-22 years, who were drop-outs from secondary school (primarily for economic reasons, since secondary school is fee-based in Lesotho). All had been selected on the basis of their being potential leaders in their villages and community. The focus of the camp was on HIV/AIDS prevention and risk reduction, with components on Nutrition and on Income Generating Activities (crucial to resist being seduced into 'transactional sex' for money for food, clothes, or school). In addition, a component was included with lectures and handouts on a law passed in 2006 in Lesotho which was a major step toward Gender Equality. The Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act



Meeting with the First Lady of Lesotho about the Girls Empowerment Camp (left to right) Joy DiBenedetto, founder HUM NEWS; IAAP IN rep Mary O'Neill Berry; the First Lady of Lesotho; Josh Zelman, videographer/producer; IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky; Ted Alemayhu, Founder U.S. Doctors for Africa; Rethabile Maluke, Mission of Lesotho to the UN

assured that married women are no longer legally categorized as “children” and no longer need their husbands’ permission to apply for a loan, get medical insurance, or purchase property. Unwed mothers from the First Lady’s school also led discussions about the importance of assertiveness and avoiding unwanted pregnancy.

The format of the camp program consisted of modules related to life skills (discussions about HIV/AIDS, assertiveness, self-esteem, sex and love, and related topics); dance and theatre where the girls created dramas about real-life topics like alcoholism, domestic violence and HIV infection); and adventure and sports where the games all had metaphoric messages about issues like self-protection, confidence and team-building.

Multiple Stakeholder Involvement

A major step in the development of the 2010 Camp was the involvement of multiple stakeholders. The final partners included: The Office of the First Lady of Lesotho; the Lesotho Ministry for Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation; the Lesotho Girl Guides Association; Global Camps Africa (GCA); US Doctors for Africa; and the International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP), with financial support provided by the Irish Embassy in Lesotho and IAAP. This partnership represents a unique collaboration between multiple NGOs and multiple government departments.



Right: Lesotho Camper IGA Hair Salon

Below: Lesotho Campers Building a Shelter



Below: Lesotho Camper Vegetable Garden



Right: Lesotho Camper With Her Dream Written on Her Nametag



Evaluation of the “Girls Empowerment Programme”

The overall evaluation of the Camp was that it was a resounding success on many levels. The format (modules consisting of life skills, theatre and adventure) was exceptional and the presentation of the modules was engaging. The processes went smoothly, the team worked exceptionally well together, the facilities were excellent, and the girls were observed to overwhelmingly enjoy the camp, benefit greatly, bond well, and be enthusiastic about their future. It was outstanding to note desired outcomes, that (1) the girls spontaneously mentioned that they would like to be Camp coaches (e.g. counselors); (2) the girls spontaneously said that they



Caption: IAAP UN reps and the Office of the First Lady of Lesotho staff and partners in Lesotho multi-stakeholder project



Caption: Meeting in UNDP office: IAAP UN reps Mary O'Neill Berry and Judy Kuriansky with Director of the Office of First Lady (left) and UNDP Resident Representative in Lesotho Ahunna Eziakonwa (third from left)

would like to spread their lessons learned to peers in their villages; and (3) the majority of the girls elected to be tested for HIV/AIDS.

The evaluation protocol: The evaluation questionnaire included quantitative and qualitative items administered to the camp participants before and after the camp, in order to determine the impact of the camp and changes in key variables over the time of the experience. The instruments used were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (1) related to the camp activities and intentions (e.g. HIV risk reduction, skill building, and assessment of income generating activities; (2) developed by reliable institutions (e.g. the United States National Institute of Mental Health); (3) including questions from other instruments used in similar settings with similar interventions that could potentially show change and that could serve as comparison data (e.g. risk reduction peer education camps run by a South African Peer Education Center in collaboration with



Caption: The Girls Empowerment Programme Camp participants with the First Lady of Lesotho (center), camp staff and IAAP reps (in pink shirts)

Harvard School of Public Health, and teen peer sexuality education groups run by Dr. Kuriansky in conjunction with Planned Parenthood in America); (4) broadly used in other research projects to serve as comparison data (e.g. the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale); (5) other questions devised by the team that appeared relevant to the intervention material; (6) discussions with, and recommendations by, experts in the field who have worked in Africa settings and with youth. IAAP rep Martin Butler provided invaluable assistance in this aspect of the project. The evaluation instruments were administered in group settings, with coaches offering assistance where needed. Some questionnaires were in Sesotho, others in English only, and some in both languages.

Selected Outcomes Based on the Evaluation

The results of the questionnaires supported that the camp was successful in increasing the girls' knowledge about HIV/AIDS and increasing desirable and related life skills. Based on Self-Esteem Ratings (from the Rosenberg Scale of Self Esteem), the majority of the girls showed increases in their scores of self-esteem, particularly for the girls who initially had low scores. Regarding Overall Satisfaction with the Camp, over eight of out ten of the girls rated that they were "Very Satisfied" with their experience in the camp, with a further 13% reporting being "Satisfied"; none rated herself as "Dissatisfied." With respect to the Assessment of Income-Generating Activities, the girls reported a desire to return to school and continue their education, mentioning long-term goals which all referred to a profession (e.g. nurse, teacher, accountant or lawyer). They were asked to write these on their nametag, as an affirmation of their dream for their future. Nearly all the girls do not presently work but have ideas about what they can do to earn money to reach their goals, with the most popular ideas being to plant and sell vegetables, rear pigs or poultry (layers), and sew and sell clothes. At the end of the camp, the vast majority of the girls – eight out of ten – expressed optimism (i.e. rated themselves as "very confident") that they will achieve their dreams.

Follow-Up Training on Entrepreneurship after the Camp

A majority of the Camp attendees attended a subsequent two-week workshop on Income Generating Activities conducted by the Lesotho Ministry for Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation (the same Ministry whose staff provided an introduction to such activities as part of the Camp program). On the last day of that Workshop, the girls were given the opportunity to be voluntarily tested for HIV/AIDS (confidential testing and counseling were provided by PSI, a prominent testing company in Lesotho); a high proportion (i.e. 17 out of 19) agreed to be tested. This result is a vote of confidence in the efficacy of the Camp, suggesting that the girls felt sufficiently empowered to get tested and know their HIV/AIDS status, constituting critical information for their future health and well-being.

Other Outcomes

The camp was documented and DVDs were produced which dramatically demonstrate the process of the partnership and of the camp. These have been posted on news websites and shown at various presentations. Discussions are underway to expand the camp to other settings and countries, in collaboration with organizations like Global Camps Africa and Voices of African Mothers, who are interested in replicating the camp in Ghana. Many UN groups and high level representatives, as well as other stakeholders and organizations have expressed great interest in the camp, reinforcing the value of IAAP doing field projects which target the UN missions, and specifically the MDGs at this time.

The IAAP team is greatly appreciative of IAAP's support of this important initiative, which fulfills the mission of IAAP at the UN and also of the UN, considering the priority placed for the next five years on achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A report about the project was posted on the website for "Global Dialogue" supported by the United Nations Foundation about "Making the Millennium Development Goals Happen."

Submitted by IAAP UN NGO representatives Judy Kuriansky and Mary O'Neill Berry

Know Your United Nations...

The idea for a united world organization known as The League of Nations was drafted by Woodrow Wilson following World War I. It failed because it had no army to back up its stance. It was re-conceived after World War II as the United Nations.

International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization

In these times of global economic crisis and loosened borders, migration has become an increasingly important global issue. Policies that would protect the rights of migrants are often nonexistent, or when they do exist, are not enforced. Although migration is not directly specified in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, many of the issues clearly overlap. The United Nations Charter notes that migrants and their human rights should be promoted and protected. Lacks in these areas still persist.

To address this topic of migration, a United Nations University (UNU) Midday Forum Programme was held on October 12, 2010 about the movement of people between and among countries. The presentation was given by Dr. Andres Solimano, founder and chairman of the International Center for Globalization and Development (CIGLOB) and director of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Chile (FLASCO). The moderator was Dr. Jean-Marc Coicaud, Director of the United Nations University Office of the UN in New York.

Solimano has recently written a book, *International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization*, published by Cambridge University Press, in which he discussed regular and “illegal” migration. A crisis has developed in destination nations such as the United States and countries in Europe due to slow economic times. As economic activity increases in a country, migration increases.

The history of migration was outlined. Before World War I, people just moved and were registered. Post WWI, passports were devised. For more than a century, the United States was a main destination country. From the 19th century until the 1930's or 1940's, Europe was the main source of migrants to the United States. Later migrants came from Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa.

The main causes of migration involve Long-Run Factors and Cyclical Factors.

Long-Run Factors consist of issues such as development gaps across nations, per capita income, and economic opportunities. As low-wage people move to high-wage countries, convergence occurs. Cyclical Factors are not synchronized across countries. Economic cycles exist everywhere.

The distinction between the two causes of migration has been blurred in the economic recession of 2009 to 2010. The movement to the United States has slowed.

Other factors to be considered in migration include: the availability of social services (education and the health of the migrant and the migrant's family), quality of cities (transportation, crime), respect for diversity and migrants' rights, and access to housing.

Emerging Topics and Policy Challenges:

One new trend is the appearance of high value migrants. The number of these migrants might be small, but have high economic and societal impact. They include entrepreneurs, technical professionals and IT experts, scholars and scientists, international students, medical doctors and nurses, and cultural talent. These elites are contrasted with mass migration.

Although it may appear that much of the world is on the move, just 200 million people, or 3% of the world's population, live outside their country of origin.

A question to consider: Is there a “brain drain” or is it “brain circulation”? These phrases refer to international mobility. “Brain drain” is a one-way movement of qualified human resources from less developed countries to more developed ones or to countries with higher productivity. “Brain circulation” is the two-way or multi-directional flow of talented individuals in response to new opportunities.

Another new development: There is a lack of a multilateral framework for international migration. Standards for protecting people are needed for issues like work permits. There is no equivalent to the World Trade Organization for trade, or the International Monetary Fund for business (capital and monetary stability).

An important issue regards international migration vs. international mobility.

Determinants of international migration apply, in principle, across different skill levels. Some factors are probably less relevant for elite migrants.

Prospects for global and hemispheric migration: Growth prospects for the USA and Europe (only 1 to 2% per year) are a deterrent for south to north migration. U.S. and European unemployment problems began after the crisis of 2007/2008. Growth prospects for Latin America are higher (4-5% annually). Asia has higher growth (7-8% annually).

There is a narrowing of the development gaps between north and south, and between east and west. Latin America is still a small provider of brain power in the knowledge economy. A rise in labor market protectionism in the north has developed as a response to the job crisis. There is a need for clear immigration rules. As we have progressed from free trade to free capital, we need free labor mobility at all skill levels.

Concluding Remarks

Migration is expensive. Money is needed for a ticket. A job search has to be conducted. Migrants can be considered as taking more risk than those who remain at home.

An important issue is how much money the country of origin spends on the rights of its country's emigrants abroad?

Ecological migration, especially as the result of climate change, is not considered in Solimano's book.

Moderator Coicaud noted that skilled workers tend to be women. Many women now also migrate to another country in their own right, not with a husband.

