

# English Express

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Yearbook Express



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Volume 63



# 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.

**YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 2009**

**Volume 63**

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## **Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**

### **Chapter I Introduction**

1. Ten years into the new millennium, the scope and magnitude of the tectonic shifts that are shaping the emerging global landscape are coming into sharper relief. The accelerated globalization of recent decades has linked people's fates together in ways we could only have imagined when the United Nations was created 64 years ago.

2. In recent times, the world has experienced unprecedented prosperity, peace, convergence on an increasingly universal normative framework and, thanks to the expansion of global communication, a heightened sense of community. However, not everyone has benefited from these global developments. Indeed, some have been left behind.

3. Just as over the past few decades, lives around the globe have become increasingly intertwined, so today, as our world is wracked by crisis, globalization is uniting our destinies in unprecedented ways. This past year the shock waves from the economic crisis spread to all corners of the globe with devastating effects on the most vulnerable populations and countries. An ongoing crisis of food insecurity continues to ravage families and communities, with over 1 billion people now going to bed hungry every night. The influenza A(H1N1) pandemic, the first influenza pandemic in over 40 years, has reminded us that our most precious commodity—our health—is linked to that of every other individual on the planet. Looming over all these crises, and potentially dwarfing them, the climate crisis we face continues to unfold, with scientists warning that the changes to our planet and its people are happening faster, and with a more severe impact, than most of our models predicted even a year or two ago.

4. We stand on a precipice. And yet, we cannot lose our nerve, or let the multiple crises turn into a crisis of confidence of our peoples. This is the ultimate multilateral moment. We are seeing the convergence of complex challenges across a spectrum of issues that lie at the core of the United Nations mission. To meet these challenges will require a multilateral effort of immense magnitude—one that draws upon the strengths and contributions of all the countries of the world, as well as their citizens.

5. Twenty-first century multilateralism must build on the multilateral foundations of the previous century, but must also broaden and deepen them in dramatic new ways. There are five essential elements of a new multilateralism that can lead us through the current crisis-ridden landscape to a more bountiful, peaceful and sustainable future.

6. First, the new multilateralism must prioritize the provision of global public goods that counter those threats that are contagious across borders and that most directly link the destinies of all our peoples: we must deal with climate change; ensuring economic stability, food availability and prosperity for all; global health; disarmament and non-proliferation; and the struggle against terrorism.

7. Second, a new twenty-first century multilateralism must recognize the complex interconnections among the challenges that confront us, both the global goods issues and the ongoing challenges of national and regional conflicts, humanitarian disasters and the struggle for truly universal human rights. Solving the problems one by one is neither possible, nor efficient nor effective. An integrated approach must inform our every effort.

8. Third, it must privilege the most vulnerable people around the world and must deliver much-needed security, development and human rights for them. This is essential both on moral grounds, as solidarity is the glue which will keep our human family together, and on enlightened self-interest grounds. The systematic bias against the poor and most vulnerable in good times and bad is simply not sustainable. Twenty-first century globalization must be for all, and must in the first instance be premised on realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

9. Fourth, it must bring to bear a much broader and deeper set of forces to address the multiple crises, broadening our collective response to include at its core, not as add-ons, constituencies

from the private sector, civil society and academia. Multi-stakeholder coalitions must become the norm and not the exception if we are to successfully address the challenges before us.

10. Fifth, our new multilateralism will need to adapt and strengthen the existing global multilateral architecture to address the challenges of the twenty-first century. This will mean drawing upon the strengths of all nations, particularly those that are rising with the new century. It will mean harnessing both power and principle. A choice between one or the other is a false one. It also means improving the channels and mechanisms that ensure that the voices of the weak and vulnerable are heard in key decision-making forums. The United Nations is uniquely positioned to marshal this effort.

11. Strengthening our multilateral institutional architecture will also require adapting our multilateral mechanisms to be significantly more robust, as well as faster, more flexible and responsive than they have ever been. This is due in part to the fact that the accelerated pace of life in our contemporary globalized world has shrunk our time horizons, requiring much faster decision-making, and in part to the fact that the alliances and cooperation necessary to achieve desired goals increasingly vary widely from issue area to issue area and change over time.

12. The United Nations can and should be the hub of the new multilateralism. The Organization must provide the platform to harmonize competing interests and views of how to solve the problems the world faces. The United Nations must also continue to develop its ability to deliver the required services to people all over the world, especially those most in need. Not only is this a natural vocation for a universal organization, it is also the comparative advantage of an organization that has global reach, draws upon the resources and strengths of all nations and is charged by its Member States to address the broad spectrum of security, development, humanitarian and human rights challenges.

13. The Organization is committed to adapting to the new realities of this millennium and as this report reveals, has already taken many proactive steps to do so. However, without the full engagement and support of Member States, the magnitude of the global changes under way will quickly overtake our capacities. But with the help and commitment of our Member States, the Organization can be the agent of transformation that helps the human family adjust and adapt to the tremors and tectonic shifts reshaping our world.

## **Chapter II**

### **Delivering results for people most in need**

14. As the financial and economic crisis threatens to drive nations to look inward, now more than ever, the United Nations has an important role to play in giving voice to the voiceless and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.

15. There is no question that the economic crisis is affecting us all in developing and developed countries alike. The United Nations report *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009* (E/2009/73) foresees that the world economy will shrink by 2.6 per cent in 2009, the first negative global growth since the Second World War.

16. Notwithstanding the hardships faced in many parts of the developed world, the scenarios unfolding in many developing countries are grimmer. At least 60 developing countries are expected to face declining per capita income. Weak capacities for crisis mitigation in most developing countries further threaten to undermine efforts to address poverty, hunger and disease.

17. As the guardian of the global development and security agenda, the United Nations must play a key role in addressing these crises. It must use this historical moment to promote progress.

## A. Development

18. In 2000, with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations charted out an ambitious course for development. Today, that course is threatened by uncertainty. However, if the global community responds with unity and in a determined and coordinated fashion, we will be able to overcome this difficult period in the world's history and secure peace and prosperity for all.

### 1. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

19. With economies contracting, the resources needed to ensure continued progress towards the Millennium Development Goals are in short supply these days. At the same time, the demand has never been greater. The Millennium Development Goals require our redoubled efforts from now till the target date of 2015. As detailed in the 2009 Millennium Development Goals Report, in areas where global investments have been scaled up—such as in efforts on AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and vaccine-preventable diseases—we are seeing heartening progress. In areas where Millennium Development Goal investments are still lagging, such as primary education, maternal health, smallholder agriculture and basic infrastructure for the poor, the world is far behind in reaching its agreed targets.

20. Current projections suggest that overall poverty rates in the developing world will still fall in 2009, but at a much slower pace than before the downturn. For some countries, this may mean the difference between reaching or not reaching their poverty reduction target. According to the United Nations *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009*, this year 73 million to 103 million more people will remain in extreme poverty because of the current crisis. Without strong action to fight against hunger as outlined by the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, the targets to reduce the prevalence of undernourished people and underweight children will not be achieved by 2015.

21. The world is getting closer to universal primary education, although too slowly to meet the 2015 target. Major breakthroughs have been achieved in sub-Saharan Africa, where enrolment increased by 15 per cent from 2000 to 2007, and Southern Asia, which gained 11 per cent over the same period. Still, 72 million children worldwide were denied the right to education in 2007. Over the past five years, more girls have been enrolled in all levels of education. But the target of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 was missed. By denying education to children today, we are sentencing them to a life of poverty and we are having an irreversible negative impact on the future development of their countries.

22. It is of great concern that the current economic crisis is likely to have a dramatic impact on gender equality and women's empowerment. In many developing parts of the world, women provide most of the workforce to the agricultural sector. Those who are able to secure paid jobs outside agriculture generally fail to access decent work. They tend to be overrepresented in part-time or seasonal employment where job security and benefits are not provided. In Oceania, Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, this type of work accounts for more than 80 per cent of all women's jobs.

23. Historically, in many instances these patterns of employment make women most vulnerable to economic downturns. In poor households, particularly those where the main wage-earner is a woman, job loss has a devastating impact on the entire family. In economic downturns, the risk that women will become the victims of domestic violence also increases as unemployed husbands and fathers vent their frustrations at home. In order to accelerate efforts to protect women and reduce violence, the United Nations has initiated a campaign "Unite to End Violence against Women". The Organization urges Member States to support this effort.

24. Promoting and securing health is an ethical imperative and a foundation for prosperity, stability and poverty reduction. Health is at the heart of the Millennium Development Goals and a critical precondition for progress towards most other goals. Progress, however, has been mixed.

25. Despite a reduction in child mortality in all regions, deaths of children under five remain unacceptably high. Many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, have made little or no progress at all towards agreed targets. The levels are highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where, in 2007, close to one in seven children died before his or her fifth birthday. Child mortality tends to be highest among rural and poor families where mothers lack a basic education. The leading causes of these deaths—pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles—are all preventable through cost-effective improvements in neonatal and maternal care and basic health services. With a relatively small investment we can reduce child mortality markedly.

26. Progress on Millennium Development Goal 5 (reducing maternal mortality rates) is abysmal. In 2005, more than half a million women died as a result of pregnancy-related complications. Ninety-nine per cent of these deaths occurred in the developing regions, with sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounting for 85 per cent of all maternal deaths. In order to address this unacceptable situation, we must mobilize a concerted campaign of Governments, international organizations, the private sector, philanthropists, civil society and average citizens. We cannot delay.

27. The gains in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, especially neglected tropical diseases, are encouraging. As a result of improvements in prevention programmes and wider provision of antiretroviral therapies, the number of people newly infected with HIV declined from 3 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2007 and the estimated number of AIDS deaths also appears to be declining (2 million in 2007).

28. Increased attention, coordination and funding are enabling countries to adopt more aggressive strategies against malaria. Evidence suggests that the rapid rise in the distribution of mosquito nets coupled with the large-scale expansion of prevention programmes, improved access to diagnosis and treatment and more effective antimalarial drugs have substantially reduced malaria cases and deaths.

29. Success in eradicating tuberculosis rests on early detection of new cases and effective treatment. To achieve the target of halving the world's 1990 prevalence and death rates by 2015, regions in Africa and major countries in Asia which are lagging behind will have to improve both the extent and timeliness of the diagnosis of active tuberculosis and increase the rate of successful treatment.

30. Reaching the environmental sustainability goals set for 2015 will require concerted effort. The extraordinary accomplishment of reducing consumption of ozone-depleting substances by 97 per cent in the 20 years since the Montreal Protocol was ratified, shows what can be achieved with sustained global cooperation and the integration of sustainable development principles into national policy frameworks. We must now shift the focus to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The current economic crisis provides an opportunity to make needed changes by encouraging green growth and clean technologies. We must also preserve our forests and wildlife. We should be particularly concerned by the rising reports of species facing extinction in the developing world.

31. We must also address the impending global water shortage crisis. More than 1.2 billion people live under conditions of physical water scarcity. Northern Africa and Western Asia are under serious stress, as are some regions within large countries, especially in Asia. We must promote practices and invest in technologies designed to reduce water wastage and increase water reclamation.

32. At their 2005 Gleneagles summit meeting, leaders of the Group of Eight countries promised to increase annual global official development assistance flows by \$50 billion (in 2004 terms) by 2010, and within this envelope, to more than double aid to Africa by increasing annual flows by \$25 billion. To date, these pledges have not been met. Nevertheless, meeting earlier this year, the Group of Twenty and Group of Eight reaffirmed previous commitments to increase aid,

including the Gleneagles commitments, and to help countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These and additional resources will be necessary if world leaders are to address the growing needs of low-income countries.

33. For our part, the United Nations system is developing a comprehensive system-wide crisis response in support of national development strategies and plans to put into place a Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System that will track the impact of global crises on the poor and most vulnerable people. Concrete measures such as these over the rest of the year will be crucial if we are to weather the current crisis and continue to make timely progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

## **2. The special needs of Africa**

34. Over the past decade, Africa has achieved impressive rates of economic expansion and growth, reaching an average annual growth in gross domestic product of 5.9 per cent during 2004–2007. However, the global economic crisis could reverse these trends.

35. According to the *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009*, a sharp decline in Africa's average annual growth rate from 6 per cent during 2004–2008 to just 0.9 per cent is expected for 2009. Against this backdrop, unemployment and precarious employment are on the rise as lower export earnings and a decrease in government revenues are affecting all economic activity. In the absence of comprehensive social safety nets, this will severely impact people's livelihoods and thus endanger the timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

36. Over the past year the United Nations system has been able to strengthen its support for the African development agenda in general and the New Partnership for Africa's Development in particular. In July 2008, the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which brings together the leaders of the African Union Commission, the Africa Development Bank Group, the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank Group, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank and the United Nations, launched at the eleventh African Union Summit a comprehensive and fully costed set of recommendations on the key actions the international system could take to support Africa's accelerated achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The Organization is working steadfastly to see these recommendations financed and implemented. It has also made steady progress in improving the effectiveness and coherence of United Nations programme delivery in Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, where pilot joint programmes are being adopted.

37. Nevertheless, as the year progresses, there is a danger that deteriorating economic conditions will give rise to political tensions. We have already seen food riots in several African countries and a troubling re-emergence of unconstitutional changes of government. In Chad and Somalia, internal crises are reaching new levels of gravity, threatening to destabilize the region.

38. The international community must help Africa tackle the crisis. World leaders should adhere to the renewed commitments they made at the General Assembly's high-level meeting on Africa's development needs, held in September 2008, and through the adoption of the political declaration on Africa's development needs in Assembly resolution 63/1.

39. As part of Africa's growing architecture of institutions in peace and security, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the work of the African Union Peace and Security Council, the African Union's early warning system, the African Standby Force and the Pan-African Parliament are important. The steadily expanding strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the area of peacekeeping, is a positive development as is the United Nations Security Council's decision to broaden the scope of its consideration of matters of peace and security to include violence against women and children, with special attention to Africa.

## **B. Peace and security**

40. Unfortunately, in too many corners of the world, conflicts continue unabated and both State and non-State actors act with considerable disregard for civilians, often targeting women with particularly heinous crimes. Wherever possible, the United Nations is actively pursuing opportunities for peace. Over the past year the United Nations did have some success in improving the situation of those most-affected and needy populations. The global economic crisis added a new layer of complexity to our work by catalysing social unrest and political instability in many places.

### **1. Preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes**

41. A key role of the United Nations is to assist national actors in resolving conflict at an early stage, and to help build national capacity to sustain peace and protect human rights. Without political settlements, the world will be left with festering conflicts which place a heavy burden on humanitarian delivery systems and on peacekeeping.

42. This past year, the Organization's engagement in preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes was extensive. Support was provided to the peace processes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, the Central African Republic and the Comoros. Following the elections, intensive diplomatic efforts took place in Zimbabwe under the overall mediation of the Southern African Development Community and South Africa. The Organization was also asked to support political processes in Kenya, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar. In all these cases, it offered political and technical support, often in cooperation with partners such as the African Union.

43. The Organization continues to support full-fledged negotiations in Cyprus and political dialogue and reconciliation in Iraq. In Nepal, the Organization provided assistance in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement. In Central Asia, it worked closely with all countries of the region to facilitate joint approaches to cross-border challenges, including terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime, and the management of natural resources.

44. As part of recently intensified diplomatic efforts by the international community in the Middle East peace process, the good offices of the Secretary-General have continued. The need for the resumption of direct talks on a two-State solution and comprehensive regional peace was underscored by events such as the major armed crisis in Gaza, discontinuation of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations undertaken in the Annapolis framework and limited progress towards Palestinian unity. In Lebanon, the Secretary-General's good offices were extended with a view to sustaining the relative calm that has prevailed in the post-election period.

