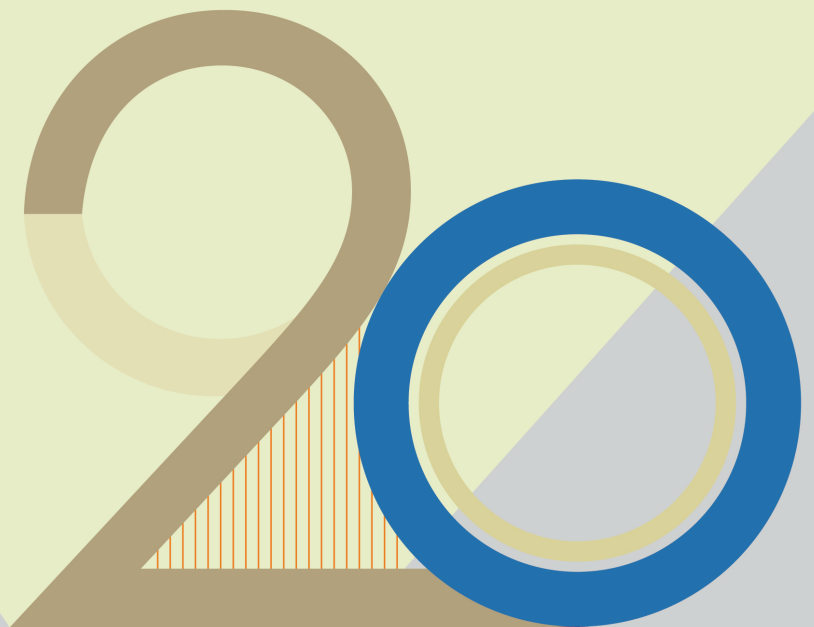**English**
Express

Volume 66

The Yearbook of the United Nations
Yearbook Express

YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

2012

VOLUME 66
2012

English

Express

The Yearbook Express features Yearbook chapter introductions, along with the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, for each year in question.

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.   On New Year's Day 70 years ago, the first step towards creating the United Nations was taken. From every continent, Governments united around a common programme of purpose and principles, declaring their commitment to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, human rights and justice. These principles are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and undergird the three pillars of work: peace and security, development, and human rights.

2.   The world has changed dramatically since the signing of the Declaration by the United Nations. The global community is facing a whole new set of global threats. These include the adverse impact of climate change, rising inequities within and across populations, resource scarcity, the rapid spread of infectious disease and terrorism. Our Members have made it perfectly clear that they believe that the United Nations has the legitimacy, scope, depth of expertise and global convening power needed to tackle these Herculean tasks.

3.   The pillars of the work of the Organization are converging: events in the peace and security arena are having a lasting impact on progress in development and human rights and vice versa. Some examples from the past year vividly illustrate this point. Water and energy access and land use are central to the mounting conflict between South Sudan and the Sudan and are fuelling instability throughout Africa and the Middle East. The breakdown of governance in Somalia is not only in part responsible for the depth and scope of the famine but is also having severe consequences for the international community's ability to deliver humanitarian aid. The nuclear accident in Japan and the devastating floods in Thailand severed global supply chains and retarded the speed of economic recovery worldwide. In Nigeria, dangerous fanatics attacked the United Nations despite its mission to bring peace, prosperity and justice to all.

4.   An added feature of our common reality is that the time horizons for national and international action have changed. The world is moving faster, and we must react faster. This is as true in the peace and security and in the human rights arena as it is in the development arena. The rapidity with which the food, fuel and financial crisis eroded years of development gains and catalysed riots and political unrest opened our eyes to this fact.

5.   While the United Nations commitment to the founding principles underlying the Declaration of 1942 has not waned, our success in delivering on them rests on our ability to implement a meaningful agenda.

6.   In the day-to-day work that the Organization has been doing, as outlined in its biennium plans, priority is given to the eight areas of work identified by Member States since 1998. In addition, the experience of my last term leads me to conclude that, for the Organization to effectively implement the more than 9,000 mandates received from Member States, a greater effort is needed to ensure that the Organization better coordinates efforts across the entire spectrum of its work. To this end, at the beginning of my second term, I developed a five-year Action Agenda that identifies areas of opportunity where joint action by the Organization, the broader United Nations system, and Member States can promote better mandate delivery. These areas of opportunity are (1) sustainable development; (2)

prevention; (3) building a safer and more secure world by innovating in and building on our core activities; (4) supporting countries in transition; and (5) working with and for women and young people.

7.   My agenda also identifies two enabling factors that are necessary if progress is to be made in any one of these five identified areas: (a) harnessing the full power of partnership across the range of United Nations activities, and (b) strengthening the Organization, which includes the more effective delivery of mandates while doing more within recognized resource constraints through innovation and change management.

8.   While it is still early days, some visible progress has already been made on the Action Agenda: in progress on achieving a few key Millennium Development targets ahead of schedule; mass mobilization behind my Sustainable Energy for All initiative; prevention initiatives as related to disaster and conflict prevention; innovation in the Organization's core business as seen in proposed measures to strengthen civilian capacity in countries emerging from conflict or crisis; and the implementation of several change management initiatives designed to strengthen the Organization.

9.   Reflecting the United Nations commitment to going green, I have decided to go paperless with the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, and make the report the port of entry for the United Nations online presence. Paper copies will be made available to those Member States that request them.

Chapter II

The work of the Organization

A.   Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

10.   Building the foundations for sustainable development is the greatest challenge we face today as an international community. We know what we must do: we must eradicate extreme poverty, protect our planet and catalyse inclusive economic growth.

1.   Accelerating progress on reaching the Millennium Development Goals

11.   The first concrete test of our resolve is three years away: achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The international community has made important progress in many areas: in reducing poverty globally, improving access to primary education for all children, reducing child and maternal mortality, increasing access to HIV treatment and reducing slum populations. We can even celebrate the achievement of some global targets ahead of schedule: 89 per cent of the global population can now access improved water sources and the percentage of people living in extreme poverty has been reduced by half globally. Conditions for more than 200 million people living in slums have been ameliorated — double the 2020 target — and primary school enrolment of girls equalled that of boys. Commitment and the active adoption of improved policies by national Governments have been central to the improvements we have seen.

12.   Progress has not been uniform, however. Inequalities among many populations are rising — particularly in southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent. While access to health and education may be expanding, the quality of services in many regions remains inadequate. While the Millennium Development Goal water target may have been reached, progress towards sanitation targets is dismal and, in some areas, the quality of water has worsened. Last year, official development assistance decreased for the first time in many years and trade protection measures are increasing in popularity.

13.   In short, in this final sprint to 2015, we must not lose our momentum or our focus. To this end, the Organization has been accelerating its work in support of all the Millennium Development Goals and intensifying its efforts to bolster resilience to climatic, economic and social shocks. Efforts include global initiatives like Every Woman, Every Child; the Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive; the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security; and targeted support for national capacity development such as the Millennium Development Goal Acceleration Framework, and in key areas like improving the collection and analysis of national statistics.

14.   Disaster risk reduction is crucial to making development sustainable. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 66/199 on 22 December 2011, the Organization initiated a process to formulate a new disaster risk reduction framework which will replace in 2015 the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The United Nations also mobilized networks of parliamentarians, local government officials, business and other partners to raise awareness.

15.   Another important recent element of the work of the Organization has been developing accountability mechanisms which can monitor delivery on commitments made to advancing the Millennium Development Goals. This includes developing an Integrated Implementation Framework to help to monitor progress in meeting commitments to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, establishing with Member States a Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health that tracks resources and manages results, and developing a global monitoring framework and voluntary targets for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

16.   The United Nations has further continued to focus efforts on empowering women to help achieve progress across all Millennium Development Goals. In 2010, Member States established UN-Women to lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the United Nations system on gender equality and women's empowerment. This past year, UN-Women has focused its work on all aspects of gender equality, including through promoting women's political participation as voters, candidates and holders of political office with an emphasis on the Middle East and North Africa region; and continuing the Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign to end violence against women and girls.

2.   Charting a new course at Rio+20

17.   All these efforts received new impetus at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), where Member States confirmed their commitment to pursue a sustainable development path. This will influence the way the Organization and its Members move forward, not least in relation to the preparations for the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

18.   The Conference accomplished a number of important milestones. In the outcome document, entitled "The future we want", Member States agreed to define universally applicable sustainable development goals and launched a process for their elaboration. As agreed in Rio, this work will be closely coordinated with the processes considering the development agenda beyond 2015, including the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda established by the Secretary-General, and will build on the Millennium Development Goals.

19.   In Rio, Member States also decided to pursue policies for an inclusive green fund accompanied by technical support to help countries to adapt green economy policies to their own particular circumstances. In addition, the Conference launched a programme to develop broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product indicators and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The Conference further acknowledged that human rights are essential to sustainable development.

20.   World leaders agreed to establish a universal intergovernmental high-level political forum, which will replace the Commission on Sustainable Development, and to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme. They committed themselves to initiating an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the General Assembly, to consider strategic options for financing sustainable development. They asked me to propose options to the General Assembly for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.

21.   Beyond those decisions, the Conference produced many voluntary commitments and catalysed the formation of global partnership around sustainable development with civil society, the private sector and a range of major groups and international organizations. For example, Rio+20 galvanized the largest business gathering ever held in support of a major United Nations conference. Over 1,000 executives from more than 100 countries gathered at the Rio+20 Corporate Sustainability Forum and gave their support to priority issues, including sustainable energy, climate, water, food and women's empowerment.

3.   The growing need for action on climate change

22.   While climate change may have receded from the headlines of major newspapers, especially since the Durban conference, the climate crisis continues. The World Meteorological Organization has reported that carbon emissions are at their highest in history and rising. The International Energy Agency has warned us that without a bold change of policy direction the world will lock itself into an insecure, inefficient and high-carbon energy system. The change in climate is already having an important impact on people. There is an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In 2011, Brazil experienced the deadliest floods in its history, and those in Thailand resulted in the country's most expensive natural catastrophe ever. Globally, some 106 million people were hit by floods while 60 million people were affected by drought.

23.   In 2011, at Durban, the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change accomplished three important outcomes. First, it achieved the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol. Second, Durban cemented the mitigation plans of 89 countries until 2020. Third, it secured the agreement of Governments to negotiate a future legal framework by 2015 that will cover all countries of the world in a fair way.

24.   Clearly, the international community must tackle head on the difficult task of reconciling the challenge of mitigating and adapting to climate change while supporting the growth priorities of developing countries. To do so, it must mobilize financial and technological resources far beyond historical levels, especially for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small

island developing States, which are among the most affected and vulnerable groups of countries. Governments have launched the Green Climate Fund and are finalizing arrangements for the Technology Mechanism under the Framework Convention. Numerous initiatives led and/or supported by the Organization and its Member States are in place. The private sector has become involved in mitigation action and increasingly in adaptation action.

25.   I am committed to working with Member States to secure resources and a global, binding agreement commensurate with the threat and impacts of climate change, by 2015, as agreed in Durban.

4.   Sustainable energy for all

26.   Sustainable energy — energy that is accessible, cleaner, more efficient and affordable — is essential to sustainable development, which is why I launched a Sustainable Energy for All initiative. I set three objectives for this multi-stakeholder initiative. Pursued simultaneously, these objectives will help to put the world on a more sustainable energy pathway by 2030; they are (a) ensuring universal access to modern energy services; (b) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (c) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

27.   In April, I released my Global Action Agenda which charts a way to achieve this vision on the ground. The Agenda offers the United Nations as a convening platform where stakeholders from both developing and developed countries can mobilize bold commitments, foster new public-private partnerships and leverage the significant investments needed to change the world's energy systems. This is the partnership model of the future.

28.   The initiative is already having a tangible impact. More than 50 developing countries have engaged with the initiative and more continue to join. Tens of billions of dollars have been committed in support of the initiative's three objectives. Hundreds of actions and commitments have been catalysed. More than one billion people will benefit from the public and private commitments made. I encourage all our stakeholders to support this critical effort.

5.   The global jobs crisis

29.   The recent economic crisis, coupled with the upheaval in the Middle East and North Africa, has brought the global jobs crisis to the forefront of the international arena. In many parts of the world we see rising unemployment rates, young people being particularly affected. According to the International Labour Organization, young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and over 75 million young people worldwide are looking for work. We are also seeing a reduction in job quality: part-time, temporary and informal employment is on the rise relative to stable full-time work. The United Nations addressed this issue during the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council. The thematic debate and high-level policy dialogue emphasized alternative policy options and approaches for promoting decent and productive jobs given reduced policy space and the need to safeguard the environment. The resulting ministerial declaration (see A/67/3/Rev.1, chap. IV.F) put full and productive employment for all, especially women and young people, at the centre of national development strategies and the United Nations development agenda.

30.   In support of this agenda, the Organization will further develop programmes and assist Member States with policies to stimulate job creation.

B.   Maintenance of international peace and security

31.   Conflicts in recent years have grown more complex. The drivers of conflict have multiplied and the participation of non-State actors has increased. A brief overview of the United Nations engagement and achievements across the peace and security arena in the past year reflects the range and depth of the work under way. It also highlights the undisputable conclusion that our existing human, material and financial resources are overstretched. The Organization will not be able to meet the demands and expectations of its Members without the necessary resources and equitable global burden-sharing by its Members.

32.   Since September 2011, the Organization has engaged in more than 20 peace processes, supported democratic transitions in various Arab countries, assisted in preparing and conducting elections in more than 50 Member States, and worked to build peace after conflict through 16 peacekeeping operations, 18 political field missions and United Nations country teams.

1.   Conflict prevention, peace processes, democratic transitions and elections

33.   Across the board, the Organization has strengthened critical systems for rapid response to conflict prevention such as the standby team of mediation experts, the mediation roster and the ad hoc field deployments of Headquarters staff. Since July 2011, there have been 56 requests for the standby team of mediation experts and over 37 requests from the roster. The Organization can now deploy expertise, logistical support and resources to the field in record time, often within 72 hours. Three regional offices, in West Africa, Central Asia and Central Africa, are playing a critical role in rapidly responding to rising tension, outbreaks of violence and political crises.

34.   Supporting transitions in the Arab world has been a top priority over the past year. In Egypt and Tunisia, the Organization has provided technical assistance and expertise in organizing elections. Constituent assembly elections in Tunisia in October and parliamentary and presidential elections in Egypt from November 2011 to February 2012 and in May-June 2012, respectively, were vital steps in both countries' transitions to democracy.

35.   In Libya, the mediation efforts of my Special Envoy created a platform for the United Nations and regional organizations to fully engage in seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis while addressing humanitarian issues. Thanks to forward planning, the Organization was able to respond quickly to the request of the Security Council to deploy a needs-based, flexible support mission in Libya. Electoral advisers were deployed to Tripoli in September 2011 to support national preparations for the first democratic elections in almost 50 years, which were held on 7 July 2012 in an overall smooth and transparent manner.

36.   To help to resolve the political crisis in Yemen and prevent a further deterioration of the situation, my Special Adviser exercised my good offices to promote dialogue and confidence-building on all sides. His efforts, undertaken in close collaboration with the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Security Council and others, resulted in the signing of an agreement on a political transition process on 23 November 2011. Within this framework, the United Nations supported the successful holding of elections on 21 February, leading to a peaceful transfer of power. Currently, the Organization is fully engaged in supporting the timely convening of an all-inclusive national dialogue conference.

37.   The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic continues unabated, threatening to engulf the entire region. Efforts to broker a political solution have been hampered by the parties' unwillingness to renounce violence — indeed their readiness to escalate it, with little or no concern for civilian victims, and by persistent divisions within the Security Council. On 2 August, I announced with great regret the

resignation of Mr. Kofi Annan as Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria. On 3 August, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Syrian Arab Republic, encouraging the Security Council to consider appropriate measures, calling on me and all relevant bodies to provide support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to reach a political solution and requesting that I report to it within 15 days. The escalating violence prevented the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, the peacekeeping operation deployed to monitor a cessation of armed violence and support the implementation of the Joint Special Envoy's six-point plan, from fully implementing its mandate, some Security Council members insisting on the Mission's withdrawal. Nevertheless, the United Nations remains committed to pursuing, through diplomacy, an end to the violence and a Syrian-led solution that meets the legitimate democratic aspirations of its people. This can succeed only when the parties commit themselves to dialogue, and when the international community is strongly united in support.

38.   In Iraq, the United Nations continues to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, focusing in particular on the resolution of disputed internal boundaries, including the status of Kirkuk.

39.   In Somalia in September 2011, key stakeholders signed the road map to end the transition, which was followed by the establishment of a permanent United Nations presence in Mogadishu. The United Nations is supporting the Government in achieving its transition priorities: drafting a constitution, reforming federal institutions, and establishing an inclusive and broad-based political authority in the country. Concurrently, through the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the United Nations delivered essential logistical services to African Union peacekeepers in AMISOM and provided technical and expert advice to the African Union Commission on managing AMISOM.

40.   In response to requests of Member States, following military coups d'état in Mali (March 2012) and Guinea-Bissau (April 2012), my Special Representatives in the region supported the mediation process undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to facilitate the early restoration of constitutional rule. In Maldives, I deployed my good offices to encourage leaders of the Government and political parties to resolve the political crisis surrounding the transfer of power from the President to the Vice-President through dialogue and consensus. In Madagascar, our support to regional efforts helped to bring about the political road map of September 2011, which paves the way to elections. In Malawi, following political violence and social tensions in July 2011, I designated a facilitator for the Malawi dialogue process between the Government and civil society organizations which resulted, in March 2012, in an agreement between the parties on a road map for transition.

41.   In Nepal, the Organization has focused on encouraging a resolution to the issue of integrating Maoist combatants into the Nepal Army and the drafting of the constitution.

42.   The reforms in Myanmar led by the President, Thein Sein, and the role of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in advancing the transition towards democracy, national reconciliation, and respect for human rights and the rule of law are encouraging. The process is still fragile, however, and many pieces will need to fall into place if the country is to successfully transition to democracy and achieve political reconciliation. The United Nations stands ready to support Myanmar, and I am ready to explore new and flexible ways to fulfil my good offices in a manner that will have the complete understanding and cooperation of the Government.

2.   Peacekeeping

43.   Demand for United Nations peacekeeping was high during the past year. In the Golan Heights, in southern Lebanon, in Cyprus, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and in Western Sahara, United Nations peacekeepers oversaw the cessation of hostilities, while more durable, political solutions were being pursued. United Nations peacekeeping also provided support to national elections in 2011 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and Liberia. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan, United Nations peacekeepers played a role in stabilization and the protection of civilians. They also provided capacity-building and early peacebuilding support to national authorities in political facilitation, human rights, police, justice, corrections, reform of security institutions, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, mine action and civil affairs.

44.   In South Sudan, a new peacekeeping operation — the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) — was established and assisted national authorities in their efforts to prevent and contain intercommunal violence and related population displacement in Jonglei State. In the disputed area of Abyei, another new peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), facilitated peaceful coexistence between communities, deterred further armed violence and protected civilians, pending the resolution of the territorial dispute between the Sudan and South Sudan. The United Nations also supported efforts towards the launching of a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism along the common border of the Sudan and South Sudan. UNISFA, UNMISS and my Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan provided support to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, which leads the negotiations on post-secession arrangements.

45.   Following reviews conducted at the request of the Security Council, the Secretariat will adjust the size and/or configuration of operations in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur, Haiti, Lebanon and Liberia from 2012 to 2014. These adjustments should allow for better response to the emerging challenges on the ground and the evolving needs of the national authorities. In Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, the Government and its international development partners are preparing to phase out the mission at the end of the year after the completion of the current electoral cycle.