Submitted by Martin Butler, IAAP NGO representative to the United Nations

Sustainable Tourism

A roundtable on "Sustainable Tourism, Green Jobs and Adaptation to Climate Changes: Possible Linkages?" was jointly organised by the Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND) and the International Association for Trade and Sustainable Development (COMDEV) in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and held at the Headquarters of the WTO on 19 October 2010. The event gathered representatives from developed countries, developing countries, Least Developed Countries, Geneva-based International Organizations [World Trade Organization (WTO), International Trade Commission (ITC), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the International Air Transport Association (IATA)], the private sector, NGOs, Academic and Research Centres, and civil society.

This was a brainstorming event on the contribution of sustainable tourism to the countries' economic development and on linkages between promoting sustainable tourism with creating innovative and green jobs and protecting the environment, particularly in the context of climate changes. The discussion was in two sessions, featuring panellists from various organizations.

Ambassador Mwape of the Permanent Mission of Zambia introduced the roundtable and provided the context by stating that "The question that ought to be addressed should be how we might use the tourism sector to create gains for today while protecting opportunities for the future insofar as creating green jobs, climate change adaptation, and linkages are concerned."

The tourism industry represents approximately 6% of worldwide exports of goods and services and is expected to provide 260 million jobs by 2011. However, LDCs only account for 0.7%, or US \$5.1 million of the US \$698 million earned worldwide in 2000.

Mwape said, "While tourism is one of the sectors where easy gains could be obtained due to its inter-linkage with other economic activities and low skill requirement for activities that can easily absorb rural communities and women in particular, tourism is, by its nature, resource and land intensive and is highly sensitive to the impact of climate change, and as such generates its own environmental and socio-cultural concerns, including competing needs on use and access to resources, which can threaten its long-term growth and sustainability."

Nicholas Bertrand of UNEP discussed the mutual influence between tourism and climate change and the impact on employment in the industry. The UNEP Green Jobs Initiative report defines green jobs as "work in

agricultural, manufacturing, research and development, administrative, and service activities that contribute substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality. Specifically, but not exclusively, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonize the economy; and minimize or avoid altogether generation of all forms of waste and pollution.”

Wolfgang Weinz of the ILO said tourism is estimated to create approximately five percent of global carbon emissions; 75 percent of that comes from transportation, and the rest from accommodation. He pointed out that carbon emission reduction will create green jobs in and of itself. According to the Green Jobs Initiative, “local youth and women in Bangladesh, for example, were trained as certified solar technicians and as repair and maintenance specialists. This project is expected to create approximately 100,000 jobs.”

Thomas Rötger of IATA discussed the transportation aspect of carbon emissions. “Aviation is a key driver of social and economic development,” he said. Commenting that even though the industry’s carbon footprint is currently small—a mere two percent of total emissions—the industry is constantly growing. Consequently the amount of emissions is estimated to soon reach three percent. The alternative is biofuel composed of renewable substances. He said, 100 percent of jet fuel worldwide could be biofuel by 2040 if the present pilot projects are replicated. In addition to being more environmentally friendly, the production of biofuels would serve to create green jobs in developing countries.

Citing the November 2007 briefing note by Oxfam International, he mentioned that under the right conditions, biofuels can ‘offer important opportunities for poverty reduction by stimulating stagnant agricultural sectors, thus creating jobs for agricultural workers and markets for small farmers’.” It was also noted that biofuel production could pose potential threat on food security in the LDCs.

Fabrice Leclercq of the ITC said “Benefits of economic growth do not automatically trickle down to the poor [who] need to be brought into the growth process through employment and entrepreneurship.”



Tourism roundtable

Michel Nahouan, Director of Cabinet and Minister of Tourism in Benin described a good example of this being done by the way in which various parks within his country, specifically the Parc National de la Pendjari, have been transformed into major tourist attractions. Hotels and restaurants have been built in the park, and village associations have been established that provide guides to visitors and employment opportunities through ecotourism. In addition, sharing financial revenues with the local communities also created good incentives for them to take care of the park, resulting in a decrease in

the amount of poaching.

Dale Honeck, of the WTO said that challenges within the expansion of the tourism industry in LDCs lies in ensuring these countries’ ability to get their products and services onto the domestic market. “Revenues are lost because countries aren’t able to deliver their services,” he said. Tourism is the principle export for a third of developing countries, but due to leakages, 60% to 75% of revenues are lost. Citing the wording of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) commitments as a possible roadblock in trade negotiations, he said, “LDCs aren’t expected to make commitments in current negotiations...It looks like the interests of LDCs are being protected; however, the opposite is happening—no one wants to talk to or negotiate with them because they have nothing to offer in return.”

Nicholas Niggli, trade representative of Switzerland to the WTO believes that organization and management are crucial to ensure success in this area. “To mitigate global warming risks, there’s a need to have a master plan and global strategy for the tourism industry in every region and country,” he said.

In summary, the Round Table underlined the importance of tourism as part of the country development strategies, particularly in the LDCs. Beneficial linkages between sustainable tourism with green jobs and climate change adaptation exist but require smart policy integration and political leadership.

Submitted by Lichia Yiu and Raymond Saner , IAAP NGO UN representatives in Geneva

Know Your United Nations...

In 1945 there were 51 member states in the UN. That number had grown to 192 by the year 2006. The first Security Council was formed in 1946. It was comprised of Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Poland, Egypt and The Netherlands. There are also five permanent members; Russia, The USA, France, The Peoples Republic of China and the United Kingdom.

Book Vernissage: “Inter-Ministerial Coordination and Stakeholder Consultation of Trade Policy Making”

A book vernissage was jointly organized by The Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND) and the Consumer Unity and Trust Society Geneva Resource Centre (CUTS GRC) to present the main findings of their respective recent research publications. The event, held at the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 19 July 2010 in Geneva, was attended by Geneva Missions delegates of developing and developed countries and the representatives of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Mr. Atul Kaushik, Director of CUTS GRC introduced the two publications: (1) “Trade Policy Governance through Inter-Ministerial Coordination: A Source Book for Trade Officials and Development Experts” by IAAP UN representative Professor Raymond Saner, Ph.D.; and (2) “Towards More Inclusive Trade Policy Making: Process and Role of Stakeholders in Select African Countries” by CUTS.

Mr. Darius Kurek, Counselor (Trade and Development), Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the WTO & European Free Trade Association (EFTA), noted that inter-ministerial coordination (IMC) is key in the trade policy making in the context of trade and development. It requires capacity development of the Ministry of Trade (MOT) which can also drive trade reform agendas. The Swiss Government and their WTO Task Force provide very good examples of inter-ministerial coordination. The books are useful for both developing and developed countries.

Professor Lichia Yiu, IAAP UN representative in Geneva and President of CSEND, said that quality of policy depends on: ownership, coherence and relevance. IMC and stakeholder consultation are key issues in this process. The causal link between trade and development outcomes has not been adequately established in many countries due to poor quality of trade policy making.

Professor Saner presented “Trade Policy Governance through Inter-Ministerial Coordination”, noting that this book was based on findings of a three-year research project financed by the Swiss National Research Foundation. Reports from the field and relevant research literature indicate that despite international efforts in providing support (trade capacity building), countries are often not able to improve their trade negotiation performance due to deficient policy coordination at the inter-ministerial level. IMC has many important ramifications for government, including (1) eliminate redundancy or duplications; (2) manage ‘cross-cutting issues’, when different client groups should be provided with comprehensive and integrated programmes; and (3) respond effectively to the increasing international dimension of trade policies and the expanding membership in international organizations. Effective coordination in these circumstances ensures greater internal policy coherence in government as well as collaboration in implementation. The study identified underlying causes of inadequate policy coordination that negatively impact countries’ negotiation capacities in bilateral, regional and global trade negotiations. Such causes could include lack of administrative coordination and consultation mechanisms, deficient administrative law and procedures, or absence of public management competencies. Examples of best practice of policy mechanisms and related enabling institutional factors were also given.

A typology of coordination mechanisms was presented, defining different types of governmental coordination mechanism in terms of country’s governance orientation (along the centralisation-decentralisation continuum), and providing a tool for government in determining the appropriate coordination structure for their respective trade policy making processes.

Mr. Rasid Kaukab from CUTS GRC presented “Improving Ownership of Trade Policy through Inclusive Processes”, based on the main lessons from five country studies on improving ownership of trade policy through more inclusive stakeholder consultation mechanisms. The study has been undertaken in Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia under the Fostering Equity and Accountability in the Trading System (FEATS) project of CUTS. The study notes that since several consultative mechanisms on trade policy issues have been established in these countries, the stakeholders are better informed, and a culture of dialogue among all stakeholders is emerging. However, these consultative mechanisms lack resources and clear mandates and

not all stakeholders are being consulted. A qualitative tool was developed, titled “Inclusive Trade Policy Making (ITPM) Index,” to assess the inclusivity and to identify gaps for targeted interventions.

Lichia Saner-Yiu commented that stakeholder consultation is essential in the five stages of policy making: (1) initiation; (2) formulation; (3) implementation; (4) evaluation; and (5) monitoring. In the case of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Poverty Reduction can be achieved through better alignment between the development and trade policy agendas through inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder consultation. Both practices are often weak in many countries, including in some developed countries. Improving existing coordination and consultation practice requires a well designed and functioning monitoring system. Countries need monitoring systems to keep abreast of current practice which in turn provides them with the possibility of continuous improvement and institutional learning. Without effective inter-ministerial coordination (horizontal processes) and stakeholder consultation (vertical processes) supported by a robust review and monitoring process, policy initiatives based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) will not achieve their intended development objectives and will not contribute to lifting people out of poverty and the respective country out of the LDC classification.

Comments from government representatives include:

The Representative of Mali noted that sensitization of stakeholders using these findings can lead to more efficient trade policy outcomes. In many countries, such mechanisms exist only on paper and end up getting stuck with internal politics. The problem that exists in the real world is lack of leadership.

The Representative of Switzerland said these two books can be a starting point for further studies based upon empirical work on trade policy making institutions and their performance and become a benchmark to initiate more quantitative analysis to draw further conclusions and to identify best practices.

The Representative of Lesotho said timing of policies is crucial. LDCs have very little policy space against external policy influence: In this sense, “who drives policies should be identified” when a political aspect is mentioned. Trade Policy should be translated into Action Plans.



A training workshop organised for trade officials from Kosovo in Geneva, May 2010

In his concluding remarks, Atul Kaushik said that out of the four broader planks of Trade Policy Making, Policy Implementation, Policy Results and Outcome mapping, these studies focused on the Policy Making Processes. Apart from expanding the work horizontally across more countries and regions, the two organizations will take advice from the discussion to develop even better analytical tools in the future.

CSend has been doing several projects regarding trade, including conducting a recent workshop for trade officials from Kosovo

Submitted by Raymond Saner and Lichia Yiu, IAAP NGO representatives to the United Nations in Geneva

Know Your United Nations...

The Security Council makes the decision on who should be the Secretary General of the United Nations. Secretaries General have included Trygve Lie of Norway, Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden, U Thant of Burma, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, Boutros Boutros Ghali of Egypt, Kofi Annan of Ghana and the current Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon of South Korea.

