



Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Advancement of Women



Information Guide

12-14 February, 2012

Permanent Committee for Organizing Conferences
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - State of Qatar

www.qatarconferences.org



**H.H. Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar**



**H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani
Heir Apparent**



**H.E. Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabr Al Thani
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs**

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Introduction

The State of Qatar is hosting the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Advancement of Women, to be held in Doha over 3 days from February 12th to 14th 2012 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, a testimony to its faithful and diligent participation to the Non-Aligned Movement's great role in promoting and addressing the cause of women, and its more general commitment to the NAM's principles and call for constructive solutions to the international issues and questions, whether economic, social, environmental or other; such as activating dialogue between advanced and developing countries or strengthening the UN role in international cooperation for a sustainable development.

Hence the Doha Meeting will focus on the "advancement of Women", given their important role in society, and it will strive to present positive propositions and initiatives that would allow them to express their real potential in face of the various crisis and problems that beset our world. Prominent leaders, experts and concerned people from dozens countries will be part of this high-level international gathering of NAM decision-makers who will discuss issues of every shape and intricacy regarding women, such as underdevelopment, food insecurity, starvation, poverty, disease, discrimination, illiteracy, unemployment, women rights violation, violence, natural disasters, etc... in order to set up mechanisms and plans to improve their situation, empower them, fulfill their aspirations and increase their means of reaching a bright future and a better life.

So welcome to the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Doha, we wish you all a successful conference and a pleasant stay

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE OF QATAR

Location

The State of Qatar is located in the middle of the western coast of the Arabian Gulf, east of the Arabian Peninsula, between latitudes (27-24 and 10-26 degrees north) and longitudes (45-50 and 40-51 degrees east). The State of Qatar is a peninsula that extends northward and covers an area of 11,521 square kilometers.

Climate

The State of Qatar has a desert climate consisting of a hot summer and relatively warm winter. Summer temperatures range between 25 and 46 degrees centigrade. Rainfall in the winter is minimal and rarely exceeds 75.2mm per year.

December is expected pleasantly warm with outside temperature ranging from 15 to 25 degrees Celsius.

Population

The people of Qatar are the descendants of ancient Arabian tribes which migrated from remote areas at different times starting from the 7th century until 19th century AD.

The current population of Qatar is estimated at about 1,750,000.

Currency

1 Euro = 4, 85 Qatari Riyals

1 US\$ = 3, 56 Qatari Riyals

Time Zone: GMT + 3 hours

Religion & Language

Islam is the official religion of Qatar. The official language of the country is Arabic but English is also widely used.

Flag of the State of Qatar

The national flag of the State of Qatar is a vertically divided maroon and white flag with a 9 point serrated line where the two colors meet.

National Day: 18 December

Qatar is one of the most dynamic economies in the Middle East. It has undergone exceptional economic and social development over the last 20 years. With an attractive business environment and progressive national leadership, the country continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in the region.

Qatar is an Islamic country and as courtesy visitors should dress modestly.

The Al Thani Family

The Al Thani family is named after Sheikh Thani bin Mohamed, who took the reins of power in the country in the middle of the nineteenth century. The Al Thani family is a branch of the Arab tribe of Beni Tamim who descend from Mudhar bin Nizar.

Profile of H.H. Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani

Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani became the new Emir of the State of Qatar on June 27th 1995, continuing the rule of the Al Thani's which had begun nearly two centuries earlier.

His Highness the Emir is the sponsor of civilian and military sports in Qatar. He has given a lot of support to the youth and sports sector out of his belief in the significance of the role played by this vital sector in the process of building and developing a prosperous society.

His Highness plays a very important role in putting forward and implementing many successful policies which have resulted in cooperation and friendly relations with most countries of the world. He has sponsored many conferences on a variety of subjects, taken part in numerous Arab and Gulf conferences and has paid visits to many countries.

