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Discussing Global Development Goals in the UN

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreword | 3 |
| The UN Millennium Development Goals | 4 |
| Introduction | 4 |
| The Goals | 4 |
| Discussion..... | 5 |
| Progress achieved to date | 6 |
| Beyond 2015: Defining “Sustainable Development Goals” | 8 |
| Rationale | 8 |
| Approach and drivers | 9 |
| Recommendation by the High-Level Panel for Universal Development Goals | 10 |
| Discussion..... | 11 |
| Conclusion and summary | 13 |
| Outlook | 14 |
| Views on the Global Development Challenges by the Practitioners | 15 |
| Challenges identified by individual UN organizations | 17 |
| Global Challenges as Defined by the UN Funds and Programmes | 24 |
| Global Challenges as Defined by the UN Related Organizations | 29 |
| Global Challenges as Defined by Other Entities | 31 |
| Annex I: The UN Millennium Development Goals | 33 |
| Annex II: Universal Development Goals (Post-2015 Development Agenda) | 34 |

Foreword

This DRI Working Paper summarizes the current state of discussion in the UN system on global development challenges in the 21st century. Starting from the initial discussions leading to the establishment of the *Millennium Development Goals* in 2000, it describes in detail their current revision and amendment in the framework of the so-called *Post-2015 Agenda*, aiming at building consensus on a new set of *Sustainable Development Goals*.

In addition to these UN-wide discussions, this working paper also provides an overview of the individual UN organizations' views on possible development challenges in their respective areas and mandates. It concludes with selected statements of senior level experts and officials on these issues. Two Annexes provide the full text of both the *Millennium Development Goals* and a set of proposals for follow-up sustainable development goals of the *High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda*.

While this working paper provides a good summary of what is being discussed *within* the UN system and in its organizations, it does not capture thoughts and proposals that are developed and voiced *outside* of this framework. Yet, these proposals might be equally important and innovative, as they are not systematically subject to governmentally endorsed reviews. A future DRI Working Paper Series publication will undertake to compile and summarize these challenges in a separate document.

Mag. Dr. Dr. Peter J. Gowin

Director

Human and Global Development Research Institute (DRI)

The UN Millennium Development Goals

Introduction

Today's world witnesses many challenges in diverse areas affecting the overall wellbeing and advancement of mankind everywhere on the earth. Most of the challenges are interrelated but at the same time tackling them requires sometimes mutually excluding approaches. For example, one of the recognized ways to alleviate poverty is the development of productive capacities and economies of scale which requires substantive amounts of energy that has to be clean and affordable, a prerequisite which many developing countries cannot meet. Opting for unsustainable ways of producing energy turns out to be more costly at the end if one takes into account the environmental degradation in the long-term and the associated health damage, reduced agricultural outputs, even the potential of national security threats due to large-scale displacements of people and so forth. Governments came into the understanding that fostering development is not a one-way street and that joint concerted action at the global level is crucial.

Already in the aftermath of the Second World War the international community started addressing the most pressing global challenges at that time with the creation of the first truly universal organization - the United Nations (UN). Gradually, the UN system grew to a vast network of affiliated organizations each founded to respond to a specific area of issues. With the onset of the new millennium the need to galvanize action around a common global development agenda has clearly crystalized.

The Goals

The action was taken promptly and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) emerged without being an outcome of a major negotiation process or consultation exercise¹. The set of eight goals are based on the best evidence coming out of global conferences in the 1990s covering a range of issues including children's rights, gender, nutrition, social development and others. The Millennium Declaration (2000) committed all 189 Members of the UN at that time to a global consensus on a set of time-bound development targets set to expire in 2015. In theory, the MDGs are universal, but they have been given a strong anti-poverty flavor aimed at poor countries and are funded, rather than implemented, by wealthy nations.

¹ View expressed by Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Chair of the United Nations Development Group, during an interview for *The Guardian*, 25 July 2013: <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/video/2013/jul/25/undp-helen-clark-on-post2015-consultations>

The international community agreed to the following set of goals and targets, commonly referred to as the MDGs:

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Discussion

Scholars and developing economists express polarized views on the usefulness and effectiveness of the MDGs with critics ranging from utopian goals with unfeasible tasks² to praise representing them as the crucial mid-station on the path to ending extreme poverty³. Despite certain pitfalls and records of mixed success varying across regions, some important progress was made, namely: the MDGs have had a profound impact on extreme poverty issues and brought about sizeable improvements in primary school enrolments.

UN reports that the target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half was met five years ahead of the deadline and in 2010 700 million fewer people lived in conditions of extreme poverty than in 1990. Globally, a reduction of 300 million workers living below the \$1.25 a day poverty line has been observed since 2001. More kids than ever are attending primary school as enrolment in developing countries reached 90 per cent in 2010. Critics claim that in areas where progress has been made, caution must be taken in attributing this solely to the MDGs⁴. Impacts have been different across regions with global progress masking regional declines. Sub-Saharan Africa has been lagging far behind attaining MDG1 and reaching the target of halving extreme poverty globally has been largely attributed to the tens of millions of people escaping poverty in China and India mainly

² Easterly, W.R. (2006). *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

³ Sachs, J.D. (2005). *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time*. New York: Penguin Press

⁴ Fischer, A.M. (2010), "Towards Genuine Universalism within Contemporary Development Policy" *IDS Bulletin* seen in Hulme, D. (2010), *The Political Economy of the MDGs: Retrospect and Prospect for the World's Biggest Promise*, Brooks World Poverty Institute

due to the East Asian economic growth achieved between 1990 and 2000, before the MDGs even existed⁵. But progress has been substantial as the World Bank reports, despite the fact that poverty is still wide-spread in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and malnutrition continues to be an issue for over 100 million children⁶.