46.   In order to address growing demands and capacity constraints, the United Nations is deepening and strengthening its strategic and operational collaboration on peacekeeping with organizations like the African Union, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, ECOWAS, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in eastern Africa and others. In 2011 the United Nations established a liaison office for peace and security in Brussels.

47.   To further support its efforts in the peace and security arena, the Organization will complete, by the end of 2012, the preparation of common standards for, among others, infantry battalions and staff officers, and the elaboration of the next strategy of the United Nations on mine action, as well as comprehensive training for formed police units. The Organization has launched a review of its force generation system, with a view to adapting it better to current needs. It has made progress on implementing the global field support strategy, which is already delivering on the promise of increased effectiveness and efficiency, as reflected in the rapid mounting of new operations in Libya, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Innovative practices such as regional use of aircraft chartered by the Organization for its peace and security operations enabled the Organization to reduce its air charter-related expenses by some US$ 61 million by the end of June 2011.

3. Peacebuilding

48.   The continuing engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission and the programmes funded by the Peacebuilding Fund have made critical contributions to fostering stability in the countries that have requested support.

49.   In Guinea and Liberia, the Peacebuilding Commission has used the statement of mutual commitments to guide its engagement and respond to critical peacebuilding priorities. In the case of Liberia, the Commission has focused on accelerating progress towards meeting key benchmarks set by the United Nations Mission in Liberia, capitalizing on synergies with the Peacebuilding Fund and cooperating closely with the United Nations system on the ground. The Commission also expanded its partnerships with regional bodies through a high-level, peer-to-peer learning event held in Kigali in November 2011, which was organized together with the Government of Rwanda and the African Development Bank.

50.   During 2011, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated a total of $99.4 million. Sizeable allocations went to Burundi, for the reintegration of conflict-affected victims; Côte d'Ivoire, to re-establish State authority in conflict-affected regions; Guatemala, to reinforce judicial reforms; Guinea, to kick-start security sector reforms; Kyrgyzstan, to support national peacebuilding efforts following the inter-ethnic violence of June 2010; and Liberia, to help to consolidate security and justice. Efforts to promote gender mainstreaming and enhanced support for gender-responsive peacebuilding saw the launch in 2011 of a $5 million Gender Promotion Initiative, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund, in support of the United Nations seven-point action plan on women's participation in peacebuilding.

51.   With the exception of Guinea-Bissau, which reverted to political turmoil following a military coup in April 2012, none of the 17 countries that have been formally declared eligible to access the Fund since 2007 has relapsed into generalized war or witnessed State collapse. Member States and donors recommitted their support to the Fund at its annual stakeholders meeting in November.

4. Children and armed conflict

52.   As the Organization and its Member States work together to address conflict, let us not forget one crucial dimension of this agenda: children and armed conflict. To date, 19 parties listed in my annual report on children and armed conflict as recruiting child soldiers have entered into action plans with the United Nations. This has contributed to the release of more than 40,000 children from the ranks of parties to conflict. Significant challenges remain, however. They include funding shortfalls for the long-term community-based reintegration needs of those children and the refusal of certain parties to enter into action plans with the United Nations. I urge all Member States to take action to protect children from grave violations in conflict-affected countries.

C. Development of Africa

53.   Africa remained a key area of focus for the United Nations during the past year. While Africa continues to experience solid overall economic growth and the absolute number of people living in extreme poverty seems to be declining, inequalities persist. Unemployment remains high and armed conflicts undermine development prospects in key regions.

54.   The Organization worked closely with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development programme, and the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, to advance the African development agenda. It partnered with interested Governments to implement projects that boost

financing for development in areas such as sustainable forest management and to promote and strengthen the engagement of citizens in governance and public administration.

55.   A large number of countries with special needs, including least developed and landlocked developing countries, are located on the African continent. More than half of the population in least developed countries lives below the poverty line. Landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade and face serous constraints to their overall growth due mainly to their lack of access to the sea and remoteness from major markets, inadequate transit facilities, cumbersome Customs and border-crossing procedures and inadequate transport infrastructure. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States further face difficulties related to climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity. In the past year, the Organization worked towards addressing the special needs of these countries, including taking steps to implement the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Almaty Programme of Action, and the Mauritius Strategy.

D.   Promotion of human rights

56.   Recent upheavals and protests in many countries and cities around the globe have exposed the fallacy that stability and economic and social progress can be achieved in isolation from human rights. Development cannot take hold in the face of political repression that thwarts fundamental freedoms. Similarly, addressing human rights is central to ending the cycle of violations and violence that threatens peace and triggers conflict.

57.   During the past year, the Human Rights Council actively addressed human rights emergencies. Two commissions of inquiry were established and reported back to the Council on Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, while a new international fact-finding mission was established to investigate the human rights implications of Israeli settlements throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The spirit of the Arab Spring motivated thematic aspects of the Council's work, with new initiatives on peaceful protest, democracy and the rule of law. Reprisals against people who use the United Nations human rights mechanisms continued to be an issue of great concern for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

58.   The strong link between United Nations peace operations and human rights was further strengthened by the endorsement of a policy on human rights in United Nations peace operations and political missions. The policy provides operational guidance and will contribute to the effective delivery of mandates and more coherent approaches across operations. In July 2011, the Organization adopted the human rights due diligence policy, which sets out the principles and measures to mainstream human rights in the work of all United Nations actors supporting non-United Nations security entities.

59.   Over the reporting period, the General Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances held its first session. Dialogue continued with all stakeholders on the implications of the growth of the treaty body system, which has doubled in size since 2000 without a proportionate doubling of its budget. On the basis of this dialogue, in June the High Commissioner published her report *Strengthening the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System*.

60.   Genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity lie at the extreme end of the spectrum of human rights violations. The responsibility to protect and genocide prevention are central concerns of the Organization. I called for 2012 to be the Year of Prevention, given the importance of early, proactive and decisive engagement to prevent mass atrocities.

61.   The events in the Middle East and North Africa throughout 2011 have underlined the relevance of the responsibility to protect as a tool for prevention and response. In 2011, the Security Council referred to the concept in resolutions on Libya and Yemen, as well as in a presidential statement on preventive diplomacy. The protection of populations from crimes against humanity and the risk of other crimes and violations related to the responsibility to protect were the basis on which the Security Council authorized measures under Chapter VII of the Charter in the case of Libya. The Human Rights Council invoked the responsibility to protect to call for preventive action in its resolutions on Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, as has the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

62.   Over the past year, Member States, regional and subregional organizations have taken steps to establish national and regional genocide early warning and prevention mechanisms. The use of an array of diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful measures by regional and subregional organizations to prevent and respond to threats against populations in 2011 has highlighted the growing role of those organizations in protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

E.   Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

63.   Around the world, disaster management seems to be increasing in complexity. In 2011, the Organization coordinated humanitarian relief for more than 56 million affected people, nearly double the number three years previously. Not surprisingly, the financial costs of dealing with these disasters are also rising: billion dollar appeals for a single crisis are no longer uncommon.

64.   To address this new reality, the Organization is seeking to broaden its partnerships, strengthen the effectiveness of coordinated humanitarian action and ensure that humanitarian support is more robustly managed.

65.   The Organization is also making a significant effort to stimulate greater engagement on the part of Member States and regional organizations through a dialogue on humanitarian policy, and by creating new partnerships for operational support in emergency response. Examples of promising new initiatives include the dialogue on humanitarian partnership, led by Sweden and Brazil; and the HOPEFOR initiative, co-sponsored by Qatar, Turkey and the Dominican Republic, which is working to clarify the parameters for cooperation between military and humanitarian organizations. Cooperation with regional organizations, formalized by a memorandum of understanding signed with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council, has achieved measurable results in the field, in particular during the response to the famine in Somalia. The Organization also worked to improve collaboration between Western and Islamic aid organizations. As a result, the Organization was able in the short run to access areas in Somalia where Western actors were banned; and in the long run to pave the road for a more inclusive humanitarian community.

66.   In partnership with leaders from across the United Nations system, the Organization helped to launch the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Transformative Agenda, which tackles the challenges and lessons learned from the humanitarian responses to Haiti and Pakistan. The agenda sets out a wide-ranging set of reforms focused on making humanitarian response faster and more effective.

67.   The Organization was able to draw on lessons learned during the response in the Horn of Africa in 2011 to develop an early and coherent response to the food crisis in the Sahel. Working with partners, the Organization promoted the development of action plans on resilience-building, outlining high-level actions on advocacy, resource mobilization and support to national and regional leadership.

68.	I am pleased to report that the Central Emergency Response Fund raised a record $465 million in 2011, the highest level since the General Assembly established the Fund in 2006. This success reflects Member State recognition of the Fund's positive impact on the ground and its solid management and accountability record.

## F.	Promotion of justice and international law

69.	Throughout the past year, the Organization nurtured conditions for the respect of the rule of law through its focus on combating impunity and strengthening accountability. It responded to the global demand for its rule of law expertise with interventions in more than 150 countries, and significant work is ongoing in peace operations with rule of law mandates. For example in Côte d'Ivoire as of January 2012, with the support of the United Nations, all 37 courts and 19 (out of 33) prisons had reopened after the post-election crisis, including the main prison in Abidjan. In South Sudan, joint United Nations efforts supported the extension of justice and policing services into Jonglei State. In 2011, mobile courts delivered 217 judgements relating to sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the United Nations and other international partners. In Kenya, the United Nations assisted with the drafting of implementing legislation for the new Kenyan Constitution.

70.	The Organization provided support to transitional justice processes in more than 20 countries worldwide. For instance, in 2011, support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Togo was instrumental in helping the Commission to hold over 400 hearings. The reparations programmes in Sierra Leone, supported through the Peacebuilding Fund, have conducted community reparations events and delivered partial benefits to 20,000 of the 32,000 registered victims.

71.	The United Nations also continued to promote accountability for international crimes and advocate for further ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The first judgement of the Court, in the *Lubanga* case, constitutes an important step in ensuring the accountability of those responsible for international crimes.

72.	The United Nations-established and United Nations-assisted criminal tribunals continue to contribute to combating impunity and bringing about an age of accountability. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are on course to finish their trials. The transfer of cases from the latter Tribunal to Rwanda will greatly facilitate progress in this regard.

73.	The Special Court for Sierra Leone convicted Charles Taylor, the former President of Liberia, of planning, aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity. This first conviction of a former Head of State by an international criminal tribunal since Nuremberg is a historic moment for international criminal justice.

74.	The mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon was due to expire on 29 February 2012. Since its work was not completed, its mandate was extended for an additional period of three years to enable it to conduct proceedings against the four persons it has indicted.

75.	The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia completed their first case, convicting Kaing Guek Eav (alias Duch) of crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and, on appeal, extended his sentence from 35 years to life imprisonment. The Chambers have also started their second case, against the four most senior surviving members of the Khmer Rouge regime.

76.   Further to my report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/66/311-S/2011/527), I have established an arrangement of global focal points for the areas of justice, police and corrections to enable the Organization to deliver more accountable and predictable capacities in these areas.

77.   I look forward to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the opening of its sixty-seventh session with the hope that it will establish new and innovative mechanisms to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels.

G.   Disarmament

78.   Lack of progress on the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda within the United Nations arena is troubling. While the international community in 2011 worked to implement the new nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation commitments and agreements reached at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as in other forums such as the Washington and the Seoul Nuclear Security Summits, the United Nations bodies responsible for advancing those recommendations faced protracted deadlocks and were unable to reach consensus in 2012. Progress in the nuclear field continues to be impeded in particular by the inability of the Conference on Disarmament to overcome its differences and agree on a programme of work that would allow for the resumption of substantive work, including negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty, which is a priority for the international community. I urge the Conference to demonstrate to the world the urgency of its work.

79.   The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran should fully comply with relevant Security Council resolutions as they relate to nuclear programmes and associated concerns about means of delivery.

80.   Poor regulation of the global trade in arms continues to present a significant challenge. Although there is no single-cause relationship between the poorly regulated arms trade on the one hand, and conflict, armed violence and substantive human rights abuses on the other, there are often obvious connections between the misuse of Government-owned arms and the questionable legitimacy or responsibility displayed by their original provider, or between massive quantities of illicit arms and ammunition in circulation and lax national controls. Working to improve lives and livelihoods around the world, the Organization is directly confronted with the consequences of the arms flow: brutal crackdowns, armed conflict, rampant crime or violence and the widespread human suffering that they cause. It is therefore very disappointing that at the end of its four-week-long session (from 2 to 27 July 2012) the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty failed to agree on the text of a treaty that would have set common standards to regulate the international trade in conventional arms. The Conference's failure is not only a setback to many Governments, but it also deals a blow to large sectors of civil society who will undoubtedly feel disillusioned after six years of tireless work to make the arms trade treaty a reality. It also frustrates the hopes of the millions of people all over the world who bear the brunt of the negative consequences of armed conflict and violence fuelled by the poorly regulated international arms trade. It is encouraging, however, that States have agreed to continue pursuing the adoption of a treaty building upon the common ground reached during the negotiations. The United Nations remains steadfast in unwavering support of a robust arms trade treaty.

81.   Nuclear safety and security is an issue that was unfortunately brought to the forefront of the international agenda by the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in 2011. The Organization is supporting the International Atomic Energy Agency in leading international efforts to enhance nuclear safety and security, as well as international emergency preparedness and response. The international community must give more attention to nuclear security. To this end, in September 2012, I

will convene a high-level event aimed at strengthening the legal framework on preventing nuclear terrorism.

H.   Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

82.   In recent years, the international community has become aware of the rising threat to peace and security posed by organized crime and drug trafficking. As a step towards addressing these challenges, I created in 2011 a Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking to develop comprehensive and effective United Nations responses and mobilize collective action against this threat. Among the key initiatives the Task Force set in motion is the development of regional threat assessments, which will provide a basis for crime-sensitive development programming in relevant regions. The Organization and INTERPOL have joined forces to assist West African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone) to establish transnational crime units — which will help ECOWAS to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in the subregion.

83.   The Organization and its Member States made important progress in the past year in strengthening the United Nations response to the terrorism threat. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre was established in support of the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to help Member States implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation I hosted in September 2011 underlined the importance of the Strategy and the wide range of efforts and activities, including resolutions of the Security Council, to strengthen international cooperation among States. The third biennial review of the Strategy concluded in June 2012 with an agreement to develop national and regional strategy implementation plans, enhance capacity-building efforts, including the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative or I-ACT, carried forward by the Task Force, promote international cooperation, and strengthen support for victims of terrorism.

84.   The I-ACT initiative, which serves as a coordination platform for United Nations capacity-building activities, has doubled its efforts to provide assistance to the institutions of the Government of Nigeria following increasing terrorist activity in the country. In Central Asia, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has helped the five States in the region to adopt their regional action plan to implement the Strategy, which provides a comprehensive framework for stepped up counter-terrorism efforts in the region.

I.   Strengthening the Organization

85.   At the end of my term, I want to leave behind a global, dynamic and adaptable Secretariat, accountable to all its stakeholders, delivering high-quality results and able to help Member States to deal with global challenges, while working within recognized resource constraints.

86.   The Organization has embarked on a number of critical initiatives which build on experiences and successes already achieved within the United Nations system. In the medium term, they offer the opportunity to reconsider the present distinction between so-called Headquarters-based activities and field-based activities, which has created distinctive approaches to management and administration over the past six decades. The actions taken by the General Assembly over the past decade to harmonize conditions of service across the entire United Nations system, and innovations adopted by other entities of the system, such as the creation of shared service centres, afford opportunities for strengthened oversight, greater standardization and additional efficiencies.

87.   To achieve a global, dynamic and adaptable workforce, the Organization is enhancing young professional recruitment, implementing a system of continuing contracts, and rolling out the new talent management system. The Organization is drawing up a comprehensive and structured approach to mobility and career development, which I will present to Member States for consideration at the main part of the sixty-seventh session with the aim of agreeing an approach that will be implemented across the Organization. To ensure that our staff is equipped with the latest knowledge and skills, we will need to reinvigorate our approach to learning, training and research. This will be a priority in my second term. With this approach, the Organization should be able to deploy a global workforce that can effectively fulfil current and future mandates and meet evolving operational needs while concurrently broadening opportunities for career development. The capital master plan will contribute to modernizing the workforce culture and will upgrade the working environment in the renovated Secretariat building.

88.   In spite of a number of problems encountered during the past year, Umoja, the enterprise resource planning project, is moving from the design phase to the build phase. Umoja will drive a substantial improvement of our business model and processes, bringing the realization of important benefits, improvements, control and transparency to our administration. It is fundamental to the way the United Nations will conduct business in the future, enhancing accountability, managerial control and decision-making. The Organization has also made good progress over the past year on preparations for the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards. As the implementation will commence in July 2013 for peacekeeping operations and January 2014 for all other operations, the project's focus has shifted from policy to implementation, with an emphasis on coordinated change management and transition planning with the Umoja project.

89.   The accountability system is being internalized in the Organization's day-to-day work through outreach, education and training of staff at all levels. Proactive responses to recommendations of the oversight bodies are encouraged. Lessons are being drawn from pilot exercises in enterprise risk management. One early indication that these efforts are having an impact in fostering a culture of accountability is that the implementation rates of oversight recommendations have noticeably improved. The Organization is also beginning to see the benefits of the reformed internal justice system. Both staff and management are encouraged to seek to resolve disputes informally in the first instance. Where disputes cannot be settled, they are resolved by the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal. Senior management is closely following the developing jurisprudence of the Tribunals and has issued guidance manuals to improve administrative decision-making within the Organization.

90.   The Organization is moving decisively towards climate neutrality and achieving substantial savings and efficiencies by producing and distributing documents in a greener fashion. All documents are now processed and distributed electronically to all Member States and system-wide. The pilot of the PaperSmart model, introduced at the Rio+20 Conference, resulted in major savings, with an average of only one or less sheets of paper used per participant. I intend to submit a report on this pilot and propose next steps during the sixty-seventh session. The introduction of new e-services has made documents more accessible also to persons with disabilities, particularly the visually impaired, a goal to which the Organization remains fully committed.

91.   In 2011, the Organization replaced the United Nations security phase system by a security risk management process designed to be more measurable and flexible, in line with our goals to find ways to stay and deliver, not leave, in heightened security risk areas. Concurrently, on the programme side there is a development process under way to determine how to measure impact and continue critical programmes in high-risk environments. Combined with improved training for designated officials, security advisers and officers, and members of the in-country security management teams, the Organization is addressing

heightened security risk situations in several countries in ways that kept vital programmes operating, where previously large and lengthy evacuations would have been standard.

92.   In a related development, the Organization has recruited, trained and fielded additional personnel to specifically analyse security threats. An enhanced ability to more accurately and completely understand security threats to the United Nations and implementation partners in real time has also helped to keep United Nations operations delivering under difficult circumstances.

93.   In the past year, I reached out to my staff and to Member States for additional ideas that improve our work. To help to develop associated deliverables, I created a small change management team and a network of change management focal points across the Organization. Following discussion with Member States of the plan which the team had developed, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/257, took note of the initiatives and also requested that I submit to the Assembly proposals or measures related to the implementation of a number of its recommendations. In this regard, I intend to provide Member States with an overview and a road map in this area for the next five years. This will be followed by detailed proposals to the General Assembly that will be phased as appropriate.