45. The Organization looks forward to working further with Member States on investing in capacities to respond to crises quickly and effectively and to support peace processes more predictably and professionally.

### **2. Peacekeeping**

46. The challenges that peacekeepers face today are unprecedented in scale, complexity, and risk level. Their engagement includes supporting political dialogue between parties, assisting national Governments to extend State authority, strengthening human rights and the rule of law, advising on security sector reform, supporting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and protecting civilians. The latter, in particular, is challenging the capacity of the Organization's peacekeeping missions to robustly implement authorized mandates.



47. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with the support of the Department of Field Support, currently manages 17 operations deployed across five continents. These operations comprise more than 117,000 deployed military, police and civilian personnel. The budget has risen to nearly \$7.8 billion a year, at a time when available resources are in danger of shrinking.

48. On the ground, peacekeepers encounter a full spectrum of environments ranging from those where some form of conflict continues, to those where a fragile stability has been reached, to those where solid peace processes are in place and peacebuilding processes dominate.

49. Over the past year the United Nations peacekeeping presence in Chad, Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo increased. In Chad, a United Nations peacekeeping mission successfully succeeded the military force deployed by the European Union in March. In Darfur, deployments increased allowing the mission to project its presence more effectively. Nevertheless, the mission continued to lack resources, including helicopters, critical to the effective implementation of its mandate. The United Nations Mission in the Sudan has continued to support the resolution of core issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement which promise to enhance the prospects for stability in the entire region.

50. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, renewed fighting erupted at the end of August 2008. The Security Council approved in November the mission's request to deploy an additional 3,000 military and police to increase the flexibility and reaction capacity of the mission to meet emerging needs. While some of these additional capabilities were expected to begin deploying by July 2009, the deployment of other specialized capabilities remained uncertain.

51. A deteriorating security environment is also a primary concern for the United Nations presence in Afghanistan. The efforts of the United Nations mission have been focused on coordinating the international community's development assistance and providing support to national institutions, including their preparations for elections in August 2009.

52. In Somalia, the Organization pursued a carefully calibrated set of steps in support of the highly fragile peace process, as endorsed by the Security Council in resolutions 1863(2009) and 1872(2009). Preparedness plans are being drawn up in the event of a future decision by the Security Council to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping mission.

53. The past year saw relative stability and some progress towards a reduction of tensions in Lebanon. The United Nations peacekeeping mission focused its efforts on confidence-building and assisting securing stability.

54. In Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste, peacekeepers are supporting peace consolidation processes, extension of the rule of law, national capacity-building on gender equality issues and the creation of an environment conducive to the development of a sustainable local economy.

55. Despite divergent political views in the Security Council on the situations in Georgia and in Kosovo, the missions carried out their mandates over the past year supported by concerted diplomatic efforts. Following an agreement in the Security Council, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo began the phased handover of the operational responsibility in the rule of law area to the European Union in December 2008. The mission in Georgia came to an end this June due to a lack of consensus among Security Council Members on mandate extension.

56. Over the last year, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support continued to evolve and adapt. Important organizational reforms are under way, including developing a standing police capacity in a strengthened Police Division, increasing capacity in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and in the Office of Military Affairs in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and developing the capacity of the Department of Field Support as a service provider. Notwithstanding these recent reforms, much work still remains to ensure that the United Nations can meet evolving demands.

57. United Nations peacekeeping is at a crossroads. The Organization needs a renewed global partnership with Member States and its partners within and outside the United Nations system to ensure that requests for United Nations peacekeeping are accompanied by active political

strategies and political support to implement mandates, support for faster deployment, and adequately calibrated and optimally configured human and capital resources. This is essential if the Organization is to deliver results for a more secure world.

### **3. Peacebuilding**

58. The recent report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304) emphasized that peacebuilding is first and foremost a national process. In countries emerging from conflict, the needs of a country and its people are enormous. To seize the opportunities presented by the end of conflict, a timely, prioritized and adequately resourced response from national, regional and international actors is essential.

59. The report sets out a number of concrete proposals, including measures to improve not only the Organization's own response but also its ability to provide leadership to the wider international community during this period. Specifically, the report highlights the need to strengthen and support our leadership teams in the field, to promote strategic coherence from the earliest stage of the international response, to strengthen national capacity from the outset, to improve the international community's ability to provide rapid and predictable capacities, particularly in recurring priority areas, and to enhance the speed, flexibility and risk tolerance of post-conflict funding.

60. The evolving role of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office are closely linked to this agenda. Over the last year, Member States working through the Peacebuilding Commission have continued to provide support to nationally driven efforts to achieve sustainable peace in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

61. In the past year, the Peacebuilding Fund has provided funding assistance to a growing number of countries emerging from conflict. As of April 2009, with more than \$309 million in deposits, the Fund had already allocated over \$131 million to 12 countries for a total of 65 projects. These support national dialogue and conflict reconciliation initiatives, security and justice sector reform and demobilization and disarmament of former combatants. On 17 June 2009, the General Assembly approved revised terms of reference for the Fund which incorporate lessons learned from the operational experiences of the Fund over the last two years.

62. Despite all of this progress, additional efforts are needed to effectively meet the challenges of countries recovering from conflict and to close the gap in our institutional response to peacebuilding needs. Ensuring coherence among key national, regional and international actors will be essential for effective action.

### **C. Humanitarian affairs**

63. Throughout 2008, the United Nations continued its efforts to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance worldwide in response to the devastating effects of several large-scale natural disasters, worsening conflict situations and the global food crisis.

64. In collaboration with Governments and other partners, the United Nations supported the humanitarian response to some 55 emergencies. The damage caused by Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, conflict in Georgia, the repeated hurricanes in Haiti and Cuba, the cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe and drought in Ethiopia were among the crises calling for coordinated efforts.

65. The year 2008 saw significant improvements within the international humanitarian system. The principles and approaches of the 2005–2006 humanitarian reform initiative which aimed to ensure a more rapid, predictable and accountable humanitarian response are now the standard way the United Nations system supports Governments and affected populations. The humanitarian architecture at the country level is now clearer: a Humanitarian Coordinator; a

cluster (sector) lead agency for each of the main areas of humanitarian response; and an inclusive humanitarian country team which shapes overall strategic direction for the humanitarian response. The cluster approach—which establishes clear sector-based partnerships to address gaps and strengthen the effectiveness of humanitarian response—was implemented in 13 new countries, including 5 that experienced sudden-onset emergencies, bringing the total number of countries with Humanitarian or Resident Coordinators using the cluster approach to 33.

66. With almost \$12 billion in humanitarian spending registered globally, 2008 was a year of near-record resource mobilization. About half of this global humanitarian funding was provided to projects in United Nations consolidated appeals and flash appeals, covering approximately 70 per cent of the \$7 billion in appeal requirements. This represented a 40 per cent increase in total funding over 2007.

67. Thanks to concerted mobilization efforts, \$453 million was contributed to the Central Emergency Response Fund and \$406 million to country-level pooled funds, ensuring better coordination of funding. This represented a 22 per cent increase compared to pooled resources obtained in 2007. The Organization and its partners also worked hard to improve relationships on the ground, particularly with non-governmental organizations, in order to improve assistance to those most in need.

68. Major challenges for some humanitarian work include growing humanitarian access problems, increasingly unsafe operating environments and decreasing respect for the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality. The challenges of providing timely and predictable humanitarian assistance will be intensified by the current global financial crisis. On the policy side, work on issues such as needs assessment, better impact evaluation and the transition from emergency relief must be intensified.

69. The year 2008 also brought new insights into how humanitarian work might be shaped in the future. Emerging threats like the global food crisis and climate change placed additional strains on the international humanitarian system, demonstrating how factors other than the traditional triggers of humanitarian crisis can generate acute vulnerability. The degree to which these issues are reflected in the global agenda remains inadequate. These new challenges remind the United Nations system, and the humanitarian community as a whole, of the critical need to remain flexible and adapt constantly to changing circumstances.

#### **D. Human rights, rule of law, genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect, and democracy and good governance**

70. History shows that economic crises often catalyse unhealthy trends in our societies and polities like chauvinism, racism, human rights violations and abrogation of the rule of law. For this reason and at this time, it is imperative that the United Nations make a special effort to promote respect for human rights and non-discrimination, support the further development of the rule of law globally, embrace genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect and renew its commitment and engagement to foster democracy and good governance. Protecting these rights is central to our mission to deliver to those most in need and is indispensable for our peace and development efforts to be sustainable.

##### **1. Human rights**

71. Notwithstanding the enormous progress made in recent years in the field of human rights in developing new legal instruments and strengthening institutions, serious violations of human rights continue to be committed on a daily basis in numerous countries around the world. Celebrations for last year's sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights revealed enormous popular enthusiasm for the ideals enshrined in the Declaration, but also

provided a reminder of the distance still to be covered before we can proclaim the rights of all to be truly protected.

72. The anniversary of the Declaration coincided with growing recognition of the relevance of human rights in crafting responses to a host of global challenges, including climate change, the food and financial crises and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

73. Increasing economic hardship, exacerbated by the global economic crisis, has resulted in a rise in xenophobia and discrimination against migrants in many countries of the world. Nonetheless, the Organization's advocacy contributed to an increased number of Member States ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families and highlighted the human rights dimensions of migration.

74. Marginalization, disempowerment, racial discrimination and intolerance were also addressed at the Durban Review Conference in April 2009. Notwithstanding the tensions around the Conference, the outcome document does provide a basis for addressing racial discrimination globally and constructively addresses the crucial issue of incitement to racial and religious hatred. The Committee that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has further enhanced and streamlined its early warning and urgent action procedure to address grave and urgent threats to racial groups and ethnic populations in different regions of the world.

75. The universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council, under which the human rights record of 80 countries has been reviewed to date, has put additional emphasis on national implementation by creating a review mechanism with broad participation. A range of recommendations adopted through the process is already being implemented by many reviewed States with the support of the United Nations country teams on the ground. These are important achievements, but the Human Rights Council can and must do more to address the many serious human rights situations around the world.

## **2. Rule of law**

76. The past year was a historic one for the effort to combat impunity for serious international crimes, owing to the renewed commitment by some Member States to the rule of law. Yet, scores of victims of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in many countries await justice.

77. The Organization continues to be the global centre for the promotion of the rule of law. Over 40 United Nations system entities conduct activities in more than 110 countries. Activities are vast and include the promotion and implementation of norms and standards in most fields of international law, supporting transitional justice, strengthening security and justice institutions and providing the rule of law in mediation processes (see A/63/64). The Organization includes judicial mechanisms, such as ad hoc tribunals, and supports other accountability mechanisms. This year marked the commencement of the functioning of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The Organization's rule of law activities also help address global challenges like international piracy; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for example, has been supporting Kenya and other East African countries in the prosecution of suspects involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia.

78. The arrangements to improve the coherence and quality of United Nations rule of law assistance are producing results. To provide overall policy direction, the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group has issued guidance notes on the United Nations approach to rule of law assistance, justice for children and United Nations assistance to constitution-making processes.

79. The Organization's dialogue with Member States to promote rule of law at the international level has borne fruit in terms of both moving the rule of law agenda forward and contributing to an emerging consensus on assistance policies and coordination among key stakeholders.

### **3. Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect**

80. The Secretary-General takes very seriously the responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities. Over the past year, two Special Advisers to the Secretary-General who address these issues have made significant efforts to achieve greater progress towards the establishment of a system that will prevent and respond to such crimes. Both mandates operate on the basis of three pillars of responsibility: the State's responsibility for its populations, international support for the State, and timely and decisive response by the international community, in accordance with the Charter, when States manifestly fail to protect their populations from the specified crimes.

81. The office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has put in place a framework of analysis to help in determining situations that if not addressed urgently could result in mass violations of international humanitarian law, including genocide. This framework suggests areas where proactive efforts for early warning and prevention can be undertaken. It has been reviewed by experts from within the United Nations system. Using the framework, the office has analysed a number of country situations in Africa and Asia.

82. The office has established an information collection system and has instituted collaboration with partners within and outside the United Nations. It has increased its visibility through the creation of a website and other means, as general awareness is one of the tools available for the prevention of genocide. Finally, the Special Adviser has strengthened his outreach activities with regard to Member States, in particular the members of the Security Council, by briefing every incoming President and by holding meetings for the exchange of information.

83. The Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect has addressed the conceptual, institutional and political dimensions of rendering operational the principles contained in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1). The report on implementing the responsibility to protect (A/63/677)—based on extensive research and wide consultations with Member States, United Nations departments, agencies and programmes, non-governmental organization representatives and independent experts—outlines an operational strategy for preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement, and for responding in a timely and decisive manner, in accordance with the Charter, when they occur. In late July, the General Assembly held a three-day debate on the Secretary-General's report that demonstrated both broad support for the Secretary-General's three-pillared strategy for addressing the responsibility to protect, as well as the need for continuing consultations and deliberation on its various aspects.

84. To improve early warning and assessment capacity, as mandated by paragraph 138 of the World Summit Outcome, the Special Advisers are consolidating appropriate mechanisms for an inclusive process of collaboration within the United Nations system and with Member States.

### **4. Democracy and good governance**

85. Democratic principles are woven throughout the normative fabric of the Organization and have been continually strengthened by the progressive adoption of international norms, standards and resolutions, as well as by ever greater operational activity in the area of democracy promotion.

86. In the past year, the Organization provided ongoing support to almost 50 Member States in conducting genuine and periodic elections across a range of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development contexts. Examples included multiparty elections in Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Bangladesh, Honduras, Maldives and Guinea-Bissau. The Organization continued its extensive efforts to assist in the development of democratic institutions and good governance worldwide.

The use of information and communications technology and e-government contributed to enhancing transparency, accountability and public administration.

87. The Organization's efforts to support democracy worldwide have been strengthened through the grant-making United Nations Democracy Fund. Specifically targeting local non-governmental organizations, the Fund's projects aim to strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. To date, the Fund has received more than \$90 million in contributions and supported 204 projects around the world in two funding rounds.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Securing global goods**

88. The world has changed. Ties of commerce, communication and migration are binding us ever closer. At the same time we see the emergence of a set of global threats that are challenging all of our fates. Just as the issues have become more interdependent, so have we.

89. The United Nations is ideally situated for providing the global leadership needed to address these twenty-first-century challenges. As the only universal organization with a comprehensive mandate, it can catalyse action by its entire membership and can build innovative stakeholder partnerships needed for addressing the range and scope of the challenges on the international agenda today. Moreover, the Organization's Member States expect it to do so. It is for this reason that at the beginning of his tenure the Secretary-General announced that one of his key priorities would be to deliver on global goods. This past year, he has adhered to this commitment, spearheading major policy initiatives in climate change, global health, counter-terrorism, and disarmament and non-proliferation.

#### **A. Climate change**

90. In 2009—the year of climate change—Governments will convene in Copenhagen to negotiate and, hopefully, conclude a new global climate agreement. A strong, scientifically sound agreement in Copenhagen is essential for mitigating emissions, bolstering the adaptation potential of vulnerable countries and catalysing the lower-carbon green growth that will power a more sustainable global economy.

91. The Secretary-General has called climate change the defining challenge of our generation. It affects every sphere of activity, from energy and the economy to health, food, development and security. No issue better demonstrates the need for global solidarity. No issue is more fundamental to revitalizing the global economy and ensuring sustainable prosperity. And no issue is more essential to our survival as a species. From the moment the Secretary-General took office, he sought to mobilize the political will needed to address this increasingly grave global threat. This year, leadership at the highest level, from each and every country, is urgently needed to protect the planet, save lives and build a more sustainable global economy.