He continues to work hard to develop the country's wealth and to achieve welfare and prosperity for the Qatari people. Throughout his relatively short term of office, the country has achieved a number of goals in the development of political, economic, social and cultural standards which enable the State of Qatar to proceed with confidence in their shared future.

Profile of H.H. Sheikha Moza Bint Nasser

Qualifications:

- Her Highness received a bachelor's degree in sociology from the University of Qatar in 1986.

Certificates and Awards:

Her Highness was awarded honorary doctorates from Virginia Commonwealth University - Qatar University, Texas A & M - Qatar, Carnegie Mellon University, Imperial College in London, and the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University - Qatar. Her Highness received numerous awards and international honors for her active role in the international community.

Her Highness occupy the following positions:

- Chairperson of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development.
- Chairperson of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs.
- Vice-President of the Supreme Education Council in Qatar.
- Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Sidra Medical and Research Center.
- Chairperson of the Silatech initiative.
- Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Arab Foundation for Democracy.
- Special Envoy for Basic and Higher Education to the United Nations educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization –UNESCO, member of the High Level Group for UN Alliance of Civilizations.

Important Cities & Villages

City of Doha

Doha is the capital city and is located in the middle of the eastern coast of the Qatar Peninsula. Doha constitutes an important cultural and commercial center and includes a large commercial sea port and a modern international airport connecting it with all the destinations of the world. More than half of Qatar's population lives in Doha. Doha is rich in parks, luxury hotels and major shopping malls and the most prominent landmarks.

City of Mesaieed

Mesaieedis the first Industrial City in Qatar and contains a varied base of industries including crude oil, hydrocarbon products, petrochemicals, iron and steel as well as light and support industries. Mesaieed Port serves the import and export needs of various products 24 hours a day.

City of RasLaffan

RasLaffan is the most recent industrial city in Qatar. It is approximately 80 km north of Doha and covers an area of 106 square km. There city has the largest port for the export of natural gas in the Arabian Gulf region with many natural gas liquefaction plants.

Al Khor

Al Khor is a small coastal town 57 km north of Doha. It is best known as a fishing town and for its ancient mosques and wind towers. It also has a regional museum which exhibits the antique and historical artifacts of Al Khor.

Al Wakrah

Al Wakrah town is located halfway between Doha and Mesaieed. It has an old fishing port which is still in use today and is famous for its fine mosques and many houses which reflect the old Islamic architectural style. There is also a museum displaying among other things traditional Arabic style doors.

Dukhan

Dukhan is located on the western coast of the State of Qatar. It has gained special attention since the discovery of oil in the surrounding fields. The city is characterized by its fascinating seashore. The city is about 84 km away from Doha.

Madinat Al Shamal

Madinat Al Shamal is located on the coast in the far west of the country and functions as an administrative center for a number of coastal villages.

Al Zubarah

Al Zubarah is situated 105 km west of Doha. It is an important archeological site famous for its old fort.

Office for Identification Cards

The National Organizing Committee for the Conference has created an office to issue official delegations cards for all participants in this conference at the Ritz Carlton.

Doha International Airport

The delegations will be received upon arrival at Doha International Airport.

The Conference Centre

Access to the conference Hall (Al Wasail) will be limited to card holders of official delegations participating in the Conference.

Accommodation at the Ritz Carlton Hotel:

(Head of Delegation + 1)

Communications and Computers Services

A Secretariat room will be set up for the participants of the official delegations outside the Conference hall, the center of the conference, for shared use by delegations, and will be provided with facilities such as computers with modems for Internet and printers, as well as fax machines, copiers and other equipment.

* * *

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

General Background

The first Conference of Non-Aligned Heads of State, at which 25 countries were represented, was convened at Belgrade in September 19+61, largely through the initiative of Yugoslavian President Tito. He had expressed concern that an accelerating arms race might result in war between the Soviet Union and the USA.

Subsequent conferences involved ever-increasing participation by developing countries. The 1964 Conference in Cairo, with 47 countries represented, featured widespread condemnation of Western colonialism and the retention of foreign military installations. Thereafter, the focus shifted away from essentially political issues, to the advocacy of solutions to global economic and other problems.