The United Nations Website (<http://www.un.org>) states that the role of the Secretary General is, “Equal parts diplomat and advocate, civil servant and CEO, the Secretary-General is a symbol of United Nations ideals and a spokesman for the interests of the world's peoples, in particular the poor and vulnerable among them.”

The Charter describes the Secretary-General as "chief administrative officer" of the Organization, who shall act in that capacity and perform "such other functions as are entrusted" to him or her by the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organs. The Charter also empowers the Secretary-General to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security".

IAAP Representatives at Brown Bag Lunches Organized at the United Nations

IAAP reps Walter Reichman and Mary O'Neill Berry have consulted for the United Nations on topics for "Brown Bag" Lunch discussions, whereby experts in certain areas share their expertise during informal presentations and discussions at lunchtime. The sessions are hosted by Gay Rosenblum-Kumar of the UN Interagency Framework Team for Coordination on Preventive Action (FT).

Berry and Reichman have presented on "Uses of Psychology in our United Nations Contexts," covering four topics: Effectively Dealing with Bureaucracy; Overcoming Resistance to Collaboration and Gaining Acceptance for New Ideas; Implementing/Operationalizing Projects; and Building Effective Teams.

At another Brown Bag meeting, IAAP rep Judy Kuriansky presented on models of psychosocial intervention in post-disaster/trauma contexts called, "Healing Wounds of the Mind: Examples of a Toolbox of Psychosocial Interventions in Post-Disaster/Conflict Contexts." She described psychological theories of conflict, guidelines for psychosocial support, specific needs of children, and culturally relevant techniques she has developed and applied in conflict settings around the world.



IAAP UN NGO reps Mary O'Neill Berry, Pete Walker, Judy Kuriansky and Walter Reichman with Gay Rosenblum-Kumar, Senior Secretary of the Framework Team, at Kuriansky's presentation at the UNDP Brown Bag lunch

Another Brown Bag lunch on October 19 was held by the FT in collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UNDP on the topic of "Conflict Prevention in Action." This panel brought together UN Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) from various countries and specialists working on peace and development issues, as part of the mission of the Framework Team to support them to develop and implement conflict prevention strategies and programs, to share issues of mutual concern, and to enhance closer working relations with each other and with UN agencies.

This session was of interest to the IAAP team because of its relevance to issues of conflict resolution, inter-relationship of UN agencies and the fact that one of the presenters is posted to Lesotho where the IAAP team has a major field project. Furthermore, events co-sponsored by the UN Department of Political Affairs can be of particular interest to the IAAP Division of Political Psychology.



Panelists at "Brown Bag" meeting of the UN Interagency Framework Team for Preventive Action in collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs and UNDP

The panelists shared their experiences in their various posts where conflict is an issue.

Simonetta Rossi is Chief Technical Advisor for Peace and Development in Ecuador, where she is supporting conflict mitigation in the border area with Colombia. While progress started in 2004, unfortunately there is still fragility in the border area, constituting a major security situation, as well as marginalization and vulnerability of the region.

Joerg Stahlhut recently started his assignment with UNDP Kyrgyzstan as Peace and Development Advisor following the ethnic violence in South Kyrgyzstan in June 2010. Previously, he managed media and communications projects for the BBC World Service Trust in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda; coordinated UNHCR's (the UN Refugee Agency) Coexistence Initiative in Afghanistan; and contributed to peace building and recovery programs after the earthquake and sectarian violence in Gujarat, India. He emphasized the need to focus on peacemakers and not just victims, and to "build a national infrastructure for peace" involving local organizations and targeting youth, who were early-on involved in the violence and therefore should be involved in any resolutions. He also noted the importance of electoral violence prevention, and described a telephone hotline campaign aimed at dispelling rumors about elections.

Samuel Rizk is Peace and Development Advisor with UNDP Sudan (Khartoum). He served as conflict prevention advisor in Yemen until April 2010 and previously was executive director of an NGO in Beirut, Lebanon working on community empowerment and interfaith dialogue. Fairly new to his appointment, he noted that while there is a learning curve in such positions, he has observed that everything in Sudan is conflict-related, and that reflective listening and dialogue are useful processes.

Stan Veitsman is about to be deployed to Georgia as a Peace and Development Advisor. Previously, he served as a diplomat with the Australian Embassy to Kazakhstan before his first UN posting in 2003 with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia. Focusing on the role of the UN in this discussion, he said the UN is in the best position to help resolve conflicts, as it is the "most accepted body." He lauded the UN for taking a "holistic" approach on the ground, being "the only one to access the factions, use humanitarian imperatives, [and] operate in a highly political environment."

Ron Kraybill is currently based in Lesotho in southern Africa. Previously, he co-founded the Conflict Transformation Program at the Eastern Mennonite University in Virginia, USA (with John Paul Lederach). He has helped design programs to bring together many groups for dialogue, including the Mediation Network of Northern Ireland; black and white leaders in Capetown, South Africa (where he also served as a conflict resolution advisor in the 1994 election); Iraqi politicians in Jordan; and youth leaders to bridge Palestinian internal divides. His books include "Style Matters: The Kraybill Conflict Style Inventory", "Hot Topics: Tools for Facilitators When Things Get Difficult" and a new manuscript, "Transforming the Peacebuilder."

Addressing the complexity of conflict resolution in the background of political elections, Kraybill noted the usefulness of involving local resources and civil society for mediation, while being careful about the choice

and type of expertise. As a result of that, and the importance of capacity building, he calls himself a “collaborative capacity advisor,” and recommends the best approach as a longer, slower path of engagement.

In the question and answer session, Judy Kuriansky noted that the speakers had said that input from various sources is useful, and asked about the role they foresee for NGOs. Kraybill said that participation of NGOs can be very valuable, especially when they have particular expertise and contacts within other sectors, like government. But, he emphasized, all negotiations have to be done delicately and thought through carefully.

In summarizing, the Chair, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, said that the concept of Peace and Development Advisor is relatively new but what is particularly important is to have interagency support of headquarters. He noted the importance of comparing notes and coming up with specific recommendations, and “being prepared” for crises and intervening before a crisis.

Gay Rosenblum-Kumar summarized that UN PDAs are most effective (1) when requested; (2) where government is amenable to their input; and (3) where their input is “value-added.”

A subsequent Brown Bag lunch, on November 3, addressed the topic: “Palestinian/Israeli Civil Society Efforts for Peace: Translating Values and Transformative Experiences into Action.” This is a timely topic, given the current peace talks being hosted by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky attended, since the topic is of particular interest at the UN, and since she knows the presenters personally and included their work in her book “Beyond Bullets and Bombs: Grassroots Peacebuilding between Palestinians and Israelis” that compiles the theories and practice of people-to-people (P2P) peacebuilding projects.

The presenters, Palestinian Aziz Abu Sarah and Israeli Kobi Skolnick, described how they both use telling their personal stories starting from extremist positions, as examples of how to transform revenge to reconciliation, and from hate to understanding and cooperation. Both are now at George Mason University’s (GMU) Center for World Religions, Diplomacy, and Conflict Resolution.

Palestinian Aziz Abu Sarah was raised in Jerusalem, and despised the “other” especially when his brother was killed by Israeli soldiers during the first Intifada. He wrote vengeful articles for the Fatah Youth Movement. He grew up learning, “When you are hit, hit back.” and “Never compromise.” Though he lived 200 meters from Jews, he “never had contact with the other side [except when] we threw things at each other.” But his life “changed forever” when he took an intensive course to learn Hebrew (Ulpan). Interacting with the “other” taught him that “reconciliation starts with having human things in common.” (Evoking humor, he mentioned that he is the only Palestinian who loves the country music of Johnny Cash, whose daughter, Roseanne Cash, Kuriansky had just met in New York).

“What separates Israelis and Palestinians is anger and hatred, ignorance and fear,” Aziz said. “If you do not know each other you can kill, and since you are not equal as human beings, you can justify the killing. You become brilliant at finding arguments to support your hatred.” But, “once you realize that hate consumes you, and learn about the ‘other’,” he said, “you cannot hate.” Aziz joined the Parents Circle-Families Forum, a grassroots organization (also featured in “Beyond Bullets and Bombs”) where Israelis and Palestinians share common pain in mourning their loved ones, promoting reconciliation as an alternative to hate and revenge.

He emphasized that it is important to teach children that throwing stones and that killing does not facilitate peace, and that people must band together. In 2001, he brought 12,000 people to the UN with Israeli and Palestinian flags held by mourners, with the message, “Thank you for supporting us. Please don’t take the position of pro-Palestinian or pro-Israeli, because if one side wins, the other side loses.” When people object to some of his op-eds in Al-Quds newspaper advocating peace, Aziz says, “I offend some people, but I enjoy it, because then I know it’s working.”

Kobi Skolnick was born into an orthodox Hasidic family in Israel, and lived in a closed community in a West Bank settlement and was a member of the fundamentalist Kahana youth movement. Today, he uses that experience to explain his personal transformation. His extensive medical training has given him an understanding not only of physiology but also of human psychology.

Both Aziz and Kobi now advocate Nonviolent Communication and Dialogue for mutual respect. Their efforts focus on (1) giving workshops on cooperative efforts for peace; (2) leading trips to Israel/Palestine to expose travelers “not just to the famous sites and stones, but to the people working together for peace” and

encouraging people to visit Palestinian areas as well as Israeli areas; and (3) promoting small businesses, selling indigenous products, encouraging Israeli/Palestinian joint ventures, and promoting foreign investment.

In the discussion, Kuriansky mentioned the foundations of “social identity theory” underlying such efforts, and also pointed out that the Alliance for Middle East Peace (ALLMEP) is an umbrella organization of P2P groups, with whom she has lobbied in Washington for funds to support such programs, similar to the fund for Ireland. Aziz agreed that lack of funds hampers P2P projects, and agreed that “top down” as well as “bottom up” efforts are important; in that vein, he is working to reach Israeli and Palestinian politicians. Other challenges are to reach and engage a larger number of people in such cooperative efforts and projects.

The room was filled to capacity, testament to the interest and commitment to the Middle East issue of many staff and NGOs at the United Nations.

Submitted by Judy Kuriansky, IAAP Representative to the United Nations

Sessions of the Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG+10), Side Events and the General Assembly

Sessions were held at the UN headquarters in New York in the General Assembly Hall over several weeks in late September, 2010 where NGO representatives had the opportunity to watch and listen to reports of heads of state or their representatives (usually the Foreign Minister) on two types of meetings: the summit regarding governments’ progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 65th General Assembly.

NGO representatives were allocated only a limited number of passes to attend as observers in the viewing gallery for morning or afternoon sessions and so had the opportunity to observe only a few sessions. We heard from over two dozen country representatives over different days. In addition, we had the opportunity to attend several MDG side events.

The MDG Summit

An overall observation is that some nations are making progress on some of the goals but there is little likelihood of achieving overall success by 2015.

Most progress seemed to be noted on goals of gender equality, education, and health, with minimal progress on reducing poverty. Every nation had reasons for falling short. The Vice President of the Sudan, for example, blamed lack of progress on “illegal” sanctions against his country. Many island nations blamed devastation from hurricanes and typhoons. Some blamed trade barriers and others pointed to climate change and poverty underlying slow progress. They all pledged to do better in the future.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel took a strong position, saying that there cannot be sustainable development without good government and human rights. She held out little hope for achieving the MDGs given the current level of commitment.