Progress⁷ achieved to date

The last Millennium Development Goals Report (2013)⁸ commissioned by the General Assembly and implemented by all major UN actors in development, takes stock of the overall achievements so far. Progress is indisputable in meeting many of the goals: as discussed also above, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty has dropped from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010; despite significant population growth, over 2 billion people gained access to improved sources of drinking water in the last 21 years; the target to reduce the mortality rates of malaria has been achieved with 1.1 million averted deaths; death rates from tuberculosis are likely to be halved by 2015; the target of improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers has been surpassed by 2 times; debt burden for the developing countries has been relieved since 2000 and the number of undernourished people in the developing region decreased by almost 10%, although the hunger reduction remains to be an issues as one in eight people in the world today remain chronically undernourished.

The Report identifies 10 areas where bolder action is needed and work beyond the expiration of the MDGs in 2015 has to be further strengthened despite certain accomplishments: environmental sustainability is under severe threat with carbon dioxide emission booming, accelerated forests loss and biodiversity decline; mortality rates for children under five have unacceptable levels in poorest regions; progress in preventing maternal deaths is falling short; access to antiretroviral therapy and knowledge about HIV prevention must expand; universal access to primary education is lagging; 1.9 billion gained access to improved sanitation over 21 years but more rapid progress is needed; development aid is declining adversely affecting the most needy; rural-urban disparities persist; poor do not have equal access to education and health care; women continue to be

⁵ Hulme, D. (2010), *The Political Economy of the MDGs: Retrospect and Prospect for the World's Biggest Promise*, Brooks World Poverty Institute

⁶ *Global Monitoring Report 2013: Rural-Urban Dynamics and the Millennium Development Goals*, The World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, 2013: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1327948020811/8401693-1355753354515/8980448-1366123749799/GMR_2013_Full_Report.pdf

⁷ Tracking progress of the MDGs is at least a twofold process: each year the UN Secretary General presents a report to the UN General Assembly based on data on selected indicators which assess progress over the period from 1990 to 2015 and which are aggregated at the global and regional level. This annual report is the most comprehensive assessment on progress as data is provided by all international actors in development issues within and outside the UN system and allows an overview of regional progress; the World Bank issues annually only global monitoring reports which focus on a particular issue or factor and its influence on attaining the MDGs - for example the Global Monitoring Report in 2013 gauges progress toward the MDGs through the lens of a changing urban-rural landscape.

⁸ *The Millennium Development Goals Report , 2013*, United Nations New York, 2013 <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

denied equal opportunity to participate in the decision making process. Despite certain flaws in design and lack of uniform progress among the targets, the MDGs should not be abandoned as their profound impact on poverty issues lies in the wealth of experience and evidence of what works and in the global recognition of the need for a coherent joint action to address this most urgent development challenge and its broader consequences.

Beyond 2015: Defining “Sustainable Development Goals”

Rationale

Lessons learnt from this first generation of development goals will constitute the backbone of a renewed development agenda after the expiration of the MDGs in 2015. Just a year ago at Rio+20, the UN Member States agreed that sustainable development is the only viable path forwards, based on integrated approaches to economic and social development and environmental protection. The conference launched a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) which are to be integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. In September 2013 the UN General Assembly concluded a document committing the Member States to accelerate progress to achieve the eight MDGs by 2015, and then begin the process on creating a new set of targets with poverty eradication and sustainable development at their center.

In practice, the new development agenda will be uniform, including best practices from the MDGs and filling in gaps of issues not considered and addressed previously, and will be further invigorated by input coming out of the Working Group working on the SDGs where emphasis will be placed on the sustainable development element. The concluding document recommends the new set of goals and targets to be universal, i.e. applicable to all countries, rights-based, with particular emphasis on women, young and marginalized groups, sustainable consumption and production as well as climate change. The goals should promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all.

It should be noted that the UN has started preparing the debate about the ingredients for a better future well in advance. For first time, shaping the global agenda for development will be outcome of an unprecedented bottom-up process. Extensive global, regional and national consultations as well as surveys are being conducted since 2012, encompassing every region of the world and across many sectors incl. businesses, academic and scientific communities, civil society organizations with special attention being given to those most marginalized and affected by poverty. The hope is when Governments start negotiating the new blueprint in September next year, they can rely on a sufficient amount of evidence what citizens from developing and developed countries alike perceive as most salient development priorities.

Scholars must be heard as well. Most of them agree that one of the most significant voids in the MDGs is the lack of reference to energy. The Nobel Prize laureate, Prof. Richard E. Smalley ranks energy as *sine qua non*

for all other challenges - water, food, environment, poverty, terrorism & war, disease, education, democracy and population⁹.

Approach and drivers

The UN Secretary General set up a high-level panel last year, consisting of 26 eminent persons including representatives from governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and youth to prepare a report in a wide consultation process at the national, regional and global level. The Panel was tasked to provide recommendations on the vision and shape of the post-2015 development agenda that will help respond to the global challenges of the 21st century, building on the MDGs. The report¹⁰ came out in May 2013 and concluded that if sustained prosperity for all is to be achieved by 2030 then actions must be aimed at eradication of extreme poverty and promotion of sustainable development. For that the international community must go beyond the MDGs and raise the level of ambition.