92. Last year's December meeting on climate change in Poznan, Poland, was an important milestone on the road from Bali to Copenhagen. Much remains to be done, however. While there are other forums for climate discussions, only the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change enjoys global legitimacy based on the principle of near-universal participation. It will continue to facilitate negotiations among all parties.

93. Several elements require resolution to seal a deal in Copenhagen. At present, these include ambitious mitigation targets from industrialized countries; mitigation measures from the developing countries, beyond what they are already doing; increased financing, both for mitigation and adaptation, including incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation; equitable institutional and governance arrangements; and a framework for adaptation to assist those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

94. To further prospects for success in Copenhagen, the Secretary-General is organizing a high-level event on climate change for all Heads of State and Government at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2009. It will be the only international climate meeting before Copenhagen to bring together all the world's leaders, from the major emitters to the most vulnerable.

95. Going forward, the United Nations system is committed to assisting Governments in the implementation of all existing and future climate change agreements. To that end, the Organization continues to draw upon an increasingly coherent and well-coordinated response from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes focused on adaptation, capacity-building, climate knowledge, prevention of deforestation and degradation and technology development and transfer, which is coordinated through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

96. Numerous examples of inter-agency cooperation exist, including at the country level, where the Organization is delivering results for those most in need. One such initiative supports rainforest countries in reducing emissions caused by deforestation and degradation, while protecting indigenous livelihoods. Another helps developing countries strengthen their involvement in mitigation actions that advance sustainable development through the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

97. The inter-agency climate change adaptation network supports developing countries with the information and technology needed to bolster community-based climate resilience measures. Disaster risk reduction efforts, another core element of adaptation policy, are helping create safer communities, both now and under the more extreme weather conditions of the future.

98. Finally, the global green economy initiative, launched last year, provides policymakers with the timely analysis needed to help transform the economy in a lower-carbon direction. If it is fully implemented—and backed by an ambitious climate agreement in Copenhagen—lives and livelihoods can be saved and the world set on a safer, more sustainable course of green growth.

99. Combating climate change is a moral imperative—and an economic opportunity. In addressing the climate challenge, we can help catalyse economic recovery, improve energy access and food security for the poor and strengthen our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This year, we must join together to help realize the ultimate global good: protecting lives while protecting our planet, for this and future generations.

## **B. Global health**

100. The Secretary-General has made advancing global health a core priority. In this interconnected world, illness and disease in one part of the world affect the well-being of people worldwide, either through direct or indirect channels. The influenza A(H1N1) outbreak reminded us that geography no longer guarantees immunity and that we can only protect ourselves if we come together and join forces. This is true for pandemics as well as the other global health challenges we face today.

101. The United Nations system has been working to prepare and respond to the possibility of a pandemic. Over the past years, the system has initiated advance planning, encouraged transparency in sharing real-time information and intelligence on the progress of diseases, advocated for investment in strong public health systems and sought to forge strong partnerships between the private, public and voluntary sectors. These measures have dramatically improved our response capacity to new outbreaks and emerging diseases.

102. The Organization has looked beyond the influenza outbreak to the more systemic problems underlying global health provision. These are closely linked to progress on development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A healthier world is a better world, a safer world and a more just world.

103. Central to this quest is the need to address maternal health, the Millennium Development Goal which lags behind the rest. Maternal health is a critical indicator of the health and prosperity

of a nation. Women are central to building productive and social capital: they provide the labour force and the glue cementing communities together, and they frequently are responsible for caring for extended families which would otherwise be completely destitute.

104. Over the past few years, the Organization has seen important progress in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The multi-stakeholder partnerships that have been forged to address these diseases have proven to be effective. Ending malaria deaths, for example, may soon be a reality.

105. We must continue to address a host of diseases primarily affecting the world's poor in both the South and the North, particularly the neglected tropical diseases. We must also direct our attention to preventing and treating chronic diseases, especially heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer, which are the biggest killers worldwide. Without focusing on these threats to health, we will not be able to improve livelihoods and continue to expand healthy lifespans.

106. In the current economic crisis, there may be some temptation to cut budgets for health and reduce services available to the poor. This would be both morally wrong and economically counterproductive. Investment in health has huge positive implications for a country's economic and social well-being today and decades into the future.

107. Many of these themes have been picked up and further elaborated at the Economic and Social Council's 2009 Annual Ministerial Review on "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health". The Organization looks forward to continuing the dialogue to help fine-tune the strategies it is currently employing for a healthier world.

### **C. Countering terrorism**

108. Addressing terrorism is one of the global challenges that must be met if we are to enjoy a future of peace, security and development. The General Assembly adopted resolution 60/288, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in September 2006 as a concrete plan to counter terrorism and the conditions conducive to its spread, while maintaining human rights imperatives. In September 2008, the Assembly renewed its commitment to the Strategy. Earnest efforts are needed at the national, regional, international and grass-roots levels to ensure the continued implementation of the Strategy in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

109. In September 2008, Member States urged the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to institutionalize the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, a body established to ensure coordination and coherence in counter-terrorism efforts among various entities within the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 62/272). In response to this request, the Secretary-General has relocated the base of operations of the Task Force to the Department of Political Affairs. A new, full-time Task Force Chair will be appointed who will continue to work in a coordinated fashion with Member States and with the member entities of the Task Force, including the Security Council's counter-terrorism-related bodies.

110. In assisting implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Task Force has identified cross-cutting areas of work where cooperation across Task Force entities can provide added value. At present, eight working groups are organized around these cross-cutting issues: (a) integrated assistance for countering terrorism; (b) preventing and resolving conflicts; (c) supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism; (d) preventing and responding to weapons of mass destruction attacks; (e) tackling the financing of terrorism; (f) countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (g) strengthening the protection of vulnerable targets; and (h) protecting human rights while countering terrorism. The Task Force briefed Member States on its work most recently in March 2009.

111. As part of this work, last year the Secretary-General convened an international symposium on supporting victims of terrorism that brought together victims, experts and representatives of Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the media. The



symposium gave victims of terrorism a human face and provided a forum for sharing best practices and discussing concrete steps to assist them.

112. While the Task Force and United Nations system entities have a role to play, the greater part of Strategy implementation must be undertaken at the national, regional and grass-roots levels. As the Organization looks to the future, it anticipates increased efforts to expand and strengthen partnerships between Member States, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and civil society.

#### **D. Disarmament and non-proliferation**

113. The world continues to face risks from the existence of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons; their geographical spread; and their possible acquisition by non-State actors and terrorists. Moreover, despite certain achievements in the field of conventional arms, the destabilizing accumulation and proliferation of conventional arms still remains a serious security threat.

114. There is an encouraging growing momentum towards achieving the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. This momentum has materialized in a variety of initiatives not just by civil society but by nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States alike. These efforts point the way to move from the divisions and paralysis of the past towards genuine dialogue and progress. The joint understanding for a follow-on agreement to the START Treaty resulting from the talks held in July in Moscow between President Barack Obama and President Dmitry Medvedev is particularly welcome. The new verifiable and legally binding agreement will contain significant reductions in the number of strategic nuclear warheads and delivery systems.

115. There are challenges that require urgent global action. The second nuclear test that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted on 25 May 2009 was declared a clear and grave violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the norm established by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The event highlighted the urgency of the Treaty's entry into force.

116. Concerns remain about the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Efforts to find a peaceful resolution of the outstanding issues must continue. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a responsibility to implement measures to establish confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.

117. Last October, the Secretary-General outlined his five-point plan for disarmament. He encouraged nuclear-weapon States to make further cuts in their nuclear arsenals, underscored the need for new efforts to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty into force, and emphasized that the Conference on Disarmament must begin negotiations on a fissile material treaty without preconditions. In May, the Conference on Disarmament was able to reach an agreement on its programme of work, ending the stalemate that has virtually paralysed the world's single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament for more than a decade.

118. The review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regained part of the ground lost in 2005 and there are expectations that the States parties will continue to build on the positive momentum towards a successful 2010 Review Conference.

119. In the area of conventional weapons, combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons remains one of the Organization's priorities. The Organization calls upon Member States to negotiate and adopt a legally binding treaty on the import, export and transfer of conventional arms on a non-discriminatory and transparent basis. The United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to provide expertise and active support to build the capacity of States to fight the scourge of armed violence and eradicate illicit arms trafficking.

120. March 2009 marked the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention on Landmines. The progress thus far has been remarkable in stigmatizing the use and

banning the transfer of anti-personnel landmines, although much remains to be done to achieve the goal of a world free of them. The Organization will continue to support the new Convention on Cluster Munitions—opened for signature in Oslo in December 2008—to achieve its early entry into force. It also encourages the conclusion of negotiations on cluster munitions in the context of the Convention on Conventional Weapons as complementary and mutually reinforcing to the process leading to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

121. The coming year is likely to provide a window of opportunity for tangible progress in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. We must work together to maintain and reinvigorate effective disarmament and non-proliferation norms, so that stability and security can prevail both nationally and internationally.

## **Chapter IV Creating a stronger United Nations**

122. When the Secretary-General took office, he pledged that he would make reform a key priority. If the United Nations is to be successful in delivering to those most in need and addressing global challenges through the provision of global goods, it must improve and streamline its organizational functioning through improved accountability, transparency and efficiency. While current reforms are designed to optimize the Organization's performance, the full and active engagement and support of Member States is required to fulfil these expectations. Member States must align their demands on the Organization with a realistic assessment and subsequent provision of resources to attain the stated goals. We have much work ahead of us if we are to make the needed structural and policy improvements. Without these, we will not be able to be fully accountable to each other and to the global citizenry whom we serve.

### **A. The Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery, system-wide coherence and cooperation with regional organizations**

123. In order for the United Nations to function effectively, the Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery and regional organizations must work seamlessly together. Over the past year, in collaboration with Member States, the Organization has been working hard to strengthen the core and build the connective tissue.

#### **1. The Secretariat**

124. If the Secretariat is to deliver results for those most in need, it must have a modern, efficient and nimble administration capable of supporting increasingly operational and field-based programmes. As part of proposed reforms, the Secretary-General launched a strategic workforce planning initiative designed to attract new talent and provide more mobility and career development opportunities for existing staff. In December 2008, the General Assembly agreed to replace the Organization's cumbersome contractual structure with a simplified framework and harmonize conditions of service across the Secretariat (resolution 63/250). The Assembly's decision to strengthen the development pillar of the Secretariat (resolution 63/260) is very welcome given currently overtaxed capacities.

125. Human resource reforms alone, however, are not enough to ensure timely and efficient delivery of results. The Secretariat's business processes must be streamlined and firmly rooted in a culture of client orientation. To this end, in December 2008 the General Assembly authorized the Enterprise Resource Planning project named "Umoja" that will redesign and integrate core administrative processes across the Secretariat and peacekeeping operations. A revised service delivery model, based on accepted best practices, will enhance the Organization's ability to fulfil its mandates more effectively by improving the way it delivers its finance, procurement, supply

chain, logistics, central support and human resources services. In the meantime, it has already implemented a number of procurement reforms as well as the Lean Six Sigma capacity-building programme, which will support departments in implementing management reforms.

126. The global economic crisis poses a unique challenge this year to securing the funding required for the Secretariat to carry out its mandates. It has influenced budget proposals for the biennium 2010–2011 and has made reforming the budget process an even more pressing priority. The Organization is committed to strengthening the budget process. The Organization counts on the support of Member States to assist it in ensuring that there is a more timely discussion of the budget and that decision-making is focused on how resources are best spent to achieve results.

127. The Secretary-General is determined to develop a results-oriented culture at every level of the Organization, starting with senior management and cascading down to individual staff. This year for the first time, the assessment of each senior manager's performance in 2008 was published to demonstrate that achieving results and strengthening accountability and transparency are central to the Organization's management reform agenda.

128. Accountability was also strengthened through the introduction of a new system of administration of justice to handle internal disputes and disciplinary matters in the United Nations in a more efficient and professional manner. Two new tribunals, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, will provide a judicial review of cases where informal resolution has not been possible.

129. The capital master plan—the renovation of the Organization's Headquarters—is now well under way. This five-year project will modernize our facilities and result in a 50 per cent decrease in energy consumption compared to existing conditions. It will create a better work environment and should promote innovation and better performance.

## **2. Intergovernmental machinery**

130. If the Secretariat serves as the heart, the various legislative and other bodies that make up the intergovernmental machinery function as the arteries and nerves, transporting the life blood and energy to the Organization. For the past year, in addition to their usual diverse activities, the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council have had the additional challenge of responding to the global financial and economic crisis.

131. The General Assembly played an important role in promoting dialogue and raising public awareness through interactive thematic debates on the financial crisis and its impact on development and on energy efficiency and new and renewable energy sources. These debates have helped forge consensus among Member States on policy responses.

132. In order to provide more opportunity for direct exchange between the Secretariat and Member States and enhance transparency and accountability, the Secretary-General continued with the well-established practice of periodically briefing the General Assembly on his most recent activities.

133. In December 2008, the General Assembly decided to hold its comprehensive review of the United Nations system's operational activities for development every four years instead of triennially. This is a welcome development as it will give more time to the United Nations system to focus on implementing recommendations.

134. Intra-State conflicts, threats of terrorism, piracy and nuclear proliferation have dominated the Security Council's agenda. In an attempt to address these complex challenges, the Security Council has increasingly taken a multidimensional approach which emphasizes prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding as interdependent and complementary components.

135. Over the past year, the Secretariat has worked to facilitate a number of Security Council missions, engaged with Member States to enhance the effectiveness of the Council's subsidiary

bodies and expert groups and assisted in orienting newly elected Council members. As part of an initiative to increase transparency and information exchange, the Secretariat has also continued to make progress on technical matters, including the wider and more user-friendly dissemination of information vital to Member State implementation of the Security Council's mandatory sanctions measures, as well as the provision of information on the Security Council's programme and activities to non-Council members.

136. The Organization is following with interest the efforts of the Security Council to collaborate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and to streamline its working methods. The Organization trusts that the Security Council will consolidate the gains that have been made and keep moving forward.

137. The Secretary-General views reform of the Security Council as part of the ongoing efforts to make this indispensable organ more broadly representative and efficient. He encourages all Member States to maintain the momentum and engage in a fruitful process of negotiation.

138. The Organization appreciates the contribution of the Economic and Social Council to advancing thinking on the global economic crisis and financing for development. The Council's high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development produced important inputs for the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development convened in June 2009.

139. The Economic and Social Council has also provided important support to the global health agenda. In addition to a special event on "Philanthropy and the global health agenda", the Council has encouraged five country-led regional meetings on financing strategies for health care, promoting health literacy, addressing non-communicable diseases, fighting HIV/AIDS and promoting e-health. These contributed to the preparation of the 2009 Annual Ministerial Review on the theme of "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health".

### **3. System-wide coherence**

140. The 2007 comprehensive policy review, General Assembly resolution 62/277 and ongoing informal consultations with Member States on system-wide coherence continue to guide our efforts to make the United Nations more coherent, efficient and effective at country, regional and global levels.

141. A bottom-up approach owned by national Governments is driving the progress that has been made to date in the "Delivering as one" pilot countries. Pilot countries are exhibiting greater Government ownership of United Nations development assistance at the country level; closer alignment of United Nations initiatives with national priorities owing to more coherent and simplified common country programming and joint budgetary frameworks; efficiency gains and cost savings thanks to increasingly streamlined and harmonized business practices; better access to the normative, substantive and technical expertise of non-resident agencies; and empowered leadership in the United Nations country team/resident coordinator system. The pilots clearly present an important achievement for United Nations reform and strengthening efforts.