NAM Summits at a glance

- First Conference - Belgrade, September 1-6, 1961
- Second Conference - Cairo, October 5-10, 1964
- Third Conference - Lusaka, September 8-10, 1970
- Fourth Conference - Algiers, September 5-9, 1973
- Fifth Conference - Colombo, August 16-19, 1976
- Sixth Conference - Havana, September 3-9, 1979
- Seventh Conference - New Delhi, march 7-12, 1983
- Eighth Conference - Harare, September 1-6, 1986
- Ninth Conference - Belgrade, September 4-7, 1989
- Tenth Conference - Jakarta, September 1-7, 1992
- Eleventh Conference - Cartagena de Indias, October 18-20, 1995

NAM Structure and Organization

The founders of the Non-Aligned Movement and their successors recognized that the Movement would probably be destroyed if they created such formal structures for the Movement as a constitution and internal secretariat. A multilateral trans-national organization made up of states with differing ideologies and purposes could never create a rational administrative structure to implement its policies that all could accept.

Format and Frequency of Meetings

The high level meetings of the Movement are:

Summit Conferences, Ministerial Conferences, Ministerial Meetings in New York during the regular Session of the UN General Assembly, Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings, Ministerial Meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, meetings of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology, meetings of the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation and Ministerial Meetings in various fields of International Cooperation.

There are other meetings of NAM such as the meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York and the meetings of the Working Groups, Task Forces, Contact Groups and Committees that are held at different levels.

Conference of Heads of State or Government

The Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government is the highest decision-making authority of the Movement. The existing practice is to hold the Summit Conference every three years. The Summit should be held at least one month before the regular

Session of the UN General Assembly. The programme of the Summit includes a formal ceremony for the handing over of the Chair.

The decisions of a Summit should be action-orientated. Senior Officials and Ministerial meetings, which are preparatory to the Summit Conference, precede the Summit of the Heads of State or Government. The Summit has two committees, one for political issues and another for economic and social issues. In order to facilitate finalising the Drafts of the main documents, the committees begin their work informally during the Senior Officials meeting.

Ministerial Conference

The Ministerial Conference is held with the purpose of reviewing the developments and implementation of decisions of the preceding Summit, to prepare for the following Summit, and to discuss matters of urgency. These conferences are convened eighteen months after the Summit Conference, with the latest being the Ministerial Conference in New Delhi held from April 4 - 8, 1997. The final document of the New Delhi conference therefore focussed on reviewing the implementation of recommendations, decisions and Action Programmes from Cartagena which are of continuing relevance.

Ministerial Meetings in New York during Sessions of the U N General Assembly

It is the practice that Ministers of Foreign Affairs annually meet in New York at the beginning of the regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The purpose of this annual meeting is to focus on the items of the Agenda of the General Assembly that are of major importance to the Movement.

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau

These meetings are restricted to preparations for Summits and, if deemed necessary, to consider issues of major importance to the Movement.

Meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology

All NAM members are to be members of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology. Bearing in mind that the examination of the structure and modalities of the Non-Aligned Movement is an ongoing process, meetings of the Committee on Methodology at Ministerial level should be held as necessary upon a decision by the Summit or the Ministerial Conference. The meetings of the Ministerial Committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Movement.

Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation

It is necessary to revitalize the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation in order to strengthen south-south cooperation, reactivate the dialogue between developed and developing countries, and enhance the role of the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, in international cooperation for development. The Standing Ministerial Committee should meet as frequently as necessary upon the recommendation of the Coordinating Bureau.

Ministerial Meetings in various fields of International Cooperation

Consistent with the mandates given by the Conference of Heads of State or Government, the meetings at the ministerial level shall be held on such issues as information, culture, agriculture and external debt.

Extraordinary Meetings of the Coordinating Bureau

The extraordinary meetings of the Coordinating Bureau will take place in exceptional cases which call for urgent consideration.