For first time an UN-commissioned report identifies the voids in the MDGs and talks about the missed linkage between environment and development. As the most notable shortcomings it mentions the lack of focus on the poorest and most excluded ones, the effects of conflict and violence on development, the importance of good governance and institutions that guarantee the rule of law, freedom of speech and open and accountable government, the need for inclusive growth, and most seriously the lack of linkage between the three aspects of sustainable development and reference to promotion of sustainable patterns for consumption and production. The Panel expresses the view that five transformative shifts can create the conditions and build the momentum to meet twelve universal goals. These driving shifts are:

- Leave no one behind: no person, regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights.
- Put sustainable development at the core: make a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries in the lead to slow the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity.
- Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth: a profound economic transformation can end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, improving livelihoods, by harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of business. More diversified economies, with equal

⁹ <http://cnst.rice.edu/content.aspx?id=246>

¹⁰ http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

opportunities for all, can drive social inclusion, especially for young people, and foster respect for the environment.

- **Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all:** Freedom from violence, conflict, and oppression is essential to human existence and the foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. The panel calls for a fundamental shift - to recognize peace and good governance as a core element of wellbeing, not an optional extra.
- **Forge a new global partnership:** A new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability must underpin the post-2015 agenda. This new partnership should be built on our shared humanity, and based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Recommendation by the High-Level Panel for Universal Development Goals

The Panel provides its recommendations to set the stage for discussions over the next year and sees goals as instrumental in crystalizing consensus and defining international norms:

Goal 1: End Poverty

Goal 2: Empower Girls and Women to Achieve Gender Equality

Goal 3: Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning

Goal 4 : Ensure Healthy Lives

Goal 5: Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition

Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation

Goal 7: Secure Sustainable Energy

Goal 8: Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods and Equitable Growth

Goal 9: Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably

Goal 10: Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions

Goal 11: Ensure Stable Peaceful Societies

Goal 12: Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyze Long-Term Finance

Discussion

The Panel sets forth a new methodology to address one of the biggest design drawbacks of the MDGs which is the lack of defining different target levels (global, regional, national). The proposed goals are universal with targets to be set at the local and regional level to account for different starting points and contexts. Some of the targets are global, setting a global measurable standard to be monitored closely by all countries (see Annex II). Regardless of the goals composition to which countries would agree to next year, these should be accompanied by independent and rigorous monitoring system, with regular reports on progress and shortcomings at the highest political level.

Any transforming development agenda should anticipate and confront challenges head-on. Yet, many long existing issues remain unresolved while new are constantly emerging in a changing globalized world. The Panel has rightfully captured the two world's biggest challenges - to end extreme poverty and its dire consequences of limiting people's abilities to develop and live healthy and fulfilling lives as well how to foster sustainable development and preserve the planet and its resources for future generations. Poverty has many interwoven dimensions such as health, shelter, education, safe water and impacts fundamental human rights including personal security, dignity, justice, equal opportunity and participation. Human induced climate change impacts all regions of the world but its most sizeable consequences will disproportionately affect the poorest and most marginalized preventing them of escaping poverty and exuberating deprivation. The world population is expanding rapidly so as its needs. All countries are becoming increasingly urbanized causing changing landscapes of human settlement with significant implications for living conditions, including increasing demands for energy, water, sanitation, public services, education and health.

The ever growing needs have to be "energized" with sufficient, reliable, affordable and clean ways of producing electricity. Despite shrinking resources the world is consuming and producing unsustainably wasting excesses while deprivation still exists. Another pressing issue is the spreading inequality where statistics are more than alarming claiming that the 1.2 billion poorest account only for 1 per cent of world consumption while the billion richest consume 72 per cent¹¹. Political rights of people are impaired in many regions of the world depriving them of access to justice, participation in the decision making and other equal rights and opportunities. The world is still torn by local conflicts, insecurity and violence limiting and even diminishing all

¹¹ Milanovic, B. (2012), *Global Income Inequality by the Numbers: in History and Now*, The World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper 6259, Washington D.C., 2012
<http://elibrary.worldbank.org/docserver/download/6259.pdf?expires=1381761267&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=C02218CC0DFA231EA8E38908ECA85748>

aspects of development. Innovation and technological breakthrough are left off side the developing world. At the same time we are facing ineffective public institutions, skewed financial systems, lack of transparency, neglected aid commitments. The world needs a real transformative change to tackle these challenges.

Developed nations will have to stand at the forefront and lead the structural changes and the reformation of the institutionalized rules and practices necessary to overcome the obstacles for sustained prosperity. Aid commitments should be honored as one of the main reasons MDGs were not fully met is the fact that aid flows from wealthy countries are drying up despite G8 commitments to increase aid spending by \$48 billion a year by 2010 made during the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. Only five OECD countries have met the international target to spend 0.7% of their gross national income as aid. Emerging economies have to be pushed to fulfill their side of the bargain by establishing fair minimal official development assistance targets as main engines for global growth. Their experience in reforming policy and institutions to foster development can be invaluable. But the area where developed countries can make a lasting contribution to enable long-term growth and sustainable development is to stabilize the financial system in this highly interconnected world.