142. The Chief Executives Board, through its three pillars focusing on policy coherence, management and harmonization of business practices and the provision of operational guidance and tools, is providing more coordinated support to countries. The work of the Co-Chairs for system-wide coherence has advanced the intergovernmental dialogue on funding, governance, gender equality and empowerment of women. These efforts, both within the United Nations family and through the intergovernmental process, provide us with the foundations for the Organization to work more effectively in meeting the complex development needs of Member States.

#### **4. Cooperation with regional organizations**

143. The unfolding financial and economic crisis has further emphasized the importance of and opportunities for building partnerships with regional organizations and leveraging joint resources.

144. Strengthening the United Nations partnership with the African Union within the framework of the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme is a high priority. The recommendations of the Prodi report (S/2008/813, annex) on practical ways to support African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations will assist efforts to meet peace and security challenges on the continent. Desk-to-desk consultations between the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the African Union and collaboration with the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States on building capacities in mediation and conflict prevention provide excellent opportunities for coordinating and strengthening our joint peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding efforts.

145. The past year's desk-to-desk dialogue between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States, respectively, allowed valuable information-sharing and is building the basis for more in-depth collaboration.

146. In Asia, the Organization works closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Coordination and exchange of information with the Commonwealth and the Pacific Islands Forum increased proportionately to our engagement in Fiji during 2008 and early 2009.

147. The Organization has continued to develop cooperative ties with the European Union. This included annual desk-to-desk dialogue and ongoing discussions on capacity-building in mediation and security sector reform. We have continued our cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including through the annual meeting on conflict prevention issues.

148. These examples point to a continuous deepening of our cooperation and partnership with regional bodies along a vast spectrum of activities and the Organization looks forward to continued collaboration.

#### **B. Global constituencies**

149. Expanding our partnerships with civil society, the business community and academia is of utmost importance if the Organization is to be at the cutting edge of innovation in both policy and operations. Over the past year, there have been a number of important initiatives that have served to deepen the Organization's engagement with these important global constituencies.

##### **1. Strengthening partnerships with civil society**

150. Collaboration between civil society and the United Nations was evident in the preparations for a discussion of financing for development last December. More than 250 civil society organizations and networks participated in the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in Doha, Qatar. The Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted by the Conference, emphasizes the role of civil society organizations in the implementation of the conference outcome and reaffirms the need for their continued engagement in the follow-up process.

151. The Organization has been working with traditional and new media to reach millions of viewers and listeners around the world and to inform and engage world public opinion, public organizations and civil society groups to help shape public attitudes and expand support for multilateralism. The campaign "Know Your Rights 2008", developed by the United Nations

Regional Information Centre in Brussels, highlighted 425 human rights-related projects from 55 countries in all continents. Over 116 million people participated worldwide in the United Nations campaign to “Stand Up and Take Action against Poverty” in 2008, up from 43 million in 2007. These demonstrations of solidarity are particularly relevant to younger audiences, who can help tip the balance in creating a global movement.

152. This year, the Organization launched a new initiative to engage civil society—the Academic Impact—which seeks to strengthen the links between the United Nations and institutions of higher learning across a number of diverse disciplines ranging from technology and medicine to education and the fine arts.

## **2. Engaging the business community**

153. In the past year notable efforts were made at the institutional and operational levels to enhance engagement with the business community, despite an environment of global economic upheaval. For the first time, the United Nations hosted a private sector forum in conjunction with the annual debate of the General Assembly. At the forum, business leaders made important contributions to intergovernmental discussions on the Millennium Development Goals and food sustainability. The decision to hold this forum annually—with the upcoming meeting focused on climate change—marks a new phase in collaboration.

154. At the operational level, there has been a steady evolution in the capacity of the Organization to work with business. The launch of a new United Nations-business website in September will provide a markedly improved platform for proactive engagement. Additionally, the business community has worked to advance key issues through the United Nations Global Compact, which stands as the world’s largest corporate citizenship initiative with 6,500 participants in more than 130 countries.

## **Chapter V Conclusion**

155. It is clear that, over the past two and a half years, the Organization and its Member States have begun to make structural and policy changes that will be crucial in defining the nature of multilateralism in this new century. The role of the United Nations in this new framework is gradually crystallizing.

156. The United Nations is emerging as a key partner in managing the consequences of the economic crisis by identifying, protecting and advocating for the poorest and most vulnerable populations. The Organization is also showing a willingness to take on the hardest issues related to humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping in the hardest places. In order to respond to growing demands from our Member States, the Organization is building its mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding support capacities. In the area of human rights and rule of law, it is operationalizing the responsibility to protect and increasing its systemic capacity.

157. In response to the emerging global threats that characterize the new environment, the Organization is adapting itself to ensure that it can deliver on a set of crucial global goods. In two years it has turned climate change into a leaders-level issue. It helped revive negotiations with the adoption of the Bali Road Map and is taking important steps towards sealing the deal in Copenhagen on an ambitious agreement consistent with the science. The coordinated United Nations response to the influenza A(H1N1) outbreak is testimony to the advances made over the past years in improving response to global health challenges at national and international levels. In the fight against terrorism, the Organization has secured full consensus on a global counter-terrorism strategy and catalysed its implementation.

158. To meet these increasingly demanding and complex challenges, the Organization has initiated with Member States important steps to strengthen its accountability, efficiency and

effectiveness. It will continue to build on the improvements it has made to deliver more within constrained resources on the mandates entrusted to the Organization.

159. When generations look back at 2009, they are likely to recall it as a pivotal year, a year which signalled the end of several decades of global optimism and euphoria and the dawn of a new era of sobriety and realism in national and international affairs. A year when confidence in global prosperity and progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals united with the acknowledgement of a sense of joint purpose. They will recall its multiple crises and complex challenges and the manner in which the global community tackled them. Let us hope that they also characterize this year as a turning point in history, where Governments and peoples around the world made a conscious decision to strengthen our international community and unite to address the world's problems through decisive action. Let us join together to make 2009 the year when we remade the world, restoring global hope and solidarity and renewing the foundation for international security and peace, sustainable development and human rights.

## Annex

**Millennium Development Goals,  
targets and indicators, 2009: 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<sup>a,b</sup>**  
(Percentage)

	<i>1990</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2005</i>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Northern Africa	4.5	4.4	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.4	58.2	50.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	10.9	8.2
Caribbean	28.8	25.4	25.8
Latin America	10.5	10.2	7.4
Eastern Asia	60.1	35.6	15.9
Southern Asia	49.5	42.2	38.6
Southern Asia excluding India	44.6	35.3	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	39.2	35.3	18.9
Western Asia	2.2	4.1	5.8
Oceania	—	—	—
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	6.3	22.3	19.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.6	3.0	0.3
<b>Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

<sup>a</sup>High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates by the World Bank, April 2009.



Indicator 1.2  
**Poverty gap ratio**<sup>a,b</sup>  
 (Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.2	25.7	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	3.8	2.8
Caribbean	13.4	12.7	12.8
Latin America	3.5	3.4	2.3
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	4.0
Southern Asia	14.5	11.2	9.8
Southern Asia excluding India	14.2	9.9	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	11.1	9.6	4.2
Western Asia	0.6	1.0	1.5
Oceania	—	—	—
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2.1	7.5	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.5	0.8	0.1
<b>Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>

<sup>a</sup>The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. It is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line (at \$1.25 PPP per day) by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

<sup>b</sup>High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

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

	2005 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>8.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

**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)

	1998	2008
<b>World</b>	1.0	2.1
Developing regions	0.7	4.5
Northern Africa	1.9	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.7	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.3	2.9
Eastern Asia	3.4	7.5
Southern Asia	3.4	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	-8.6	3.2
Western Asia	-0.4	2.2
Oceania	-5.5	3.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	-2.7	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.5	4.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	-2.7	6.1
Developed regions	1.7	1.6
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	0.5	7.1
Least developed countries	1.0	3.7
Landlocked developing countries	-1.1	3.4
Small island developing States	-2.1	0.8

**(b) GDP per person employed**

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1998	2008
<b>World</b>	17 203	21 449
Developing regions	7 597	11 201
Northern Africa	16 546	18 977
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 252	5 258
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 063	21 659
Eastern Asia	5 307	11 097
Southern Asia	4 873	7 427
South-Eastern Asia	6 835	9 336
Western Asia	34 676	43 021
Oceania	5 645	5 434
Commonwealth of Independent States	12 547	22 191
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	6 354	11 897
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	14 264	25 563
Developed regions	60 181	71 301
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	14 267	24 971
Least developed countries	2 065	2 910
Landlocked developing countries	3 438	4 973
Small island developing States	18 320	23 528

Indicator 1.5

**Employment-to-population ratio**

(a) **Total**

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
<b>World</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>
Developing regions	64.6	63.3	62.5
Northern Africa	42.7	42.3	45.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.4	64.0	64.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.0	58.5	61.3
Eastern Asia	74.8	73.7	71.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	60.1	59.1	60.2
Southern Asia	58.8	56.5	55.9
Southern Asia excluding India	58.2	55.9	57.5
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	66.5	65.8
Western Asia	48.3	46.2	44.5
Oceania	67.7	68.3	68.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	58.0	53.8	57.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	57.1	55.6	58.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	58.3	53.3	57.5
Developed regions	56.5	56.6	56.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	52.4	51.7	47.9
Least developed countries	70.7	69.2	69.1
Landlocked developing countries	65.9	65.8	67.8
Small island developing States	53.5	56.1	57.3

(b) **Men, women and youth, 2008**

(Percentage)

	Men	Women	Youth
<b>World</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Developing regions	75.5	49.2	45.1
Northern Africa	67.9	22.7	26.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.8	55.2	48.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.9	48.3	45.2
Eastern Asia	75.5	67.0	53.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	70.0	50.8	32.6
Southern Asia	77.3	33.3	41.1
Southern Asia excluding India	78.4	35.9	46.2
South-Eastern Asia	78.2	53.6	45.9
Western Asia	66.5	20.8	26.9
Oceania	72.8	63.9	53.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	63.6	52.7	34.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	64.2	53.1	37.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	63.4	52.6	33.1
Developed regions	63.6	48.9	42.9
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	54.7	41.6	25.3
Least developed countries	79.6	58.8	57.1
Landlocked developing countries	75.7	60.2	54.9
Small island developing States	69.7	45.3	40.7

Indicator 1.6

**Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day**

(Percentage)

	<i>1991</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>
<b>World</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Eastern Asia excluding China</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>34.0</b>
<b>Southern Asia excluding India</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Developed regions</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>

Indicator 1.7

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

**(a) Both sexes**

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
<b>World</b>	55.1	52.5	49.3
<b>Developing regions</b>	69.0	63.7	59.2
Northern Africa	34.4	32.2	31.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.0	78.7	75.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	32.4	31.9
Eastern Asia	69.6	59.8	52.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	36.5	35.7	30.8
Southern Asia	80.1	79.3	74.9
Southern Asia excluding India	72.6	71.0	67.7
South-Eastern Asia	69.0	65.0	60.6
Western Asia	43.5	33.3	28.1
Oceania	70.8	67.9	75.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.9	16.1	12.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	21.4	39.1	29.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.2	9.4	6.9
<b>Developed regions</b>	12.2	11.2	9.9
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	20.1	30.6	22.0
Least developed countries	87.3	84.8	81.2
Landlocked developing countries	69.6	74.7	71.0
Small island developing States	36.9	36.8	39.3

**(b) Men**

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
<b>World</b>	52.5	50.8	47.9
<b>Developing regions</b>	64.4	60.4	56.2
Northern Africa	31.9	28.9	27.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.6	73.4	69.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	33.4	32.0
Eastern Asia	63.4	55.1	48.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	32.8	29.2
Southern Asia	76.3	76.0	71.7
Southern Asia excluding India	68.4	66.9	63.9
South-Eastern Asia	64.6	61.3	57.7
Western Asia	37.5	29.2	25.6
Oceania	66.0	62.7	69.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.1	15.7	12.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	19.8	37.0	28.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.7	9.4	7.4
<b>Developed regions</b>	12.1	11.8	11.2
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	17.5	29.4	22.5
Least developed countries	83.5	80.5	77.3
Landlocked developing countries	66.9	71.5	67.2
Small island developing States	36.4	37.9	40.7

(c) **Women**  
(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
<b>World</b>	59.1	55.0	51.3
<b>Developing regions</b>	76.7	69.0	63.9
Northern Africa	43.8	43.0	42.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.0	85.8	82.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.3	30.5	31.6
Eastern Asia	77.3	65.5	58.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	41.8	39.8	32.9
Southern Asia	89.7	87.8	82.7
Southern Asia excluding India	83.2	81.2	76.3
South-Eastern Asia	75.2	70.1	64.8
Western Asia	63.5	47.7	37.0
Oceania	76.9	74.1	83.4
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	6.6	16.5	12.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	23.3	41.5	30.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	2.6	9.5	6.5
<b>Developed regions</b>	12.4	10.5	8.4
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	23.3	32.1	21.4
Least developed countries	92.6	90.9	86.5
Landlocked developing countries	73.0	78.7	75.6
Small island developing States	37.9	35.0	37.2

**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) **Total**

(Percentage)

	1990	2007
<b>Developing regions</b>	31	26
Northern Africa	11	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	6
Eastern Asia	17	7
Eastern Asia excluding China	12	6
Southern Asia	54	48
Southern Asia excluding India	67	48
South-Eastern Asia	37	25
Western Asia	14	14
Oceania	—	—

(b) **By sex, 2000-2008**

(Percentage)

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boy-to-girl ratio</i>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Northern Africa	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	27	1.06
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—	—
Eastern Asia	—	—	—
Eastern Asia excluding China	22	21	1.06
Southern Asia	45	47	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	41	42	0.98
South-Eastern Asia	25	25	0.99
Western Asia	14	14	1.00
Oceania	—	—	—
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7	7	1.00
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	—	—
<b>Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.02</b>

(c) **By residence, 2000-2008**

(Percentage)

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>
Northern Africa	8	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	5
Eastern Asia	9	2
Eastern Asia excluding China	6	7
Southern Asia	48	35
Southern Asia excluding India	37	44
South-Eastern Asia	26	21
Western Asia	18	7
Oceania	—	—
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	8	5
<b>Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Indicator 1.9

**Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption**

	<i>1990-1992</i>	<i>2004-2006</i>	<i>2008</i>
World	16	13	14

	1990-1992	2004-2006	2008
Developing regions	20	16	17
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	28	29
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	8	8
Eastern Asia	15	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	12	13
Southern Asia	24	22	21
Southern Asia excluding India	24	22	22
South-Eastern Asia	24	15	15
Western Asia	6	8	8
Oceania	12	13	15
Commonwealth of Independent States	6	<5	<5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	15	11	9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<5	<5	<5
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	39	34	34
Landlocked developing countries	34	27	28
Small island developing States	23	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) **Total<sup>a</sup>**

	1991	2000	2007
World	82.0	84.7	89.0
Developing regions	79.6	83.0	88.1
Northern Africa	82.8	91.3	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	58.5	73.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.7	94.3	94.9
Eastern Asia	98.0	99.1	95.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	97.3	97.3
Southern Asia	71.9	79.1	89.8
Southern Asia excluding India	—	66.3	79.4
South-Eastern Asia	95.6	94.3	94.1
Western Asia	80.4	84.8	88.2
Oceania	—	—	—



*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1991	2000	2007
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.0	90.5	93.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.3	93.7	95.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.8	88.0	92.5
Developed regions	97.9	97.4	96.4
Least developed countries	53.0	58.7	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.7	63.1	77.4
Small island developing States	67.3	81.5	76.0

<sup>a</sup> Primary- and secondary-level enrollees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