94.   It is my conviction that the global problems we face today are simply too complex to be solved by Governments alone. They require collective and coordinated action by Government, by the private sector, by civil society, by academia, and by international organizations and multilateral development banks. Over the next year, I will develop a comprehensive proposal which seeks to harness the power of partnership.

Chapter III

Conclusion

95.   My report has provided an account of the progress the Organization has made over the past year delivering on the eight long-term organizational priorities identified by Member States. It has also highlighted progress on some of the cross-cutting integrative initiatives that I identified in my five-year Action Agenda as helping the Organization to meet its mandates across the entire spectrum of our work. All forces must be brought to bear to meet our mandates and help to address the problems we face. I look forward to our realizing these opportunities together.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2012: statistical tables

Goal 1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*	*2008*
Developing regions	46.7	36.5	26.9	24.0
Northern Africa	5.2	5.0	2.6	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	57.9	52.3	47.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	11.9	8.7	6.5
Caribbean	24.9	27.0	29.1	27.8
Latin America	11.7	11.2	7.8	5.5
Eastern Asia	60.2	35.6	16.3	13.1
Southern Asia	51.5	43.1	37.7	34.4
Southern Asia excluding India	52.0	36.3	29.3	26.3
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	35.5	19.0	17.2
Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.1
Oceania	42.0	34.4	43.1	38.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8	19.5	7.2	3.7
Least developed countries	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	52.2	40.9	31.8
Small island developing States	29.6	29.5	32.0	29.9

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2012.

Indicator 1.2

Poverty gap ratio[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2008*
Developing regions	16.1	11.9	7.3
Northern Africa	0.8	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	25.9	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4	5.6	3.3

	1990	*1999*	*2008*
Caribbean	10.9	13.5	14.4
Latin America	5.1	5.2	2.8
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	3.2
Southern Asia	15.4	11.7	8.3
Southern Asia excluding India	17.7	10.6	6.2
South-Eastern Asia	14.4	9.6	3.7
Western Asia	1.1	1.0	0.7
Oceania	16.1	11.9	14.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	5.4	1.0
Least developed countries	27.0	25.6	18.3
Landlocked developing countries	23.5	20.6	11.2
Small island developing States	12.6	13.1	13.6

[a] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
(Percentage)

No global or regional data are available.

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

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) **Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed**
(Percentage)

	2001	*2011[a]*
World	0.6	2.1
Developing regions	1.4	4.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.5	2.0
Caribbean	-0.7	1.6
Latin America	-1.5	2.1
Eastern Asia	5.8	7.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.8	2.7
Southern Asia	1.6	3.9
Southern Asia excluding India	0.4	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	3.0

	2001	*2011[a]*
Western Asia	-3.0	1.6
Oceania	-3.2	4.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.7	3.4
Developed regions	1.3	0.8
Least developed countries	3.0	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	3.6	2.6
Small island developing States	-2.3	1.9

[a] Preliminary estimates.

(b)   GDP per person employed
(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	*2001*	*2011[a]*
World	16 072	18 392	22 668
Developing regions	6 382	8 325	13 077
Northern Africa	17 336	17 985	21 021
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 672	4 536	5 579
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 196	20 566	23 313
Caribbean	17 615	19 672	21 711
Latin America	20 400	20 629	23 420
Eastern Asia	3 139	6 467	14 335
Eastern Asia excluding China	20 323	29 213	40 969
Southern Asia	4 189	5 461	9 082
Southern Asia excluding India	6 653	7 175	8 843
South-Eastern Asia	5 678	7 134	10 063
Western Asia	30 326	34 656	40 465
Oceania	5 211	5 233	5 950
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 343	7 405	13 547
Developed regions	48 327	56 979	64 319
Least developed countries	2 020	2 299	3 224
Landlocked developing countries	4 311	3 642	5 225
Small island developing States	18 130	21 824	26 868

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5
Employment-to-population ratio

(a)   Total
(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011[a]*
World	62.2	61.2	60.2	60.3
Developing regions	64.1	62.8	61.6	61.6
Northern Africa	41.6	40.6	43.1	42.4

	1991	2000	2010	2011[a]
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.5	62.5	63.6	63.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.4	58.5	61.4	61.5
Eastern Asia	74.5	73.0	70.6	70.5
Southern Asia	58.1	56.4	54.0	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	68.0	66.9	66.7	66.8
Western Asia	47.6	44.5	44.3	44.8
Oceania	67.2	67.8	68.6	68.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	56.3	56.4	57.8	58.3
Developed regions	56.6	55.9	55.0	55.3
Least developed countries	69.6	68.6	68.9	69.0
Landlocked developing countries	66.7	66.8	68.4	68.5
Small island developing States	54.9	55.5	57.7	57.8

[a]   Preliminary data.

(b)   Men, women and youth, 2011[a]
(Percentage)

	Men	Women	Youth
World	72.7	47.9	42.6
Developing regions	75.3	47.6	43.3
Northern Africa	67.2	18.1	23.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.4	57.1	45.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.7	48.9	45.7
Eastern Asia	76.0	64.7	55.3
Southern Asia	77.9	29.4	36.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.3	55.6	45.2
Western Asia	67.6	19.7	25.3
Oceania	73.4	63.8	52.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	67.4	49.8	36.2
Developed regions	62.1	48.9	38.3
Least developed countries	77.8	60.3	52.5
Landlocked developing countries	77.0	60.2	54.3
Small island developing States	68.7	47.0	37.0

[a]   Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

(a) Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day
(Millions)

	1991	*2000*	*2011[a]*
World	879.3	689.2	455.8
Developing regions	878.7	688.4	455.8
Northern Africa	1.3	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.2	129.3	121.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.1	14.5	8.8
Eastern Asia	440.1	222.6	64.0
Southern Asia	216.7	239.0	225.0
South-Eastern Asia	101.0	74.5	32.0
Western Asia	0.9	0.9	1.0
Oceania	0.9	0.9	1.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.6	5.7	1.8
Developed regions	0.6	0.8	0.01
Least developed countries	129.4	150.0	139.6
Landlocked developing countries	49.4	59.7	53.1
Small island developing States	3.0	3.5	3.8

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day
(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2011[a]*
World	38.9	26.4	14.8
Developing regions	50.8	33.5	18.2
Northern Africa	4.2	2.5	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.2	55.2	37.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	7.0	3.3
Eastern Asia	66.2	30.3	7.9
Southern Asia	50.1	45.2	34.7
South-Eastern Asia	51.3	31.1	10.9
Western Asia	2.4	2.0	1.5
Oceania	42.1	34.3	26.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.7	21.3	5.5
Developed regions	0.1	0.1	0.0
Least developed countries	63.9	57.9	39.6
Landlocked developing countries	48.4	46.9	30.5
Small island developing States	17.4	17.2	15.1

a   Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7
   Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a)   Both sexes
   (Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011ᵃ*
World	54.4	52.8	49.6	49.1
Developing regions	67.5	64.0	58.8	58.3
Northern Africa	37.5	32.7	30.6	30.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	82.1	80.7	76.5	76.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.8	35.9	31.9	31.9
Eastern Asia	66.2	58.4	49.9	49.0
Southern Asia	80.9	79.8	77.1	76.4
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	65.2	62.1	61.4
Western Asia	42.7	35.1	26.9	26.3
Oceania	73.7	73.5	76.8	77.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	46.4	55.2	42.7	42.0
Developed regions	11.3	11.3	10.2	10.1
Least developed countries	85.7	85.1	81.5	81.1
Landlocked developing countries	74.3	77.0	72.2	71.9
Small island developing States	32.3	35.4	37.2	37.1

a   Preliminary estimates.

(b)   Men
   (Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011ᵃ*
World	51.9	51.0	48.6	48.2
Developing regions	63.1	60.4	56.3	55.8
Northern Africa	33.2	29.2	26.9	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	77.3	75.1	69.5	69.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.2	35.4	31.6	31.6
Eastern Asia	59.9	53.2	46.4	45.7
Southern Asia	77.6	76.8	74.6	74.0
South-Eastern Asia	63.2	61.3	58.9	58.4
Western Asia	35.3	29.8	22.7	22.4
Oceania	68.1	67.7	70.7	70.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	48.9	54.6	41.8	41.1
Developed regions	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.2
Least developed countries	82.4	80.8	76.4	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	71.3	73.2	67.9	67.6

	1991	2000	2010	2011[a]
Small island developing States	31.9	36.0	38.2	38.1

[a]   Preliminary estimates.

(c)   Women
       (Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2011[a]
World	58.2	55.7	51.0	50.5
Developing regions	74.6	69.7	62.9	62.2
Northern Africa	54.9	47.1	44.0	43.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	87.8	84.8	84.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.0	36.8	32.3	32.3
Eastern Asia	73.8	64.8	54.3	53.1
Southern Asia	89.6	87.7	83.8	83.1
South-Eastern Asia	74.0	70.6	66.5	65.7
Western Asia	68.5	54.8	42.6	41.1
Oceania	80.5	80.3	83.9	84.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.1	56.1	43.8	43.0
Developed regions	11.1	10.7	8.9	8.7
Least developed countries	90.0	90.7	87.9	87.7
Landlocked developing countries	78.2	81.9	77.5	77.2
Small island developing States	32.9	34.5	35.8	35.7

[a]   Preliminary estimates.

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

Indicator 1.8
       Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a,b]

(a)   Total
       (Percentage)

	1990	2010
Developing regions	29	18
Northern Africa	10	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	15	3
Southern Asia	51	32
South-Eastern Asia	31	17
Western Asia	15	5
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	11	4

(b)   **By sex, 2006-2010**
(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions[c]	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c)   **By residence, 2006-2010**
(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions[c]	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d)   **By household wealth, 2006-2010**
(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions[c]	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–

	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

[a] The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. UNICEF and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

[b] Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of this report.

[c] Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
(Percentage)

	1990-1992	1995-1997	2000-2002	2006-2008
World	16	14	14	13
Developing regions	20	17	17	15
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	31	29	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	10	8
Caribbean	25	28	22	23
Latin America	11	10	9	7
Eastern Asia	18	12	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	11	13	13
Southern Asia	22	20	21	20
Southern Asia excluding India	26	26	23	22
South-Eastern Asia	24	18	17	14
Western Asia	6	8	8	7
Oceania	12	11	13	12
Caucasus and Central Asia	16	13	17	9
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	40	41	36	32
Landlocked developing countries	34	34	30	26
Small island developing States	24	25	21	21

Goal 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

Indicator 2.1
    Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a)   **Total**

	1991	*1999*	*2004*	*2010*
World	82.0	83.7	88.7	90.7
Developing regions	79.9	81.9	87.6	89.9
Northern Africa	80.3	88.0	94.9	96.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.6	58.0	68.2	76.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.2	93.7	95.4	95.4
Caribbean	75.4	81.4	79.5	82.2
Latin America	87.1	94.8	96.7	96.5
Eastern Asia	97.3	96.4	97.3	96.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.8	96.1	97.1	97.5
Southern Asia	74.9	77.0	89.1	92.5
Southern Asia excluding India	66.9	66.4	75.6	80.2
South-Eastern Asia	92.7	91.6	93.6	95.4
Western Asia	82.7	84.4	89.1	91.5
Oceania	69.6	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93.9	94.5	93.9
Developed regions	95.3	97.1	96.9	97.1
Least developed countries	53.9	56.8	70.1	79.8
Landlocked developing countries	55.2	62.6	70.3	80.1
Small island developing States	75.5	81.4	78.7	80.6

(b)   **By sex**

	1991		*1999*		*2010*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	85.7	78.1	86.6	80.6	91.5	89.8
Developing regions	84.2	75.4	85.1	78.4	90.9	88.9
Northern Africa	87.9	72.5	91.2	84.6	98.4	93.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	50.3	61.3	54.7	77.8	74.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.4	83.9	94.4	93.0	95.5	95.3

	1991		1999		2010	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Caribbean	75.0	75.8	81.1	81.6	82.8	81.6
Latin America	89.6	84.6	95.5	94.0	96.5	96.4
Eastern Asia	98.9	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.5	96.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.8	96.8	95.6	96.6	97.6	97.3
Southern Asia	83.1	66.1	84.1	69.4	93.5	91.4
Southern Asia excluding India	74.8	58.6	72.1	60.5	83.7	76.5
South-Eastern Asia	94.0	91.4	92.6	90.5	94.9	95.9
Western Asia	86.6	78.5	89.1	79.5	94.1	88.8
Oceania	73.4	65.6	–	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	94.3	93.6	94.6	93.2
Developed regions	95.3	95.4	97.1	97.1	96.9	97.3
Least developed countries	58.3	49.3	60.6	53.0	81.8	77.9
Landlocked developing countries	58.1	52.2	66.9	58.3	82.7	77.5
Small island developing States	76.2	74.8	82.0	80.9	81.8	79.3

[a] Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Indicator 2.2
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a]

(a)   Total

	1991[b]	1999[b]	2010[b]
World	80.7	81.0	90.3
Developing regions	77.8	78.6	89.1
Northern Africa	72.8	84.9	96.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.0	52.6	70.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.5	95.6	101.6
Caribbean	72.6	75.2	77.6
Latin America	85.3	97.2	103.3
Eastern Asia	108.0	98.3	97.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	93.5	97.9	99.2
Southern Asia	64.3	66.2	88.4
Southern Asia excluding India	57.5	60.4	67.9
South-Eastern Asia	84.3	88.9	98.2
Western Asia	79.7	80.0	87.0
Oceania	57.4	64.3	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93.6	98.7

	1991[b]	1999[b]	2010[b]
Developed regions	96.8	97.0	100.0
Least developed countries	41.4	44.6	64.8
Landlocked developing countries	53.3	54.6	68.6
Small island developing States	71.0	74.7	76.7

(b)   By sex

	1991[b]		1999[b]		2010[b]	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	84.8	76.3	84.0	77.9	91.2	89.4
Developing regions	82.8	72.6	82.1	75.0	90.1	88.0
Northern Africa	80.7	64.6	88.7	81.0	97.9	94.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.2	46.7	57.0	48.1	73.6	66.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.6	85.3	95.3	96.0	101.2	102.0
Caribbean	71.3	73.8	74.1	76.4	78.1	77.0
Latin America	84.4	86.1	96.9	97.4	102.8	103.7
Eastern Asia	–	–	98.9	97.7	95.9	99.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	93.7	93.2	97.8	97.9	99.4	99.0
Southern Asia	73.9	54.0	73.1	58.8	89.6	87.1
Southern Asia excluding India	64.3	50.4	65.4	55.1	71.3	64.4
South-Eastern Asia	85.0	83.7	89.7	88.1	97.8	98.7
Western Asia	85.8	73.3	85.6	74.2	90.6	83.3
Oceania	60.8	53.8	68.3	60.0	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	94.0	93.2	99.1	98.2
Developed regions	–	–	96.3	97.7	99.7	100.4
Least developed countries	47.7	35.1	49.1	39.9	67.3	62.2
Landlocked developing countries	58.1	48.4	59.7	49.4	72.1	65.1
Small island developing States	70.8	71.2	74.8	74.6	78.0	75.3

[a]   Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator the table displays the gross intake ratio at last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (*Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics across the World*, Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B.

[b]   The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

Indicator 2.3
     Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men[a]

(a)   Total
(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990	2000	2010
World	83.4	87.2	89.6
Developing regions	80.2	85.0	88.1
Northern Africa	67.5	79.4	87.9
Sub-Saharan Africa[b]	65.5	68.3	71.8
Latin America and the Caribbean[b]	93.1	96.3	97.2
Caribbean	–	0.0	89.7
Latin America[b]	93.3	96.6	97.7
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.9	–	–
Southern Asia	59.6	73.8	80.5
Southern Asia excluding India[b]	53.7	67.1	79.1
South-Eastern Asia	94.5	96.4	97.7
Western Asia	87.8	91.6	93.4
Oceania	–	74.8	75.5
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	99.8	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.6
Least developed countries[b]	55.8	64.5	71.8
Landlocked developing countries	64.3	68.3	76.1
Small island developing States	–	88.3	87.6

(b)   By sex
(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	87.6	79.1	90.4	83.9	92.2	87.1
Developing regions	85.3	75.0	88.8	81.1	91.0	85.2
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.3	73.4	91.5	84.3
Sub-Saharan Africa[b]	72.9	58.7	75.1	61.9	76.4	66.9
Latin America and the Caribbean[b]	92.8	93.4	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.4
Caribbean	–	–	–	–	89.9	89.6
Latin America[b]	92.9	93.7	96.2	97.0	97.5	98.0
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.5	99.3

	1990		2000		2010	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.9	99.9	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	69.8	48.7	81.3	65.6	86.6	74.7
Southern Asia excluding India[b]	60.2	47.1	73.9	60.4	82.4	75.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.5	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.8	97.6
Western Asia	93.8	81.3	95.5	87.7	95.8	90.8
Oceania	–	–	76.8	72.6	73.6	77.7
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries[b]	64.1	47.7	71.5	58.0	75.5	68.1
Landlocked developing countries	70.0	58.8	74.7	62.6	80.2	72.0
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	87.5	87.7

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

[b] Partial imputation due to incomplete country coverage (from 33 per cent to 60 per cent of population).

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education[a]

(a)   Primary education

	1991	1999	2010
World	0.89	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.97
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.95
Latin America	0.98	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.01	1.03
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.76	0.83	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.76	0.82	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.96	0.99

	1991	*1999*	*2010*
Western Asia	0.85	0.85	0.93
Oceania	0.90	0.90	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	0.99	1.00	0.99
Least developed countries	0.80	0.84	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.82	0.93
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b)   Secondary education

	1991	*1999*	*2010*
World	0.84	0.91	0.97
Developing regions	0.77	0.88	0.96
Northern Africa	0.79	0.92	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.77	0.83	0.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.07	1.08
Caribbean	1.09	1.06	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.07	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.93	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.99	1.00
Southern Asia	0.61	0.75	0.91
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.86	0.89
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.96	1.04
Western Asia	0.66	0.74	0.91
Oceania	0.87	0.89	0.00
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.98	0.97
Developed regions	1.02	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.60	0.78	0.84
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.84	0.85
Small island developing States	1.06	1.03	1.01

(c)   Tertiary education

	1991	*1999*	*2010*
World	0.91	0.99	1.08
Developing regions	0.70	0.83	0.98
Northern Africa	0.60	0.74	1.06

	1991	1999	2010
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.50	0.67	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.17	1.28
Caribbean	1.36	1.40	1.59
Latin America	0.95	1.16	1.26
Eastern Asia	0.51	0.67	1.05
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.64	0.79
Southern Asia	0.49	0.65	0.76
Southern Asia excluding India	0.32	0.68	0.87
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.00	1.07
Western Asia	0.63	0.75	0.89
Oceania	0.62	0.83	0.00
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.90	1.06
Developed regions	1.10	1.20	1.30
Least developed countries	0.38	0.58	0.59
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.81	0.84
Small island developing States	1.25	1.32	1.47

[a]   Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	35.1	37.5	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	28.8	31.6	32.6	33.9
Northern Africa	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.8	28.1	30.0	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.4	40.3	41.4	42.9
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	41.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	14.6	18.4	18.0	19.2
Southern Asia	13.3	17.1	18.1	19.7
Southern Asia excluding India	40.1	42.3	44.0	45.0
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	37.7
Western Asia	14.9	16.8	17.5	18.6
Oceania	33.4	35.6	35.1	36.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.6	44.2	45.3	45.5
Developed regions	44.3	46.3	47.1	48.1

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005	2012
World	12.8	13.6	15.9	19.7
Developing regions	11.6	12.3	14.2	18.4
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	23.0
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	26.0	30.2
Latin America	8.6	13.2	16.4	20.3
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	14.5
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	9.0	20.3
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	17.6
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	10.8
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	2.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	9.9	16.7
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	23.0
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	19.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	23.1
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.3

[a] As at 31 January 2012.