Political will has to be found to reform the international financial architecture by agreeing on regulation measures to be implemented consistently, increase transparency and amend tax policies to avoid tax evasion and reduce illicit financial flows. Leading academic experts on poverty alleviation estimate that the financial flows from harmful practices can fund ambitious development targets: if the Tobin tax on international financial transactions is to be introduced, the expected yield per annum is ca. \$100 billion; curtailing illicit financial flows will bring annually another \$100 billion; closing tax heavens globally would result in \$190 billion¹². Wealthy countries should take the lead to promote and disseminate the results of innovation, enable access to science and technology and pioneer the efforts to combat climate change by creating and adopting low-carbon technologies for the common good.

¹² „After 2015: What Do We Know? Where Do We Go From Here?“ (2012) Academics Stand Against Poverty ; London , 2012

Conclusion and summary

The post-2015 development agenda can be effective only if world leaders find the courage and personal commitment to reconcile myriad national views and achieve a global agreement to take action on the most pressing global challenges. Concurring on a truly universal set of challenges is a challenge itself. At a minimum, the following issues shall be addressed:

- **Poverty**
 - not limited to extreme poverty where eradication should spearhead global efforts; relative and chronic poverty should find proper reflection
- **Inequality**
 - For whatever reason: gender induced, income driven, etc.
- **Social Justice & Adequate Livelihoods**
 - Also in terms of access to public services
 - Decent employment
- **Good Governance**
 - In all its forms: rule of law, transparency, accountability, openness, inclusion
- **Sustainable Development**
 - In its three dimensions: social, economic and environmental
- **Climate Change**
- **Clean and Affordable Energy**
- **Health**
- **Education & Capabilities Development**
- **Food Security**
- **Sustainable Urbanization**
- **Innovation & Dissemination of Knowledge**
- **Fair and Equitable Funding**
- **Financial Malpractice**

Outlook

The intergovernmental negotiations on future targets will begin next year when the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, mandated by the Rio+20 conference will report back with its proposals. The global community is resolved to coin the new development agenda in a transparent and inclusive manner, in-line with recommendations stemming from different panels and forums including the ample feedback from the civil society gathered in an unprecedented outreach campaign. The new set of development goals will be presented to the UN General Assembly for adoption in September 2015. The hope remains that world leaders will be ready to embrace a universal set of goals underpinned by a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation and mutual accountability which are prerequisites for the world to face and tackle the ever growing and expanding global challenges.

Views on the Global Development Challenges by the Practitioners

Dr. Klaus Billand, former Senior Coordinator for UN System Coherence at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):

“The UN continues to be the most relevant universal organization to secure peace, negotiate for peace and ensure worldwide socioeconomic development. However, the UN has to accelerate an internal reform process at all levels and agencies to adapt both institutionally and thematically to the fast changing challenges the world is facing, in various areas, such as: peace, poverty, economic disparity through globalization and emerging economies, environment, social issues, including gender issues, HIV/AIDS and others. The approach to Delivering as One should be pursued and further strengthened. The UN can only be a reliable and credible partner for its member states if it pulls on one rope in all relevant areas. Coordination and complementarity of joint efforts is of the essence. More and more the UN should use the potential of emerging economies in delivering worldwide development support and help bridging the gap between least developed countries and the faster developing countries. Reform of the UN Security Council to reflect significant changes after WWII should be kept high on the agenda.”

Victor Djemba, United Nations Industrial Development Organization Representative for West Africa

“The last decade or two has seen the emergence of global challenges unprecedented in speed, scope and scale in areas such as sustainable environment and climate change, social and economic inequality, poverty and lagging development, illicit economy and organized crime, health and widespread of diseases, crisis and conflict. Transnational by nature and trans-institutional by solution, many of these challenges have direct relevance to the work of the United Nations development system. By its unique position at the heart of the multilateral system, the UN remains the most relevant organization to address these changes: it has played and continues to play a crucial role in articulating global responses (MDGs, Monterrey, Post-2015 Agenda, etc.). However, the ability of the UN development system to deliver on its promises is questioned and has been the object of many waves of reforms. Notably, the UN system-wide reform, the most recent in the last ten years, addresses the issue of its fragmentation which constitutes an important impediment in the operational effectiveness of the UN development system. Moreover, the transformation changes occurring in the development cooperation landscape, particularly the emergence of a multi-polar world (i.e. south-south cooperation), the redistribution of power between the states and markets and individuals (i.e. private sector, civil society, and technology, communication and social media) and the emergence of new institutional actors (i.e. BRICS, G8/G20, Foundations), carry additional challenges which strongly impact on the effectiveness of

the UN. In this connection, ambitious and far-reaching reforms aiming beyond operational effectiveness of the UN should be sought in order to maximize the leverage of its unique assets and to maintain its legitimate position at the heart of the multilateral system.”

Prof. Ingrid Schütz-Müller, Professor in International Relations at the University of Vienna

“While recognizing the relative success of the MDGs, we should admit that today’s global development challenges are far richer than as set out during the Millennium Summit in year 2000. Most importantly, the MDGs fell short by not integrating the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration and their targets focused on meeting absolute needs today without a thought about the sustainability in the long-term. The post-2015 development agenda should evolve around the most pressing challenge of ensuring sustainability in all human actions. What I mean here is putting forth an accountability element and ensure that developing and developed nations alike are equally committed to implementing the newly agreed blueprint for action. Falsely, so far the global ‘North’ has been left away from implementing the developing goals but we can observe advanced countries where translating their national wealth into wellbeing, remains a challenge. The global development efforts would benefit if issues such as inequality, inclusiveness, binding funding commitments by G8, environmental protection, and governance are addressed in the future. Most importantly, political will must be strong to agree on such an inclusive and far-reaching new global development agenda.“

Challenges identified by individual UN organizations

The UN and its Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes

As the most universal international organization, the UN is committed to maintaining the world peace and facilitating cooperation on a broad range of fundamental issues affecting the wellbeing of peoples now and in the future. Through its System comprising among others Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes, the UN delivers tailored support to Member States assisting them in tackling the most salient challenges nowadays.