**(b) By sex<sup>a</sup>**

	1991		2000		2007	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	87.2	76.7	87.3	82.3	90.3	87.7
Developing regions	85.7	73.3	86.2	79.6	89.6	86.5
Northern Africa	89.7	75.5	94.0	88.4	97.4	93.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	49.5	61.8	55.0	76.1	70.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.5	86.3	95.1	93.5	94.9	94.8
Eastern Asia	100.0	97.3	98.6	99.7	94.9	95.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	—	99.2	95.3	97.9	96.7
Southern Asia	85.7	57.0	85.7	71.9	91.7	87.8
Southern Asia excluding India	—	—	71.6	60.7	81.1	77.6
South-Eastern Asia	97.8	94.0	95.5	93.0	94.7	93.4
Western Asia	87.0	73.3	89.1	80.4	91.5	84.7
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.2	89.8	90.8	90.2	93.8	93.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.6	88.0	93.7	93.6	96.0	94.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.0	90.6	88.5	87.5	92.2	92.9
Developed regions	97.7	98.1	97.5	97.4	96.1	96.8
Least developed countries	58.6	47.2	62.3	55.0	78.0	74.0
Landlocked developing countries	58.2	49.2	67.6	58.6	80.1	74.7
Small island developing States	63.6	71.1	82.8	80.1	77.3	74.6

<sup>a</sup> Primary- and secondary-level enrollees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

**Indicator 2.2**

**Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school<sup>a</sup>**

	1999			2007		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
World	81.7	84.4	78.8	87.3	89.2	85.3
Developing regions	78.9	82.2	75.5	85.8	88.0	83.4
Northern Africa	86.6	90.4	82.6	95.1	97.0	93.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.9	54.2	45.6	63.1	68.5	57.7

	1999			2007		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.6	96.1	97.1	100.4	99.7	101.2
Eastern Asia	101.8	101.5	102.1	100.7	101.2	100.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.5	96.5	98.6	97.9	99.9	95.9
Southern Asia	66.9	73.4	60.0	80.6	83.0	78.0
Southern Asia excluding India	60.5	64.3	56.4	69.1	71.4	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	89.2	89.9	88.4	98.1	98.4	97.8
Western Asia	80.4	86.8	73.8	87.0	92.3	81.5
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	95.9	96.3	95.5	96.6	96.9	96.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95.6	95.9	95.2	98.6	99.5	97.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	96.1	96.5	95.6	95.1	95.0	95.3
Developed regions	99.2	98.6	99.9	98.6	97.9	99.2
Least developed countries	44.0	47.9	40.1	59.1	63.0	55.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.1	58.3	47.8	64.4	68.9	59.7
Small island developing States	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.5	74.8	74.1

<sup>a</sup> Primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented. The primary completion rate is calculated using the gross intake rate at the last grade of primary, which is defined as follows: "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 2004: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World* (Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2004), annex B, p. 148).

### Indicator 2.3

#### Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

(a) **Total<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2007
World	76.2	82.1	83.9
Developing regions	68.0	76.8	79.4
Northern Africa	48.6	60.9	67.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	59.5	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.6	89.7	91.0
Eastern Asia	79.1	91.4	93.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.1	99.0	99.0
Southern Asia	47.5	58.9	64.2
Southern Asia excluding India	45.6	52.9	59.3
South-Eastern Asia	85.1	90.2	91.4
Western Asia	75.8	82.2	83.8
Oceania	65.3	65.5	65.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	98.2	99.2	99.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.8	98.4	98.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	98.3	99.4	99.6
Developed regions	99.1	99.3	99.3
Least developed countries	46.1	53.4	56.6

	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2007
Landlocked developing countries	55.7	60.3	62.9
Small island developing States	80.2	82.0	84.0

<sup>a</sup> 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) By sex<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994		1995-2004		2005-2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	82.4	70.0	87.1	77.3	88.4	79.4
Developing regions	76.6	59.1	83.4	70.1	85.4	73.4
Northern Africa	61.4	35.7	72.3	49.5	77.3	58.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.1	45.0	68.9	50.8	71.1	53.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.7	85.6	90.5	89.0	91.7	90.3
Eastern Asia	87.8	70.1	95.4	87.3	96.6	90.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.3	98.8	99.3	98.7	99.3	98.7
Southern Asia	60.1	34.0	70.3	46.7	74.4	53.3
Southern Asia excluding India	55.9	34.7	61.7	43.8	67.9	50.3
South-Eastern Asia	90.1	80.4	93.3	87.3	94.2	88.7
Western Asia	85.4	65.5	90.0	73.9	91.1	75.9
Oceania	70.0	60.4	70.1	60.7	68.9	61.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.4	97.2	99.6	98.9	99.6	99.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	98.8	96.9	99.0	97.8	99.1	98.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.5	97.3	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.4
Developed regions	99.4	98.8	99.5	99.1	99.5	99.2
Least developed countries	56.1	36.6	63.0	44.2	65.8	47.8
Landlocked developing countries	62.4	49.3	68.2	53.0	70.9	55.4
Small island developing States	81.9	78.6	83.5	80.6	84.6	83.4

<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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) Primary<sup>a</sup>**

	1991	2000	2007
World	0.89	0.92	0.96

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1991	2000	2007
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.94
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.94	1.01	0.99
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.96	0.98
Southern Asia	0.77	0.84	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	0.77	0.83	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	0.98
Western Asia	0.82	0.88	0.91
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.89
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	1.00
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	1.00
Least developed countries	0.79	0.86	0.92
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.83	0.90
Small island developing States	0.96	0.95	0.95

<sup>a</sup> Using gross enrolment ratios.

**(b) Secondary<sup>a</sup>**

	1991	2000	2007
World	0.83	0.93	0.95
Developing regions	0.75	0.90	0.94
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.81	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.06	1.07
Eastern Asia	0.78	0.97	1.01
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.99	1.01	0.97
Southern Asia	0.60	0.77	0.85
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.91	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.98	1.03
Western Asia	0.69	0.80	0.84
Oceania	0.82	0.91	0.87
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.03	1.00	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.98	0.98	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.06	1.02	0.98
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	1.00
Least developed countries	0.58	0.82	0.81
Landlocked developing countries	0.85	0.87	0.84
Small island developing States	1.05	1.04	1.03

<sup>a</sup> Using gross enrolment ratios.

(c) **Tertiary<sup>a</sup>**

	1991	2000	2007
World	—	0.95	1.08
Developing regions	—	0.77	0.96
Northern Africa	0.54	0.68	1.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.63	0.67
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	1.13	1.19
Eastern Asia	—	0.55	0.96
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	0.60	0.68
Southern Asia	—	0.67	0.77
Southern Asia excluding India	—	0.73	0.88
South-Eastern Asia	0.83	0.90	1.11
Western Asia	—	0.82	0.93
Oceania	—	0.68	0.85
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.16	1.21	1.29
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1.04	0.91	1.07
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.20	1.27	1.33
Developed regions	1.07	1.20	1.29
Least developed countries	—	0.53	0.58
Landlocked developing countries	0.86	0.75	0.80
Small island developing States	—	1.21	1.55

<sup>a</sup> Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

**Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector**

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2007
World	35.3	37.6	38.6	39.0
Developing regions	31.5	33.5	34.3	34.7
Northern Africa	21.0	19.8	19.5	20.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.8	26.2	28.0	28.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.5	40.7	42.1	42.7
Eastern Asia	38.0	39.6	40.9	41.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	39.3	41.9	43.8	44.2
Southern Asia	13.4	17.2	18.3	18.8
Southern Asia excluding India	15.0	18.5	18.7	18.3
South-Eastern Asia	35.6	37.4	37.0	37.4
Western Asia	17.3	19.6	20.7	21.2
Oceania	32.8	35.1	35.6	35.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	49.5	50.2	51.0	51.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	45.4	45.5	46.2	46.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	50.3	51.2	52.1	52.1
Developed regions	43.4	45.4	46.4	46.5

Indicator 3.3

**Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005	2009 <sup>b</sup>
World	12.8	12.5	15.6	18.5
Developing regions	10.4	10.8	13.9	17.2
Northern Africa	2.6	2.1	5.4	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.1	14.2	18.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	14.8	19.0	22.2
Caribbean	22.1	19.9	26.0	29.4
Latin America	8.6	12.9	16.4	19.4
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	20.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	17.2
Southern Asia	5.7	6.7	8.6	16.7
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.6	8.8	18.7
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	9.7	15.5	17.3
Western Asia	4.6	4.7	5.0	9.2
Oceania	1.2	3.4	3.0	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	7.3	10.2	14.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	7.1	9.9	14.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	7.5	10.5	14.1
Developed regions	16.3	17.5	20.9	22.9
Least developed countries	7.2	7.3	12.9	18.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.0	7.7	13.4	21.0
Small island developing States	15.2	13.1	17.8	20.9

<sup>a</sup> Single or lower house only.

<sup>b</sup> As of 31 January 2009.

**Goal 4**

**Reduce child mortality**

**Target 4.A**

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

Indicator 4.1

**Under-five mortality rate<sup>a</sup>**

	1990	2000	2007
World	93	80	67
Developing regions	103	88	74
Northern Africa	83	48	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	183	164	145
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	33	24
Eastern Asia	45	36	22
Eastern Asia excluding China	31	28	27
Southern Asia	122	95	77
Southern Asia excluding India	134	105	88

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1990	2000	2007
South-Eastern Asia	77	46	34
Western Asia	67	46	34
Oceania	85	69	59
Commonwealth of Independent States	46	40	26
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	62	42
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	26	23	15
Developed regions	11	7	6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	30	19	13

<sup>a</sup> Deaths of children before reaching age 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2

**Infant mortality rate<sup>a</sup>**

	1990	2000	2007
World	64	55	47
Developing regions	71	60	51
Northern Africa	62	39	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	98	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	28	21
Eastern Asia	36	29	19
Eastern Asia excluding China	24	22	21
Southern Asia	87	70	58
Southern Asia excluding India	97	77	66
South-Eastern Asia	53	35	26
Western Asia	52	36	28
Oceania	62	52	46
Commonwealth of Independent States	39	34	23
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	64	52	36
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	22	19	13
Developed regions	9	6	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	24	16	11

<sup>a</sup> Deaths of children under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

**Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2007
World	72	72	82
Developing regions	71	70	80
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	73
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92	93
Eastern Asia	98	85	94
Eastern Asia excluding China	95	88	95

	1990	2000	2007
Southern Asia	57	58	72
Southern Asia excluding India	60	68	84
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	84
Western Asia	79	87	87
Oceania	70	68	62
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	97	98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	96	97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	85	97	99
Developed regions	84	91	93
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	91	93	96

<sup>a</sup> Children aged 12-23 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<sup>a,b</sup>**

	1990	2005
World	430	400
Developing regions	480	450
Northern Africa	250	160
Sub-Saharan Africa	920	900
Latin America and the Caribbean	180	130
Eastern Asia	95	50
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	170
Southern Asia	620	490
Southern Asia excluding India	—	570
South-Eastern Asia	450	300
Western Asia	190	160
Oceania	550	430
Commonwealth of Independent States	58	51
Developed regions	11	9
Least developed countries	900	870

<sup>a</sup> Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

<sup>b</sup> No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).



Indicator 5.2

**Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**

(Percentage)

	<i>Around 1990</i>	<i>Around 2007</i>
World	58	64
Developing regions	53	61
Northern Africa	45	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>a</sup>	70	87
Eastern Asia	94	98
Southern Asia	29	42
Southern Asia excluding India	15	30
South-Eastern Asia	46	68
Western Asia	62	77
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	98	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	96	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed regions	99	99
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	99	98

<sup>a</sup> For deliveries in health-care institutions only.

**Target 5.B**

**Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**

Indicator 5.3

**Contraceptive prevalence rate<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>1990</i>	<i>2005</i>
World	52.8	63.1
Developing regions	50.2	62.3
Northern Africa	44.0	60.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.0	21.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.0	71.8
Eastern Asia	77.5	86.4
Southern Asia	38.5	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.9	60.7
Western Asia	43.3	54.1
Oceania	—	28.8 <sup>b</sup>
Commonwealth of Independent States	61.2 <sup>c</sup>	66.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	54.5 <sup>c</sup>	55.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	63.4	71.2
Developed regions	66.5	67.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	56.0	57.4
Least developed countries	16.1	30.2

	1990	2005
Landlocked developing countries	22.6	33.9
Small island developing States	46.8	55.2

<sup>a</sup> Among women aged 15-49 who are married or in union.

<sup>b</sup> Data from 2000.

<sup>c</sup> Data from 1995.

#### Indicator 5.4

##### Adolescent birth rate<sup>a</sup>

	1990	2006
World	61.0	48.7
Developing regions	66.5	53.0
Northern Africa	42.9	28.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	130.6	123.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.4	71.8
Eastern Asia	21.3	4.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	5.8	3.1
Southern Asia	90.1	52.0
South-Eastern Asia	50.4	44.4
Western Asia	63.6	51.1
Oceania	82.3	61.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	52.1	28.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	44.8	28.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	55.2	28.3
Developed regions	34.7	22.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	48.2	29.5
Least developed countries	129.3	120.5
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	105.2
Small island developing States	80.4	65.7

<sup>a</sup> Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

#### Indicator 5.5

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

##### (a) At least one visit<sup>a</sup>

(Percentage)

	Around 1990	Around 2006
World	64	79
Developing regions	64	79
Northern Africa	48	77
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	95
Eastern Asia	80	90
Southern Asia	48	70
Southern Asia excluding India	22	57
South-Eastern Asia	73	92
Western Asia	54	77
Oceania	—	—

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	<i>Around 1990</i>	<i>Around 2006</i>
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	90	96

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel, at least once.

**(b) At least four visits<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>2003- 2008<sup>b</sup></i>
World	47
Developing regions	47
Northern Africa	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	42
Latin America and the Caribbean	83
Eastern Asia	—
Southern Asia	36
Southern Asia excluding India	34
South-Eastern Asia	74
Western Asia	—
Oceania	—

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel, at least four times.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Indicator 5.6**

**Unmet need for family planning<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>Around 1995</i>	<i>Around 2005</i>
Developing regions	13.7	11.1
Northern Africa	16.3	10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.2	24.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	10.5
Eastern Asia	3.5	2.3
Southern Asia	19.1	14.7
South-Eastern Asia	12.8	10.3
Western Asia	16.4	12.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	13.5 <sup>b</sup>
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	14.7	15.0
Least developed countries	25.9	24.5
Landlocked developing countries	25.1	24.8

<sup>a</sup> Among married women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years).

<sup>b</sup> Latest available data pertain, approximately, to 2000.

## 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

##### HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years<sup>a</sup>

(Percentage)

	1990		2002		2007	
	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>
Developing regions	0.3	51	1.0	57	0.9	58
Northern Africa	<0.1	20	<0.1	27	0.1	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	54	5.4	59	4.9	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2	27	0.5	35	0.6	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	19	0.1	26	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	b	<0.1	23	<0.1	27
Southern Asia	<0.1	35	0.3	38	0.3	38
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	14	0.1	24	0.1	27
South-Eastern Asia	0.2	15	0.4	32	0.4	34
Western Asia	<0.1	41	0.1	46	0.1	47
Oceania	<0.1	27	0.4	36	1.3	39
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	10	<0.1	21	0.1	25
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	b	0.7	27	1.2	31
Developed regions	0.2	14	0.3	21	0.3	23

<sup>a</sup> No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

<sup>b</sup> Data not available: epidemics in this region are recent and no data are available for earlier years.

##### Indicator 6.2

##### Condom use at last high-risk sex, <sup>a</sup> 2000-2008<sup>b</sup>

	Women		Men	
	<i>Number of countries covered by surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	30	29	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	49	—	—
Southern Asia	1	22	2	38
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	—	3	49

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the last 12 months.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

**Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, <sup>a</sup> 2000-2008<sup>b</sup>**

(Percentage)

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge
World	85	19	48	31 <sup>c</sup>
Developing regions	67	19	41	31 <sup>c</sup>
Northern Africa	3	8	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	24	30	30
Southern Asia	4	18	2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	11	3	—	—
South-Eastern Asia	5	18	4	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	11	28	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	8	20	3	7
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	7	18	2	5

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 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.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes China.