Meetings of the working groups, task forces, contact groups and committees

All the existing working groups, task forces, contact groups and committees as included in the Annex make considerable contributions to the Movement. The working groups and above mentioned mechanisms should meet as often as necessary. Due consideration should be given to avoid overlapping of meetings.

Member States and Other Participants

Member States

Afghanistan	Algeria	Angola
Bahamas	Bahrain	Bangladesh
Barbados	Belize	Benin
Bhutan	Bolivia	Botswana
Brunei Darussalam	Burkina Faso	Burundi
Cambodia	Cameroon	Cape Verde
Central African Republic	Chad	Chile
Colombia	Comoros	Congo
Congo Democratic Rep of	Cote d'Ivoire	Cuba
Cyprus	Djibouti	Ecuador

Egypt	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Grenada	Guatemala
Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Guyana
Honduras	India	Indonesia
Iran Islamic Rep of	Iraq	Jamaica
Jordan	Kenya	Korea Democratic People's Rep of
Kuwait	Lao People's Democratic Rep	Lebanon
Lesotho	Liberia	Libyan Arab Jamahirya
Madagascar	Malawi	Malaysia
Maldives	Mali	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritius	Mongolia
Morocco	Mozambique	Myanmar
Namibia	Nepal	Nicaragua
Niger	Nigeria	Oman
Pakistan	Palestine	Panama
Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines
Qatar	Rwanda	Saint Lucia
Sao Tome and Principe	Saudi Arabia	Senegal
Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Singapore
Somalia	South Africa	Sri Lanka
Sudan	Suriname	Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic	Thailand	Togo
Trinidad and Tobago	Tunisia	Turkmenistan
Uganda	United Arab Emirates	Tanzania United Rep of
Uzbekistan	Vanuatu	Venezuela
Viet Nam	Yemen	*Yugoslavia
Zambia	Zimbabwe	

Observers

Within the framework of the need to promote the opening of the Movement to the contributions of other actors in the international arena, the current practice is to admit states as observers to the NAM meetings. States, which fulfil criteria for admission as members, will have the option of applying for observer status.

Observers may attend and, with the Bureau's permission, address the Plenary of a Summit Conference or Ministerial meeting. They shall not participate in Committees nor in the meetings of NAM working groups, contact groups or task forces. The procedure for admission of members will apply for admission of observers.

The following countries are observers of the Movement:

Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Azerbaijan
Belarus	Brazil	China People's Republic
Costa Rica	Croatia	Dominica
Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan	Mexico	Paraguay
Uruguay	Ukraine	

Observer Organizations

- Organization of the United Nations
- Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO)
- League of Arab States
- Organization of African Unity (OAU)
- Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
- New Independentist Movement of Puerto Rico
- Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS)

At the Ministerial Meeting on Methodology held in May 1996, in Cartagena it was concluded that only States could participate as observers.

Guest countries

Interested States, Non-governmental organizations and relevant Non-governmental organizations are invited as guests to the Summit and Ministerial Conferences. There is no permanent guest status.

Guests are invited on an ad hoc basis to each Summit and Ministerial Meeting. The invitation is issued by the host country after due consideration by the Coordinating Bureau. The current guests of the Movement will be included in the list provided by the Coordinating Bureau. Guests only attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the Conference and do not have the right to attend and participate in the deliberations.

The following countries were invited as guests to the XIth Cartagena Summit:

Australia	Austria	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria	Canada	Czech Republic
#Dominican Republic admitted as observer	Finland	Germany
Greece	Holy See	Hungary
Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand
Norway	Poland	Portugal
Romania	Russian Federation	Slovak Republic
Slovenia	Spain	Sweden
Switzerland	#Ukraine admitted as observer September 1996	

Non-Aligned Movement and Women

Non-Aligned Movement was founded during the collapse of the colonial system and the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and other regions in the world for freedom, sovereignty and independence from the colonization of the two camps of Western and Eastern superpowers at the height of the Cold War. It has been named the movement and not the organization in order to avoid the effects of bureaucracy in the latter.