The UN Charter sets out four main purposes of the Organization:

- To keep the peace and security throughout the world;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To help nations work together in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
- To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.¹³

The attainment of these common ends translates into action to alleviate and eliminate issues such as conflict, weapons proliferation, lack of governance, poverty, hunger, inequality, discrimination, disease, underdevelopment, climate change and others. The newly emerging challenges not explicitly envisaged in the UN Charter, such as Palestine refugees, development assistance, food aid, or the environment are tackled by subordinate organizations to the UN, the so called Funds and Programmes (12 in number) created by the UN for needs not discussed at the founding meeting in San Francisco. Longer existing priorities and issues are addressed by the Specialized Agencies (15 in number), few of which existed even before the First World War, which are legally independent but brought into relationship with the UN through special agreements. Together with five Regional Commissions and the UN Research and Training Institutions the array of the UN system is completed by the so called Related Organizations (4 in number) and Other Entities (5 in number) which share common traits with the Specialized Agencies.

Acting as a chapeau, the UN Development Group (UNDG) coordinates, harmonizes and aligns UN development activities by uniting 32 UN Funds, Programmes, Agencies, Departments and Offices that play a role in development to deliver more coherent and effective support to countries.

¹³ Summary of Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml>

Global Challenges as Defined by the UN Specialized Agencies

As autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating mechanisms of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Specialized Agencies set independently their priorities, guidelines and formulate policies in virtually all areas of economic and social endeavor.

Many classifications exist as to whether or not certain organizations can be referred to as Specialized Agencies. According to the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) which coordinates the work between the UN and the Specialized Agencies at the inter-secretarial level, the following organizations can be classified as Specialized Agencies¹⁴:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Bank Group (World Bank)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Each Agency works to address a specific area of challenges in accordance with its objectives and field of expertise¹⁵.

¹⁴ As per <http://www.unsceb.org/directory>

¹⁵ The following summaries are based on publicly available information as per the dedicated websites of the Specialized Agencies.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

As set out in FAO's mandate, achieving food security by improving nutrition and increasing agricultural productivity is central to all FAO's efforts. The primary goal is to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active and healthy lives and thus raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth. Its strategic objectives include assistance in the efforts to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; make agriculture more productive and sustainable; ensure inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; protect livelihoods from disasters; reduce poverty. In implementing its aims FAO collects, analyses and disseminates mandate-specific data that aid development; provides policy supporting services so that Member States can achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals; serves as a forum for discussions of major food and agricultural issues; forges agreements; works with humanitarian agencies and specifically with the World Food Programme to protect rural livelihoods and help people rebuild their lives in crisis situations.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICAO is not directly related to tackling the most urgent development challenges but it has an important role in promoting the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation through standards and regulations for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, as well as for aviation environmental protection. The organization's three strategic objectives include the enhancement of global civil aviation safety and security, and the development of international civil aviation that does not unduly harm the environment. It serves as a forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among its Member States.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD is one of the largest lenders supporting rural finance for poverty reduction which also promotes access to a range of financial services, including savings and insurance. It is dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries by provision of low-interest loans and grants to finance innovative agricultural and rural development programmes and projects. IFAD works to strengthen national and local capabilities to increase the impact of strategies and programmes and ensure that public spending for agriculture reaches the poorest. It provides a strong global platform for discussing rural policy issues and increasing awareness of the role of investment in agriculture and rural development for alleviating poverty and improving global food security.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

One of the oldest international organizations, ILO seeks to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. Its four strategic objectives are devoted to the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human rights: to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work; to create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income; to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue. In support of its goals ILO formulates international policies and programmes to promote basic human rights, improve working and living conditions, and enhance employment opportunities; creates international labour standards backed by a system to supervise their application; helps countries put these policies into practice in an effective manner; provides training, education and research activities to help advance all of these efforts.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

In recognition of the fact that actions to improve safety in maritime operations are more effective if carried out at the international level due to the international nature of the shipping industry, IMO was founded to ensure safe, secure and efficient shipping on clean oceans. The organization implements its goals with the promotion and adoption of international regulations concerning maritime safety and security, and the prevention of pollution and related matters.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

IMF works to foster global growth and economic stability through the promotion of international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitation of balanced growth of international trade and provision of resources to assist countries in balance of payments difficulties or to help with poverty reduction. To achieve that, the organization keeps track of the economic health of its member states, alerts them to risks and provides policy advice. It focuses chiefly on macroeconomic and financial sector issues while the World Bank with which IMF complements its work, is concerned mainly with longer-term development and poverty reduction.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