Indicator 6.4

**Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years, <sup>a</sup> 2000-2008<sup>b</sup>**

	Number of countries with data	School attendance ratio
Developing regions	46	0.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	0.77
Southern Asia	2	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	3	0.84

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**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 <sup>a,b</sup>**

(Percentage)

	2006	2007
Developing regions	22	31
Northern Africa	24	32
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	30

	2006	2007
Latin America and the Caribbean	57	62
Eastern Asia	18	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	<1	<1
Southern Asia	10	16
South-Eastern Asia	32	44
Oceania	25	38
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	14
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	21	22
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9	14
Developed regions	—	—
Least developed countries	20	31
Landlocked developing countries	23	32
Small island developing States	30	44

<sup>a</sup> Receiving antiretroviral therapy.

<sup>b</sup> No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

## **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) **Incidence<sup>a</sup>**

World	47
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	278
Latin America and the Caribbean	5
Caribbean	9
Latin America	5
Eastern Asia	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	1
Southern Asia	10
Southern Asia excluding India	11
South-Eastern Asia	14
Western Asia	2
Oceania	238
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.5
Least developed countries	175
Landlocked developing countries	168
Small island developing States	102

<sup>a</sup> Number of new cases per 1,000 population, 2006, in malaria epidemic countries.

(b) **Deaths<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Children under five</i>
World	17	139
Northern Africa	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	574
Latin America and the Caribbean	<0.5	1
Caribbean	4	10
Latin America	<0.5	1
Eastern Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	0	0
Southern Asia	1	5
Southern Asia excluding India	2	9
South-Eastern Asia	3	7
Western Asia	1	2
Oceania	43	126
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Least developed countries	68	374
Landlocked developing countries	65	357
Small island developing States	26	113

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population, 2006, in malaria epidemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

**Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (28 countries)	20 <sup>b</sup>
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<sup>a</sup> 2006-2008.

<sup>b</sup> Data for a subset of 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with trend data showed that the use of insecticide-treated bednets among children increased from 2 per cent in 2000 to 20 per cent in 2006.

Indicator 6.8

**Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (30 countries)	36
Southern Asia (4 countries)	7

<sup>a</sup> 2006-2008.

Indicator 6.9

**Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis**

(a) **Incidence**

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2007</i>
World	122	119	118
Developing regions	149	140	139
Northern Africa	60	48	42

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1990	2000	2007
Sub-Saharan Africa	150	204	234
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	55	44
Caribbean	90	76	74
Latin America	83	54	41
Eastern Asia	122	107	100
Southern Asia	172	161	160
South-Eastern Asia	277	228	202
Western Asia	55	42	38
Oceania	202	188	158
Commonwealth of Independent States	48	101	96
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	114
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	44	100	89
Developed regions	25	19	14
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	60	83	69

**(b) Prevalence**

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	2000	2007
World	294	250	195
Developing regions	370	303	234
Northern Africa	65	50	43
Sub-Saharan Africa	333	389	421
Latin America and the Caribbean	128	77	56
Caribbean	151	116	101
Latin America	127	74	53
Eastern Asia	331	270	195
Southern Asia	543	415	268
South-Eastern Asia	459	333	265
Western Asia	93	61	51
Oceania	395	360	302
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	146	112
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99	137	138
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	69	150	102
Developed regions	29	22	14
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	100	120	78

**(c) Deaths**

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

	1990	2000	2007
World	27	24	20
Developing regions	34	29	23
Northern Africa	6	4	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	44	48
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7	6
Caribbean	20	16	14



	1990	2000	2007
Latin America	11	7	5
Eastern Asia	26	21	15
Southern Asia	44	39	27
South-Eastern Asia	66	45	30
Western Asia	8	6	6
Oceania	52	41	33
Commonwealth of Independent States	7	16	14
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	9	14	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	7	17	13
Developed regions	3	2	2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	8	11	10

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)

	2000	2007
World	28	63
Developing regions	29	63
Northern Africa	89	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	72
Eastern Asia	29	77
Southern Asia	14	67
South-Eastern Asia	39	75
Western Asia	36	54
Oceania	12	20
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	51
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	53
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4	50
Developed regions	22	56
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13	83

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

(Percentage)

	2000	2006
World	82	85
Developing regions	82	85
Northern Africa	88	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	81	76
Eastern Asia	94	94
Southern Asia	83	87

	2000	2006
South-Eastern Asia	86	89
Western Asia	80	85
Oceania	76	77
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	64
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	76
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	59
Developed regions	76	70
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	85	84

## 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	2005
World	31.3	30.6	30.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	27.3	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.2	46.0
Caribbean	23.4	24.9	26.1
Latin America	50.3	47.5	46.3
Eastern Asia	16.5	18.1	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	14.6	13.3	12.7
Southern Asia	14.0	14.3	14.2
Southern Asia excluding India	7.5	7.0	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	56.3	49.9	46.8
Western Asia	3.3	3.4	3.5
Oceania	68.3	65.0	63.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	38.6	38.7	38.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	46.6	46.7	46.7
Developed regions	30.4	30.7	30.8
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	29.6	29.8	30.4
Least developed countries	30.3	28.4	27.4
Landlocked developing countries	19.1	17.8	17.2
Small island developing States	64.4	36.1	62.5

Indicator 7.2

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

**(a) Total<sup>a</sup>**

(Millions of metric tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	21 899	24 055	28 013	28 704
Developing regions	6 803	9 731	13 107	13 817
Northern Africa	232	362	437	424
Sub-Saharan Africa	465	555	652	644
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 078	1 325	1 449	1 513
Caribbean	84	97	103	114
Latin America	994	1 228	1 346	1 399
Eastern Asia	2 940	3 980	6 235	6 714
Eastern Asia excluding China	525	574	610	611
Southern Asia	1 009	1 675	2 051	2 179
Southern Asia excluding India	319	489	627	668
South-Eastern Asia	427	778	1 045	1 046
Western Asia	646	1 049	1 227	1 286
Oceania	6	7	11	11
Commonwealth of Independent States	3 796	2 144	2 303	2 371
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia <sup>b</sup>	499	330	387	410
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe <sup>b</sup>	2 806	1 814	1 915	1 960
Developed regions	11 173	11 961	12 337	12 244
Least developed countries	62	111	152	156
Landlocked developing countries	51	403	462	487
Small island developing States	139	161	180	188
Annex I countries <sup>c,d</sup>	11 602	12 561	12 979	12 881

**(b) Per capita**

(Metric tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.4
Developing regions	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Caribbean	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
Latin America	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Eastern Asia	2.4	2.9	4.5	4.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5
Southern Asia	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.9
Western Asia	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.4
Oceania	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1990	2000	2005	2006
Commonwealth of Independent States	13.5	7.6	8.3	8.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia <sup>b</sup>	7.3	4.6	5.2	5.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe <sup>b</sup>	13.0	8.6	9.4	9.6
Developed regions	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.1
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Small island developing States	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Annex I countries <sup>c,d</sup>	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.0

**(c) Per \$1 GDP (PPP)**

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.48
Developing regions	0.64	0.58	0.60	0.59
Northern Africa	0.43	0.54	0.54	0.49
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.46
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.29
Caribbean	0.57	0.64	0.58	0.59
Latin America	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.29
Eastern Asia	1.46	0.89	0.93	0.91
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.46	0.48	0.41	0.38
Southern Asia	0.60	0.62	0.55	0.54
Southern Asia excluding India	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.50
South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.46
Western Asia	0.51	0.59	0.55	0.53
Oceania	0.30	0.26	0.39	0.38
Commonwealth of Independent States <sup>b</sup>	1.54	1.26	0.98	0.93
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia <sup>b</sup>	2.38	1.71	1.33	1.21
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe <sup>b</sup>	1.45	1.20	0.93	0.89
Developed regions	0.49	0.41	0.39	0.37
Least developed countries	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.87	0.74	0.67
Small island developing States	0.57	0.44	0.42	0.40
Annex I countries <sup>c,d</sup>	0.51	0.43	0.40	0.38

<sup>a</sup> Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

<sup>b</sup> The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

<sup>c</sup> Based on the annual national emission inventories of annex I countries (with the exception of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which are included in the Commonwealth of Independent States) that report to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

**Consumption of ozone-depleting substances**

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1990 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2006
Developing regions	247 536	212 493	55 419
Northern Africa	6 203	8 129	1 972
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 449	9 561	1 295
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 087	7 386
Caribbean	2 177	1 669	272
Latin America	73 871	29 418	7 114
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	29 870
Eastern Asia excluding China	12 904	14 885	4 680
Southern Asia	3 338	28 161	4 408
Southern Asia excluding India	3 338	9 466	1 437
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 809	3 299
Western Asia	11 470	11 882	6 975
Oceania	47	129	33
Commonwealth of Independent States	139 454	27 585	1 672
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2 738	928	175
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	136 716	26 657	1 497
Developed regions	826 801	24 060	4 793
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	6 239	966	103
Least developed countries	1 461	4 764	1 178
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 386	468
Small island developing States	7 162	2 125	483

<sup>a</sup> 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, whose 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	2006
Total	81	72	72
Fully exploited	50	47	52
Under- and moderately exploited	31	25	20

Indicator 7.5

**Proportion of total water resources used,<sup>a</sup> around 2000**

(Percentage)

Developing regions	6.7
Northern Africa	77.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4
Eastern Asia	21.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.4

Southern Asia	26.6
Southern Asia excluding India	19.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.5
Western Asia	47.5
Oceania	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.4
Developed regions	9.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	12.9
Least developed countries	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	8.2
Small island developing States	1.3

<sup>a</sup> Surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a proportion of total actual renewable water resources.

## 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<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>Excluding undated protected areas</i>			<i>Including undated protected areas (total)</i>
	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	
World <sup>b</sup>	5.4	8.0	9.8	12.1
Developing regions	6.1	9.5	11.2	13.0
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.4	8.9	9.4	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	14.4	18.8	21.0
Eastern Asia	7.0	9.9	10.9	14.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
Southern Asia	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.6
Southern Asia excluding India	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	5.3	6.0	7.5
Western Asia	3.7	17.8	17.8	17.9
Oceania	0.4	1.0	7.0	7.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.8	2.8	7.6
Developed regions	7.9	10.4	14.0	16.9
Least developed countries	8.7	9.4	10.7	12.0
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	9.4	10.5	11.4
Small island developing States	3.1	13.9	14.1	14.7

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of protected area (terrestrial and marine combined) to total territorial area.

<sup>b</sup> Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.

**(b) Terrestrial<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>Excluding undated protected areas</i>			<i>Including undated protected areas (total)</i>
	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	
World <sup>b</sup>	5.9	8.4	9.4	12.0
Developing regions	7.1	11.0	12.6	14.6
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	9.5	10.0	12.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.2	15.5	20.2	22.7
Eastern Asia	7.4	10.5	11.5	14.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.6	12.6	12.6
Southern Asia	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.9
South-Eastern Asia	5.4	11.0	11.8	15.0
Western Asia	4.0	19.1	19.1	19.2
Oceania	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.7
Developed regions	8.2	9.7	10.2	13.5
Least developed countries	9.6	10.4	10.9	12.3
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	10.5	10.6	11.4
Small island developing States	5.4	26.5	26.7	27.4

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of terrestrial protected area to total surface area.

<sup>b</sup> Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.

**(c) Marine<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	<i>Excluding undated protected areas</i>			<i>Including undated protected areas (total)</i>
	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	
World <sup>b</sup>	2.4	5.6	12.3	12.8
Developing regions	0.6	2.2	3.1	3.4
Northern Africa	0.3	2.6	3.4	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	7.3	10.0	10.5
Eastern Asia	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Southern Asia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.5
Western Asia	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Oceania	0.1	0.5	8.0	8.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
Developed regions	6.6	13.9	33.1	34.2
Least developed countries	0.4	1.0	9.0	9.0

	Excluding undated protected areas			Including undated protected areas (total)
	1990	2000	2008	
Landlocked developing countries <sup>c</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.3

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of marine protected area to total territorial waters.

<sup>b</sup> Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.

<sup>c</sup> Some landlocked developing countries have territorial water claims within inland seas.

#### Indicator 7.7

#### Proportion of species threatened with extinction<sup>a</sup>

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	Birds		Mammals	
	1994	2008	1996	2008
World	92.20	91.85	86.03	85.33
Developing regions	92.55	92.19	85.87	85.13
Northern Africa	97.60	97.12	90.18	89.82
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.75	93.60	86.76	86.59
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.10	92.95	87.09	86.56
Caribbean	96.01	95.93	89.81	89.94
Latin America	93.49	93.35	87.59	87.04
Eastern Asia	96.19	95.78	91.42	90.67
Southern Asia	95.99	95.52	86.92	86.21
South-Eastern Asia	93.40	92.66	84.27	82.59
Western Asia	97.60	96.99	92.95	92.50
Oceania	91.86	91.41	85.16	84.39
Commonwealth of Independent States	96.44	95.71	92.28	91.68
Developed regions	93.51	93.09	91.04	90.79

<sup>a</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Index values for non-data deficient species.

#### 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<sup>a</sup>

(Percentage)

	1990			2006		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	77	95	63	87	96	78
Developing regions	71	93	59	84	94	76
Northern Africa	88	95	82	92	96	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	82	35	58	81	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	94	61	92	97	73
Eastern Asia	68	97	55	88	98	81
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	98	—	—	98	—



	1990			2006		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Southern Asia	74	91	68	87	95	84
Southern Asia excluding India	82	95	77	83	91	78
South-Eastern Asia	73	92	64	86	92	81
Western Asia	86	95	70	90	95	80
Oceania	51	92	39	50	91	37
Commonwealth of Independent States	93	97	84	94	99	86
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	87	95	80	88	98	79
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	95	98	87	97	99	91
Developed regions	98	100	95	99	100	97

<sup>a</sup> No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

Indicator 7.9

**Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990			2006		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	54	78	36	62	79	45
Developing regions	41	66	28	53	71	39
Northern Africa	62	82	44	76	90	59
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	40	20	31	42	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	81	35	79	86	52
Eastern Asia	48	61	43	65	74	59
Southern Asia	21	53	10	33	57	23
Southern Asia excluding India	39	74	25	48	70	37
South-Eastern Asia	50	74	40	67	78	58
Western Asia	79	93	56	84	94	64
Oceania	52	80	44	52	80	43
Commonwealth of Independent States	90	95	81	89	94	81
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95	97	93	93	95	92
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	89	94	77	88	94	75
Developed regions	99	100	96	99	100	96

<sup>a</sup> No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

**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<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005
Developing regions	46.3	39.4	35.7
Northern Africa	36.2	20.3	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.5	65.8	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	27.0
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	36.5
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	42.9
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	34.2
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	25.8
Oceania	—	—	24.1

<sup>a</sup> Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the 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 pit latrines are considered improved sanitation. These new figures are not comparable to previously published estimates where all households using pit latrine were considered slum households.

**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 the 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 (ODA)*

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<sup>a</sup>**

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>b</sup>
All developing countries	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.4	107.1	104.4	103.5	119.8
Least developed countries	15.1	15.8	22.4	23.4	24.6	30.0	32.0	—

<sup>a</sup> Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary data.