Goal 4

Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1

Under-5 mortality rate[a]

	1990	2000	2010
World	88	73	57
Developing regions	97	80	63
Northern Africa	82	47	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	174	154	121
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	35	23
Eastern Asia	48	33	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	30	17

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
Southern Asia	117	87	66
Southern Asia excluding India	123	91	72
South-Eastern Asia	71	48	32
Western Asia	67	45	32
Oceania	75	63	52
Caucasus and Central Asia	77	62	45
Developed regions	15	10	7
Least developed countries	170	138	110

[a]   Deaths of children before reaching the age of 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
  Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	61	51	40
Developing regions	67	56	44
Northern Africa	62	38	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	105	94	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	29	18
Eastern Asia	38	27	16
Eastern Asia excluding China	17	22	14
Southern Asia	84	65	51
Southern Asia excluding India	90	69	56
South-Eastern Asia	49	36	25
Western Asia	52	35	25
Oceania	55	48	41
Caucasus and Central Asia	63	52	39
Developed regions	12	8	6
Least developed countries	106	88	71

[a]   Deaths of children before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3
  Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]
  (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	72	72	85
Developing regions	71	70	84
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	75
Latin America	64	76	76

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
Caribbean	77	94	94
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	59	78
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	91
Western Asia	77	86	85
Oceania	70	66	59
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	94
Developed regions	84	92	94

[a] Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	400	320	210
Developing regions	440	350	240
Northern Africa	230	120	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	850	740	500
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	100	80
Caribbean	280	220	190
Latin America	130	96	72
Eastern Asia	120	61	37
Eastern Asia excluding China	53	64	45
Southern Asia	590	400	220
Southern Asia excluding India	590	410	240
South-Eastern Asia	410	240	150
Western Asia	170	110	71
Oceania	320	260	200
Caucasus and Central Asia	71	62	46
Developed regions	26	17	16

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2

    Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

    (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	57	60	66
Developing regions	55	59	65
Northern Africa	51	71	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44	45
Latin America and the Caribbean*a*	75	82	90
Caribbean	70	70	70
Latin America	75	83	92
Eastern Asia	94	97	99
Southern Asia	30	36	49
Southern Asia excluding India	17	18	37
South-Eastern Asia	48	65	74
Western Asia	59	68	75
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Developed regions	–	–	–
Least developed countries	31	33	42

a   Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B

    Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

    Contraceptive prevalence rate*a,b*

    (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	54.8	61.5	63.4
Developing regions	51.7	59.8	62.1
Northern Africa	43.5	57.6	62.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	18.4	24.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.6	70.2	73.3
Caribbean	53.2	59.2	61.4
Latin America	62.3	71.0	74.2
Eastern Asia	78.0	85.7	83.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.7	76.3	75.5
Southern Asia	38.7	48.2	55.6
Southern Asia excluding India	30.0	45.3	50.8
South-Eastern Asia	48.5	57.1	62.8
Western Asia	43.7	51.1	57.7

	1990	2000	2010
Oceania	28.1	32.3	38.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	48.9	58.7	60.3
Developed regions	68.2	70.5	71.6
Least developed countries	15.2	25.9	34.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.1	29.1	37.4
Small island developing States	48.9	53.6	56.0

[a]   The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.
[b]   Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4
   Adolescent birth rate[a,b]

	1990	2000	2009
World	59.3	50.9	48.6
Developing regions	64.3	55.3	52.3
Northern Africa	43.1	33.2	29.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.6	121.9	119.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.6	87.5	78.9
Caribbean	79.8	77.8	69.0
Latin America	91.5	88.2	79.7
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	3.2	2.4
Southern Asia	88.4	58.5	46.0
Southern Asia excluding India	120.8	75.7	63.4
South-Eastern Asia	53.7	40.4	44.8
Western Asia	62.8	50.5	48.1
Oceania	84.0	64.5	62.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.4	28.3	29.3
Developed regions	33.8	25.6	23.4
Least developed countries	133.6	120.0	116.2
Landlocked developing countries	107.8	106.5	96.0
Small island developing States	77.2	72.1	64.2

[a]   The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.
[b]   Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5
   Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a)   **At least one visit**
   (Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World	64	71	80
Developing regions	63	71	80

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
Northern Africa	54	62	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	71	77
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	90	96
Caribbean	85	88	92
Latin America	72	90	96
Eastern Asia	70	89	92
Southern Asia	53	54	71
Southern Asia excluding India	27	31	60
South-Eastern Asia	79	90	93
Western Asia	53	63	77
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	51	56	73
Subregions of Africa[a]			
Central Africa	77	73	82
Eastern Africa	–	–	91
North Africa	58	61	71
Southern Africa	90	91	94
West Africa	58	66	67

[a]   Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b)   At least four visits
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
World	–	–	–
Developing regions	37	43	55
Northern Africa	23	37	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	48	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	81	88
Caribbean	59	66	72
Latin America	71	82	89
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	27	48
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	–
South-Eastern Asia	54	70	80
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–

Indicator 5.6

    Unmet need for family planning[a,b]

    (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	15.4	12.9	12.4
Developing regions	16.5	13.5	12.8
Northern Africa	22.7	14.2	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.1	26.5	25.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.9	12.6	10.4
Caribbean	19.7	18.2	17.0
Latin America	16.7	12.2	9.9
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.0	3.7
Southern Asia	21.6	17.8	15.6
Southern Asia excluding India	25.6	20.8	18.5
South-Eastern Asia	18.9	15.6	13.4
Western Asia	22.2	20.1	16.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.6	13.9	13.4
Least developed countries	28.6	26.7	24.1
Landlocked developing countries	26.2	25.8	23.2
Small island developing States	20.6	19.6	18.6

[a]   The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.

[b]   Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Goal 6

    Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A

    Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

(a)   HIV incidence rates[a,b]

	2001	*2010*
World	0.08 (0.08:0.09)	0.06 (0.06:0.07)
Developing regions	0.09 (0.09:0.10)	0.07 (0.06:0.08)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.01 (0.02:0.02)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.59 (0.54:0.61)	0.41 (0.35:0.43)
Caribbean	0.09 (0.08:0.11)	0.05 (0.04:0.07)
Latin America	0.04 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.01:0.01)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Western Asia	<0.01	<0.01

	2001	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.03 (0.02:0.05)
Developed regions	0.04 (0.04:0.06)	0.04 (0.03:0.05)
Subregions of Africa[c]		
Central Africa	0.54 (0.51:0.58)	0.37 (0.35:0.4)
Eastern Africa	0.33 (0.31:0.35)	0.29 (0.27:0.31)
North Africa	0.02 (0.01:0.02)	0.02 (0.02:0.02)
Southern Africa	1.92 (1.82:2.06)	1.08 (1.02:1.16)
West Africa	0.34 (0.32:0.36)	0.3 (0.28:0.32)

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. Therefore HIV incidence rate is presented here together with HIV prevalence data among population aged 15 to 49 years.

[b] Lower and upper bounds in parenthesis.

[c] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b)   HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years[a]
(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2010	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
World	0.3	44	0.8	50	0.8	50
Developing regions	0.3	49	0.9	53	0.9	53
Northern Africa	<0.1	51	<0.1	38	0.1	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	54	5.6	58	4.8	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4	36	0.5	35	0.4	37
Caribbean	0.7	47	1.0	53	0.9	53
Latin America	0.4	34	0.4	32	0.4	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	24	<0.1	27	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	28	<0.1	30	<0.1	30
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.2	37
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	32	0.1	26	0.1	26
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	14	0.4	32	0.4	33
Western Asia	<0.1	35	<0.1	37	<0.1	35
Oceania	0.2	34	0.7	52	0.7	56
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	30	0.1	32	0.2	39
Developed regions	0.2	17	0.3	26	0.5	29
Least developed countries	1.6	54	2.3	57	2.0	58

	1990		2001		2010	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Landlocked developing countries	2.6	54	3.6	58	2.7	58
Small island developing States	0.5	42	0.8	48	0.7	49

[a] Trend data for the actual Millennium Development Goal indicator 6.1 "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" is available from only 35 countries, almost exclusively sub-Saharan Africa, and is therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	33	25	51
Caribbean	4	46	2	56
Southern Asia	2	22	2	38
Oceania	4	34	5	48
Landlocked developing countries	19	37	15	55
Small island developing States	14	44	10	55

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Developing regions[c]	88	20	47	32
Northern Africa	2	7	–	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	26	27	35
Caribbean	5	44	2	37
Southern Asia	6	17	3	34
Southern Asia excluding India	5	7	–	–
South-Eastern Asia	7	24	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	8	21	–	–

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Least developed countries	41	22	27	30
Landlocked developing countries	27	26	15	34

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

[c] Excluding China.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Number of countrie with data	*Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans*
Developing regions[c]	46	0.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	0.92
Caribbean	2	0.82
Southern Asia	2	0.73
Least developed countries	31	0.84
Landlocked developing countries	15	0.89

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

[c] Excluding China.

Target 6.B

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

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
(Percentage)[a]

	2009	*2010*
World[b]	39	47
Developing regions	40	48
Northern Africa	20	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	63
Caribbean	60	64
Latin America	56	60
Eastern Asia	23	32

	2009	*2010*
Eastern Asia excluding China	2	4
Southern Asia	26	33
Southern Asia excluding India	10	12
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	48	53
Western Asia	66.2	65.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	21	26
Least developed countries	41	47
Landlocked developing countries	51	59
Small island developing States	55	57

[a] Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells/mm.
[b] Including only low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

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

Indicator 6.6
  Incidence and death rates associated with malaria[a]

(a) Incidence

Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	270
Latin America and the Caribbean	11
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	28
South-Eastern Asia	32
Western Asia	16
Oceania	182
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	199
Landlocked developing countries	201
Small island developing States	99

(b) Deaths

	All ages
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	90
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	3
South-Eastern Asia	6
Western Asia	5

	All ages
Oceania	43
Caucasus and Central Asia	–
Least developed countries	62
Landlocked developing countries	63
Small island developing States	26

[a] For populations at risk of malaria in malaria endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7
Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets, 2008-2010[a]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (27 countries)	39

(b) By residence
(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries)	35	41

[a] Calculation includes data available as at 31 July 2011.

Indicator 6.8
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, 2008-2010[a]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (22 countries)	41

(b) By residence
(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (22 countries)	49	40

[a] Calculation includes data available as at 31 July 2011.

Indicator 6.9
Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis[a]

(a)   Incidence
(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2010	
World	144	(132:157)	141	(133:150)	128	(123:133)
Developing regions	174	(158:189)	167	(157:177)	151	(144:157)
Northern Africa	64	(53:75)	54	(48:61)	49	(43:55)
Sub-Saharan Africa	218	(160:276)	299	(244:353)	276	(256:296)
Latin America and the Caribbean	88	(74:103)	57	(53:62)	43	(40:46)
Caribbean	94	(68:121)	91	(78:104)	77	(66:88)
Latin America	88	(72:104)	55	(50:59)	40	(37:43)
Eastern Asia	157	(124:189)	105	(91:119)	83	(74:92)
Southern Asia	207	(178:236)	206	(189:223)	184	(170:199)
South-Eastern Asia	235	(191:279)	224	(203:244)	213	(194:231)
Western Asia	57	(46:67)	43	(39:47)	32	(29:35)
Oceania	233	(160:307)	229	(152:305)	231	(152:310)
Caucasus and Central Asia	116	(93:140)	143	(130:155)	132	(121:143)
Developed regions	38	(32:44)	33	(31:36)	27	(25:29)
Least developed countries	253	(223:283)	263	(248:278)	246	(235:257)
Landlocked developing countries	217	(189:246)	250	(236:265)	208	(200:217)
Small island developing States	111	(90:133)	116	(101:130)	109	(94:123)

(b)   Prevalence
(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2010	
World	263	(241:287)	240	(220:261)	178	(156:201)
Developing regions	319	(290:348)	287	(261:313)	210	(182:237)
Northern Africa	109	(65:153)	76	(47:106)	67	(40:94)
Sub-Saharan Africa	343	(232:454)	376	(276:476)	335	(279:391)
Latin America and the Caribbean	142	(98:186)	79	(60:98)	54	(41:67)
Caribbean	165	(83:246)	129	(74:184)	104	(58:150)
Latin America	140	(93:187)	75	(55:96)	50	(37:63)
Eastern Asia	226	(209:243)	168	(145:190)	115	(100:130)
Southern Asia	447	(383:511)	424	(366:482)	270	(189:351)
South-Eastern Asia	518	(367:668)	431	(326:536)	333	(252:413)
Western Asia	76	(48:103)	57	(39:74)	43	(30:56)
Oceania	486	(188:783)	342	(100:584)	354	(96:613)
Caucasus and Central Asia	224	(141:306)	217	(152:283)	208	(148:268)
Developed regions	62	(40:85)	44	(30:58)	35	(24:46)

	1990		2002		2010
Least developed countries	456	(354:558)	421	(347:495)	365	(307:423)
Landlocked developing countries	299	(241:358)	313	(254:372)	268	(215:321)
Small island developing States	202	(131:272)	168	(116:220)	153	(102:205)

(c) Deaths
(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2010
World	25	(22:29)	21	(18:24)	15	(13:18)
Developing regions	30	(26:34)	25	(22:29)	18	(15:20)
Northern Africa	8.2	(5.2:11)	5.3	(3.5:7.1)	4.5	(2.8:6.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	(25:49)	37	(27:47)	30	(26:34)
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	(8.6:15)	5.6	(5:6.1)	3.3	(2.8:3.8)
Caribbean	16	(9.3:23)	12	(9.2:16)	9.3	(6.7:12)
Latin America	12	(8:15)	5	(4.5:5.6)	2.9	(2.4:3.4)
Eastern Asia	20	(18:22)	7.9	(6.7:9.2)	4.4	(4.2:4.7)
Southern Asia	42	(30:53)	41	(29:52)	27	(20:35)
South-Eastern Asia	51	(39:62)	41	(36:47)	28	(23:33)
Western Asia	8.1	(5.2:11)	5.8	(4.5:7)	4.1	(3.3:5)
Oceania	56	(34:78)	30	(10:51)	33	(10:55)
Caucasus and Central Asia	26	(18:34)	23	(22:24)	20	(17:24)
Developed regions	8.4	(5.2:12)	4.7	(4.7:4.7)	3.6	(2.6:4.7)
Least developed countries	52	(44:60)	44	(41:48)	35	(32:38)
Landlocked developing countries	31	(26:36)	30	(27:32)	24	(22:26)
Small island developing States	21	(15:27)	16	(12:19)	13	(9.5:17)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

	1990		2000		2010
World	49	(45:53)	44	(41:46)	65	(63:68)
Developing regions	48	(44:53)	42	(39:44)	65	(62:68)
Northern Africa	57	(49:69)	77	(69:87)	77	(68:88)
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	(29:50)	43	(36:53)	59	(55:64)
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	(45:63)	69	(64:75)	80	(75:85)
Caribbean	11	(9:16)	51	(45:60)	62	(55:73)
Latin America	56	(47:68)	71	(66:78)	82	(77:89)
Eastern Asia	24	(20:30)	34	(30:40)	88	(79:99)

	1990		2000		2010	
Southern Asia	71	(62:83)	42	(39:45)	59	(54:64)
South-Eastern Asia	50	(42:62)	34	(31:37)	65	(60:72)
Western Asia	75	(63:93)	67	(62:75)	70	(64:77)
Oceania	27	(20:39)	64	(48:95)	70	(52:110)
Caucasus and Central Asia	42	(34:52)	68	(63:74)	63	(58:68)
Developed regions	61	(52:72)	81	(75:89)	78	(73:85)
Least developed countries	27	(24:31)	37	(35:39)	55	(53:58)
Landlocked developing countries	42	(37:48)	50	(47:54)	62	(60:65)
Small island developing States	22	(18:27)	56	(49:64)	60	(53:69)

[a]   Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

(b)   Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course
(Percentage)

	1994	2000	2009
World	75	69	86
Developing regions	75	69	87
Northern Africa	80	88	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	71	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	76	77
Caribbean	74	72	80
Latin America	65	77	76
Eastern Asia	88	92	95
South Asia	74	42	88
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	90
Western Asia	72	77	86
Oceania	61	76	76
Caucasus and Central Asia[a]	73	79	74
Developed regions	68	66	64
Least developed countries	66	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	57	75	80
Small island developing States	67	73	78

[a]   1994 column shows 1995 data.

Goal 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

Indicator 7.1

    Proportion of land area covered by forest
    (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Indicator 7.2

    Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)

(a)   **Total**[a]
    (Millions of tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
World	21 659	23 845	27 931	30 086
Developing regions	6 717	9 942	13 590	16 934
Northern Africa	229	330	403	475
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	553	635	730
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 007	1 330	1 485	1 600
Caribbean	84	99	105	130

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
Latin America	922	1 231	1 379	1 470
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 388	8 325
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	598	637
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 089	2 818
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	678	838
South-Eastern Asia	423	779	1 047	1 192
Western Asia	606	927	1 148	1 327
Oceania	6	7	11	9
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	499	328	386	459
Developed regions	14 942	13 902	14 341	13 151
Least developed countries	61	110	162	204
Landlocked developing countries	50	399	459	549
Small island developing States	139	158	171	178
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	14 967	14 429	14 905	13 659

(b)   Per capita
(Tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
World	2.92	3.49	3.93	4.13
Developing regions	1.60	1.96	2.53	3.01
Northern Africa	2.11	2.42	2.73	3.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.17	2.45	2.55	2.61
Caribbean	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.67
Latin America	2.16	2.45	2.56	2.61
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	5.88
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.41	7.74
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.32	1.68
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.52	1.78
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	1.39	1.72	1.91
Western Asia	4.95	5.92	6.63	6.85
Oceania	0.94	0.94	1.24	0.98
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	8.06	4.64	5.57	6.58
Developed regions	11.00	10.82	10.96	9.98
Least developed countries	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.24
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	1.08	1.16	1.32
Small island developing States	2.45	2.43	2.40	2.39
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.8	11.8	11.9	10.7

(c)   Per $1 GDP (PPP)
(Kilograms)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
World	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.48
Developing regions	0.69	0.59	0.62	0.60
Northern Africa	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	1.05	0.74	0.67	0.67
Latin America	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.59	0.89	0.95	0.85
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.83	0.52	0.44	0.41
Southern Asia	0.58	0.62	0.55	0.56
Southern Asia excluding India	0.47	0.54	0.53	0.55
South-Eastern Asia	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.45
Western Asia	0.71	0.58	0.60	0.66
Oceania	0.50	0.43	0.58	0.43
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	2.35	1.61	1.23	1.08
Developed regions	0.46	0.44	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	0.28	0.86	0.69	0.64
Small island developing States	0.80	0.53	0.48	0.42
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.59	0.47	0.43	0.38

[a] Total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons of CO_2) include CO_2 emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption; cement production; and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Includes all annex I countries that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

  Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1986	*1990[a]*	*2000*	*2010*
Developing regions	280 530	236 892	208 013	40 315
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	914
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 347	23 449	9 597	1 645
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	5 234
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	159

	1986	1990[a]	2000	2010
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	5 075
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	23 598
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	2 210
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	2 780
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	847
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 833
Western Asia	16 349	3 481	8 299	3 295
Oceania	113	47	129	17
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	141
Developed regions	1 228 998	828 590	25 364	1 360
Least developed countries	3 494	1 457	4 813	672
Landlocked developing countries	14 616	3 354	2 395	373
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	404

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E, for which the years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4
Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2009
Not fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used
(Percentage)

World	9.2
Developing regions	7.4
Northern Africa	89.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Caribbean	15.2
Latin America	1.9
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	52.9
Southern Asia excluding India	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.8

Western Asia	54.9
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	55.1
Developed regions	10.0
Least developed countries	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	12.9
Small island developing States	1.5

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

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a)   Terrestrial and marine[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	8.1	10.6	12.0
Developing regions	7.9	10.6	12.2
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.0	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.7	19.3
Caribbean	3.3	3.8	4.6
Latin America	9.3	15.1	19.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.3	15.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.4	11.6
Southern Asia	5.0	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	5.4	6.2	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.6	7.1	7.8
Western Asia	3.5	14.2	14.3
Oceania	0.5	1.1	3.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.3	10.4	11.6
Least developed countries	8.9	9.5	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	1.5	2.7	4.2

(b)   Terrestrial[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	8.8	11.3	12.7
Developing regions	8.8	11.7	13.3
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	11.3	11.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	15.3	20.3
Caribbean	9.2	9.9	11.2
Latin America	9.7	15.4	20.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	15.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.1	12.2
Southern Asia	5.3	5.9	6.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.8	6.7	7.3
South-Eastern Asia	8.7	13.1	13.8
Western Asia	3.8	15.3	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.0	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.7	10.7	11.6
Least developed countries	9.4	10.0	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	4.0	6.3	7.6

(c)   Marine[a,b]
(Ratio of marine protected areas to total territorial waters; percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	3.1	5.2	7.2
Developing regions	1.0	2.9	4.0
Northern Africa	3.1	3.6	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	3.1	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	8.9	10.8
Caribbean	1.1	1.5	2.2
Latin America	3.3	11.8	14.3
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.3
Southern Asia	0.9	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	0.6	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	1.3	2.1
Western Asia	0.7	2.0	2.2
Oceania	0.2	0.6	2.8

	1990	2000	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.4	0.4
Developed regions	5.9	8.5	11.5
Least developed countries	0.9	1.9	3.4
Landlocked developing countries[d]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.2	2.8

[a] Differences in figures when compared to the statistical annex of previous reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies, and revised Millennium Development Goal regions.