ITU is committed to tackling a novel global challenge - to overcome all barriers in communication. Its primary goal is to protect and support everyone's right to communicate through an improved access to information and telecommunication technologies especially to underserved communities worldwide. ITU brokers agreements

on technologies, services, and allocation of global resources like radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbital positions, to create a seamless global communications system that's robust, reliable, and constantly evolving.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO strives to achieve universal access to quality education as a main premise for human development, foster scientific cooperation, protect freedom of expression and strengthen ties between nations and societies through building intercultural understanding and protection of heritage and support for cultural diversity. It builds on the premise that at a time when the world is looking for new ways to build peace and sustainable development, people must rely on the power of intelligence to innovate, expand their horizons and sustain the hope of a new humanism. In fulfilling its mission, UNESCO carries out five established functions: laboratory of ideas, standard-setter, clearing house, capacity builder in Member States in its particular fields of competence, catalyst for international cooperation. In its current Medium Term Strategy 2008-2013 UNESCO accords priority to Africa and to gender equality in all its operations.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO addresses global challenges in the area of industrial development, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Through its work UNIDO seeks to reduce poverty through productive activities and environmentally sustainable industry, integrate developing countries in global trade through trade capacity building, foster environmental sustainability in industry, and improve access to clean energy. The organization draws on four mutually reinforcing categories of services: technical cooperation, analytical and policy advisory services, standard setting and compliance, and a convening function of knowledge transfer and networking.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The second oldest international organization is the primary forum for cooperation between postal sector stakeholders under the auspices of the UN. UPU sets the rules for international mail exchange and makes recommendations to stimulate growth in mail, parcel and financial services volumes and improve quality of service for customers. Future priority for the organization is the development and enhancement of a multidimensional global postal network.

World Bank Group (World Bank)

The World Bank Group consists of five organizations: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); The International Development Association (IDA); The International Finance Corporation (IFC); The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and The International Centre for

Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to no more than 3%; and promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country. To achieve that the Group provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits, and grants to developing countries to support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Furthermore, support is offered to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, as well as technical assistance and capacity development.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Recognizing that in the 21st century health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defense against transnational threats, WHO provides leadership on global health matters, shapes the health research agenda, sets norms and standards, articulates evidence-based policy options, provides technical support to countries and monitors and assesses health trends. The greatest concern is the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and the organization puts an emphasis on the impact of its work on women's health and health in Africa. WHO provides response to disease outbreaks, emergency assistance to people affected by disasters, immunization campaigns for killer diseases, information campaigns for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

WIPO is dedicated to the use of intellectual property (patents, copyright, trademarks, designs, etc.) as a means of stimulating innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries. It promotes the development and use of the international intellectual property system through enabling an easy path to obtaining international protection for patents, trademarks, design and appellations of origin and resolving intellectual property disputes; develops the international legal IP framework in line with society's evolving needs; builds platforms for shared knowledge and capacity in the use of intellectual property to support economic development.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

WMO plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its work. It facilitates the free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in real- or near-real time on matters relating to safety and security of society, economic welfare and the protection of the environment and contributes to policy formulation in these areas at national and international levels. In the

specific case of weather-, climate and water-related hazards, which account for nearly 90% of all natural disasters, WMO provides vital information for the advance warnings that save lives and reduce damage to property and the environment. It also contributes to reducing the impacts of human-induced disasters, such as those associated with chemical and nuclear accidents, forest fire and volcanic ash.

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

UNWTO promotes responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. It strives to maximize tourism's socio-economic contribution while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development through knowledge dissemination, competitive and sustainable tourism policies, education and training.

Global Challenges as Defined by the UN Funds and Programmes

Throughout its history the United Nations General Assembly has established a number of ad hoc Programmes and Funds to address particular humanitarian and development concerns. These bodies usually report to the General Assembly through an executive board. The UN Programs and Funds derive most of their financial resources from other sources than the UN budgets. Also, their activities are more operational and carried out at field level. They apply UN rules and regulations in the realm of administration and personnel.

CEB refers to the following organizations as Funds and Programmes:

- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Women (UN Women)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

Each organization works to address a specific area of challenges in accordance with its objectives and field of expertise¹⁶.

International Trade Centre (ITC)

ITC is the joint technical cooperation agency of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It helps improve the ability of small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing and transition countries to integrate into the world trading system and advocate their priorities to policymakers and trade support institutions. The primary objective of ITC’s trade related technical assistance is to contribute to poverty reduction by boosting trade.

¹⁶ The following summaries are based on publicly available information as per the websites of the UN Funds and Programmes.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR safeguards the rights and wellbeing of refugees and other people of concern, including stateless people. The heart of its mandate is the protection of the right of everyone to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. UNHCR seeks to prevent refoulement (the involuntary return of a refugee or a person of concern to a country where he or she may have a well-founded fear of persecution) and to ensure that host countries follow international norms in the treatment of refugees. The organization implements advocacy activities to help transform policies and services on national, regional and global level; provides emergency assistance and response to refugee crises; strengthens capacity of states to meet their international legal obligations to protect refugees; develops policies to deal with environmental damage as a result of refugees camps and settlements.