IAAP reps were particularly interested in the comments of Prime Minister Mosisili of Lesotho, since IAAP has a major field project with the country’s First Lady and other partners focused on combating HIV/AIDS. The Prime Minister noted that the results of his country’s efforts to achieve the MDGs have been “mixed,” given that Lesotho is on track to meet the goal of primary education and on course to achieve gender equality and access to safe drinking water, but that infant and maternal fatalities are still high, the country is still fighting the war against poverty, and “the scourge of HIV/AIDS continues as a major challenge [with] infection outstripping treatment.”

He expressed appreciation for support from the U.S.A., the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of China, and EU Member States (all of whom, during field visits to Lesotho,

IAAP reps witnessed playing a major part in the country regarding funding, HIV/AIDS, water safety, health services, and other aspects of social and economic development). He also appealed for support from developing partners, and called on sectors to collaborate.

IAAP reps were also very interested in the report on Haiti, as IAAP also has ongoing field projects there. Some speakers acknowledged that rebuilding Haiti can only be done with support, given the multiple challenges of the tragedy of the earthquake, and the vicious cycle of vulnerability which does not encourage investment. NGOs, however, continue to play a major role. While considerable funds have been pledged, many grants still need to be covered.

For more information on the MDG Summit, see:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/julio-frenk-md-mph-phd/are-the-millennium-develo_b_719904.html

and an MDG Report Card at:

<http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=5027&title=millennium-development-goals-mdg-report-card-measuring-progress-across-countries#preview>

MDG Summit Side Events

A side event of interest was called “Raiding the Public Till: Financial Crisis and the MDGs.” The speakers, almost all economists, were critical of the way the UN and the World Bank are going about trying to achieve the MDGs. One economist called for a reduction of world debt (the highest ever, at 3,226 billion U.S. dollars) and for arbitrators to determine which debt for which countries should be reduced or forgiven (which would free-up money to be used to achieve the MDGs). Other speakers called for inclusion of the top 20 CEOs of the world to work on a multi-year action plan; a safety net for developing countries; free trade and the elimination of tax loopholes; and putting the needs of people first rather than the economic growth of the country. “Finance should be in the service of the people rather than vice versa,” a speaker said, adding that the way finances are used should not be dictated by donors.

Another side event of interest was “Accelerating Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals Through Inclusive Business.” The three-hour session was attended by 185 people, including representatives from governments, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and private companies associated with Corporate Social Responsibility and executives in areas of international trade. Companies represented were Unilever, Accenture, Heineken, Avon, Vodafone, Pfizer, Coca Cola, and Pepsico.

The goal of the session was to demonstrate how companies could achieve success by doing “good.” Three companies described their work.

Diageo Africa, which deals with wood and wood products, organized carpenters in parts of Africa, trained them, established them as a profession, secured loans for them and set them up in small businesses to make furniture. The carpenters bought the wood from Diageo to build the furniture.

Life Spring Hospitals opened maternity clinics in the poorest parts of the poorest cities in India and charge \$80 for a delivery of a baby. An audience member pointed out that \$80 was beyond the means of the poorest in India. The speaker acknowledged this, and said they filled a niche between those who went to expensive clinics and those who were delivered in their own homes by midwives.

Nuru Energy developed a way to generate light to small bulbs that could be bound together into larger units. Each bulb mechanism (at a cost of \$7) had to be attached to a foot pedal generator for 10 minutes to work for three days. They located “entrepreneurs” and secured financing for them to buy the generators (at a cost of \$700) and provided them with lighting units to sell. When they sold the unit, the owner of the unit had to pay 20 cents to use the generator to keep the bulb lit for 3 days. It was up to the entrepreneur, the owner of the generator, to sell to customers and make money by using the generator.

The repeated message for this session was that business development is at the heart of social development and that low-income groups can provide excellent business opportunities. A heartening piece of information was that 30 percent of Harvard Business School Graduates are going into Social Enterprises. In response to an audience question about barriers to going into such businesses, those mentioned included (1) there are great risks and you need partners to share the risks and it is difficult to find partners; (2) you have to borrow money and the rates are high for such enterprises; and (3) the greatest barrier is Fear of Failure.

The concept of fighting poverty through successful business building or financing the building of successful businesses in developing countries complements the work of organizational psychologists and especially the newly developing Humanitarian Work Psychology (HWP). Humanitarian Work Psychology is an international

movement of organizational psychologists to use their knowledge, research and expertise to reduce poverty in the world. One of the ways of doing this is to aid private organizations to become successful in developing nations.

Summary comment from the IAAP Reps:

The UN representatives from IAAP hope with the rest of mankind that the UN will be successful in achieving the MDGs and ending conflict in many parts of the world. As representatives of applied psychologists, we pledge to make the UN aware of the psychological data and theories that can be useful in achieving these goals and applying psychological principles to the UN and its members whenever we can.

Report on Selected Meetings of the 65th session of the General Assembly (GA) General Debate

At the GA sessions, presided over by current GA President, Swiss economist and politician, Joseph Deiss, government representatives present major issues they face. Issues mentioned by a majority of the speakers included: the problem of poverty and the global financial crisis; climate change; human rights; terrorism and the need for peace (especially in the Middle East). Several speakers mentioned the need for reform of the UN system (e.g. enlarging the Security Council, thereby increasing representation). The small islands especially noted the effects of climate change. A specialty issue raised by a few speakers was commitment to fight against piracy in the Gulf.

Insert photo about here of general view of the General Assembly (if useful) this one from net or the one from Pete that is in PDF format



The General Assembly Hall at UN headquarters in New York

Phrases commonly spoken included ones like: “work together to make the world safe for children” “achieve the ideal of the UN charter” and “a world free of hunger, war and poverty.”

Not unexpectedly, there was much controversy over the speech of the Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad who blamed the U.S. for the 9/11 attacks. The U.S. and several other delegations walked out.

Examples of other speakers include the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Greece who noted their alignment with the European Union and called for “a solution in Cyprus.” The speaker from Mauritius emphasized that the global financial crisis has greatly affected the developing countries, noted the damaging effects of climate change on the small islands, requested funding, and announced that his country will host a meeting against piracy. Bulgaria’s Minister of Foreign Affairs pledged to reduce ethnic conflict and noted that his country has proven that “people of different religions and ethnicities can live together peaceably.” The speaker from the Bahamas acknowledged the importance of the two new UN initiatives: the International Year of Youth (detailing the troubles of youth, citing dramatic unemployment and calling for expanded programs at vocational institutions) and UN Women (pointing out the increasing problem of human trafficking in the Bahamas, which his government is committed to punishing).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar asserted their commitment to work closely with the international community to combat terrorism. The representative from Singapore noted that widespread availability of mobile phones can be key to development. The speaker from Pakistan confirmed that his government will persist in efforts to fight terrorism, as should all countries, and called for addressing the root causes including poverty. He also cautioned that [we] “cannot accept the stereotyping of Islam terrorists.”

There was much mention of the Middle East conflict. Syria’s speaker noted that “there is much talk of peace but the drums of war continue to sound” and that his country is poised as a major player in the security of the region to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and that “our door remains open for meaningful dialogue.” Bulgaria’s representative expressed support for an independent Palestinian state, and mentioned how other countries had failed to save the Jews during WWII while his country had welcomed Jews. The Foreign Minister of Israel said that one of the causes of friction was Iran’s support of Hezbollah and that Iran was detrimental to peace in the Middle East; and that Israel supports a Palestinian state as long as it does not

threaten the security of Israel. He said the root of the problem is not settlements or occupation but a lack of trust between two peoples, and that peace can be achieved not by moving populations but by moving borders.

Several country representatives mentioned the need for continued support of Haiti to recover from the devastating earthquake. Haitian President, Rene Preval, expressed appreciation to the world for its aid and called for ongoing help for poor countries to develop. In his criticism of global greed, he called for countries to “stop sacrificing the well-being and lives of human beings to this culture of fear and greed” and noted hopes for “a new form of globalization founded on the simple notion of our common humanity, trust, cooperation and mutual respect.”

Submitted by IAAP NGO UN representatives Walter Reichman, Judy Kuriansky, Mary O'Neill Berry and Wismick Jean-Charles

The International Student Journalism Program at the annual UN Conference: Overview and Outcomes

Overview of the program:

Imagine being a young person given access to speak to the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as to high level government officials and experts from around the world addressing global issues and serving others, and then sharing their messages with peers at their campus and also with the broader public. That's the opportunity offered to students accepted into the International Student Journalism Program (ISJP). This program has been under the direction of IAAP UN representative and award-winning journalist Judy Kuriansky. Over the years, psychology students and IAAP student members have been part of this program.

The selected students come from around the world to attend the annual UN Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization (DPI/NGO) conference and file reports either in print, video or social media. The program started six years ago when conferences were held at UN headquarters in New York City, but in past years students have traveled to the conferences in Paris (about human rights), Mexico City (about disarmament) and this past year in Melbourne Australia (at the same venue as IAAP's ICAP earlier in the summer). The 2010 conference, held 31 August – 1 September, was about global health, entitled “Advance Global Health: Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.” Given the program's success, Kuriansky was asked to run the program in the Dominican Republic at the model UN for youth, CILA (Conferencia Internacional de Las Américas), which focused on climate change. Graduates have expressed great appreciation for the professional and personal growth offered by the experience.



International Student Journalists at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in front of the Wall of Tolerance

Eighteen students were accepted into this past year's ISJP program, from countries including Mexico, Singapore, India, Trinidad-Tobago, China, Japan, and the United States. Graduates have come from Ghana, Cameroon, Venezuela, Canada and Moldova. Students' fields of study include communications, women's issues, political science, international relations, as well as social sciences. Several psychology students from America and Australia were part of the team, especially given the topic of the conference - health. All had interest and/or specific knowledge of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Student assistants to the program from different parts of the world also traveled to the conference, namely Akane Okoshi Wilson from Japan (who is studying at Fordham University) and Qimei Luo from China (who is studying at CUNY College of Staten Island). Their commitment is even more impressive given that the UN does not fund attendees and the students had to enterprise finding their own financial resources.