[b] Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

[c] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

[d] Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]
(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1986	1990	2000	2008
World	85.3	85.0	84.3	83.7
Developing regions	84.9	84.7	84.0	83.4
Northern Africa	94.3	94.1	93.9	93.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.6	87.3	87.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.1	83.8	83.1	82.6
Eastern Asia	89.9	89.7	89.0	88.4
Southern Asia	84.9	84.8	84.4	84.1
South-Eastern Asia	87.9	87.6	86.6	86.0
Western Asia	93.5	93.3	92.7	92.2
Oceania	91.2	91.0	90.4	90.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	95.7	95.5	94.9	94.4
Developed regions	90.9	90.6	90.1	89.6

[a] Red List Index of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as "of least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having gone extinct).

Target 7.C

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

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
(Percentage)

	1990					2010
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	89	96	81

Developing regions	70	93	59	86	95	79
Northern Africa	87	94	80	92	95	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	61	83	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	95	64	94	98	81
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	91	98	85
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	72	90	66	90	96	88
Southern Asia excluding India	79	94	73	86	93	82
South-Eastern Asia	71	91	62	88	94	83
Western Asia	85	96	68	89	96	76
Oceania	55	93	42	54	93	42
Caucasus and Central Asia	88	96	80	87	97	80
Developed regions	98	100	94	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990				*2010*	
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	49	76	29	63	79	47
Developing regions	36	65	21	56	73	43
Northern Africa	72	91	55	90	94	85
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	43	19	30	43	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	80	38	80	84	60
Eastern Asia	27	53	16	66	76	57
Eastern Asia excluding China	100	100	100	92	95	81
Southern Asia	24	57	12	41	64	30
Southern Asia excluding India	41	72	29	58	76	49
South-Eastern Asia	46	68	36	69	82	60
Western Asia	80	96	55	85	94	67
Oceania	55	85	45	55	84	46
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	96	96	95
Developed regions	95	97	91	95	96	93

Target 7.D

> **By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

Indicator 7.10

> **Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]**
> (Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
Developing regions	46.2	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania[b]	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a]   Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

[b]   Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8

> **Develop a global partnership for development**

Target 8.A

> **Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system**
>
> Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B

> **Address the special needs of the least developed countries**
>
> Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C

> **Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)**

Target 8.D

> **Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term**

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1

> **Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income**

(a) Annual total assistance[a]
(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011[b]
All developing countries	52.8	58.6	107.8	104.2	122.0	119.8	128.5	133.5
Least developed countries	15.1	16.7	25.9	32.3	37.8	37.4	44.0	–

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.
[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011[a]
All developing countries	0.32	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.3	0.31	0.32	0.31
Least developed countries	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	–

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

> **Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)**

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	10.1	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	15.6
Billions of United States dollars	3.1	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	13.8

Indicator 8.3

> **Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]**

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	86.5	84.5	83.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49	60.3	80.1	71.3	73.6

[a] Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.3	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	22.7	25.0	25.0

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.9
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	6.8

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
(Percentage)

		1996	2000	2005	2007	2010
(a)	Excluding arms					
	Developing countries[a]	52	62	75	81	82
	of which, preferential[b]	17	15	18	16	16
	Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	98
	Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	98
	Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	94	95
	Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
	Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	73
	South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	82
	Western Asia	34	39	66	96	96
	Oceania	85	83	89	91	94
	Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	98
	Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
	of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	27	30
(b)	Excluding arms and oil					
	Developing countries[a]	54	65	75	77	79
	of which, preferential[b]	19	17	21	20	19
	Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	96

	1996	2000	2005	2007	2010
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	96
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	67
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	81
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	93
Oceania	82	79	87	89	93
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	90
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	80
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	52	54

[a]   Including least developed countries.
[b]   The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
(Percentage)

		1996	2000	2005	2010
(a)	Agricultural goods				
	Developing countries	10.4	9.2	8.8	7.3
	Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.2
	Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	9.7	7.6
	Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.7	10.5
	Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5
	South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.1	9.0
	Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
	Oceania	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.9
	Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
	Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.0
(b)	Textiles				
	Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.0
	Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.8
	Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.2
	Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.7

		1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*
	Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.7
	South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	6.0	5.4
	Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.6	4.4
	Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
	Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.6
	Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c)	Clothing				
	Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.4	8.0
	Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.6
	Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	2.6
	Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.2
	Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.0
	Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.5
	South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	10.5	9.2
	Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.2
	Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
	Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.7
	Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.7

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010[a]*
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	1.81	1.11	1.034	0.86	0.86	0.92	0.85
Billions of United States dollars	324	338	370	355	377	378	366

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2010*
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	19.3
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.9	12.9
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**28.9**	**33.3**

[a] Aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA, world.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	2011[b]
Reached completion point	1	32
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	4
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	4
Total eligible countries	**34**	**40**

[a]   Including only countries that are HIPC in 2011. Data for 2000-2010 reflect status as at the end of each year.
[b]   As of September 2011.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under HIPC and multilateral debt relief initiatives[a]
(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2011
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	92

[a]   Expressed in end-2009 net present value terms. Commitment status as of September 2011.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010
Developing regions	20.5	12.6	3.4	3.6	3.0
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.0	4.7	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.6	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.7	21.9	6.9	7.2	6.3
Caribbean	16.8	8.0	11.5	14.7	11.6
Latin America	20.8	22.4	6.8	7.0	6.2
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	5.9[b]	6.0	2.3	4.2	4.3
Southern Asia	26.9	15.5	5.1	3.6	2.9
Southern Asia excluding India	22.7	14.9	7.8	9.9	9.0
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
Western Asia	27.8	16.2	9.2	8.8	9.0
Oceania	14.7	6.2	2.8	1.9	1.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.6[b]	8.4	0.7	1.1	1.1
Least developed countries	16.9	11.5	2.9	5.3	3.7

	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010
Landlocked developing countries	18.5	9.7	1.3	1.8	1.6
Small island developing States	13.9	8.8	7.6	9.3	10.9

[a]   Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

[b]   Data are for 1993.

Target 8.E

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13

Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F

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

Indicator 8.14

Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2011
World	12.1	16.0	17.3
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	11.6
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	14.7	18.2
Caribbean	9.1	14.9	18.8
Latin America	9.0	11.3	10.7
Eastern Asia	5.5	13.7	23.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.0	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	11.6
Western Asia	13.1	17.1	15.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	6.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.8	14.3
Developed regions	43.0	49.4	43.6
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	12.2

Indicator 8.15

    Cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
World	1.6	12.1	85.7
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	77.7
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	106.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	52.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	106.8
Caribbean	0.8	12.6	110.3
Latin America	1.2	7.5	58.9
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	74.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	95.3
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	69.1
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	61.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	98.7
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	98.0
Oceania	0.2	2.4	45.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	104.6
Developed regions	6.4	40.0	122.3
Least developed countries[a]	<0.1	0.3	41.8
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	54.4
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	65.7

[a]   The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16

    Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
World	0.8	6.5	32.5
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	24.3
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	33.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	12.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	38.8
Caribbean	0.1	4.0	39.7
Latin America	0.1	2.9	27.8
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.7	39.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	59.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	10.0

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
Southern Asia excluding India[a]	<0.1	0.3	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	23.7
Western Asia	0.1	3.2	34.6
Oceania	0.1	1.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	31.5
Developed regions	3.2	25.0	70.2
Least developed countries[b]	<0.1	0.1	6.0
Landlocked developing countries[a]	<0.1	0.3	11.4
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	27.5

[a]The 1995 column shows 1996 data.
[b]The 1995 column shows 1998 data.

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Sources: Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2012 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data".

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except Commonwealth of Independent States countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. Developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

Where shown, "Caucasus and Central Asia" comprises Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter I (pp. 33–86)
International peace and security

Peacekeeping, peacebuilding in post-conflict countries and counter-terrorism strategies were among the key challenges addressed by the United Nations in 2012. During the year, the Security Council issued statements on post-conflict peacebuilding, the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

In May, the General Assembly held an informal high-level meeting on the role of Member States in mediation. In September, the Assembly adopted a resolution on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution. In September, participants in the high-level event on the topic "Peacebuilding: the way towards sustainable peace and security", organized by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, adopted a declaration in which they reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the needs of post-conflict countries towards achieving sustainable peace.

The Assembly, in resolutions adopted in January and December, reaffirmed its support for the Kimberley Process and its Certification Scheme, which were aimed at stopping the trade in diamonds from fuelling armed conflict. Other Assembly resolutions related to international peace and security included those dealing with civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict; comprehensive reviews of peacekeeping operations in all its aspects and of special political missions; cross-cutting issues; and the criminal accountability of UN officials and experts on missions.

Acts of international terrorism continued, resulting in the deaths of many innocent civilians and injuries to others. In the Syrian Arab Republic, terrorists repeatedly struck in Damascus and in Aleppo. Attacks in Abyan, Sana'a and elsewhere in Yemen throughout the year caused numerous deaths and injuries. Terrorist attacks were also carried out in Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Egypt, India, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia and Thailand. The Security Council and the Secretary-General condemned those and other acts of terror.

The United Nations continued to confront the scourge of international terrorism. In June, the Assembly reiterated its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; called on Member States, the United Nations and international, regional and subregional organizations to step up efforts to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; and conducted its third review of the Strategy. In December, it called on Member States to support international efforts and strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

At the end of 2012, there were 15 peacekeeping operations served by 114,048 uniformed and civilian personnel, including United Nations Volunteers. On 21 April, the Security Council, concerned by the ongoing violence in Syria, established for an initial period of 90 days the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Mission completed its mandate on 19 August. The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste completed its mandate on 31 December.

At year's end, the United Nations was conducting 13 political or peacebuilding missions, served by 4,201 personnel.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations held its 2012 substantive session in February and March, and in September. Regarding the financial position of UN peacekeeping operations, expenditures marginally decreased by 0.4 per cent, from $7,573.7 million to $7,544.2 million for the 2011/2012 financial year. Unpaid assessments decreased by 8.5 per cent, from $1,513.1 million at the end of 2010/2011 to $1,385.1 million at the end of 2011/2012.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter II (pp. 87–265)
Africa

PROMOTION OF PEACE IN AFRICA, 88. CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION, 96: Central Africa and Great Lakes, 96; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 101; Burundi, 116; Central African Republic, 119; Central African Republic and Chad, 121; Uganda, 123. WEST AFRICA, 124: Regional issues, 124; Côte d'Ivoire, 130; Liberia, 142; Sierra Leone, 151; Guinea-Bissau, 158; Mali, 165; Cameroon-Nigeria, 178; Guinea, 179. HORN OF AFRICA, 180: Sudan–South Sudan, 180; South Sudan, 213; Chad, 223; Somalia, 223; Eritrea, 250; Eritrea–Ethiopia, 251. NORTH AFRICA, 252: Libya, 252; Western Sahara, 259. OTHER ISSUES, 265: Mauritius–United Kingdom, 265.

In 2012, the United Nations continued to support the resolution of conflicts, help rebuild countries emerging from conflict and maintain stability and security in Africa through seven peacekeeping operations and nine political and peacebuilding missions.

In May, the Security Council conducted a mission to Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Economic Community of West African States and Sierra Leone to support cooperation with the African Union (AU) and encourage peace and stability efforts. The sixth consultative meeting between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council was also held that month. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa worked to enhance international support for Africa's development and security, particularly through the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

The United Nations Office for Central Africa, in addition to its efforts to address the threats posed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in central Africa and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, continued its cooperation with regional groups to promote peace and stability in the subregion. The strategy to counter LRA, however, had gaps and limitations, ranging from insufficient financial resources to inadequate information to track combatants.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the mutiny of former Congrès national pour la défense du peuple elements from the DRC armed forces, known as the 23 March Movement (M23), led to violence and the de facto consolidation of control by M23 in the eastern DRC and the Great Lakes region. That, in turn, led the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to increase activities aimed at protecting civilians under imminent threat.

Burundi celebrated its fiftieth independence anniversary, and President Pierre Nkurunziza reiterated his call for politicians in exile to return to the country, stating that the Government and the population were ready to welcome them. The Government of Burundi adopted and implemented its new poverty reduction strategy for good governance and the fight against corruption. In the Central African Republic (CAR), after a year of negotiations with the Government, a major armed group acceded to the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement, marking a turning point for the political and security environment in the country.

Stability in the Sahel further deteriorated with a 22 March coup d'état in Mali overthrowing the democratically elected Government; this was followed by a coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau which also ousted the country's democratically elected Government. The West Africa subregion continued to serve as a transit point for international criminal networks trafficking cocaine and heroin to European consumer markets. Mali's neighbours, particularly Mauritania and the Niger, remained at risk given their porous borders with the northern part of the country. In Ghana, the smooth transfer of power that occurred with the election of Vice-President John Dramani Mahama as President following the death of President John Atta Mills on 24 July strengthened the country's democratic institutions. In Côte d'Ivoire, national

reconciliation was hampered by a spate of attacks by supporters of former President Laurent Gbagbo targeting the country's security forces and aimed at destabilizing the legitimate Government.

Liberia advanced in its commitments towards a long-term political and economic agenda to realize its economic and social aspirations, a fair political system, security, rule of law and national reconciliation, with support from the Peacebuilding Commission.

Elections in Sierra Leone were conducted in a peaceful environment and recognized as credible, free and fair by international and national observers. The incumbent President, Ernest Bai Koroma, was declared the winner; the main opposition party, the Sierra Leone People's Party, however, challenged the election, but it later issued a joint statement with the President to work together in the country's interest. The elections, the third since the end of the civil war in 2002, were considered a success for the people of Sierra Leone and its institutions. The Trial Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone found Charles Taylor, former President of Liberia, individually criminally responsible for aiding and abetting and planning crimes in Sierra Leone—the first African Head of State to be convicted for his part in war crimes. The Chamber imposed a sentence of 50 years of imprisonment.

Cameroon and Nigeria continued to cooperate in implementing the 2002 ruling of the International Court of Justice on their land and maritime boundary through the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission. Owing to security restrictions resulting from the increased number of terrorist incidents perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist group in north-eastern Nigeria, it was not possible to carry out demarcation activities along the northern part of the Cameroon-Nigeria land boundary.

In April, the AU Peace and Security Council adopted a road map, endorsed later by the Security Council in resolution 2046(2012), on the situation between the Sudan and the newly independent South Sudan, which included activating the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. By September, the two countries had signed nine agreements on the key issues of security, economic relations and the common border. The situation in Darfur continued to be precarious. Limited progress had been made in the implementation of the vast majority of the provisions of the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The security situation in the Abyei Area remained tense and volatile owing to the continued presence of security forces, the large-scale migration of Misseriya nomads and the beginning of the return of displaced persons.

Some political progress was made in Somalia with the establishment of a federal parliament selected by traditional elders and a President selected by parliamentarians. Nonetheless, much of the country was under the influence of the Islamist militant organization Al-Shabaab, and areas that had recovered from the insurgency remained volatile. The security situation was unpredictable in Mogadishu. There was little accountability for human rights violations and the humanitarian situation continued to be dire. The Security Council extended the mandate of the group monitoring sanctions imposed on Somalia, explicitly targeting those who obstructed the political transition process, while relaxing funding and equipment restrictions that could negatively impact the delivery of humanitarian aid. Three naval coalitions—the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Combined Maritime Forces—engaged in anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia. While Eritrea appeared to curb its support for Al-Shabaab, the country remained a destabilizing influence throughout much of the region.

In Western Sahara, only one round of direct talks was held between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario). Negotiations became deadlocked over disputed areas under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005.

Political and security developments in Libya revealed the complexities of the post-conflict democratic transition. While there had been notable progress in the country's political transformation, including the swearing in on 14 November of Libya's first democratically constituted Government, many difficulties and problems continued to illustrate the volatility and precariousness of the transition process. The challenges facing Libya were further compounded by the 42-year legacy of dysfunctional State

institutions, which were purposely undermined over decades of authoritarian rule. The country continued to face challenges in the security sector, with efforts to stem the wide circulation of weapons, and armed brigades lacking clear lines of command and control.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter III (pp. 266–278)
Americas

In 2012, the United Nations again helped support the cause of lasting peace, human rights, good governance and the rule of law in the Americas.

Haiti made further progress in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake and achieved a number of political milestones in the process of stabilization, in particular the appointment of a new Prime Minister, the publication of the corrected version of the constitutional amendments and the installation of the Superior Council of the Judiciary. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) further drew down its surge capacities authorized after the earthquake and refocused its efforts on key mandated tasks, such as support for the political process and the consolidation of State authority, as well as assistance in strengthening State institutions. In October, the Security Council approved a reduction of the overall MINUSTAH force level and affirmed that future adjustments should be based on the security situation on the ground. The five-year Haitian National Police development plan (2012–2016), drafted jointly by the Haitian authorities and MINUSTAH, was adopted in August. In December, the Secretary-General launched an initiative to support a 10-year cholera elimination plan for Haiti and appointed a Special Adviser for Community-based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti.