The Non-Aligned Movement played a prominent political role throughout its history in maintaining international peace and security. The Afro - Asian Bandung Conference in 1955 was the premier event directly after the colonial era for the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was established from 29 countries. The most important heads of state who played a prominent role in this process were Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and Joseph Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. The principles that govern relations between States known as the "Ten Principles of Bandung," were announced and later taken as key objectives of the policy of non-alignment and fundamental criterion for membership in the movement.

Based on the Doha Declaration on the family, which was ratified on November 30, 2004 and issued decisions involving the interests and rights of the family, the first conference for women was convened in Putrajaya - Malaysia from May 9 to 11, 2005, to supplement the above. The first conference was entitled "Empowering women in the face of the challenges of globalization." It was attended by delegates from 84 countries and raised issues related to the protection of women against wars, diseases, and to grant them political and economic rights, remove the barriers facing them in the areas of education, employment, the enforcement of laws enacted for their protection from domestic violence, increase their capacity and achieving gender equality in addition to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, adopt measures to strengthen the role of women in major political decision-making and in the field of information technology.

The second conference, held in Guatemala City on 21 January 2009 affirmed and commended all previous resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement on the Advancement of Women which provided a valuable opportunity for progress and continuous communication on achieving all the main objectives related to the rights of women in civil society.

Following a multitude of international meetings and conferences, women had their share in the meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement due to a firm conviction of the importance of their role in society and to enable them to demonstrate their capacity to respond to all crises. The 15th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in *Sharm el Sheikh* - Egypt on July 11 to 16, 2009, was concurrent with a summit of First Ladies in the States members of the movement, which was held in November 15, 2009. The summit concluded with the following:

- The importance of the role of women in the global fight against crises involving lack of food security, malnutrition and hunger, disease and poverty and women's role in crisis management and exchange of experiences and insights on the challenges facing building peace, conflict resolution and natural and humanitarian disasters, and identifying ways and means to develop capacity-building initiatives to meet their needs in collaboration with United Nations system and civil society..
- The need to stop violence against women and abuse of women, which constitutes a violation of human rights and a huge obstacle in the way of real development.
- The need to involve women and their representation directly in all areas and all phases of management of public affairs, in the formulation of social work programs for their societies, plus the need to adopt coordinated policies on the levels of policy-making, the approval of determination and assuming decision-making positions in the context of disaster management through partnerships with governments, United Nations organizations, civil community and the private sector.
- Promoting capacity building and education, providing schools with communication technology in the service of local communities, training programs and rehabilitation of women and girls to assume major roles in full compliance with their responsibilities and confidence in dedication of their abilities to overcome all adversity to achieve the desired objectives in the areas of economic, social, humanitarian and health development.

With the approach of the Third Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Movement on the Advancement of Women, we hope that this conference to be another opportunity to achieve further progress and instill hope in the hearts of the future generations, amid all crises, conflicts, natural and humanitarian disasters facing the States.

Draft Agenda

**Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement
on the Advancement of Women**

12th – 14th February, 2012

<i>Saturday, February 11th, 2012</i>	
<i>Arrival of Delegations + Registration</i>	
<i>Sunday, February 12th, 2012</i>	
TIME / HALL	EVENTS
08 : 00 – 19 : 00	Registration.
09 : 00 – 09 : 30 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	<p>Opening of the Senior Officials Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introductory Remarks by the Chair of the Non – Aligned Movement (Egypt). ● Statement by the Chair of the Senior Officials Meeting (Qatar)
09 : 30 – 10 : 30 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	<p>Plenary of the Senior Officials Meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adoption of the Agenda. ● Report of the Chair of the NAM Coordinating Bureau on the outcome of the preparations for the III NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women. ● Consideration of the recommendations related to the preparation of the III NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Provisional Agenda. ▣ Composition of the Bureau. ▣ Organization of Work. ▣ Consideration of applications for participation of Guests Countries & Organizations. ● Consideration of the Doha Declaration and Programme of Action on the Advancement of Women in a challenging World : Establishment of the Open-Ended Working Group, coordinated by Egypt as Chair of the NAM, to conclude the negotiations on the Doha Declaration and Programme of Action.
<i>10:30-11:00</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00-13:00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Consideration of the Doha Declaration and Programme of Action by the Open-Ended Working Group.
13:00-14:30 AL-Mukhtaser	Lunch for Senior Officials and Delegations hosted by the Government of the State of Qatar
15:00-18:00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Continuation of the Work of the Open-Ended Working Group.
<i>18:00-18:30</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>
18:30-19:00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	<p>Plenary Session of the Senior Officials Meeting :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consideration and Adoption of the Doha Declaration and Programme of Action. ● Consideration and Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Senior Officials Meeting. ● Other Matters. ● Closing of the Meeting.