Student journalists in Paris with IAAP Secretary General Janel Gauthier and IAAP UN rep Dr Judy Kuriansky (third and fourth from left)



The International Student Journalist group in Melbourne Australia in 2010



Student journalists (right) and youth subcommittee chairs and Dr. Judy (right) on either side of UN DPI/NGO disarmament conference symbol of leaf growing out of grenade

At the conference, the students attend and report on press conferences, roundtables, special events, exhibits, workshops and conduct individual interviews with selected experts. Their reports cover many media and forums, both in their local universities and also in national outlets. These include:

- A blog. Students posted articles and videos during the conference and afterwards. (www.globalhealthstudents.wordpress.com). Students also posted photos and information about the blog on their personal Facebook sites and twitter accounts.
- A Facebook group was also created to connect the international student journalists (ISJs), alumni, and institutions of journalism regarding the conference and the opportunity to cover the conference.
- Articles with student bylines published in their campus publications. An example is at: <http://voice.unimelb.edu.au/volume-6/number-10/hold-front-page>.
- Articles featuring the ISJs. For example, a story was published in the “CSI Today” campus newspaper from the City University of New York College of Staten Island entitled “CSI Students Attend UN-Sponsored Conference in Australia” featuring ISJs Qimei Luo from China and Kyle Jeremiah from Trinidad-Tobago. It was also posted on line: <http://csitoday.com/category/newsmakers/page/3/>. Also, “The MUSSE” Campus publication from the University of Melbourne, featured commentary by ISJ Mietta Kyrios (<http://blogs.unimelb.edu.au/musse/?paged=2>).
- Discussions on campus radio stations.
- Speeches on their campus about their experience at the conference. For example, Nidhi Sinha from India spoke to students at the Navarachana School in India, and Qimei Luo and Kyle Jeremiah made a presentation at CUNY’s College of Staten Island.
- Impressive newsletters have been produced by the students collating their reports on the conferences (available on www.DrJudy.com, section “Student Journalism Program”)
- Videos about the conference. An excellent example by and about youth participation in the conference in Paris is at http://www.dailymotion.com/unfrenchyauxusa/video/x6rrvr_annual-ngo-conference-at-unesco_news.



Student journalist Richard Garrabrant asking a question at the press conference with the UN Secretary General at the UN DPI/NGO conference on disarmament

Some students file reports in their native languages for media outlets. For example, Jesús Franco, an ISJ student from Mexico City wrote an article entitled “Global health: What does my country matter?” for a Spanish monthly newspaper called the “Talento Tec.” An ISJ with Serbian origins, Stevan Stankovic (a psychology student in Australia), was interviewed by the Serbian Special Broadcasting Service radio about the MDGs, poverty, and issues important to the Aboriginal community. An ISJ student of Greek origin, Joanna Karabatsos, wrote an article in Greek about the conference, the MDGs, and the importance of global health in “Nέος Κόσμος” a Greek newspaper. An ISJ from Sri Lanka studying in Singapore, Tharuka Prematillake, produced a 26 minute



Page from "Disarm News!" newsletter produced by the student journalists about the DPI/NGO conference in Mexico

radio feature for the Asian Media and Information Communication Center (AMIC) alternative media portal's "Asian Voices" monthly programme (http://amicaltmedia.net/uploaded/audios/20100920161004Asian_Voices_sample.mp3). Psychology students who are student members of IAAP have participated in the program every year, with strong representation from Smith College (my alma mater). For example, Smith College student Julia Dobner-Periera's report about IAAP's PsychologyforGlobalHealth booth is in this newsletter. At the 2010 Melbourne meeting, psychology students and IAAP student members filed several reports about the importance of including mental health in the "global health" agenda;

Such students have also presented at the conferences and at youth pre-conferences. An article about youth participation and perceptions about the conference (on human rights) is published in the Counselling Psychology Quarterly special issue (Volume 22, Number 1: 57-64). For example, at the DPI/NGO conference in Mexico on disarmament, ISJ and IAAP student member Julianne Casey presented a poster about global harmony projects

The students unanimously express enthusiasm and appreciation for the experience, calling it "invaluable" and even "career changing," motivating them to be interested in the application of psychology to global issues and specifically to communicating about these issues to peers, professionals and the public.

As a result of the experience, Casey began writing regular features for the Sophian, the Smith College newspaper, with articles and profiles relating to well-being and psychological issues. One of her favored pieces was an uplifting profile of a fellow student with disabilities, a topic that became important to her as a result of her UN experience, since disability rights is an important UN issue.



IAAP student member Julianne Casey (on right) with poster on Global Harmony (in English and Japanese) presented at UN DPI/NGO conference on disarmament

Dobner-Periera was similarly impacted by her experience. "As a psychology major and a new IAAP student member, covering the conference opened my eyes to how all-encompassing the field of applied psychology is, when trying to solve the problems that people all over the world are facing," she said. "I'm even more enthused to have chosen psychology as a career and I can see so many more ways psychologists can be useful."

Submitted by ISJP Director and IAAP UN rep Judy Kuriansky with Fordham University student Akane Okoshi Wilson, ISJP Senior Assistant

Know Your United Nations...

There are 137 organizations in general consultative status, 2,071 in special consultative status and 975 on the roster. The NGO Branch is the focal point within the United Nations for Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and NGOs seeking status

The DESA NGO Branch is the focal point within the UN Secretariat for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and for NGOs seeking status.

The NGO Branch services the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a subsidiary body of the ECOSOC composed of 19 Member States. It also provides relevant advice and information concerning NGOs to representatives of the United Nations system, Member States and civil society. The Branch works to strengthen and enhance dialogue between NGOs and the United Nations to enable NGOs to participate in the economic and social development activities of the organization. The nature of this support ranges from administrative and security procedures that give access to UN facilities to training, information and advice on the substance of the NGO contribution to the organization's goals and objectives.

Consultative relationship with the ECOSOC is governed by the principles contained in Council resolution 1996/31. Consultative relationships with the ECOSOC may be established with international, regional, sub regional and national non-governmental, non-profit public or voluntary organizations that make a significant contribution to the work of the ECOSOC or its subsidiary bodies. Currently, more than 3,200 NGOs have consultative status with the ECOSOC.

Five Examples of Articles by Students in the International Student Journalism Program

The following are samples of the reports from the International Student Journalists about the UN DPI/NGO Conference entitled “Advance Global Health: Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.” For more reports from the student journalists about the conference, including videos, see their blog: www.globalhealthstudents.wordpress.com. These samples were selected because they represent the multi-stakeholder model of the UN, which refers to including the role of multiple partners, for example, NGOs, civil society and UN agencies (and other “actors”).

Mental Health as an Important Aspect of Global Health

Mental health officials have claimed that the importance of mental health deserves more focus in the Advance Global Health initiative, with the CEO of Soka Gokkai International (a global Buddhist movement for peace, education, and cultural exchange) claiming to be “disappointed that mental health doesn’t have a bigger focus in global health.”



Liz Bowen, Joseph Camilleri and Louis Roller on panel at UN Global Health Conference 2010

At the 63rd Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference held in Melbourne from August 29th until September 1st 2010, several health officials stressed the importance of mental health and expressed hope that it will receive further recognition in the near future.

Professor Joseph Camilleri from La Trobe University, Melbourne Australia, said that the role of mental health in the health field is under appreciated, and that it is nearly impossible to adequately deal with the notions of health without also taking into consideration mental, emotional and spiritual health. He believes that it is “hard to separate physical well-being from emotional or mental well-being. They need to be brought together.”

Camilleri believes that mental health should be an area of concern for the UN and for global health, as developed and developing countries are affected by mental ill health equally. “Depression can affect everybody. Whether it be due to the industrial complexities in developed countries, or because of poverty in developing countries, depression is present in countries all around the world,” he said.

Depression, the most common mental disorder, is often associated with helplessness, hopelessness and loneliness. Too often victims of depression pull away from society and withdraw into themselves, making their depression even more severe and harder to overcome.

The World Health Organization considers depression to be the leading cause of disability in the world and, by the year 2020, it will be the second leading contributor to the global burden of disease. ICAP2010 scientific program chair, Professor Michael Kyrios from Swinburne University, emphasized the importance of tackling mental health problems in chronic health conditions such as diabetes.

Soka Gakkai International (SGI) has developed a new initiative, Dark to Dawn, to combat depression, focusing on creativity as a treatment and aiming to change the perception of depression. It works on an underlying understanding that it is through times of despair that we, as a society, have the opportunity to get creative about solutions to problems and to deal with situations which are out of the ordinary as they arise.

The key focus of Dark to Dawn is dialogue. This dialogue, whether it is between two friends, a parent and their child, a client and their therapist, challenges the boundaries of depression. It shows sufferers that they are not alone, that they do have someone to confide in, and that having depression is not a bad or evil thing.

This initiative has been supported by mental health care workers with many claiming that the key to overcoming depression is dialogue. Bjorn Jonsson, Dark to Dawn ambassador, described how SGI, along with SGI Australia, has a fierce determination to change the perception of depression. They strongly believe that through dialogue, they will be able to de-stigmatize depression, and make it something that not only needs to be cured, but gives purpose and meaning to the individual’s life.

Submitted by Joanna Karabatsos, student at Monash University

The Role of Family in Advancing Global Health and Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Family is the place where the father is concerned with the parking space, the children with outer space and the mother with the closet space – American humorist Evan Esar.

This workshop addressed how parents are the touchstone of a family. The upbringing of a child reflects the actions and teachings of the parents. “It is very important for parents to understand their role and responsibility towards their children,” said a representative from the International Federation for Family Development at the workshop on the family’s role in advancing global health and achieving the MDGs. “Along with parents, teachers’ contributions to building a child’s foundation are equally important. Schools are an important part of every child’s development. Proper communication with the children should be undertaken to understand a child’s psychology. Parents are the inspiration for the young mind and a young person mimics his/her parents. There has been much underage smoking and alcohol use throughout the world, under the ignorance of liberal parents’ actions [which] increase the risk behavior of children [like] drifting towards deadly drugs like cocaine.”

Adolescence is the age where family security, stability and structure are essential. Ignorance leads to substance abuse and violence. Confidence in adolescence is also a must to fight against peer pressure and suicidal tendencies.

The speakers called for parents to make their child disease-and-depression-free. Healthy children will make a healthy society, which will contribute to a hale and hearty world.

Submitted by Nidhi Sinha, student at the University of Baroda India, and the University of Hartford in Connecticut, USA

Educating Mothers and Grandmothers to Improve Global Health

The NGO SimplyHelp Foundation sponsored a workshop on “Improving Global Health Through Education of Mothers and Grandmothers,” where speakers Tina Bow, Rosemary Ukata, Deborah Bourdreaux and Anne-Marie Scully all addressed the importance of education of maternal influences and giving them hope for the future.

Mothers and grandmothers need to be educated on protective health strategies to maintain a low infant and maternal mortality rate in accordance with MDGs 4 and 5. Scully emphasized that mothers and grandmothers have a major influence on the well-being of children.

Bow, the founder and president of SimplyHelp Foundation USA, stated that “supporting a woman supports her family, and the community” and that when a woman gains, everyone gains. For this reason the NGO has set up specific vocational training centers which provide women with job skills training and life skills training. This program provides women with lessons in sewing, cooking, housekeeping and cosmetics with day care facilities for their children, with the aim of equipping women with skills for employment in industries booming in their area. Along with job skills, the women learn problem solving and leadership skills and information about personal and family health, as well as how to build self confidence and how to deal with stress.

The CEO of Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Deborah Bourdreaux, stressed the importance of educating women to give children the best chance of survival because of increased health awareness, but also to empower women, giving them more self-confidence to support their families.

Submitted by Joanna Karabatsos, student at Monash University

Pressuring Governments is the Key to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Global citizens should pressure their respective governments to develop a nationally-owned breakthrough plan for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Minar Pimple urged at a workshop at the UN DPI/NGO conference. Pimple, the Deputy Director of the UN Millennium Campaign in Asia, emphasized that the UN could not hold governments accountable and that only the people who elected their governments could.

Civil society cannot be narrowly defined as NGOs, Pimple explained, as it also includes trade unions, youth organizations, women organizations, human rights forums, environmental organizations and citizens’ organizations. Pimple further contended that countries’ local governments are responsible for the thrust in achieving the MDGs. “About 60 to 70 percent of the MDGs, like communication, primary education, sanitation, and primary health are the responsibility of local governments,” he said.