The Secretary-General, in March, submitted his second report on children and armed conflict in Colombia, which was examined in May by the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

In November, the General Assembly once more called on States to refrain from promulgating laws and measures such as the continued embargo against Cuba by the United States.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter IV (pp. 279–353)
Asia and the Pacific

AFGHANISTAN, 280: Political and security developments, 280; UNAMA, 302; International Security Assistance Force, 302; Sanctions, 307. IRAQ, 323: Political and security developments, 323; UNAMI, 328; Post-Development Fund mechanism, 329; UN Iraq escrow account, 329. IRAQ–KUWAIT, 330: UN mediation of bilateral issues, 330; UN Compensation Commission and Fund, 332. TIMOR-LESTE, 333: Political and security developments, 333; UNAMET, 339; UNMIT, 339. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 341: Non-proliferation, 342. IRAN, 344: Non-proliferation, 344. YEMEN, 347: Political and security developments, 347. OTHER ISSUES, 351: Cambodia, 351; India–Pakistan, 352; Sri Lanka, 352; United Arab Emirates–Iran, 352.

In 2012, the United Nations continued to address political and security challenges in Asia and the Pacific in its efforts to restore peace and stability and to promote economic and social development in the region.

In Afghanistan, the phased transition of security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to the Afghan National Security Forces continued. The Joint Afghan-NATO Inteqal Board endorsed the third tranche of transition process, which was launched by President Hamid Karzai on 13 May and resulted in all provincial capitals being part of the process. President Karzai, in December, announced the fourth tranche for selected provinces and districts. Welcoming the ongoing transition, the Security Council extended the authorization of ISAF until 13 October 2013. Progress was made towards elections when the Afghan Independent Election Commission formally requested UN support for the 2014–2015 elections; in response, the United Nations established a two-phase needs assessment mission, which made an initial visit in late 2012. Throughout the year, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) continued to foster political dialogue, coordinate international humanitarian assistance and development activities, and assist the Government in institution-building, including by supporting the work of the High Peace Council and the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme. The Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 23 March 2013. The sanctions regime against certain individuals and entities connected to insurgent activities, in particular the Taliban and Al-Qaida, remained in effect, and in December the Security Council strengthened and refined those measures.

Iraq continued efforts during the year to enforce law and order following the withdrawal of United States forces in 2011. The nation made progress in strengthening State institutions, with its Human Rights Commission established in April and the new Board of Commissioners of the Independent High Electoral Commission elected in September. In an effort to restore confidence in the political process, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) engaged a broad range of leaders and representatives, and the Secretary-General travelled to Baghdad on 6 December, urging leaders to engage without delay in an inclusive political dialogue. The Security Council extended the UNAMI mandate until July 2013.

Following a joint request by Iraq and Kuwait for the United Nations to reactivate the Iraq-Kuwait boundary maintenance project, the United Nations deployed a technical team to Kuwait in October to begin field maintenance work.

In 2012, Timor-Leste marked the tenth anniversary of its independence, having made great strides in governing itself. The nation successfully held two rounds of presidential elections in March and April, and its parliamentary election in July, which saw high voter participation and a calm security environment. The former Commander of the Timorese armed forces, Taur Matan Ruak, was sworn in as

the new President on 20 May, and the new Parliament was inaugurated on 30 July. In February, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste until 31 December, and endorsed the plan of its phased drawdown. The Mission completed its mandate at year's end.

The Security Council Committee established to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), including an arms embargo and a nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction embargo, continued its work, supported by a Panel of Experts. In June, the Council extended the Panel's mandate until 12 July 2013. In a presidential statement, the Security Council condemned a 13 April missile launch by the DPRK, reportedly using ballistic missile technology.

The United Nations continued to assess Iran's nuclear programme, mainly through the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to review the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against that country, in efforts to ensure that all nuclear material in the country was being used for peaceful activities.

In Yemen, in the wake of the 2011 civil uprisings, the United Nations supported the nation's political transition in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council-brokered Transition Agreement. In a June resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue coordinating assistance from the international community in support of the National Dialogue and transition; subsequently, the Secretary-General established an Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen for an initial period of 12 months.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter V (pp. 354–374)
Europe and the Mediterranean

The restoration of peace and stability in the post-conflict countries in the European and Mediterranean region continued in 2012 through efforts to re-establish their institutions and social and economic infrastructure.

Following a number of encouraging developments early in the year in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the formation of a State Council of Ministers, a series of power struggles and attempts at government reshuffling were carried out by ruling parties. Against the backdrop of campaigning for local elections, political maneuverings took precedence over the needs of citizens and of the country as a whole. Moreover, in their haste to restructure authorities at the Federation level, representatives of some parties ignored or violated applicable legal acts, rules and procedures.

The situation in northern Kosovo remained unstable and tensions carried on from the aftermath of the 2010 International Court of Justice advisory opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence. Despite some positive political developments, flowing from progress in the dialogue facilitated by the European Union (EU), serious incidents occurred throughout the year.

Elsewhere in Europe, although the United Nations continued to support negotiations towards solving the dispute between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the name of the latter country, the issue remained unresolved at year's end.

The Georgian-Abkhaz peace process continued to be affected by the August 2008 war in South Ossetia and its aftermath, as well as by Georgian-Russian relations. International discussions under the co-chairmanship of the EU, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to address security, stability and humanitarian issues in Georgia were held throughout the year. In July, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, in which it called on all participants in the international discussions to take steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all IDPs and refugees to their places of origin.

No progress was made towards the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the occupied Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

In Cyprus, efforts through the Secretary-General's good offices continued. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus cooperated with the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, facilitated projects benefiting Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the buffer zone, and advanced the goal of restoring normal conditions and humanitarian functions in the island.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter VI (pp. 375–464)
Middle East

Efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East in 2012 suffered major setbacks, as promising developments in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were overshadowed by renewed violent confrontation between the two sides in the Gaza Strip, while the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic escalated significantly, spilling over into neighbouring countries.

The United Nations, working closely with the international community, supported efforts to restart direct negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, after a 15-month absence of direct talks. Those talks stalled, and despite consultations, prospects for the resumption of formal negotiations remained dim. Palestinians reiterated their position that direct talks should not resume unless all settlement activity was halted, while Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu insisted that the talks should continue but without preconditions. The parties nevertheless continued quiet direct engagement, with limited international involvement.

The situation on the ground remained challenging. In the West Bank, tensions persisted as settlement activity accelerated, presenting a growing cause for concern over the viability of the two-State solution. The population in the Gaza Strip lived under difficult conditions, while Israel faced the ongoing threat of rocket fire from Hamas and other political factions. The situation escalated into a violent confrontation in November. During 10 days of violence, at least 139 Palestinians were killed, over 900 injured, and 10,000 displaced. Four Israeli civilians were killed, with 219 reported injured, most of them civilians. One Israeli soldier was killed and 16 were wounded. A ceasefire was brokered by Egypt, and the parties agreed to work out the details of its implementation.

Throughout the year, Palestinians continued to advance their State-building programme. Efforts between factions to advance Palestinian reconciliation progressed. President Mahmoud Abbas and Hamas leader Khaled Mashal agreed to form a transitional Government of technocrats. In May, Palestinian leaders announced a new formula for progress on reconciliation, achieved with Egyptian mediation. The Palestinian Central Election Commission reopened offices in Gaza.

On 29 November, the General Assembly, acting on a 2011 application for membership in the United Nations, granted Palestine non-member observer State status. Israel responded to the adoption of the Assembly resolution with a stepped-up campaign of settlement building. Meanwhile, the Palestinian Authority continued to face an acute fiscal crisis due to a decrease in foreign aid and the failure of donor countries to fulfil financial pledges in a timely manner.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) faced a further drain on its already limited resources. The humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic had brought more than 300,000 Syrian refugees to Lebanon, and another 31,500 Palestinian refugees were displaced from Syria into Lebanon. To respond to emergency needs, UNRWA launched an additional financial appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

During the year, Lebanon faced serious challenges to its security and authority as a result of the spillover effects of the crisis in Syria, with regular cross-border shelling, arms smuggling and involvement by Lebanese political forces. That led to domestic tensions between groups, resulting in death and injury.

On 19 October, a terrorist attack in Beirut, Lebanon that killed Brigadier General Wissam al-Hassan—the Head of the Information Branch of the Internal Security Forces—triggered violence across the country. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon commenced trials in absentia of the four people accused in the 2005 assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and the Security Council extended the Tribunal's mandate for three years. The cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon continued to hold and the situation along the Blue Line generally remained stable. Both the Israel Defense Forces and the Lebanese Armed Forces sought to reassure each other, through the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), that they did not wish to see any resumption of hostilities. The United Nations renewed the UNIFIL mandate for another year.

The conflict in Syria intensified, and risked engulfing the entire region during 2012. By 30 November, nearly 60,000 persons were killed and over 670,000 Syrians were driven outside the country. Thousands were detained and millions were internally displaced. To bring an end to the civil war in Syria, the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States initiated a six-point plan that, among other actions, called for a cessation of violence. The Security Council approved the establishment of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) to monitor the cessation of armed violence and enforce the implementation of the six-point plan. Efforts to broker a political solution were hampered by the parties' unwillingness to renounce violence and by divisions within the Council. The escalating violence in Syria forced the withdrawal of UNSMIS in July, although the United Nations remained committed to finding a solution to the humanitarian crisis.

The mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights was renewed in 2012. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization continued to assist UNIFIL and UNDOF by providing unarmed military observers to supervise armistice agreements, ceasefires and related tasks.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter VII (pp. 465–544)
Disarmament

UN MACHINERY, 465: UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 465. UN ROLE IN DISARMAMENT, 469. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 471: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 481; Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 483; Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 485. NON-PROLIFERATION, 486: Non-proliferation treaty, 486; Nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security, 491; Missiles, 492; Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 494; Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation, 499; IAEA safeguards, 501; Radioactive waste, 504; Nuclear-weapon-free zones, 504. BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, 510: Bacteriological (biological) weapons, 510; Chemical weapons, 512; 1925 Geneva Protocol, 515. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, 515: Towards an arms trade treaty, 515; Small arms, 517; Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols, 522; Cluster munitions, 524; Anti-personnel mines, 524; Practical disarmament, 526; Transparency, 528. OTHER DISARMAMENT ISSUES, 529: Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 529; Observance of environmental norms, 530; Effects of depleted uranium, 531; Science and technology and disarmament, 532. STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 532: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, 535: Regional centres for peace and disarmament, 540.

The United Nations, through its disarmament machinery (the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly's First Committee), continued to work with Member States on the international disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. Advances were made towards the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as Indonesia—one of the States whose ratification was necessary for that Treaty to enter into force—deposited its instrument of ratification. Nuclear-weapon States held a meeting aimed at implementing the conclusions and recommendations of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Meanwhile, the five permanent members of the Security Council reiterated their support for the immediate start of negotiations on ways to achieve a legally binding, verifiable ban on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons. The issue of nuclear security remained a priority for a number of States. In March, the second Nuclear Security Summit was held. In the resultant Seoul communiqué, participants renewed their commitment to strengthening nuclear security, reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism and preventing unauthorized acquisition of nuclear materials, and identified areas of priority and importance in nuclear security, with specific actions in each area. In September, the Secretary-General convened a High-level meeting on countering Nuclear Terrorism, focusing on strengthening the legal framework.

In December, the General Assembly adopted resolutions aimed at revitalizing progress towards nuclear disarmament, by which it established an open-ended working group on moving forward nuclear disarmament negotiations, approved the convening of a high-level meeting in 2013 on nuclear disarmament, and established a group of governmental experts on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons.

Major progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation continued to be impeded by the inability of the Conference on Disarmament to overcome its differences and agree on a programme of work that would allow for the resumption of substantive work, including negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty. Efforts to convene the conference on establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction failed, as not all States of the region were prepared to attend.

In December, the meeting of States parties of the Biological Weapons Convention reached common understandings on its three standing agenda items: international cooperation and assistance, a review of developments in science and technology, and strengthening national implementation of the treaty. The

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) held a high-level meeting at UN Headquarters on 1 October to commemorate the "Fifteen Years of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Celebrating Success. Committing to the Future". By the end of the year, OPCW had verified the destruction of approximately 78 per cent of the declared stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Poor regulation of the global trade in arms remained a significant challenge. The United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty failed to agree on the text of a treaty that would have set common standards to regulate the international trade in conventional arms. In December, the General Assembly decided to convene a final conference in 2013 to conclude negotiations on the treaty.

The United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament continued to assist States on a wide range of disarmament and arms control issues, as well as on issues related to human security and the reduction of armed violence.

Part One: Political and security questions
Chapter VIII (pp. 545–589)
Other political and security questions

GENERAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 545: Support for democracies, 545. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 546: South Atlantic, 546. DECOLONIZATION, 546: Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 547; Puerto Rico, 553; Territories under review, 554; Other issues, 565. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, 570: Implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations, 570; Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 570; Legal Subcommittee, 573; UN system coordination, 574. EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION, 577. INFORMATION SECURITY, 579. PUBLIC INFORMATION, 580: Committee on Information, 580.

In 2012, the United Nations continued to address political and security questions related to its support for democratization worldwide, the promotion of decolonization, the peaceful uses of outer space and the Organization's public information activities.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples reviewed progress in implementing the 1960 Declaration, particularly the exercise of self-determination by the remaining 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the Second (2001–2010) and Third (2011–2020) International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism.

At its fifty-fifth session in June, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space discussed ways and means to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes and to ensure that space technologies would benefit areas critical to all humanity. The United Nations Programme on Space Applications continued to promote the use of space technologies and data for sustainable economic and social development in developing countries. The Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, located in Jordan, was inaugurated in May.

At its fifty-ninth session in May, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation addressed, among other issues, the consequences of the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident in Japan.

Addressing developments in information and telecommunications in the context of international security, the Assembly in December welcomed the commencement of the work of the Group of Governmental Experts and authorized the Group to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them.

The Committee on Information reviewed the information policies and activities of the United Nations and the management and operation of the Department of Public Information (DPI). The Committee considered reports of the Secretary-General on DPI activities promoting the work of the Organization to a global audience through strategic communications and news and outreach services. In December, the General Assembly endorsed a resolution adopted in 2011 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, proclaiming 13 February—the day on which UN Radio was established in 1946—as World Radio Day.

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter I (pp. 593–626)
Promotion of human rights

UN MACHINERY, 593: Human Rights Council, 593; Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, 597; Other aspects, 598. HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS, 599: Convention against racial discrimination, 602; Covenant on civil and political rights and optional protocols, 605; Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and optional protocol, 606; Convention on elimination of discrimination against women and optional protocol, 606; Convention against torture, 606, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 608; Convention on migrant workers, 616; Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 616; Convention for protection from enforced disappearance, 617; Convention on genocide, 619; General aspects, 619. OTHER ACTIVITIES, 619: Strengthening action to promote human rights, 619; Human rights education, 624; Nelson Mandela International Day, 626; Follow-up to 1993 World Conference, 626.

The United Nations continued to promote human rights in 2012, a year that witnessed efforts to build on progress achieved, facilitate reform and launch new initiatives. In February, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure was opened for signature and received 20 signatories. The General Assembly commenced an open-ended intergovernmental process on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system to improve the efficiency of working methods. The review of 14 countries by the Human Rights Council in May marked the start of the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, designed to assess the human rights record of all States every four years. The Secretary-General, in September, launched the five-year Global Education First Initiative, focused on access to education, quality of education and global citizenship to forge more just, peaceful and tolerant societies.

During the year, the Human Rights Council held three regular sessions (nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first), and one special session (nineteenth) on the deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Human Rights Advisory Committee, which provided expertise to the Council, held its eighth and ninth sessions and submitted 14 recommendations, while the Council's complaint procedure, which consisted of the Working Group on Communications and the Working Group on Situations, addressed consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested human rights violations throughout the world.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided support to the work of the Council and its mechanisms, including the treaty bodies and the special procedures. The Office strengthened its country engagement and expanded its presence at the country and regional levels. The General Assembly extended the term of office of the High Commissioner for a period of two years.

In other developments, the Human Rights Council established the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Council; convened the "Nelson Mandela International Day Panel"—a high-level discussion on how the values of reconciliation, peace, freedom and racial equality could contribute to promoting and protecting human rights; and established one thematic and two new country mandates.

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter II (pp. 627–734)
Protection of human rights

In 2012, the United Nations remained engaged in protecting human rights through the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Human Rights Council, which carried out its task as the central UN intergovernmental body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms worldwide. The Council addressed violations, worked to prevent abuses, provided overall policy guidance, monitored the observance of human rights around the world and assisted States in fulfilling their human rights obligations.

The special procedures mandate-holders—special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups and representatives of the Secretary-General—monitored, examined, advised and publicly reported on human rights situations in specific countries or on major human rights violations worldwide. At the end of 2012, there were 48 special procedures (36 thematic mandates and 12 country- or territory-related mandates) with 72 mandate-holders.

In 2012, special procedures submitted 129 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 60 country visit reports, and 31 reports to the General Assembly. They sent 603 communications to 127 States; 74 per cent of all communications were sent jointly by more than one mandate. Communications covered at least 1,512 individuals, 20 per cent of whom were women. Governments replied to 40 per cent of communications sent in 2012, and 31 per cent of communications were followed up by mandate-holders. Special procedures issued 334 news releases and public statements on situations of concern, including 53 statements issued jointly by two or more mandate-holders.

Special procedures conducted 80 country visits to 55 States and territories. Ninety-two countries had extended a standing invitation to special procedures as at 31 December.

Human rights were also protected through the network of human rights defenders in individual countries, operating within the framework of the 1998 Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

The Council in 2012 established one thematic mandate: the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The Council also established two intergovernmental working groups, on the right to peace and on the rights of peasants and other rural workers.

Economic, social and cultural rights continued to be a major focus of activity. The Secretary-General convened a high-level event in May to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [YUN 2007, p. 691], and in September the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the organization of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The year also marked the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities [YUN 1992, p. 722].

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter III (pp. 735–767)
Human rights country situations

In 2012, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Secretary-General, Special Rapporteurs and independent experts addressed the human rights situation in Member States.

In Africa, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained fragile, with violence against civilians and UN personnel attributed to militant supporters of former President Laurent Gbagbo, and in Eritrea, which saw widespread and systematic human rights violations, causing an alarming number of civilians to flee the country. Political violence caused the human rights situation to remain worrisome in Guinea. The International Commission of Inquiry on Libya found that crimes against humanity and war crimes were committed by both Muammar Qadhafi forces and anti-Qadhafi forces. A coup d'état in Mali led to the formation of a new Government in August, yet three main areas in the northern part of the country were under the control of extremist groups at year's end, and the country remained polarized. In Somalia, the Transitional Federal Government and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) signed a memorandum of understanding to uphold human rights and the rule of law. The Government of the Sudan submitted its first report for the universal periodic review and established a national human rights commission. South Sudan made efforts to establish institutions to respond to the needs of its population.

In the Americas, progress was made in Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala, yet issues remained. Haiti continued to face human rights challenges such as gender-based violence, child domestic servants, international adoption issues and forced return.

In Asia, peace and reconciliation processes continued in Afghanistan, yet civilians continued to bear the brunt of the armed conflict, as anti-Government elements had increasingly targeted non-combatants. Cooperation between the Government of Cambodia and OHCHR improved in a number of areas during the year, while the new leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintained its position against the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and some 16 million people suffered from chronic food insecurity. By-elections held in Myanmar resulted in a new civilian Government, which undertook significant reform measures to consolidate democracy. Although violence in some parts of Yemen affected the lives of individuals and caused massive internal displacement and destruction of infrastructure, positive developments included presidential elections and preparations for a national dialogue to form the basis for a Constitution.