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>
All developing countries	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.30
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	—

<sup>a</sup> 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)**

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2007
Percentage	10.7	14.1	18.0	15.9	19.2
Billions of United States dollars	3.0	4.3	5.6	7.7	12.3

Indicator 8.3

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

	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Percentage	67.6	91.8	91.3	92.3	89.0	84.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	30.8	48.9	62.2	60.2

<sup>a</sup> Based on only about 40 per cent of total ODA commitments from OECD/DAC countries, as it excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs, as well as all ODA from Austria, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United States of America, which do not report the tying status of their ODA.

Indicator 8.4

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

	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Percentage	6.3	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.6
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.0	13.9	14.7	16.5	18.7

Indicator 8.5

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

	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Percentage	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.2

**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	1998	2000	2003	2007 <sup>a</sup>
(a) <i>Excluding arms</i>					
Developing countries <sup>a</sup>	53	54	63	71	83
Least developed countries	68	81	75	81	89
(b) <i>Excluding arms and oil</i>					
Developing countries <sup>a</sup>	54	54	65	71	79
Northern Africa	20	18	26	63	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	89	83	90	93
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	58	58	92	95
Latin America	74	77	82	90	93
Eastern Asia	35	35	52	60	68
Southern Asia	41	42	46	54	64
South-Eastern Asia	60	58	76	75	79
Western Asia	45	46	56	57	94
Oceania	82	84	79	81	89
Commonwealth of Independent States	59	59	59	84	89
Least developed countries	78	78	70	78	80

<sup>a</sup> Includes Commonwealth of Independent States countries.

Indicator 8.7

**Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries**

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2003	2005	2007
(a) <i>Agricultural goods</i>					
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.4

*Yearbook Express 2009*

	1996	2000	2003	2005	2007
Least developed countries	3.9	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.1
(b) <i>Textiles</i>					
Developing countries	7.3	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.0
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.1
(c) <i>Clothing</i>					
Developing countries	11.4	10.8	9.6	8.3	8.2
Least developed countries	8.1	7.8	7.0	6.4	6.4

Indicator 8.8

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

	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>a</sup>
Percentage	2.03	1.17	1.13	1.05	0.97	0.89
Billions of United States dollars	322	351	381	376	363	365

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

**Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity<sup>a</sup>**

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.1
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3

<sup>a</sup> Aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA.

<sup>b</sup> Reporting of trade-related adjustment data commenced in 2007. Only Canada and the European Community 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 <sup>a</sup>	2009 <sup>b</sup>
Reached completion point	1	24
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	11
Yet to be considered for decision point	13	6
<b>Total eligible countries</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>

<sup>a</sup> As of December 2000; including only countries that are heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) in 2009.

<sup>b</sup> As of March 2009.

Indicator 8.11

**Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives<sup>a</sup>**

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2009
To countries that reached decision or completion point	30	77

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in end-2007 net present value terms; commitment status as of March 2009.

Indicator 8.12

**Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services<sup>a,b</sup>**

	1990	1995	2000	2007
Developing regions	19.7	14.4	12.6	4.1
Northern Africa	39.9	22.7	15.4	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.6	10.4	9.4	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	18.7	21.8	8.0
Caribbean	16.8	10.8	8.0	11.9
Latin America	20.7	19.0	22.2	7.9
Eastern Asia	10.6	9.0	5.1	0.6
Southern Asia	17.7	26.9	13.7	7.4
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	22.3	11.5	7.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	7.9	6.5	3.3
Western Asia	27.8	22.3	17.6	11.8
Oceania	14.0	7.8	5.9	4.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	6.1	8.1	2.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	3.8	8.4	1.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	6.2	8.1	2.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9.7	11.7	11.8	4.2
Least developed countries	16.8	13.4	11.6	6.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	7.3	8.6	2.0
Small island developing States	13.7	9.5	8.7	11.2

<sup>a</sup> Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Data 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 population**

	1990	2000	2007
World	9.8	16.0	19.0
Developing regions	2.3	8.0	13.3
Northern Africa	2.8	7.2	12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	14.6	17.9
Caribbean	7.1	11.6	10.9
Latin America	6.2	14.9	18.4
Eastern Asia	2.4	13.7	28.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	24.9	43.0	40.2
Southern Asia	0.7	3.3	4.4
Southern Asia excluding India	1.1	3.5	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	4.8	11.3
Western Asia	9.6	17.5	17.6
Oceania	3.3	5.2	5.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.4	18.5	25.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7.9	8.8	11.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	13.9	21.8	30.6
Developed regions	42.4	55.1	47.6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13.1	21.1	24.1
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	2.7	3.6
Small island developing States	8.0	13.2	12.1

Indicator 8.15

**Cellular subscribers per 100 population**

	1995	2000	2007
World	1.6	12.1	50.3
Developing regions	0.4	5.5	38.6
Northern Africa	<0.05	2.8	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	22.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.2	67.0
Caribbean	1.2	6.6	42.9
Latin America	0.8	12.6	68.9
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	43.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	76.2
Southern Asia	<0.05	0.4	23.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.05	0.5	30.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.3	48.2
Western Asia	0.9	14.6	71.8

	1995	2000	2007
Oceania	0.2	2.4	16.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	<0.05	1.8	93.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.05	1.3	42.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.1	2.0	112.5
Developed regions	7.8	47.8	100.0
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.1	8.9	94.7
Least developed countries <sup>a</sup>	<0.05	0.3	14.5
Landlocked developing countries	<0.05	1.0	18.2
Small island developing States	1.5	10.5	44.4

<sup>a</sup> The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

**Indicator 8.16**  
**Internet users per 100 population**

	1995	2000	2007
World	0.7	6.5	20.6
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	12.7
Northern Africa	<0.05	0.8	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	25.7
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	18.3
Latin America	0.1	4.0	26.3
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.6	18.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.9	27.1	53.3
Southern Asia	<0.05	0.5	6.9
Southern Asia excluding India <sup>a</sup>	<0.05	0.3	7.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	11.8
Western Asia	0.1	3.9	15.7
Oceania	<0.05	1.9	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	1.4	17.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia <sup>a</sup>	<0.05	0.5	7.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.1	1.7	21.5
Developed regions	3.9	29.9	63.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.1	3.4	23.4
Least developed countries <sup>b</sup>	<0.05	0.1	1.5
Landlocked developing countries <sup>a</sup>	<0.05	0.3	3.5
Small island developing States	0.2	5.0	19.1

<sup>a</sup> The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

<sup>b</sup> The 1995 column shows 1998 data.

*Sources:* United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and MDG 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 2009 reporting on MDG indicators is available at <http://mdgs.un.org>, under "Data". Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia. Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except CIS countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. In the tables, developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.



**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter I (pp. 37–99)**

**International peace and security**

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 37: Maintenance of international peace and security, 37; Conflict prevention, 39; Peacemaking and peacebuilding, 43; Protection issues, 50; Special political missions, 63. THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 66: International terrorism, 66. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, 71: General aspects of UN peacekeeping, 74; Comprehensive review of peacekeeping, 78; Operations in 2009, 79; Roster of 2009 operations, 80; Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations, 82.

The year 2009 brought new challenges for international peace and security, as the United Nations worked to address several conflict situations, mainly in Africa, and further incidents of international terrorism, while supporting the efforts of post-conflict countries to sustain peace and stability, rebuild national institutions and restore economic development. The Security Council took forward the reform of peacekeeping operations and debated ways to strengthen collective security, stressing the role of mediation in settling disputes. It also reviewed measures to ensure the protection of civilians in armed conflict and met regularly with troop-contributing countries with respect to ongoing peacekeeping operations. The Peacebuilding Commission enhanced its efforts in support of countries emerging from conflict, including through its country configurations relating to Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic. During the year, the United Nations maintained 12 political and peacebuilding missions and offices.

The United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia ceased to exist on 15 June, after the Russian Federation vetoed a technical roll-over for the mission. At the end of 2009, there were 15 peacekeeping operations, served by 119,577 uniformed and civilian personnel.

The scale and frequency of international terrorist acts continued, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of innocent civilians and injuries to many others. In addition to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq, areas affected included Iran, Indonesia and Somalia. A suicide bomb attack in Islamabad on 5 October killed five World Food Programme staff members, and a Taliban attack in Kabul on 28 October killed five UN staff members. The Council issued statements condemning those attacks as unacceptable and unjustifiable. The General Assembly in December requested that the Secretary-General provide the resources necessary to finalize the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in order to ensure coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the UN system.

During the year, the Council also issued statements on mediation and dispute settlement, post-conflict peacebuilding, civilians in armed conflict and the conduct of peacekeeping operations. In November, it adopted a resolution on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in which it demanded that parties to a conflict comply with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, urging them to take all measures required to respect the civilian population. By a resolution on conflict diamonds, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and for the Kimberley Process as a whole. By a resolution on the Peacebuilding Fund, it affirmed the respective roles of the General Assembly, the Peacebuilding Commission and the independent Advisory Group to provide policy guidance on the use of the Fund to maximize its impact and improve its functioning. The Assembly also adopted texts on a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, the peacekeeping support account, the scale of assessments for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations, rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, criminal accountability of UN officials and experts on missions, and the responsibility to protect.

Regarding the financial position of UN peacekeeping operations, expenditures rose by 13.6 per cent, from \$6,265.8 million to \$7,120.6 million for the 2008/09 financial year. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Unpaid assessed contributions decreased by 5 per cent to \$967.5 million.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter II (pp. 100–311)**

**Africa**

PROMOTION OF PEACE IN AFRICA, 103. CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION, 116: Great Lakes region, 116; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 118; Burundi, 137; Central African Republic, 146; Chad and Central African Republic, 153; Uganda, 163; Rwanda, 165. WEST AFRICA, 166: Regional issues, 166; Côte d'Ivoire, 170; Liberia, 191; Sierra Leone, 206; Guinea-Bissau, 215; Cameroon–Nigeria, 226; Guinea, 228; Mauritania, 232. HORN OF AFRICA, 232: Sudan, 232; Chad–Sudan, 268; Somalia, 270; Djibouti and Eritrea, 297; Eritrea–Ethiopia, 302. NORTH AFRICA, 304: Western Sahara, 304. OTHER ISSUES, 310: Madagascar, 310; Mauritius–United Kingdom/France, 311.

In 2009, the United Nations maintained its commitment to promoting peace, stability and development in Africa through six United Nations political and peacebuilding missions and seven peacekeeping operations. The Organization faced daunting challenges in helping the countries in conflict situations and those in transition to post-conflict peacebuilding in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region, West Africa and the Horn of Africa return to peace, stability and prosperity. Many countries faced the complex task of bringing rebel groups to the negotiating table, concluding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for ex-combatants, promoting national reconciliation and creating the conditions for economic and social development.

The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa (UNOWA) brought a regional perspective to issues facing the continent, promoted conflict prevention and raised awareness about subregional problems. The United Nations worked closely with international actors and the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Community of Central African States and other regional organizations to assist Governments in improving security, ensuring humanitarian access, energizing peace processes and promoting development. The United Nations continued to monitor Security Council-sanctioned arms embargoes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Darfur region of western Sudan and Somalia.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission contributed to post-conflict stabilization in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. As at 30 June, the Peacebuilding Fund had received \$309.6 million from 45 donors.

In May a Security Council mission visited Ethiopia, Rwanda, the DRC and Liberia to promote peace and reconciliation.

Central Africa and the Great Lakes region saw significant progress in efforts to restore the region to peace and stability, notably the agreements reached between the DRC with Rwanda and with rebel groups; concerted efforts in Burundi to implement the 2006 Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement and the 2008 Bujumbura Declaration; and implementation in the Central African Republic of the recommendations of the 2008 inclusive dialogue. However, renewed hostilities by rebel groups operating in the border areas of the Central African Republic, Chad and the Western Darfur region of the Sudan, as well as the continued activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) out of Uganda, threatened the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to restore peace, stability and development to the region. In December, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to establish the United Nations Office for Central Africa in Libreville, Gabon, to cooperate with African regional organizations to promote peace and stability in the subregion.

In the DRC, efforts intensified to implement the 2007 Nairobi communiqué for ending the threat to peace and security. On 23 March, the Government and armed rebel groups signed a peace agreement. As a result, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

was able to scale down its operations in the western part of the country and transfer them to the eastern part, where the security situation remained volatile. The Presidents of the DRC and Rwanda, at a bilateral summit meeting in Goma on 6 August, pledged to start a new era in relations between the two countries and agreed on a range of bilateral accords, including a re-launch of the DRC-Rwanda Joint Permanent Commission. The DRC and Rwanda, and later the DRC assisted by MONUC, launched campaigns to oust the rebel movement Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda from Congolese territory.

In Burundi, the last rebel movement, the Forces nationales de libération (FLN), disarmed and transformed itself into a political party, thus concluding the last stage of the peace process. The Government established the National Independent Electoral Commission and preparations began for holding elections in 2010. In the light of that progress, the mandate of the South African Facilitator ended, the Office of the Facilitation closed and the AU Special Task Force withdrew. Progress was also made in disarming and demobilizing former FLN combatants.

Despite significant challenges, the Central African Republic made positive steps forward. A broad-based Government was established and the committees for implementing the various aspects of the December 2008 recommendations were established. Progress was made in the preparations for holding elections in 2010, and in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants. To support the promising peacebuilding opportunities, the Secretary-General proposed establishing a United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic.

In March, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) took over security responsibilities from the European Union force (EUFOR), adding a large military component to its operations. EUFOR troops were re-hatted while troops from other countries arrived to take up duties.

LRA did not fulfil its commitments under the 2008 Final Peace Agreement and continued its attacks on civilians, causing death, abductions and the displacement of thousands of civilians. The Government of Uganda and LRA representatives were yet to sign the final peace agreement. On 30 June, the Secretary-General suspended the mission of the Special Envoy for the LRA-affected areas, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and closed his office in Kampala, as the Special Envoy had achieved the main objectives of his mandate. He would, however, be available if a signing ceremony of the final peace agreement was arranged.

In Rwanda, the United Nations continued the programme of information and outreach entitled “The Rwanda Genocide and the United Nations” to mobilize civil society for Rwanda genocide victim remembrance and education in order to help prevent future acts of genocide. In December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence, and extended the mandate of the outreach programme.

In West Africa, the year 2009 witnessed an overall improvement in the peace and security situation, despite some reversals. The region continued to face debilitating factors, including food insecurity, climate change and corruption. UNOWA coordinated UN political and developmental assistance to the subregion and guided countries in their quest for consolidation of peace. Among the issues addressed by UNOWA, weakness in governance and the rule of law remained major concerns, and security threats increased, including organized crime and terrorist activities. Social, economic and humanitarian challenges remained—the international financial crisis, drought and floods, food insecurity, high population growth and high unemployment rates, notably among the young. West African economies continued to grow, but at a slower pace. Wealth was concentrated in a few individuals while living conditions for the majority deteriorated. Some progress was made in democratization, with some countries, such as Mali and Senegal, holding transparent, free and fair elections. At the same time there was a resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government, compounded by the impunity of perpetrators.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the focus of the international community was to proceed with the implementation of the 2007 Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its supplementary accords, which called for creating a

transitional Government, merging the forces of the opposing sides through an integrated command centre, and replacing the zone separating north and south with a “green line”, to be monitored by the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI). In 2009, UNOCI worked with the Government to organize presidential elections postponed from 2008 until 29 November 2009. The mission provided technical and logistical support to the national commission responsible for elections. Substantial progress was made in identification and registration of voters and the validation of candidates running for President. However, because of delays in preparations, the elections were again postponed and rescheduled for February/March 2010. Nevertheless, work continued and remained on track for elections and implementation of the Agreement. Progress was more limited in other areas—in implementing the supplementary agreement on disarmament, reunification of defence and security forces, restoration of State authority to all areas of the country, and reunification of the treasury. In October, the Security Council renewed for another year the arms, travel and diamond sanctions imposed on Côte d’Ivoire.