Ten years after world leaders signed a millennium declaration, the Millennium Campaign Deputy Director noted that the “vision document” combined three major discourses: human development, rights, and security.

He advised that citizens should lobby their governments for an official briefing after their delegations return from the high-level UN summit scheduled for September 20. Pimple also called on civil society to examine national budgets to identify whether fiscal allocation would benefit in the quest to achieve the MDGs.

Submitted by Kyle Jeremiah, student at CUNY College of Staten Island

Starting from the Inside: Global Health and Individual Commitment

Advancement toward global health and peace must start with individual commitment. The Anuvrat Vishva Bharati movement (a global organization for peace and non-violence) encourages people to “cultivate self-discipline” and commit themselves to vows or “vrata” that respect all living things.

Tejkaran Jain is the General Secretary of Anuvrat Vishva Bharati, described the NGO’s commitment to ecological harmony that runs parallel to the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability. Global health and peace are synonymous and neither can be achieved without individual commitment to ecological harmony and a respectful relationship with our planet and other creatures in the world. “We cannot build a sand castle in the sky” noted Jain. Instead, social campaigns promoting respect, non-violence, and environmental responsibility should be launched. Principles of sustainable development must blend into societal morals, and trickle down to individuals.

Jain described that the promotion of restraint within society will improve social health and sustainability and will decrease the loss of biodiversity. One of the various ways of practicing non-violence and restraint is through vegetarianism. According to Anuvrat’s philosophy, eating meat violates the commitment to respect all living things and is a self-destructive choice as well because animals that are killed violently release a hormone throughout their body which is toxic to humans.

Peace is the goal, but unrestrained behavior prevents us from reaching it. The current crisis of global health and environmental degradation has been created by the hands of humans. Our excessive sense of entitlement leads to extinction, climate change and war.

Approximately 1 billion people do not have enough food. In the last 15 years, the number of malnourished people has increased by 200 million.

Sustainable living on the earth cannot be achieved without a commitment to responsible lifestyles. Environmental efforts cannot simply be a top down operation, but a movement from the within. Advancement on global health will remain in a state of suspended animation until this is realized by all.

Submitted by Akane Okoshi Wilson, student at Fordham University

Know your United Nations...

The United Nations has six official languages: English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic.

The United Nations Postal Administration serves as the postal arm of the United Nations. The United Nations is the only entity other than a country or territory that is allowed to issue its own postage stamps.

How IAAP Members Can Become More Involved

The IAAP representatives welcome collaboration and communication with the IAAP divisions and members. Here are some suggestions for how that can be effective:

1. Become educated about the United Nations, the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) issues by accessing these websites:
 - IAAP website’s UN section: <http://www.iaapsy.org/>
 - UN website in multiple languages: <http://www.un.org/> or <http://www.un.org/en/>
 - About the UN Department of Public Information and the NGO section <http://www.undpi.org/> and <http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/index.asp>

- UN Economic and Social Development Council and the NGO section: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/> and <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/>
 - UN NGO Committee on Mental Health: <http://www.mentalhealthngo.org/>
 - UN Commission on Social Development: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/>
 - UN Commission on the Status of Women: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/>
 - UN Commission on Sustainable Development: http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_aboutcsd.shtml
 - Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (CoNGO):
<http://esango.un.org/paperless/Web?content=committee&page=static>
 - The Millennium Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.shtml>
2. Consider what you can do as applied psychologists for your community, civil society, governmental agencies, local UN agencies, other NGOs
 3. Advocate for mental health and applied psychology in your community. In the next five years, focus these efforts on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), e.g. eradicating extreme poverty; combating HIV and other diseases; promoting gender equality and women's empowerment
 4. Apply your science and practice to UN-related issues
 5. Be in contact with IAAP representatives at the UN by email: WalterReichman@gmail.com
 - Offer your expertise and experience, and let us know the issues of greatest concern to your IAAP divisions and/or yourself that are addressed at the UN
 - Send us ideas about what else IAAP reps can do to be influential on global issues (e.g. locally and nationally distributed statements, press releases, conferences)
 - Let us know how the IAAP UN reps can set up an effective communication process with you, your Division Presidents, and the general membership
 - Ensure that IAAP UN reps know the research, programs, and procedures of the Division Presidents and members in order to make the information available to appropriate UN committees, agencies and individuals

Submitted by Judy Kuriansky, Walter Reichman and Pete Walker, IAAP representatives to the United Nations

Division News

Division 2—Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Tests and Testing for Swedish Industrial/Organizational Psychologists

Interest in test use among I/O psychologists in Sweden has grown steadily during the last two decades. The supply of psychological tests has increased in line with the increase in demand for and interest in them.

During the last ten years a fairly large number of tests have been developed for use in work psychology, especially measures of personality. These include both Swedish developed and American and British versions of tests. However, the quality of I/O tests has varied greatly and, despite their widespread use, many lack documentation on their development and application.

In the mid-1990s the Swedish Psychological Association recognized this shortcoming and, through the efforts of the Swedish Foundation for Applied Psychology, has been very successful in increasing the quality of available tests, the users' knowledge of tests, and psychological assessment in a broader sense. The standards for using tests in I/O testing generally are lower than those for clinical applications. For example, persons who complete a brief course on testing can access psychological tests from various providers.

The work of the Swedish Foundation for Applied Psychology has been inspired by similar initiatives by the British Psychological Society. Sweden has an established system for establishing the quality control of tests

in accord with guidelines issued by the European Federation of Psychological Associations. The Swedish Foundation for Applied Psychology also has supported the implementation of International Test Commission guidelines for test use and has produced an examination procedure for test users.

Although the work of the Foundation has received criticism from both commercial and academic quarters, few dispute that the status of test development and use in the Swedish work psychology market has improved dramatically, in part through the Foundation's efforts. As the level of knowledge and demands generally have increased within this area, inadequate tests and test users are finding it more difficult to establish themselves in the marketplace.

Additional information on test development and use in Sweden can be found in a longer article written by Eva Tideman on the International Test Commission's web page (www.intestcom.org/).

Eva Tideman, Department of Psychology, Lund University, Sweden

Eva.Tideman@psychology.lu.se

Division 4—Environmental Psychology

Report of the 27th ICAP

From the 11th of July until the 16th of July, the 27th International Conference on Applied Psychology was held in Melbourne, Australia. Over 3000 participants from 67 countries attended the conference. Next to related divisions (Traffic Psychology and Economic Psychology), Environmental Psychology was present as well. Despite the long journey, many speakers from our field decided to come to Melbourne to present their work in a symposium or poster. Bob Gifford and others presented their most recent work in keynote lectures.

The conference was a success, both in the scientific and social sense. On Monday evening, the Environmental Psychology Division met for drinks. During the following evenings, PhD's, professors and other researchers from around the globe continued their talks in one of the many trendy Melbourne bars and restaurants.

It was an intensive week, with sessions starting at 8.30 and continuing until 18.30. There has been much opportunity to exchange new results, catch up with former colleagues and meet new ones. We can only hope that the next ICAP will be as informative and fun as this one.

9th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology

On behalf of the Environmental Psychology Division of the German Association of Psychology (DGPs), I would like to invite you to its 9th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology, which will take place September 26 - 28, 2011 in Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

Contributions from all areas of environmental psychology are welcome, and will be accepted for presentation following a review process. Key topics include the built and natural environment, conservation behavior and sustainability, environmental perception and decision making, environmental risks and stress, methods and theories in environment-behavior research, and situated social interaction (e.g., proxemics).

We encourage, in particular, theoretical and empirical contributions addressing this year's conference theme Environment 2.0. The environments we live and work in have become increasingly technological. In this year's conference we would like to reflect on environmental psychology's status with regard to technological innovations. Are we, as environmental psychologists, sufficiently aware of and involved in developments such as ambient intelligence, virtual reality, persuasive technology, lighting technology for well-being and performance, and location aware services on mobile phones and the Internet?

Three renowned scientists will give keynote addresses, and there will be plenty of opportunity to meet with colleagues and peers. The congress language will be English.

We look forward to seeing you in Eindhoven in September 2011!

Information regarding deadlines, fees, presentations, keynotes etc. will be published on <http://www.envpsych2011.eu>. Alternatively, you may also contact: info@envpsych2011.eu

On behalf of the organizing committee,

Antal Haans

Grant to Explore Ways to Teach about Climate Change in Zoos

Susan Clayton, Professor of Social Psychology at the College Wooster, will be part of a multi-institutional team that has received a grant from the National Science Foundation to explore ways to teach about climate change in zoos. In particular, they will use polar bears as charismatic animals that draw people's interest and attention and that are likely to be negatively affected by climate change.

Finished PhD theses

Thursday the 9th of September Geertje Schuitema successfully defended her PhD thesis titled: 'Priceless policies: factors influencing the acceptability of transport pricing policies' at the University of Groningen.

Transport pricing policies are often assumed to be effective strategies to affect people's car use, but, due to a lack of public support, these policies are often not implemented. Therefore, we examined which factors influence the acceptability of these pricing policies. First, the acceptability of transport pricing policies was shown to be strongly related to the revenue allocation: acceptability increased when revenues were allocated to car users. Second, the acceptability was also shown to increase when people expected car-related problems, such as congestion, pollution and parking problems, to reduce. Reductions in car-related problems will benefit society as a whole, but also individual car users, for example when their travel times decrease or local air quality improves. The acceptability of transport pricing policies increased particularly when people actually experience that car-related problems were solved or decreased. Third, acceptability of transport pricing policies was shown to be strongly related to the extent to which people consider the costs and benefits of these policies to be fairly distributed. We found that transport pricing policies were particularly perceived to be fair and acceptable when the distribution of costs and benefits would benefit nature, the environment and future generations and when everybody would be equally affected. This study has important practical implications: the acceptability of transport pricing policies can be enhanced when it is clearly communicated that pricing policies will result in a reduction of car-related problems. In addition, the acceptability is also likely to increase when people experience the positive effects of policies, for example via trials.

The thesis is available on: <http://dissertations.ub.rug.nl/faculties/ppsw/2010/g.schuitema/>

The Spreading of Disorder, dissertation of Kees Keizer

Would you litter a flyer you just received or steal money when a good opportunity presents itself? Never? In this dissertation, we claim that whether or not you violate norms greatly depends on cues in the setting you are in. We hypothesize and find that signs revealing a lack of support for one norm can induce violations of another norm. For example, the presence of graffiti or litter makes stealing more likely. In other words: disorder spreads. In a series of in total 23 (mostly) field experiments, we explore this spreading phenomenon and examine two factors that strengthen the spreading of disorder, namely the status of the observed norm violator and the salience of the norm being violated. Finally, the research reveals that the spreading mechanism also applies to order, in that observing someone clearly showing respect for one norm makes people more likely to conform to another norm. Besides giving insight in the workings of social norm influence, the results also provide clear policy suggestions on how to effectively increase the influence of norms.