<i>Monday, February 13th, 2012</i>	
TIME / HALL	EVENTS
09 : 00 – 10 : 00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Opening Ceremony of the Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remarks by: (high official or sponsor of the Ministerial Meeting from the host country) or by the Chair of the Ministerial Meeting (Qatar). ● Statement by the Chair on the Non-Aligned Movement (Egypt). ● Statement by the Director / Representative of UN Women ● Statement by the Director / Representative of the NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIFW)
10 : 00 – 11 : 00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Plenary Session of the Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adoption of the Agenda ● Report of the Chair of the Preparatory Senior Officials Meeting (Qatar). ● Composition of the Bureau. ● Organization of Work. ● Consideration of applications for participation of Guest Countries and Organizations. ● Consideration and adoption of Doha Declaration and Programme of Action.
11:00-11:15	Official Group souvenir photo.
11 : 15 – 11 : 30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11 : 30 – 13 : 00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	General Debate (5 minutes for each statement)
13 : 00 – 14 : 30 <i>AL-Mukhtaser</i>	Official Lunch in honour of Heads of Delegations & Participants.
15 : 00 – 18 : 00	Continuation of the General Debate.
19:00	Tour of (Souq Waqif) and Dinner, in honour of Delegations & participants
<i>Tuesday, February 14th, 2012</i>	
10 : 00 – 13 : 00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Continuation of the General Debate.
13:00-15:00	Lunch
15 : 00 – 16 : 00 <i>Al- Wasail Hall</i>	Plenary Session for the Ministerial Meeting : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consideration and adoption of the Report of the Rapporteur-General of the Ministerial Meeting. ● Other Matters. ● Closing of the III NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women.



12- 14 February 2012

الاجتماع الوزاري الثالث لبلدان حركة عدم الانحياز المعني بالنهوض بالمرأة

14-12 فبراير 2012

Full Name (as it appears in passport): _____
الاسم الكامل (كما في جواز السفر)

Position: _____
الوظيفة

Work Place: _____
مكان العمل

Country: _____
البلد

CONTACT DETAILS: العنوان بالتفصيل _____

Work Phone: _____ هاتف العمل	Fax: _____ الفاكس
Mobile: _____	E-mail: _____

PASSPORT DETAILS: معلومات جواز السفر بالتفصيل

Sex: _____ الجنس	Nationality: _____ الجنسية
Passport No: _____ رقم الجواز	Place of Issue: _____ مكان الاصدار
Date of Issue: _____	Date of Expiry: _____

TRANSPORTATION DETAILS: تفاصيل السفر

Flight to Doha	
Departure City _____	Departure Airport _____

- The deadline for registration is: **31st January 2012**. Any confirmation received later than this date will be ignored.
- **A clear scanned passport copy** is importantly needed for the issuing of the visa and can submitted only by –email.
- **A personal colored photograph** for all participants should be e-mailed to the below e-mails.

Forms and all needed documents should be transmitted to the following e-mails:

pcoc@mofa.gov.qa or fshafee@gmail.com www.qatarconferences.org

or faxed to : +974-44435836 or +974-44435154