In Europe, the situation in Belarus deteriorated significantly following the presidential elections in 2010 and their aftermath, and had yet to improve.

Widespread violence and adverse socioeconomic conditions had left many communities in the Syrian Arab Republic in a perilous state, as anti-Government armed groups and Government forces committed crimes against humanity, war crimes and gross violations of international human rights law. The number of internally displaced persons surpassed 1 million, and more than 170,000 Syrians had sought refuge across international borders. The human rights situation in the territories occupied by Israel remained a cause for

concern, with increased violence in November resulting in 174 Palestinian deaths, including 101 civilians, and seven Israelis, including four civilians.

The Human Rights Council, in addition to its regular sessions, held its nineteenth special session on 1 June on the deteriorating human rights situation in Syria and the killings in El-Houleh.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter I (pp. 771–855)
Development policy and international economic cooperation

In 2012, the world economic situation and prospects presented further challenges, as most regions expanded at a pace that was below potential. In the face of subdued growth, the jobs crisis continued—particularly for youth—with global unemployment above its pre-crisis level and unemployment in the euro area rising rapidly. For the United Nations, promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty, as well as steps for advancing the development agenda beyond 2015, were major focus areas in development policy and international economic cooperation. In December, the General Assembly urged Governments to develop systems of social protection that supported labour-market participation and addressed inequality and social exclusion.

Sustainable development remained a major focus of UN system work. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20–22 June) aimed to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assess progress to date and remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and address new and emerging challenges. The Conference focused on two themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development. In the outcome document "The future we want", participants recognized that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and promoting sustainable patterns, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development were the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. In resolution 66/288, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the Conference, the Assembly decided to establish a universal, intergovernmental, high-level political forum on sustainable development, building on the experiences of the Commission on Sustainable Development and subsequently replacing the Commission by 2013. The Conference also resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process with a view to developing sustainable development goals to be agreed by the Assembly.

The UN system continued to pursue the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Organization took action on the issues of human security, people's empowerment, and happiness and well-being as they related to development.

The General Assembly reviewed progress made in implementing the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017) and urged Member States to address the global challenge of youth unemployment by developing and implementing a global strategy on youth employment, building on the Global Jobs Pact.

Regarding progress towards the MDGs, the world had met some important targets ahead of deadline, including cutting the extreme poverty rate to half its 1990 level; halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million

slum dwellers. Those achievements, however, were unequally distributed across and within regions and countries.

The Economic and Social Council, at its high-level segment in July, discussed the theme of "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals". It held a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions on developments in the world economy.

At its session in May, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development considered progress made in implementing and following up on the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. It also addressed its two priority themes: "innovation, research, technology transfer for mutual advantage, entrepreneurship and collaborative development in the information society" and "open access, virtual science libraries, geospatial analysis and other complementary information and communications technology and science, technology, engineering and mathematics assets to address development issues, with particular attention to education".

With regard to development policy and public administration, the Committee for Development Policy, at its session in March, addressed four themes: productive capacity and employment; the international development strategy beyond 2015; the triennial review of the list of least developed countries (LDCs); and strengthening the process of smooth transition of countries graduating from the LDC category.

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration, at its session in April, considered local public governance and administration for results, including intergovernmental governance and regimes, public service capacity-building for local-level development and transparency, accountability and citizens' engagement.

The United Nations continued to address the development problems of groups of countries in special situations, including follow-up on the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; UN system support to small island developing States, as well as progress in implementing the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the follow-up 2005 Mauritius Strategy; and the 2003 Almaty Programme of Action for assisting landlocked developing countries. In December, the Assembly endorsed the Economic and Social Council's recommendation that South Sudan be added to the list of LDCs, bringing the number of countries on the list to 49 at year's end.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter II (pp. 856–894)
Operational activities for development

SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES, 856. TECHNICAL COOPERATION, 874: UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board, 874; UNDP, 875; UNOPS, 886; Joint matters, 889. OTHER COOPERATION, 890: UN Office for Partnerships, 890; Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, 892.

In 2012, the UN system redoubled efforts to advance the Organization's development agenda, and to enhance the relevance, coherence and effectiveness of its development activities. The General Assembly conducted the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, including the challenges for funding operational activities, the contribution of UN operational activities to national capacity development, and improving the functioning of the UN development system. In December, the Assembly established policy orientations for development cooperation. Total contributions for operational activities for development of the UN system as a whole amounted to $23.9 billion, equivalent to about 17 per cent of total official development assistance, excluding debt relief. About two thirds ($16.2 billion) of that amount was directed towards development-related activities, with the other one third ($7.7 billion) spent on humanitarian assistance-related activities. Some 73 per cent of expenditures concerned programme activities at the country level, of which 49 per cent, or $8.9 billion, went to Africa.

Development assistance was provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the central UN body for technical assistance, in its dual role as the lead development agency and coordinator of the UN development system. UNDP made a significant contribution to development results across its four focus areas: poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals achievement; democratic governance; crisis prevention and recovery; and environment and sustainable development. In 2012, UNDP saw its income decrease to $5.1 billion from the 2011 level of $5.54 billion. Total expenditures also decreased to $5.26 billion, from $5.57 billion in 2011. Development assistance was also provided through the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships; the United Nations Office for Project Services, which implemented 1,025 projects, worth $997 million, on behalf of its partners; and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which spent $53.6 million in support of projects in the least developed countries.

The High-level Committee on South-South cooperation considered the Secretary-General's operational guidelines for UN organizations and agencies towards mainstreaming their support for South-South and triangular cooperation at global, regional and national levels, as requested by the Committee in 2010.

The UNDP-administered United Nations Volunteers programme, with 6,807 volunteers, supported 27 UN entities in their work in 159 countries. Those operations, supported by UNDP regular resources, amounted to $220 million.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter III (pp. 895–933)
Humanitarian and special economic assistance

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 895: Coordination, 895; Resource mobilization, 904; White Helmets, 905; Humanitarian action, 906. DISASTER RESPONSE, 914: International cooperation, 914. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, 922: African economic recovery and development, 922; Other economic assistance, 932.

In 2012, the United Nations, through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), continued to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian assistance to respond to international emergencies. The deepening humanitarian crisis in Syria and its severe impact on neighbouring countries dominated OCHA activities and those of its humanitarian partners throughout the year. The appeals sought $9.2 billion to assist some 54 million people. Some $5.7 billion was made available, meeting 62 per cent of requirements. OCHA also received contributions for natural disaster assistance totalling $407 million to respond to 20 disaster events worldwide. The Central Emergency Response Fund continued to allow for the rapid provision of assistance to populations affected by sudden-onset disasters and underfunded emergencies. It disbursed $485 million to 546 projects in 49 countries and territories—the highest amount since its inception. During the year, the Economic and Social Council considered ways to strengthen UN humanitarian assistance coordination, including through working in partnerships, and assessed humanitarian needs in the Sahel and the importance of building resilience. It also considered measures to help African countries emerging from conflict, particularly UN system efforts in support of South Sudan—the newest UN Member State—and economic assistance provided to Haiti in its continued recovery from the 2010 earthquake. The General Assembly adopted resolutions on the participation of volunteers in UN humanitarian activities; international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters; the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon; and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It established a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter IV (pp. 934–963)
International trade, finance and transport

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, 934: Multilateral trading system, 935; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 937; Commodities, 943; Coercive economic measures, 944. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT, 944: Debt situation of developing countries, 947; Financing for development, 951; Other matters, 959. TRANSPORT, 962: Maritime transport, 962; Transport of dangerous goods, 963.

In 2012, the work of the United Nations on international trade, finance and transport continued to focus on multilateral efforts to support the global recovery from the world economic and financial crisis of 2008. Efforts to address the ongoing challenges that arose from the crisis and its aftermath incorporated the need to enhance the economic environment in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development to strengthen all forms of cooperation and partnership for trade and development, and to promote development policies to foster sustained economic growth.

The declining prospects for economic growth, especially in developed countries, threatened the fragile recovery from the world financial and economic crisis. Although the external imbalances of the major economies stabilized at about half their pre-crisis levels during the year, they remained a concern for policymakers. The international trading system stood at a crossroads, and growth and trade were slowing down. International trade was unable to return to the rapid growth rate of the years preceding the crisis.

The thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIII), held in April, mobilized an international consensus around the imperative of making globalization development-centred for inclusive and sustainable development, and ensuring that an open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory and rules-based multilateral trading system, along with regional integration and cooperation initiatives, provided an enabling environment towards that objective. The outcomes of UNCTAD XIII reaffirmed and built upon the Accra Accord, concluding with the adoption of the Doha Mandate and the Doha Manar.

In March, a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) addressed coherence, coordination and cooperation on financing for development. In May, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General jointly convened a high-level thematic debate of the Assembly on the state of the world economy and finance. In July, the Economic and Social Council held a special event on innovative mechanisms of financing for development.

At its annual session in September, the Trade and Development Board—the governing body of UNCTAD—took action on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, economic development in Africa and UNCTAD technical cooperation activities and their financing.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter V (pp. 964–986)
Regional economic and social activities

The five UN regional commissions in 2012 continued to provide technical cooperation, including advisory services, to their member States, promote programmes and projects and provide training to enhance national capacity building. Four of them held regular sessions during the year—the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). The Economic Commission for Europe did not meet in 2012. The Executive Secretaries of the commissions held periodic meetings to exchange views and coordinate activities and positions on major development issues.

During the year, ECA placed emphasis on issues related to the development and management of Africa's natural resources and energy, partnership with other organizations and programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. ESCAP continued its activities on regional integration, regional energy connectivity, support an Asia-Pacific Decade for Persons with Disabilities and addressed the vulnerabilities of Pacific Island Countries at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

In November, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as one of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC to promote progress in science, technology and innovation policies and activities in the region. It also requested the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to respond to the strategic challenges relating to the development agenda beyond 2015.

ESCWA realigned its programmes and priorities to better support the development of the Arab region, focusing on strengthening State institutions, supporting national dialogue processes and ensuring the critical role of women and young people in the transition of the region. It also addressed financing for development, reducing poverty and promoting foreign direct investment, trade and regional integration. In July, the Economic and Social Council approved the membership of Libya, Morocco and Tunisia in ESCWA.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter VI (pp. 987–994)
Energy, natural resources and cartography

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 987: Energy, 987; Natural resources, 992. CARTOGRAPHY, 993.

The conservation, development and use of energy and natural resources remained the focus of several United Nations bodies in 2012. The International Atomic Energy Agency, in addition to its work on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, addressed global issues related to nuclear technology, including energy security, human health and food security, water resources management, and nuclear safety. Throughout the year, the Agency focused on implementing its Action Plan on Nuclear Safety.

The observance in 2012 of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All raised global awareness on the importance of energy for sustainable development and fostered partnerships and collaboration at the international level. The Secretary-General's High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All issued a Global Action Agenda to help countries create their own pathways towards sustainable energy. In December, the General Assembly declared 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All.

Through World Water Day (22 March) and World Water Week (26−31 August), UN-Water focused on the challenges of water and food security. The sixth World Water Forum (12−17 March) adopted a Ministerial Declaration, which highlighted the importance of a global approach towards water, energy and food security in order to guarantee sustainable economic growth. In December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the recommendations of the reports of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its second session; the Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-seventh session; and the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The Council also decided to hold the Tenth United Nations Cartographic Conference for the Americas in New York in August 2013.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter VII (pp. 995–1026)
Environment and human settlements

ENVIRONMENT, 995: UN Environment Programme, 995; Global Environment Facility, 1001; International conventions and mechanisms, 1002; Environmental topics, 1012; Other matters, 1016. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 1020: UN-Habitat, 1020; Follow-up to the 1996 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1022.

In 2012, the United Nations worked with the international community to protect the natural environment and improve living conditions for people residing in cities through legally binding instruments and other commitments, as well as by means of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

The twelfth special session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in February, discussed the environment and development as an emerging policy issue. It adopted a ministerial statement on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of UNEP in 1972 that welcomed the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June as an opportunity to tackle economic, social and environmental challenges in the context of sustainable development. At the Conference, Governments renewed their commitment to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for all. The Council/Forum also adopted seven decisions covering enhanced coordination across the UN system, including the Environment Management Group; international environmental governance; financing options for chemicals and waste; enhanced cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster; the world environmental situation; sustainable consumption and production; and multilateral environmental agreements for which UNEP provided the secretariat or performed secretariat functions.

The eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted 33 decisions, including those related to the status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization on Biological Diversity, and progress made in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopted 16 decisions, including those on socioeconomic considerations arising from the impact of living modified organisms on biological diversity, and on the risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms. The Conference adopted a new Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and mandated capacity-building activities, including regional and subregional training workshops and online training modules.

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighteenth session, held in November and December, adopted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, reaffirming a second commitment period to the Protocol of 2013–2020.

UN-Habitat continued to support the implementation of the 1996 Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. The sixth session of the World Urban Forum was held in September under the theme "The urban future" and discussed priority issues related to urban legislation, land and governance; urban planning and design; urban economy; urban basic services; housing and slum upgrading; risk reduction and rehabilitation; and research and capacity development. The session also launched the Global Network on Safer Cities, which would support local, national and regional authorities in addressing challenges faced by cities. By a December resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to convene in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and

sustainable urban development (Habitat III); established a preparatory committee and trust fund in support of planning for Habitat III; and decided that the theme of the Conference would be "Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanization".

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter VIII (pp. 1027–1037)
Population

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1027. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1028. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, 1031. OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1036.

In 2012, world population stood at 7.052 billion. Life expectancy at birth reached 71 for women and 66 for men in all of the world's regions except Sub-Saharan Africa. The number of adolescents and youth worldwide was at an all-time high, with 721 million adolescents aged 12–17 and 850 million youth aged 18–24.

UN population activities continued to be guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the key actions for its implementation adopted at the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly in 1999. The Commission on Population and Development—the body responsible for monitoring, reviewing and assessing implementation of the Programme of Action—considered the special theme "Adolescents and youth". The Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to analyse and report on world demographic trends and policies.

The sixth meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development was held in November and focused on the theme "Enhancing the Human Development of Migrants and their Contribution to the Development of Communities and States". In December, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level dialogue on international migration and development in October 2013.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assisted countries in implementing the ICPD agenda and the Millennium Development Goals through the use of population data to formulate policies and programmes. In 2012, UNFPA provided assistance to 156 countries and territories, with emphasis on expanding and improving maternal and newborn health, increasing access to voluntary family planning, strengthening HIV-prevention services, advocating for gender equality and reproductive rights, and increasing young people's access to services.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter IX (pp. 1038–1079)
Social policy, crime prevention and human resources development

SOCIAL POLICY, 1038: Social development, 1038; Ageing persons, 1050; Persons with disabilities, 1055; Youth, 1060; Family, 1061. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1064: Culture of peace, 1064; Sport for development and peace, 1069; Cultural property, 1072. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, 1075: UN research and training institutes, 1075; Education, 1076.

In 2012, the United Nations continued to promote social, cultural and human resources development, and to implement its programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups including persons with disabilities, youth, ageing persons, and the family.

The Commission for Social Development in February considered poverty eradication as its priority theme. In September, the Economic and Social Council called upon Member States to design and implement policies and strategies for full employment and decent work for all as a means of global poverty eradication. The General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the outcome of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and the further initiatives adopted by the Assembly's twenty-fourth (2000) special session. The International Year of Cooperatives provided an opportunity to bring to the attention of Governments, the business community and the general public the advantages of the cooperative model in both developed and developing countries.

The Assembly continued to monitor progress made in the implementation and follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing. It also adopted a resolution that called for a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons.

United Nations bodies continued to monitor the implementation of the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the 1993 Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Throughout the year, coordinated efforts were made by United Nations agencies and programmes to mainstream disability in the development agenda towards 2015 and beyond. The Economic and Social Council established the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The General Assembly encouraged Member States to develop a coordinated, multipronged global response to autism and other developmental disorders, in order to advance the interests and well-being of millions of individuals and families living with autism.

United Nations entities supported preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014. The General Assembly proclaimed 1 June the Global Day of Parents.

In the area of cultural development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as the lead agency for the 2005–2014 United Nations Decade of Education and Sustainable Development, supported Member States in integrating the principles of sustainable development into inclusive education policies and plans. The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations promoted intercultural and interreligious dialogue, and increased recognition of indigenous cultures. The General Assembly convened a High-level Forum on the culture of peace, emphasizing education, youth outreach and women's empowerment as keys to a more peaceful world, and adopted a resolution on follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace; sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace; and the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. The Assembly designated 5 September as the International Day of Charity. The President of the General Assembly, in June, issued a solemn appeal in connection

with the observance of the Olympic Truce, calling on all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the Truce during the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In December, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider ways to further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace. It also proclaimed 2014 the International Year of Crystallography. The Economic and Social Council called upon programmes and agencies of the UN system to address factors of marginalization in education for all, particularly with regard to rural and indigenous women and girls.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter X (pp. 1080–1125)
Women

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND BEIJING+5, 1080: Critical areas of concern, 1085. UN MACHINERY, 1114: Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women, 1114; Commission on the Status of Women, 1116; UN-Women, 1117.

In 2012, United Nations efforts to advance the status of women worldwide continued to be guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth (1995) World Conference on Women, and the outcome of the General Assembly's twenty-third (2000) special session (Beijing+5), which reviewed progress in their implementation.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), established in 2010, operated as a unified entity for a second year. It delivered on its normative mandate through its work with and substantive support to the Commission on the Status of Women, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Security Council. The UN-Women Executive Board adopted decisions on revisions to the entity's financial regulations and rules; the proposed methodology for calculating its operational reserve; progress in implementing the strategic plan, 2011–2013; the evaluation policy for the entity; and progress towards a harmonized cost-recovery policy. The Board endorsed the proposed regional architecture, including the administrative, budgetary and financial implications associated with its implementation.

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its fifty-sixth session, held a high-level round table and panel discussions on its priority theme, "The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges", and decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the summaries of those discussions as input to the Council's annual ministerial review. The Commission brought to the Council's attention resolutions it had adopted on the release of women and children taken hostage—including those subsequently imprisoned—in armed conflicts; gender equality and the empowerment of women in natural disasters; eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women; indigenous women as key actors in poverty and hunger eradication; and women, the girl child, and HIV and AIDS. It also recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women, which the Council adopted in July, along with a resolution on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the UN system.

Issues central to women's lives on which the General Assembly adopted resolutions included follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of its twenty-third special session; support for efforts to end obstetric fistula; the intensification of efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation; the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women; trafficking in women and girls; and the representation of women in decision-making processes related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

Two Security Council presidential statements in February and October on women and peace and security stressed the importance of addressing sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations in the context of security sector reform, and welcomed the Secretary-General's call for the enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XI (pp. 1126–1135)
Children

FOLLOW-UP TO 2002 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN, 1126. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, 1127.

In 2012, natural disasters, humanitarian crises, conflicts and civil unrest again proved to have devastating impacts on children, especially on the most vulnerable and marginalized.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined Governments and the broader international community to tackle the root causes of inequality by implementing programmes that enabled children to realize their full potential and benefit from development. The Fund cooperated with 155 countries, areas and territories and continued to focus on five main issues: young child survival and development; basic education and gender equality; HIV/AIDS and children; child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; and policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights.