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Ellen van der Werff, Newsletter Editor, Division 4

Division 8—Health Psychology

The members of the Division of Health Psychology actively took part in the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP 2010), Melbourne, Australia. Esther R. Greenglass, Ralf Schwarzer and Aleksandra Luszczynska presented a series of presidential addresses discussing proactive coping, health behavior change models and self-efficacy beliefs. Urte Scholz and Jochen P. Ziegelmann gave invited symposia, discussing health behavior determinants and developmental issues in health psychology. The division had several other invited symposia, for example dealing with adolescent health promotion (John Toumbourou). State of the Art Health Psychology speakers included Charles Abraham and John Weinman who presented advancements in theory- and research-based health promotion and clinical health psychology areas. The President of the ICAP

was Paul R. Martin, health and clinical psychology from Monash University, Australia. Ralf Schwarzer received the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award of IAAP. Esther R. Greenglass was awarded with the honorary IAAP Fellowship.

Further, members of the Divisional Executive Committee took part in the 31 Stress and Anxiety Research Society Conference, Galway, Ireland and the 24th European Health Psychology Conference, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

The most recent issue of *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being* (Issue 2, Volume 2) discusses health in the context of organizational stress and work-family interface, addresses aspects of cancer screening interventions and coping with obesity and happiness in adolescence.

Recent publications by the division members include:

Bhushan, B., Gautam, R., & Greenglass, E. R. (2010). The Hindi Adaptation and Standardization of the Proactive Coping Inventory (PCI) *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy*, 10, 331-343

Braun, M., Mura, K., Peter-Wight, M., Hornung, R., & Scholz, U. (2010). Toward a better understanding of psychological well-being in dementia caregivers: The link between marital communication and depression. *Family Process*, 49, 185-203. DOI: 10.1111/j.1545-5300.2010.01317.x

Klusmann, V., Evers, A., Schwarzer, R., Schlattmann, P., Reischies, F. M., Heuser, I., & Dimeo, F. C. (2010). Complex mental and physical activity in older women and cognitive performance: A 6-month randomized controlled trial. *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*. 65A(6), 680-688. doi: 10.1093/gerona/gdq053

Lippke, S., Schwarzer, R., Ziegelmann, J. P., Scholz, U., & Schüz, B. (2010). Testing stage-specific effects of a stage-matched intervention: A randomized controlled trial targeting physical exercise and its predictors. *Health Education & Behavior*, 37, 533-546. doi:10.1177/1090198109359386

Piko, B. F., Skultéti, D., Luszczynska, A., & Gibbons, F. X. (2010). Social Orientations and Adolescent Health Behaviors in Hungary. *International Journal of Psychology*, 45, 12-20. doi: 10.1080/00207590903030279

Richert, J., Reuter, T., Wiedemann, A. U., Lippke, S., Ziegelmann, J., & Schwarzer, R. (2010). Differential effects of planning and self-efficacy on fruit and vegetable consumption. *Appetite*, 54, 611-614. doi: 10.1016/j.appet.2010.03.006

Schwarzer, R., Richert, J., Kreausukon, P., Remme, L., Wiedemann, A. U., & Reuter, T. (2010). Translating intentions into nutrition behaviors via planning requires self-efficacy: Evidence from Thailand and Germany. *International Journal of Psychology*, 45, 260-268. doi: 10.1080/00207591003674479

Turner, S. A., Luszczynska, A., Warner, L. M., & Schwarzer, R. (2010). Emotional and uncontrolled eating styles and chocolate chip cookie consumption: A controlled trial of the effects of positive mood enhancement. *Appetite*, 54, 143-149. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2009.09.020

In July 2010, the Executive Committee of the Health Psychology Division was restructured. Aleksandra Luszczynska (Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities and Trauma, Health & Hazards Center, University of Colorado) became the President of our Division. She replaces Esther R. Greenglass (York University) who has become the Past-President. Esther's leadership, involvement and work for health psychology was appreciated by IAAP Division 8 members. Urte Scholz (University of Zurich) has been elected by Division 8 members to be President-Elect. Jochen P. Ziegelmann (currently at the University of Amsterdam) has left the Executive Committee after serving for four years as the webmaster. Ralf Schwarzer (Free University Berlin) will continue his work for the Executive Committee of the Health Psychology Division as an Advisory Board Member.

During her presidency, Aleksandra Luszczynska plans to continue the pursuit of the goals set by previous presidents. Further, she will focus on two additional aims: (1) strengthening the bonds between the IAAP Health Psychology Division and national health psychology societies; (2) activating IAAP members by creating a research network involved in cross-cultural web-based health-enhancing interventions.

Division 9--Economic Psychology

Division 9 is a small but active section in IAAP. As a discipline, Economic Psychology is concerned with understanding human experience and human behaviour in economic contexts.

Economic Psychology functions as a bridge between Economics and Psychology and dates back as far as 1900. Gabriel Tarde (1902) in France is assumed to be the first to use the term “economic psychology”. He pointed to the need to analyse economic behaviour from a psychological perspective.

Economics studies judgements and decisions on the use of scarce resources for the purpose of satisfying a multiplicity of human needs. People normally find themselves unable to satisfy all their needs and are forced to choose between alternatives. Their choice of one option out of a set of various alternatives, in turn, involves the pain of renouncing the advantages of all the other options. In economics, decisions on the allocation of scarce resources are described on the premise of rationality and maximization of utility. Economics has constructed highly sophisticated formal decision-making models to explain and predict economic behaviour, starting from only a small number of axioms on the logic of human behaviour. These highly sophisticated, mathematical models often do not consider psychology. Economic psychologists and also behavioural economists argue that his is an unacceptable limitation.

Classical economics, which traces its origins to Adam Smith’s (1776) “Wealth of Nations”, found itself challenged towards the end of the 19th century. Thorstein Veblen (1899) opposed the basic assumptions of rationality and utility maximization with his findings on conspicuous consumption, showing that some goods become particularly desirable when the price rises. He expressed the criticism that economics does not consider cultural factors and social change. Wesley C. Mitchell (1914) predicted at the beginning of the last century that slight but significant change would be taking place in the attitude of economic theorists toward psychology. Around the same time, Clark (1918) wrote that economists may attempt to ignore psychology, but it is a sheer impossibility to ignore human nature in a science of human behaviour like economics.

In the late 1940s, George Katona and Günther Schmölders began to design a psychology of macroeconomic processes. Katona (1951) stresses the importance of psychology for economics and also of economics for psychology by referring to economic research as consisting of the need to discover and analyze the forces behind economic processes, the forces responsible for economic actions, decisions and choices. Economics without psychology will not succeed in explaining important economic processes and psychology without economics will not succeed in explaining some of the most common aspects of human behaviour. Among economists, the voice of Herbert Simon attracted particular attention. He saw restrictions of the validity of the widely accepted rational model, especially in human’s limited cognitive capacities.

Economics and psychology showed an interest in the other’s discipline early on. It has long been beyond dispute on both sides that psychology and economics have not only extensive common boundaries, but also an overlap in the questions they pose. The main argument was not that money, inflation rate, or unemployment figures by themselves influence each other, but that people act and interact in a given economic environment and thereby change it.

Economic Psychology has gained considerable momentum in the last three decades. A major step towards institutionalisation and recognition in the scientific community have been the founding of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP; see <http://www.iarep.org/>) and the Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics (SABE; see <http://www.sabeonline.org/>) which have joined under the umbrella organization “The International Confederation for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics and Economic Psychology” (ICABEEP; see <http://www.iarep.org/ICABEEP.htm>). The International Association for Research in Economic Psychology was founded primarily by European psychologists and economists and issues the “Journal of Economic Psychology” (www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505589/description#description) In the United States, the Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics issues the “Journal of Socio-Economics” (see http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/620175/description). The introduction of the “Journal of Economic Psychology“ in 1981, the “Journal of Socio Economics”, and especially the recognition of the research by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky by the Nobel Prize Committee have made Economic Psychology into a prospering social science.

Kirchler and Hölzl (2003, 2006) provide a review of the development of economic psychology and current research. Especially the topics dealt with in the Journal of Economic Psychology and papers published from

1981 to 2001 give an overview of the diverse research areas and research topics in the field. Below is a list of the content categories of publications (Kirchler & Hölzl, 2006).

- Economic psychology
- Theory and history
(e.g., theoretical frameworks, life and work of scientist)
- Choice and decision theory
- Decision theory
(e.g., decision making under risk, choice behaviour, preference formation)
- Cooperation / Game theory
- Socialization
(e.g., lay theories, economic socialization)
- Firm
(e.g., firm behaviour, entrepreneurship)
- Labour market
(e.g., labour supply, work experiences, income and wage, unemployment)
- Market-place
(e.g., pricing, price competition)
- Financial attitudes and behaviour
- Household financial behaviour
(e.g., saving, credit and loan, debts)
- Investment/stock market
- Money
(e.g., money in general, euro)
- Inflation
- Tax
(e.g., tax attitudes, evasion)
- Government and policy
(e.g., welfare, growth and prosperity)
- Consumer psychology
- Consumer attitudes
- Consumer behaviour
- Consumer expectations
- Marketing and advertisement
- Economic and environmental psychology

At the ICAP Conference in Melbourne Tadeusz Tyszka gave a presidential address on “The role of moral sentiment in economic decision making”. We had two invited symposia on “Behavioral Finance” with presentations by Christine Roland-Lévy, Erik Hölzl, Tommy Gärling, David Leiser, Simon Kemp, and Erich Kirchler; and on “Decision making” with presentations by Tadeusz Tyszka, Dan Zakay, Katarzyna Domurat, Anna Macko, Tomasz Zaleskiewicz). The invited speaker, Gerrit Antonides gave an excellent presentation on “Behavioral economics applied: Suggestions for policy making”. Additional symposia and presentations focused on psychological aspects of the current financial and economic crisis.

Division 9, Economic Psychology, is strongly related to IAREP and many economic psychologists are members of both organizations. The close relationship was, for example, demonstrated by the joint conference of IAAP Division 9 and IAREP in San Francisco, USA in 1998. In 2010, Division 9 members and IAREP members were also actively present at the ICAP Conference in Melbourne, Australia, at the IAREP/SABE Summer School in Moscow, Russia, which has successfully been organized by Elena Tougareva, and at the IAREP/SABE/ICABEEP Annual Conference in Cologne, Germany, organized with high success by Detlef Fetchenhauer. When the next ICAP will take place in Paris, France, in 2014, IAREP might be willing to join in a common Division 9/IAREP event.

I am honoured and proud to have been elected President of Division 9, and I would like to thank the former presidents who created and designed the work of the Division: Fred van Raaij and Christine Roland-Lévy as well as the outgoing president, Tadeusz Tyszka. I am also very grateful to Tomasz Zaleskiewicz for his work as division secretary in the past and current presidential period. A very warm welcome is given to David Leiser from Ben Gurion University, Israel, as the new President-Elect.

Since the end of the Melbourne conference, Division 9 has the following officers:

- President of Economic Psychology Division: Erich Kirchler, University of Vienna, Austria
- Past President: Tadeusz Tyszka, Leon Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland
- President Elect: David Leiser, Ben Gurion University, Israel
- Secretary: Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities Center for Research in Economic Psychology, Poland

Internet web page of Division 9: <http://www.iaapsy.org/division9>.