UN Women (UN Women)

To tackle the newly emerged global challenge of gender inequality, UN Women was created in 2010 to improve the coordination and coherence of empowerment of women, and to promote a more effective gender mainstreaming across the UN System. It consolidated the work of four UN gender entities: the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues, and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women with the primary goal to bring together resources and mandates for greater impact. UN Women supports inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms and helps Member States to implement these standards, by the provision of suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it. Uniquely, the UN Women holds the UN System accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is one of the organizations which proves that the UN can be flexible in responding to the challenges of a changing world. Initially given the task to provide emergency assistance to children from war-ravaged countries after World War II, the mandate of UNICEF was gradually expanded to include addressing the needs of children in developing countries. Later, the organization was tasked to care for the long-term benefits of children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries. Nowadays, its focus areas are centered on the belief that sustainable development starts with safe, healthy and well-educated children. UNICEF leads the international efforts to end preventable child deaths and ensure their development through equal access to

education and healthcare regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic background, health status or other circumstances. The organization implements a global initiative to end violence against children and other activities to protect children from exploitation and abuse. It also focuses on the critical impact social and economic policy issues have on children, bringing children's rights to the center of public policy.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

UNCTAD promotes the integration of developing countries into the world economy, enabling them to benefit from the globalized economy with the main goal of raising living standards through trade, investment, finance and technology. Its work aims to help shape policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development. The organization works to fulfil this mandate by identifying solutions to the economic development challenges for developing countries, analyses the effects of international aid, assists developing countries in all aspects of trade negotiations, commodity exports and investment, and implements other activities in the areas of technology and innovation and trade logistics and HR development.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

As the UN global development organization, advancement in human wellbeing is the core of all UNDP's activities. The organization's mission is to help empower lives and build resilient nations to withstand crises and share solutions to the challenges of: poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); democratic governance; crisis prevention and recovery; and, environment and energy for sustainable development. UNDP has a unique position in the UN System: it links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach the MDGs; also its Administrator is the third highest-ranking official of the UN after the UN Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. UNDP provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance for the least developed countries and countries emerging from conflicts. The organization encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes. The Human Development Report is annually published by UNDP to measure and analyse development progress. The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

In recognition of the rapid urbanization and its social, political, cultural and environmental consequence, the UN-HABITAT is charged to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. Tackling the challenge of sustainable urbanization, UN-HABITAT is

employing a four-pillar strategy aimed at attaining the goal of cities without slums. It consists of advocacy for global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism by promoting health, justice and security. In tackling the new challenges of globalization which give rise to destructive networks, undermining security and development, UNODC implements field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism; provides research and analytical services to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions; engages in normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. It supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Recognizing that reproductive health and women's empowerment powerfully influence the population dynamics which affect every aspect of human, social and economic progress, UNFPA's main goals are centered on achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), promoting reproductive rights and reducing maternal mortality.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Established in 1949, following the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1948, to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees, nowadays UNRWA provides assistance, protection and advocacy for some 5 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied Palestinian territory, pending a solution to their plight. In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee problem, the Agency acts to provide education, health care, relief, camp infrastructure and improvement, community support, microfinance and emergency response, including in times of armed conflict.

World Food Programme (WFP)

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. It provides food aid to eradicate hunger and poverty and to support economic and social development with the ultimate objective to eliminate the need for food aid. The organization steps in refugee and other pre-emergency, emergency and post-emergency situations to save, restore and rebuild lives; improves the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times of their lives; and strengthens the capacity of countries to reduce hunger and helps build assets and promote self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labor-intensive works programmes.

Global Challenges as Defined by the UN Related Organizations

Related Organizations have cooperation agreements with the UN which are similar to those of the Specialized Agencies but which are not established under Articles 57 and 63 of the UN Charter, relevant to Specialized Agencies. Nonetheless, these organizations are part and parcel of the work of CEB.

CEB lists the following entities as Related Organizations:

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

Each Organization works to address a specific area of challenges in accordance with its objectives and field of expertise¹⁷.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology so as to contribute to the intentional peace and security and enhance social, economic and environmental development. Apart from its best known role in the world to help deter the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Agency provides a global nuclear safety and security framework, protecting people and environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation; helps countries use nuclear and isotopic techniques to promote sustainable development objectives in agriculture, human health, water resource management, marine environment and industrial applications; fosters the efficient and safe use of nuclear power by supporting nuclear programmes around the world; and helps countries improve their scientific and technological capabilities in the peaceful applications of nuclear technology.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

OPCW is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) which overarching goal is to prevent chemical weapons to be used ever again. In implementing the provisions of the Convention, OPCW implements international verification to ensure the destruction of all existing chemical weapons of the

¹⁷ The following summaries are based on publicly available information as per the websites of the UN Related Organizations.

Convention parties, works hard to persuade the handful of non-Member States to renounce chemical weapons and join the Convention, monitors the chemical industry to prevent new weapons from re-emerging, provides assistance and protection to State Parties against chemical threats, and fosters international cooperation to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and promote the peaceful use of chemistry.

Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

CTBTO is mandated to carry out the necessary preparations for the entry into force and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). This includes the establishment of a global verification regime to monitor compliance with the Treaty. CTBT prohibits all nuclear weapons test explosions or any other nuclear explosion anywhere (on Earth's surface, in the atmosphere, underwater and underground). Before it enters into force, eight specific nuclear technology holder countries have to sign and ratify the Treaty. For the time being, CTBTO's main activities are centered on the promotion of the Treaty and the build-up of verification so that it is operational when the Treaty enters into force.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

WTO is the only global international organization which deals with the rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictable and freely as possible for a more prosperous, peaceful and accountable economic world. WTO manages the multilateral trading system in the form of WTO brokered agreements which lay down the legal ground rules for international commerce. Essentially, these are contracts, guaranteeing member countries important trade rights. They also bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits to everybody's benefit. Trade friction is channeled into the WTO's dispute settlement process where the focus is on interpreting agreements and commitments, and how to ensure that countries' trade policies conform to them. That way, the risk of disputes spilling over into political or military conflict is reduced.