The UNICEF global network of field offices continued to reach the poor and most remote communities with life-saving interventions and supplies. At the country level, UNICEF supported the efforts of Governments to provide emergency interventions, life-saving vaccines, high-impact health interventions, greater and more flexible educational opportunities, and stronger protection of human rights. Recognizing that nearly half of the world's children lived in urban settings, the Fund advocated for fairer and more nurturing societies for all people, beginning with children. In 2012, UNICEF programme assistance expenditure totalled $2,933.2 million.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XII (pp. 1136–1154)
Refugees and displaced persons

In 2012, the number of people of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stood at 35.8 million, including 10.5 million refugees. The number of people displaced within their own country as a result of conflict was an estimated 28.8 million by the end of 2012, of whom 17.7 million benefited from UNHCR protection and assistance. The number of identifiable stateless persons stood at 3.3 million. Some 893,700 individual applications for asylum or refugee status were submitted to Governments or UNHCR offices in 164 countries or territories, a 3 per cent increase from 2011. An estimated 526,000 refugees were able to return voluntarily to their place of origin.

A multiplicity of large-scale emergencies tested the Office's capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance. The complexity of many situations—involving insecurity, administrative obstacles and the remoteness or inaccessibility of some locations—affected protection delivery. The relocation of refugees away from volatile border areas remained a priority for UNHCR. Protection risks included targeted attacks, sexual and gender-based violence and forced recruitment, particularly of children. Restrictions on freedom of movement and the detention of asylum seekers and refugees continued to be a concern. Throughout the year, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants took to the seas in high numbers, wich highlighted the need for coordinated regional responses. UNHCR worked with Member States to develop and implement protection-sensitive entry systems; remained engaged in broader asylum and migration debates; and developed strategies and action plans to address smuggling and trafficking of refugees. Additionally, the Office worked towards improving nationality laws to prevent and reduce statelessness.

The Middle East continued to experience turbulence in 2012. The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic developed into a full-fledged armed conflict affecting millions of Syrians, including more than 575,000 people who fled to Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Inside Syria, estimates of those affected by the conflict grew to 4 million, including 2 million internally displaced persons. The region also continued to host around 124,000 Iraqi refugees. UNHCR worked to strengthen its engagement with the authorities and civil society organizations in North Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa hosted 12 million people of concern, and efforts to provide for their protection were critical in all operations. Political turmoil in Mali, ongoing clashes in the Sudanese states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, a flare-up of fighting in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and a resurgence of rebel activity in the Central African Republic displaced hundreds of thousands of people. More than 335,000 refugees returned home throughout the year.

In the Americas, UNHCR activities focused on addressing statelessness and incorporating age, gender and diversity considerations into all programming. Documentation projects in Haiti and the Dominican Republic benefited thousands of undocumented individuals, and support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence was made a priority in the region.

The Afghanistan situation, with an estimated 2.5 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran, remained the largest protracted refugee situation for UNHCR. Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, supported by UNHCR, agreed on a multi-year (2012–2014) solutions strategy for Afghan refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries.

UNHCR activities in Europe included the promotion of access to territory and improvement of procedures, the development and maintenance of fair and efficient asylum systems, and protection in mixed migration contexts.

The Office sought durable solutions to protracted refugee situations. In West Africa, UNCHR was in the process of developing a comprehensive solutions strategy aimed at bringing to a close protracted refugee situations. In the western Balkans, UNHCR continued to support the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia in the implementation of a regional plan for durable solutions for those displaced by the 1991–1995 conflicts in the former Yugoslavia.

The fifth High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges (Geneva, 12–13 December) focused on the theme of faith and protection.

In April, UNHCR launched the Global Resettlement Solidarity Initiative, which called on States to consider contributing resettlement places for non-Libyan refugees coming from Libya, who were hosted on the borders of Egypt and Tunisia, as well as for long-term refugees living in urban centres in Egypt.

In December, the General Assembly increased the membership of the UNHCR Executive Committee from 85 to 87 States.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XIII (pp. 1155–1175)
Health, food and nutrition

HEALTH, 1155: AIDS prevention and control, 1155; Non-communicable diseases, 1157; Tobacco, 1158; Water and sanitation, 1159; Malaria, 1159; Global public health, 1163; Road safety, 1166. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1169: Food aid, 1169; Food security, 1169. NUTRITION, 1174.

In 2012, the United Nations continued to promote health, food security and nutrition. A record 9.7 million people in low- and middle-income countries had received antiretroviral therapy by the end of 2012. In spite of the significant progress made, AIDS remained a global challenge, with an estimated 35.3 million people living with HIV, 2.3 million people newly infected, and 1.6 million dying of AIDS-related illnesses during the year. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) collaborated with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the UN system to implement a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. During the year, UN-Women became the eleventh co-sponsor of UNAIDS.

As a follow-up action to the United Nations Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Non-communicable Diseases, the World Health Assembly in May adopted a voluntary global target to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 25 per cent by 2025. In December, the General Assembly called upon the international community to designate 23 May as the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula.

In November, the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control adopted the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products. Recognizing that tobacco was a precursor to other risk factors for non-communicable diseases, the UN Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control called for integration of tobacco control within the national non-communicable disease control programmes of UN agencies.

In the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development entitled "The future we want", world leaders called for the involvement of all relevant actors for coordinated multisectoral action to address the health needs of the world's population. They committed to redouble efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV; renew the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases; strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable, universal coverage; and promote affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to non-communicable diseases.

In its resolution on consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015, the General Assembly in September urged malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, increase national resource allocation to malaria control and create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services. In addressing global health and foreign policy issues, the Assembly called on Member States to value the contribution of universal health coverage to achieving all interrelated Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with the ultimate outcome of more healthy lives, particularly for women and children. The Assembly also called on Member States to implement road safety activities of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020).

During the year, the World Food Programme delivered 3.5 million metric tons of food assistance to 97.2 million people in 80 countries.

In May, the World Health Assembly endorsed the WHO Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition—a set of global nutrition goals that moved beyond the single nutrition indicator in the MDGs and focused on indicators with the greater impact on later health and wealth.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XIV (pp. 1176–1241)
International drug control and crime prevention

UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 1176. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL, 1179: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1179; Conventions, 1191. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1198: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1198; Follow-up to the Twelfth UN Crime Congress, 1198; World crime trends and emerging issues, 1201; Integration and coordination, 1206; UN standards and norms, 1228.

In 2012, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), continued to strengthen international cooperation in countering transnational organized crime, corruption, drugs and international terrorism. UNODC provided technical assistance, legal advice and research to the main UN policymaking bodies in drug control and crime prevention, and assisted Member States in developing domestic legislation and in implementing the international drug control and crime prevention conventions. The Office's actions were guided by its strategy for the period 2012–2015, which was approved by the Economic and Social Council in a July resolution. It developed a number of new thematic and regional programmes, including the thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2012–2015. On transnational organized crime, the UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section, established in April, worked closely with UNODC field offices to provide and monitor technical assistance activities. In order to enhance the rule of law at the international level, the Office, together with the World Bank, participated in the creation of the Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development.

CND—the main UN policymaking body dealing with drug control—held its fifty-fifth session in March, during which it recommended two decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and adopted 12 resolutions on topics such as new psychoactive substances, drug-dependent persons released from prison settings, alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences, measures to prevent drug overdose, and evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies.

INCB addressed the issue of shared responsibility in international drug control and functioning of the international drug control system. It noted with concern proposals for the legalization of the possession of drugs for non-medical and non-scientific use. It also assessed the abuse of new psychoactive substances and specified that national controls of such substances, as well as monitoring and the exchange of information on trends of abuse, could help address that growing phenomenon.

CCPCJ—the principal UN policymaking body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice—held its twenty-first session in April, during which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council five resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly, and two resolutions and two decisions for adoption by the Council. Annexed to one such resolution were the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in December. It held a thematic discussion on "Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families", and adopted three resolutions and two decisions on topics such as civilian private security services, maritime piracy and potential links between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities.

In December, the General Assembly noted with concern that the world drug problem continued to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, and that it undermined socioeconomic and political stability and sustainable development. It called upon States to take the measures necessary to attain the goals and targets set out in the Political

Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem. The Assembly also expressed concern regarding the financial situation of UNODC and emphasized the need to improve the cost-effective utilization of resources by the Office, and to ensure it had sufficient resources to carry out its mandates.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XV (pp. 1242–1250)
Statistics

STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 1242: Demographic and social statistics, 1242; Economic statistics, 1244; Natural resources and environment statistics, 1247; Other activities, 1248.

In 2012, the United Nations continued its work on various aspects of statistics, mainly through the Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In March, the Commission endorsed both the action plan to implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics and the pilot process for the core set of environment statistics. It approved the development of manuals on methodological guidelines on natural gas statistics compilation and welcomed the establishment of a worldwide database on natural gas statistics; supported the establishment of a city group on statistics for economies based on natural resources; decided to include information and communications technology statistics in its multi-annual work programme; and endorsed the generic national quality assurance framework template and the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter I (pp. 1253–1268)
International Court of Justice

In 2012, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered four Judgments and one Advisory Opinion, made two Orders and had 14 contentious cases pending before it. In a November address to the General Assembly, the ICJ President, Judge Peter Tomka, who began his three-year term as President on 6 February, noted that as the Court had been able to clear its backlog of cases, States that were contemplating submitting their cases could be confident that, as soon as they finished their written exchanges, the Court would be able to proceed without delay to oral hearings.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter II (pp. 1269–1292)
International tribunals and court

In 2012, the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY) continued to expedite its proceedings, in keeping with its completion strategy. During the year, ICTY rendered five Trial Chamber judgements, while the Appeals Chamber rendered two final judgements. There were no outstanding indictments for violations of core statutory crimes.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwanda Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (ICTR) continued to work towards its completion strategy. In 2012, it rendered three Trial Chamber judgements and four Appeals Chamber judgements. The delivering of the final trial judgement in the Ngirabatware case in December marked the end of substantive trials at ICTR.

The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals commenced operations at its Arusha branch on 1 July. That branch started assuming functions from ICTR, such as the tracking and prosecution of three fugitives and the monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions.

The International Criminal Court continued its proceedings with respect to situations of concern in seven countries. On 18 July, the Government of Mali referred "the situation in Mali since 2012" to the Prosecutor, which brought the number of preliminary examinations conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor to eight. Three new arrest warrants were issued, two initial warrants against Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein and Sylvestre Mudacumura, and a second arrest warrant against Bosco Ntaganda. Twelve arrest warrants were outstanding at year's end.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter III (pp. 1293–1231)
International legal questions

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS, 1293: International Law Commission, 1293; International State relations and international law, 1300; International terrorism, 1301; Diplomatic relations, 1307; Treaties and agreements, 1308. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW, 1309: Commission on International Trade Law, 1309. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1318: Rule of law at the national and international levels, 1318; Strengthening the role of the United Nations, 1323; Host country relations, 1330.

In 2012, the International Law Commission continued to examine topics relating to the progressive development and codification of international law. It adopted a set of 32 draft articles on the expulsion of aliens, established a working group on the obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*), and included in its programme of work the topics of provisional application of treaties and formation and evidence of customary international law. The Commission reconstituted its study groups on the most-favoured-nation clause and on treaties over time, and renamed the latter topic "Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties", with the appointment of a Special Rapporteur.

The Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee in October established a working group with a view to finalizing a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism—on the basis of the work that had been pursued by the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 51/210 to elaborate the draft convention. The Secretary-General in June reported on the progress in providing technical assistance to States for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. In July, the Secretary-General reported on measures taken by States, UN system entities and intergovernmental organizations to implement the 1994 General Assembly Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism.

In December, the Assembly condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, and called on Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects.

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the Guide to Enactment of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement, as well as the recommendations to assist arbitral institutions and other interested bodies with regard to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010, a text designed to contribute to establishing a harmonized legal framework for the settlement of international commercial disputes. It continued its work on public procurement, arbitration and conciliation, online dispute resolution, electronic commerce, insolvency law and security interests, and considered future work in the areas of public-private partnerships and privately financed infrastructure projects, microfinance and international contract law.

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization considered, among other subjects, proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, with a view to strengthening the Organization, and the implementation of Charter provisions on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions. In December, on the Special Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly adopted a resolution commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country addressed a number of issues raised by permanent missions to the United Nations, including activities to assist members of the UN community, delays in issuing visas, and the security of missions and their personnel.

During 2012, the United Nations provided rule-of-law assistance in some 150 Member States, including in the areas of development, fragility, conflict and peacebuilding. On 24 September, the Assembly convened a high-level meeting on the topic "The rule of law at the national and international levels" and adopted a Declaration.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter IV (pp. 1332–1374)
Law of the Sea

UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1332. INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY THE CONVENTION, 1349: International Seabed Authority, 1349; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, 1350; Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, 1350. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION, 1351: Assessment of global marine environment, 1351; Marine biological resources, 1351; United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process, 1352; UN-Oceans, 1352; Piracy, 1353; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, 1353.

In 2012, the United Nations commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. During the year, the Organization continued to promote universal acceptance of the Convention and its two implementing Agreements, one on the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and the other on the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

   The three institutions created by the Convention—the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf—held sessions during the year.

Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions
Chapter I (pp. 1377–1429)
United Nations restructuring and institutional matters

In 2012, the General Assembly worked to strengthen UN coherence system-wide by streamlining institutional arrangements for consolidating governance of operational activities for development. The Secretary-General presented an independent evaluation of lessons learned from the "Delivering as one" pilot project.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of strengthening the UN system and of the role of the United Nations in global governance. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly continued its work, focusing on the role, as well as on working methods and authority of the Assembly, its relationship with other principal UN organs and groups outside the United Nations. A high-level retreat under the theme "Towards a stronger General Assembly" was organized, with the aim of contributing to the revitalization of the Assembly's work.

The Assembly resumed its sixty-sixth session in January and opened its sixty-seventh session on 18 September. It held a high-level meeting on the rule of law, and in high-level plenary meetings commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Assembly granted observer status to a number of international and regional organizations to participate in its work, and decided on arrangements for the accreditation and participation of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

The Security Council held 199 formal meetings and considered 47 questions dealing with regional conflicts, peacekeeping operations and other issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security. In November, the Council held an open debate on its working methods.

In addition to its organizational and substantive sessions, the Economic and Social Council held a high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination—the main instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordination role of UN intergovernmental bodies on social, economic and related matters—promoted exchanges with Member States and extended its efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the UN system by fostering coherence and coordination.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination considered the programme performance of the United Nations for 2010–2011 and the proposed strategic framework for 2014–2015, as well as questions related to evaluation and coordination.

Cooperation between the United Nations and 21 regional and other organizations was highlighted in a consolidated report of the Secretary-General, which showed how arrangements provided for in Chapter VIII of the UN Charter could be operationalized and lead to concrete results.

The Assembly in November granted Palestine non-member observer State status.

Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions
Chapter II (pp. 1430–1460)
United Nations financing and programming

FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1430. UN BUDGET, 1431: Budget for 2012–2013, 1431; Programme budget outline for 2014–2015, 1446. CONTRIBUTIONS, 1448: Assessments, 1448. ACCOUNTS AND AUDITING, 1453: Financial management practices, 1456; Review of UN administrative and financial functioning, 1457. PROGRAMME PLANNING, 1458: Strategic framework for 2014–2015, 1458; Programme performance, 1460.

During 2012, the financial situation of the United Nations was generally sound. By year's end, aggregate assessments had decreased to $7.3 billion, compared to $11.7 billion in 2011. Total unpaid assessments were lower, with $327 million for the regular budget and $1.3 billion for peacekeeping operations, down from $454 million and $2.6 billion, respectively, in 2011. Cash balances were positive in all areas except for the regular budget, while debt owed to Member States for troops, formed police units and contingent-owned equipment showed improvement, decreasing to $525 million. The number of Member States paying their regular budget assessments in full was 143, the same as in the previous year.

In December, the General Assembly adopted revised budget appropriations for the 2012–2013 biennium totalling $5,395,556,500, representing an increase of $243,256,900 over the initial appropriation approved in 2011. It also endorsed the proposed strategic framework for the 2014–2015 biennium, which focused on eight priority areas, and invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for that biennium on the basis of a preliminary estimate of $5,392,672,400.

The Assembly granted five Member States exemptions under Article 19 of the UN Charter so that they would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until the end of its sixty-seventh session, while Liberia had successfully implemented its multi-year payment plan in June and no longer fell under the terms of Article 19.

The Committee on Contributions continued to review the elements of the methodology for the preparation of the scale of assessments and the scale for the period 2013–2015. It recommended assessment rates for South Sudan, which had been admitted to UN membership in 2011, and for the Holy See as the only remaining non-member State.

Implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in the UN Secretariat and UN organizations continued during the year.

Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions
Chapter III (pp. 1461–1502)
Administrative and staff matters

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1461: Managerial reform and oversight, 1461; Conference management, 1464; UN information systems, 1472; UN premises and property, 1474. STAFF MATTERS, 1476: Conditions of service, 1476; Staff safety and security, 1483; Other staff matters, 1488; UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, 1495; Travel-related matters, 1497; Administration of justice, 1497.

In 2012, the United Nations continued its efforts to strengthen the organizational and administrative functioning of the Organization with a view to implementing the decisions and mandates of its legislative bodies more effectively. The General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including the Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS), the Independent Audit Advisory Committee and the Joint Inspection Unit examined issues of managerial reform and external and internal oversight. The Assembly approved the recommendations of those bodies for improving internal controls, accountability mechanisms and organizational efficiency, including for promoting effective information and communications technology governance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose a review of conference servicing, with a view to identifying innovative ideas and cost-saving measures.

The Secretary-General, in his annual report on the progress of the enterprise resource planning project Umoja, found that the biggest factor affecting the ability of the United Nations to implement Umoja according to the planned schedule and budget was the Secretariat's organizational readiness. To address that, the Umoja team worked with stakeholders across all entities of the Secretariat to accommODAte their needs. Due to a cost overrun of $433 million projected of the capital master plan (CMP)—the seven-year renovation plan for the UN headquarters—the Assembly in April requested the Secretary-General to entrust OIOS to undertake an in-depth technical construction audit of CMP. OIOS issued 26 recommendations to the CMP Office and the Department of Management for further strengthening internal controls, all of which were accepted.

The International Civil Service Commission reviewed the conditions of service for staff of the common system, including matters such as education grant, pensionable remuneration, standards of conduct, mandatory age of separation, contracts and appointments of limited duration, base/floor salary scale, dependants' allowances, mobility policies and security evacuation allowance. In February, the organizations of the common system realized that the implementation of the rest and recuperation framework adopted by the Assembly in 2011 would be very difficult and costly. The Commission subsequently submitted a revised set of criteria for the granting of rest and recuperation travel and the corresponding frequency of travel, which was approved by the Assembly in July.

With regard to safety and security, UN personnel continued to be subject to violent attacks, and the United Nations faced an unprecedented increase in abductions of its personnel. The General Assembly in December requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to promote full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of UN and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a UN operation.

The Secretary-General reported on progress made in the implementation of human resources management reforms, addressing mobility, the new system of contractual arrangements, and talent management, including workforce planning, staff selection and performance management. In December, the General Assembly noted with concern the results of the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which revealed a deficit of 1.87 per cent of pensionable remuneration, and welcomed the decision of the Fund's Board to establish a working group to consider possible measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Fund.

The Organization continued to execute the new system of administration of justice, including through the Office of the Ombudsman and Mediation Services, the UN Dispute Tribunal and the UN Appeals Tribunal. Based on the views and recommendations of the Internal Justice Council, the Assembly appointed three judges to each Tribunal to fill vacancies that had occurred during the year.