Finally, I would like to encourage all members of Division 9 to contribute to the further development of the division and to the field of economic psychology by sending information about their research projects, new books and publications, conferences and workshops, seminars, summer schools and other related activities to the Division 9 Secretary, Tomasz Zaleskiewicz. Tomasz will add your news to our homepage [tomasz.zaleskiewicz@gmail.com]. Your contributions are essential to make the Division visible to a larger audience and to establish a network of scholars working in the field.

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- Kirchler, E. & Hölzl, E. (2006). Twenty-five years of the *Journal of Economic Psychology* (1981-2005): A report on the development of an interdisciplinary field of research. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 27, 793-804.

Erich Kirchler, President, Division 9

Division 13—Traffic and Transportation Psychology

Introduction to Gerald Matthews, President of Division 13

Gerald Matthews is Professor of Psychology at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, USA. After obtaining his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge (1984), he held faculty positions at Aston University and the University of Dundee. He has also had visiting positions at the Kazakh National University, Kyushu University and the University of Trondheim. He has published 12 books; his 2009 co-authored volume on What we know about emotional intelligence (MIT Press) won the American Publishers PROSE Award for Biomedicine and Neuroscience. He has published over 200 journal articles and book chapters on a variety of topics including driver stress and fatigue and on other areas of research on emotion and cognition. He belongs to the editorial boards of *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied and Personality and Individual Differences*, and he is a series editor for the Ashgate Publishing series on traffic and transportation psychology. He is President of Division 13 from 2010-2014.

I am especially privileged to take up the position of President of Division 13 in view of the success of the divisional program at the Melbourne ICAP. Two spin-offs from the Congress are especially noteworthy: Ashgate Publishing will publish a book with chapters based on a selection of Division 13 papers presented at the ICAP. It will be edited by Mark Sullman and Lisa Dorn. In addition, papers from the invited Division 13 symposium 'Contemporary use of simulation in road safety' will appear in a special issue of *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour* in early 2011. Many of us appreciated the opportunity to interact with our Australian colleagues, including the site visit to the Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC). I was fortunate to be able to visit the Centre for Accident Research & Road Safety – Queensland (CARRS-Q).

I would also like to draw Division members' attention to the forthcoming Fifth International Conference on Traffic and Transport Psychology (ICTTP5). It will be held in Groningen, the Netherlands, 29-31 August 2012. Further information is available from the conference organizer, Linda Steg (E.M.Steg@rug.nl).

Finally, I hope to hear from members about their views on the contribution that the Division can make to our discipline. Past-President Ian Glendon has highlighted the relevance of traffic psychology to other fields of applied psychology, including work, evaluation, environment and health. I aim to continue Ian's efforts to promote links with other divisions. I am also happy that Ian will continue to maintain the Division website. I invite you to follow our activities at <http://www.iaapsy.org/division13/>. Here you can also find contact details for our other executive committee members: Lisa Dorn (President-Elect) and regional representatives Rémi Kouabenan (Africa), Bryan Porter (North America), Kazumi Renge (Asia), Tony Machin (Australasia), and Mark Sullman (Europe).

Gerald Matthews, President, Division 13

Division 15—Student Division

Networking

With the end of the 27th ICAP in Melbourne, new challenges were brought before Division 15 for the years to come. The expansion of its network was a key issue that arose in several conversations with students. It became clear that the vast majority of students lack knowledge about our division, our actions, and the benefits of membership to IAAP. Therefore, it should be the Students Division's priority to gradually reach out to students in as many universities as possible worldwide. This will not only provide the advantage of multiple networking opportunities for our members, but it will also allow the division to organize a variety of events and activities. Local representatives of Division 15 will assist with the promotion of the Division and the organization of small one-day activities such as lectures or career orientation days in the name of the Student Division. We already have a small number of colleagues in Australia, Europe, Latin America and the United States who volunteer their time for divisional purposes. But everyone interested in taking an active role in the organization is more than welcome to email the Division and make his/her will known.

Project: Winter-school 2012

Driven by the enthusiasm and dedication of Mathias Mejer and his supervisor, Prof. Peter Nenninger, Past-President of Division 5, we are in the process of organizing a winter-school entitled Special Education and Problems of Inclusion. A small number of participants (around 20), selected by a group of academics with expertise on the aforementioned field, will profit from a high quality training in Grindelwald, Switzerland for a week. Although the project is in its very beginning and financial issues are our biggest concern for the moment, we are optimistic that the outcome will be positive.

Newsletter

After the elections of 2010, the position of Division 15 Newsletter Editor remained vacant. Since all the efforts to fill the position failed, a call on the divisional electronic list was made for all those interested in taking over the Newsletter. The final selection will be made in the first half of January 2011, based on the applications received by the end of December 2010. The divisional focus is the creation of an editorial team of two or three people who would work towards further issues of the Newsletter and in the long run to the introduction of a scientific journal for students.

Anna Sagana, President, Division 15

Division 17—Division of Professional Practice

The very new Division 17, Professional Practice, had an amazing assortment of presentations at the recent ICAP. Many of the symposia and forums were much better signposted than previously, as being of particular relevance to those in professional practice. They brought together practitioners from across the spectrum of psychology, to confront issues such as ethics, self-care for practitioners, mentoring and supervision, registration and licensure across the globe, quality practice standards, scopes of practice and many other issues. I received many positive comments from those who are interested, and indeed members of other divisions, who felt that addressing professional issues independently of content area was very useful. Of course, many applied psychologists who are not themselves practitioners can also benefit from thinking of endpoint issues - which I think having presentations around professional practice allowed. Of course, it is easy to have membership to

more than one IAAP Division, and I am sure that many Division 17 members will also be members of Divisions pertinent to their area/s of practice.

The Presidential Address timeslot at ICAP was converted into a Presidential Conversation, as there had been no activity for the Division except for ensuring a good representation of Professional Practice at the congress. It was important that those interested in the Division could give their input - which they did, in a very constructive manner. I received excellent support in particular from Australian practitioners in attendance at the meeting, and I intend now to form a committee and turn this into an active Division. There was no election held at the meeting but instead support for the current president to continue in the role and create a working committee. I would thus invite any member of the division who is interested in becoming involved to contact me on amanda.gordon@armchairpsychology.com.au. I would be delighted to hear from you and to set up some taskforces to address issues of importance. If you have a particular interest or concern relevant to Professional Practice, I would also be pleased to hear from you.

I look forward to being able to post news of taskforces and activities, and taskforce chairs, in the near future.

Amanda Gordon, President, Division 17

Commentary...

Nations within Nations: A Maidu Murder Mystery

“Now that my husband has shot him, I don’t know what to do with the body.”

Beginning with our World Congress in San Francisco in 1998, our organization has acknowledged presentations from nations within the nations recognized by the United Nations. These are often the indigenous people such as the Maori in New Zealand, the Senoi in Malaysia, the Aboriginal People of Australia, and the original tribes of the Native Americans, Canadians, and Mexicans.

In the mountains of Northern California, in counties where only one or two psychologists may be found at best, live the Maidu Indian people, side by side with scatterings of settlers from European cultures. The nearest town is Reno, Nevada, about a two hour drive from there.

I moved to Greenville, California, in the heart of Maidu country because my wife was promised a job as the sole librarian for the town’s tiny library. Being an American Indian herself (Cherokee-Choctaw with some Irish) with an accredited graduate library degree from the University of Washington, she was assured that the other 18 applicants, holding no such credentials or experience, would not be hired.

She was needed. We moved there. Only to learn that, while she was the only strong candidate, the job had been given to the non-American Indian county library director’s non-American Indian girlfriend, a nice person with no experience in libraries of any kind. As I recall, she was the dentist’s wife.

So there we were, moved into a small community and completely unemployed. Not an unusual situation for many, sadly. Knowing that there were absolutely no psychologists in the area, I walked into the tribal health center, one covering the needs of the residents of that remote but beautiful half of the county.

Did they need a psychologist to help out? Yes, they did. Desperately. And, a substantial amount of money was promised for every hour of service. A good cause and a way to pay the rent. I agreed immediately and was given an empty office just off the waiting room.

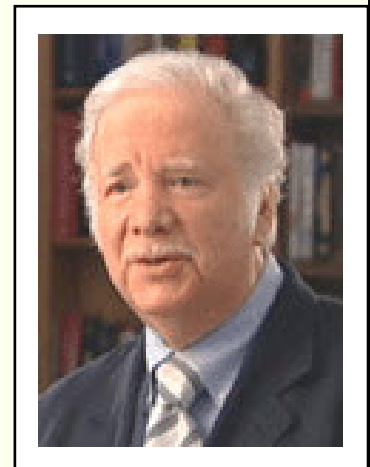
A day went by. No clients. No hours, no stipend, no rent. I asked the Director if she would be willing to run an announcement in the local paper to let potential patients know I was there. No need, she said, they know you are here. Interesting.

No patients the next day either. By the morning of the third day, I was walking to work with some real concern. I was prepared to be the psychology equivalent of the country doctor, a real need there, but the clients were not apparent. And then, within sight of the health center, a woman in her forties walked up to me and asked if I was Dr. Morgan. I was. She asked if she could ask me a question.

I said yes- did you have another question? Clearly this was an out-of-the-office free consultation coming up, but it beat having no clients at all. She cleared her throat.

“My husband shot our dog today.”

“Why did he do such a thing?”



“Well, the dog is a loving dog and walks the children to their school bus every morning. But our neighbor hates children. So when they come by his house he yells at them and throws things. Once the children are safe away and on the way to school, our dog goes on this neighbor’s porch and relieves himself in front of his door. Then the neighbor keeps calling my husband and complaining. Says his front porch is not a bathroom for puppies. My husband got one telephone call too many and so he took the dog out in the back yard and shot him to death.”

As she said this, her nonverbal behavior was completely incongruent. She was smiling, almost seeming to hold back laughter, and her “tells” suggested less than an honest description. Of course, this can be a trap. If you smile back in the midst of a sad story, your client might feel you are not taking them seriously. The normal response for a clinician is just to point out that the smile doesn’t match the story and is that how they feel? But I wasn’t sure about this culture. Maidu and many other tribal people have a rough sense of humor, somewhat akin to that of the inhabitants of Manhattan or Auckland. So I asked a question instead.

“That is very sad. What was your question, then?”

“Now that my husband has shot him, I don’t know what to do with the body.”

Humor can be a very powerful way to help clients in trauma. Or, badly timed or thought through, it can create trauma. For both of you. But I took a chance that the story was a complete fabrication.

I said: “Well my advice is to take the dog’s body and leave it on your neighbor’s porch with a suicide note. Sign it with a paw print.”

She studied me for a minute and then said “You’re not from around here, are you?”

She turned and walked away slowly. Just before turning the corner, she started laughing.

That afternoon, the waiting room was full and I never had a shortage of clients thereafter.

--Submitted by Robert F. Morgan, James Cook University, Australia, in JCU, Singapore

Know Your United Nations...

The information on the UN was taken from the UN website at <http://www.un.org>. It is a wealth of information for anyone interested in learning more about the UN.

The United Nations has six official languages: English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic.

The United Nations Postal Administration serves as the postal arm of the United Nations. The United Nations is the only entity other than a country or territory that is allowed to issue its own postage stamps.