Global Challenges as Defined by Other Entities

As the longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum of the UN System, CEB refers to the following organizations as “Other Entities”, neither belonging to the Funds and Programmes, Specialized Agencies, nor to the Related Organizations:

- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Each Organization works to address a specific area of challenges in accordance with its objectives and field of expertise¹⁸:

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

UNAIDS leads the global response to HIV/AIDS epidemic and brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The organization helps countries develop strategies to ensure more focused, aligned and country-owned actions in addressing this challenge, speaks out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV to eliminate stigma and discrimination, mobilizes political, technical, scientific and financial resources and ensures that these deliver the greatest impact.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

OHCHR is the principal UN office mandated to promote and protect all human rights of all people. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights heads the OHCHR and acts as the UN official with principal responsibility for global human rights efforts with the responsibility to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all people of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development. The Office works closely with partners at country and local level to raise awareness and ensure that international human rights standards are implemented on the ground.

¹⁸ The following summaries are based on publicly available information as per the websites of the Other Entities.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Alarmed by the potential daunting consequences of climate change, countries joined the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider actions to limit average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and to cope with the consequent inevitable impacts. The Kyoto Protocol emerged as a means to strengthen the global response to climate change by legally binding developed countries to emission reduction targets. The Secretariat which is servicing both international agreements, assists and monitors the implementation of the commitments, supports negotiations, provides substantive analysis, and coordinates with other relevant international bodies.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

With the increase of major reported disasters in all regions of the world, UNISDR came into being to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields. UNISDR support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 which frames global efforts to reduce disaster risk and build resilience to disasters, facilitates reports on progress in implementing this strategy, mobilizes and coordinates international efforts on disaster risk reduction, generates commitment for stronger action to reduce risks of disasters through advocacy.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Initially part of the UNDP, UNOPS was established as an independent organization to expand the capacity of the UN system with management services that meet world-class standards of quality, speed and cost effectiveness to implement peacebuilding, humanitarian and development operations that matter for people in need. It plays a role as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities. The goals of UNOPS include rebuilding peace and stability after conflicts through provision of infrastructure, project management, procurement and logistics services, early recovery of communities affected by natural disasters through damage assessment, rehabilitation and reconstruction, assistance in the economic development and social services at the local level through provision of physical infrastructure and procurement of health-related goods, climate change adaptation.

Annex I: The UN Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1.A. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day

Target 1.B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Target 1.C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 2.A. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3.A. Eliminate gender disparity in access to education, work and participation in decision-making no later than 2015

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 4.A. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 5.A. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5.B. Achieve universal access to reproductive health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 6.A. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6.B. Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6.C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7.A. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 7.B. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Target 7.C. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 7.D. Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 8.A. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 8.B. Address the special needs of least developed countries

Target 8.C. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Target 8.D. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

Target 8.E. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 8.F. In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Annex II: Universal Development Goals (Post-2015 Development Agenda)

Universal Development Goals as Recommended by the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda:







30 | ANNEX I: ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS AND TARGETS

UNIVERSAL GOALS, NATIONAL TARGETS

¹ Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.

² Indicators to be disaggregated.

³ Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | 1. End Poverty | <p>1a. Bring the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line ^{1,2}</p> <p>1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets ^{2,3}</p> <p>1c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems ^{2,3}</p> <p>1d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% ²</p> |
|  | 2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality | <p>2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>2b. End child marriage ^{1,2}</p> <p>2c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account ^{1,2}</p> <p>2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life ^{1,2,3}</p> |
|  | 3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning | <p>3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education ²</p> <p>3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards ^{1,2}</p> <p>3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x% ^{1,2}</p> <p>3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% ^{2,3}</p> |
|  | 4. Ensure Healthy Lives | <p>4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths ^{1,2}</p> <p>4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated ^{1,2}</p> <p>4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000 ^{1,2}</p> <p>4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights ^{1,2}</p> <p>4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases ²</p> |
|  | 5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition | <p>5a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food ^{1,2}</p> <p>5b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia by z% for all children under five ^{1,2}</p> <p>5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation ³</p> <p>5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels ¹</p> <p>5e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x% ³</p> |
|  | 6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation | <p>6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres, and refugee camps ^{1,2}</p> <p>6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x% ^{1,2}</p> <p>6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%</p> <p>6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge ^{1,3}</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  | 7. Secure Sustainable Energy | <p>7a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services ^{1,2}</p> <p>7c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport</p> <p>7d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption ^{1,3}</p> |
|  | 8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth | <p>8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x ²</p> <p>8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x% ²</p> <p>8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>8d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship ^{2,3}</p> |
|  | 9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably | <p>9a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies ¹</p> <p>9b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements ³</p> <p>9c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p> <p>9d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%</p> <p>9e. Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification</p> |
|  | 10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions | <p>10a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations ^{1,2}</p> <p>10b. Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information ^{1,3}</p> <p>10c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels ^{2,3}</p> <p>10d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data ¹</p> <p>10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable ³</p> |
|  | 11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies | <p>11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime ³</p> <p>11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary ³</p> |
|  | 12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance | <p>12a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products ³</p> <p>12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment ³</p> <p>12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements</p> <p>12d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance</p> <p>12e. Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by \$x ³</p> <p>12f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data ³</p> |

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