The Government of Liberia continued its efforts to improve governance and security, consolidate State authority, manage natural resources, address human rights issues and build a better economy. It was assisted in those endeavours by the United Nations Mission in Liberia, which began to implement the third stage of the drawdown in October by reducing its forces by 2,029 soldiers to a strength of 8,202 military personnel. In 2009, the Government focused on reform of the security sector, in particular the national police and armed forces, which needed assistance in improving training and management capabilities. The Government also worked on drafting legislation in preparation for elections scheduled for 2011. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission completed its work and issued a final report in June. Three months later, the legislature decided not to take action on the Commission’s recommendations until 2010. In December, the Security Council renewed the arms embargo imposed on Liberia and the travel ban and assets freeze against certain individuals for another year.

In Sierra Leone, the Government continued to develop strategies and activities aimed at peace consolidation and economic recovery, based on the President’s Agenda for Change, a three-year plan issued in tandem with the Joint Vision of the United Nations Family for Sierra Leone, the plan for coordinating assistance from UN agencies and programmes. The Government was assisted in its efforts by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone. The Peacebuilding Commission continued its engagement with the country, focusing on maintaining progress in peacebuilding efforts and broadening the donor base. The peace consolidation process was briefly interrupted by political violence in March, which was ended with the signing on 2 April of a joint communiqué reaffirming the path towards peace and stability. The Special Court for Sierra Leone neared the conclusion of its trials of those bearing the greatest responsibility for serious violations of humanitarian laws committed in the country since 1996. By the end of 2009, only one trial remained ongoing—that of former Liberian President Charles Taylor.

The situation in Guinea-Bissau remained tense due to four assassinations during 2009, including in March of the President and the Chief of the General Staff. Those events, however, did not crush the Government’s efforts to consolidate peace, organize presidential elections, reform the security sector and combat drug trafficking and organized crime. In those efforts, the Government was assisted by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS). As provided for by the Constitution, presidential elections were held in June and July, resulting in the election of Malam Bacai Sanha. In June, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNOGBIS until the end of the year, to be succeeded by a United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) with a smaller staff. The Peacebuilding Commission continued its engagement in Guinea-Bissau, focusing on the peace process, in particular on security sector reform and preparations for the presidential elections.

Cameroon and Nigeria continued to cooperate to advance implementation of the 2002 ruling of the International Court of Justice on their land and maritime boundary through the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission. In 2009, the joint technical team of surveyors resumed work on delineating the land boundary, and by the end of the year, some 1,420 kilometres of the total length of 1,950 kilometres had

been surveyed. The Mixed Commission focused on the emplacement of the first permanent border demarcation pillars on the ground, which began in mid-November.

Guinea faced a period of uncertainty and tension following the death in December 2008 of President Lansana Conté and the coup led by the National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD), a military junta. Once it seized power, CNDD suspended governmental institutions and the Constitution while claiming that it would hand over power to a civilian president after elections in 2009, which were subsequently postponed. Opposition parties organized a rally on 28 September 2009, which quickly turned violent, leaving 156 dead. At the urging of the international community, the Secretary-General established a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances, which issued its report in December. Meanwhile, the international mediation process continued throughout the year; however, there was little progress in narrowing the gap in positions between CNDD and the coalition of opposition groups.

Following the overthrow of the President of Mauritania in 2008, UNOWA joined international efforts to assist the country in re-establishing constitutional order. The situation improved markedly in 2009 with presidential elections held in July that were declared free and fair by international observers.

The Organization strove to achieve a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. As southern Sudan experienced an unusually violent and politically unstable year, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) continued to support the resolution of core issues of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which promised to enhance the prospects for stability in the entire region. UNMIS responded swiftly to a number of violent outbreaks and, in February, it helped launch the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programme. Preparations for national elections, to be held in accordance with the CPA and planned for April 2010, dominated much of the political environment. Voter registration began on 1 November in most of the country and was concluded on 7 December, with approximately 16.5 million voters out of an estimated 20 million registered. The political landscape was affected by the arrest warrant against Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir issued by the International Criminal Court on 4 March, to which the Sudanese Government responded by expelling 13 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the Darfur region and shutting down three local NGOs. The humanitarian situation in southern Sudan continued to deteriorate, resulting in the death of an estimated 2,500 people and the displacement of 359,000 during the year.

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) encountered successes, obstacles and tragedies amid a delicate peace as it closed out its second year. The costliest UN peacekeeping mission and its second-largest in personnel was tasked with helping to bring peace to Darfur, which had endured one of the world's worst humanitarian crises in recent years. Increased deployment allowed UNAMID to project its presence more effectively, but it continued to lack resources, including helicopters, critical to the effective implementation of its mandate.

Regional peace efforts remained stalled as a result of continued tension between Chad and the Sudan. On 3 May, Chad and the Sudan signed an agreement in Doha, Qatar, pledging to refrain from the use of force and to cease providing support to opposition armed groups. However, on 4 May, a rebel group made an incursion in eastern Chad, clashing with Government forces. On 5 May, Chad accused the Sudan of sending armed elements into eastern Chad, thus breaching the Doha agreement. The Sudan denied the accusation, stating that it remained committed to the agreement. Relations between Chad and the Sudan remained tense during the rest of the year.

In Somalia, the Organization pursued a carefully calibrated set of steps in support of the fragile peace process, as endorsed by the Security Council in resolutions 1863(2009) and 1872(2009). Preparedness plans were drawn up in the event of a decision by the Security Council to deploy a UN peacekeeping mission as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Meanwhile, the installation of a new Government, together with the withdrawal of the Ethiopian forces in mid-January—reconciliation measures laid out in the 2008 Djibouti Peace Agreement—were positive indicators for the direction of the peace process. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia,

together with its regional and international partners, worked to advance the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement, while the newly established United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) was mandated to deliver a support package to AMISOM similar to that of a UN peacekeeping mission. The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia was set up in January to combat the increasingly daring and sophisticated attacks against maritime vessels, and the Djibouti Code of Conduct, adopted by the International Maritime Organization in January, was signed by 10 States of the region. The Security Council in December imposed arms and travel sanctions on Eritrea for supporting insurgents trying to topple the Somali Government, extended the arms embargo on Somalia and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group overseeing implementation and violations of the embargo. The Council called on Member States, including Eritrea, to support the Djibouti peace process and reconciliation efforts by the Somali Government.

The Council in January urged Djibouti and Eritrea to resolve peacefully their ongoing border dispute. In December, the Council demanded that Eritrea withdraw its forces from the disputed area and engage in diplomatic efforts to settle the border issue.

Negotiations towards a lasting political solution to the question of Western Sahara continued, but the two parties to the dispute concerning the Territory—Morocco and the Frente Polisario para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario)—remained far apart on ways to achieve that goal. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) monitored compliance with the 1991 ceasefire between the parties. The Security Council in April extended MINURSO's mandate for another year, until 30 April 2010.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter III (pp. 312–331)**

**Americas**

CENTRAL AMERICA, 312: Guatemala, 312; Honduras, 314. HAITI, 318: Political and security situation, 318; Programme of support for Haiti, 325. MINUSTAH, 326. OTHER ISSUES, 329: Colombia, 329; Cuba–El Salvador, 329; Cuba–United States, 330; Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, 331.

During 2009, the United Nations continued to advance the cause of lasting peace, human rights, good governance and the rule of law in the Americas. In Guatemala, the International Commission against Impunity continued to implement its mandate. In September, the Secretary-General provided the General Assembly with an update on the activities of the Commission, and the UN role in the implementation of its mandate.

In Honduras, following a June coup d'état against President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, the United Nations, along with the international community, sought a diplomatic solution to the crisis. Both the General Assembly and the Security Council convened meetings on the issue. In October, the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord was signed, which established the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation, and elections in November resulted in Porfirio Lobo Sosa being selected as the country's next President.

In Haiti, there were indications of a new readiness among the political leadership to work together. Key legislation was adopted, senatorial elections were conducted in April and June, and by year's end, preparations were under way for future elections. That collaboration, on the other hand, remained fragile. Jean-Max Bellerive was sworn in as Prime Minister in November following a vote of censure against the incumbent. A Security Council mission to the country found that gains were achieved in four of the five benchmarks for the consolidation of stability in Haiti: political dialogue and elections; extension of State authority; strengthening of security; and rule of law and human rights. Social and economic development, however, suffered a marked deterioration. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti continued to implement its mandate, including assisting the Haitian National Police in upholding the rule of law and enhancing police capacity. Widespread poverty and unemployment continued to pose a threat to stability. In May, the Secretary-General appointed former United States President William J. Clinton as United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti.

In other developments in the region, the General Assembly again called on States to refrain from promulgating laws and measures, such as the ongoing embargo against Cuba by the United States.



**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter IV (pp. 334–399)**

**Asia and the Pacific**

AFGHANISTAN, 334: Situation in Afghanistan, 334; Sanctions, 353. IRAQ, 362: Situation in Iraq, 362; UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, 362; International Advisory and Monitoring Board, 372. IRAQ–KUWAIT, 375: POWs, Kuwaiti property and missing persons, 375; UN Compensation Commission and Fund, 376. TIMOR-LESTE, 376: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, 377; Financing of UN operations, 381. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 384. NEPAL, 388. IRAN, 394: IAEA reports, 394. OTHER ISSUES, 396: Myanmar, 396; Sri Lanka, 397; India–Pakistan, 398; Benazir Bhutto assassination inquiry, 398; The Philippines, 399; United Arab Emirates–Iran, 399.

In 2009, 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 Afghanistan, the security situation continued to deteriorate in 2009 and attacks on UN staff forced UN operations, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), to relocate some staff outside of the country temporarily. A Taliban attack on 28 October against a guest house in Kabul, in which over 30 UN personnel resided, killed five staff members and wounded five. Taliban attacks against UN personnel or premises included improvised explosive device attacks against UN vehicles in Uruzgan and Kunduz in May and June, respectively, and four rocket attacks against UN premises in Herat.

Other terrorist actions targeted government facilities, causing many deaths and injuries, and affecting innocent civilians. Those actions included an attack on 11 February and the suicide attack on 8 October outside the Indian embassy in Kabul.

UNAMA, headed by Kai Eide, continued to coordinate international humanitarian and development activities, foster political dialogue and help the Government build institutions. In March, the Security Council extended UNAMA’s mandate by another year. In May, UNAMA opened two new offices, in Tirin Kot and Sari Pul. For much of the year, the Mission continued its work in support of the presidential and provincial council elections, which were held on 20 August. When a subsequent recount showed that neither of the two leading presidential candidates—Hamid Karzai and Abdullah Abdullah—had received over 50 per cent of the vote, a second round became necessary. When Mr. Abdullah’s conditions for that round were rejected, he withdrew his participation, and President Karzai was inaugurated for a second term.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force established by the Council in 2001 and led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), continued to assist the Government in maintaining security. The Council extended ISAF’s authorization until October 2010.

In December, the Security Council adopted resolution 1904(2009) on the threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, outlining sanctions to be taken with respect to Al-Qaida, Osama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them. Those included preventing their entry into or transit through the territories of Member States, freezing their funds and other financial assets or economic resources, and preventing the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to them of arms and related materiel.

In Iraq, although 2009 saw an improvement in the overall security situation, there was a spike in indiscriminate and violent mass attacks, causing high civilian casualties. A wave of suicide bombings culminated in a coordinated series of four bomb blasts across Iraq in March and nearly 20 suicide bombings in April. By the end of July, incident levels remained high in northern Iraq as armed groups continued attempts to exploit tensions. Incident levels remained relatively low across

southern Iraq, as the security forces continued to discover weapons and ammunition caches. On 19 August and 25 October, coordinated attacks targeted key government institutions in Baghdad, in the most significant attacks since the withdrawal of multinational forces from Iraqi cities at the end of June under the bilateral security agreement between Iraq and the United States.

On 17 August, the Independent High Electoral Commission announced the certified results of the Kurdistan regional elections of 25 July, with incumbent President Masoud Barzani winning with a clear majority. With UN assistance, the parties reached agreement on key amendments to the Election Law, which was adopted as revised on 6 December. Two days later, there were five coordinated bombings across Baghdad, resulting in the death of more than 100 Iraqis and injuring many more. The following day, Prime Minister Nuri Kamel al-Maliki, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, replaced the Chief of the Baghdad Operations Command. On 13 December, the Presidency Council announced that national parliamentary elections would be held on 7 March 2010.

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) advised the Government on developing civil and social services, fostered human rights protection and legal reforms, and contributed to the coordination of development and reconstruction. In July, Ad Melkert was appointed as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq and Head of UNAMI, succeeding Staffan de Mistura, who had completed his 18-month tenure on 30 June. In August, by resolution 1883(2009), the Council extended UNAMI's mandate for another year.

The United Nations continued following up on issues relating to Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait—including the repatriation of the remains of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, the return of Kuwaiti property and compensation for losses and damage.

On 30 August, Timor-Leste marked the tenth anniversary of the popular consultation that led to its independence. The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) continued to assist the country in reforming the security sector, strengthening the rule of law, promoting economic and social development and fostering democratic governance, and on 26 February the Security Council, by resolution 1867(2009), extended its mandate for another year. In accordance with that resolution, Prime Minister Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão and the Secretary-General's Special Representative reached agreement in May on the respective roles and responsibilities of the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste and UNMIT police.

The security situation remained calm. As of August, all 65 camps for internally displaced persons in Dili and Baucau had been closed, with some 3,000 internally displaced remaining in transitional shelters. Elections for local authorities on 9 October had high turnout and were generally peaceful. However, human rights violations by members of the security services continued to be reported—in particular ill-treatment and excessive use of force and intimidation.

With effect from 28 December, Ameerah Haq became the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Timor-Leste and Head of UNMIT, succeeding Atul Khare, who had completed his assignment on 10 December.

The year was a challenging one with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) nuclear programme. In April, the country launched a long-range rocket with the official aim of placing a satellite in orbit. The Security Council condemned the launch and demanded that the DPRK not conduct any further launch. In June the Council, by resolution 1874(2009), condemned a 25 May underground nuclear test by the DPRK, citing it as a violation of resolution 1718(2006), which imposed sanctions against the country after its nuclear test in October 2006. In July, the DPRK launched several missiles, in violation of resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009), and the Council called on the country to comply with those resolutions. In September, the DPRK stated that it was continuing its nuclear weapons programme.

The peace process in Nepal, which had raised hopes after a peace agreement in 2006 and democratic elections in 2008, stalled in 2009 when relations between the party of the former Maoist

insurgents and the other major political parties deteriorated. The Prime Minister resigned in May, and the Maoist party went on to block Parliament and hold numerous street protests and strikes throughout the rest of the year.

One of the unfulfilled provisions of the peace process was the rehabilitation or integration into the government security forces of some 19,000 Maoist army personnel who had remained cantoned in camps since the end of the civil war. The ex-combatants were to have been discharged after completion of a verification process, but the army had resisted integrating them.

Karin Landgren, Representative of the Secretary-General in Nepal and Head of United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), carried out continuous quiet diplomacy throughout the year. On 16 December, the Government, the Maoist party and the United Nations signed an action plan for the discharge of Maoist army personnel disqualified in the UNMIN-led verification process in 2007. The plan was to be monitored by an UNMIN-led team.

In November, the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) urged Iran to comply with its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions and its own requirements. Those included immediate suspension of construction of a new pilot enrichment plant at Qom, the resolution of all outstanding issues concerning its nuclear programme and full compliance with its nuclear safeguards obligations. By year's end, IAEA reported that Iran had not provided the necessary cooperation to permit it to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran was being used in peaceful activities. Iran maintained that its peaceful nuclear programmes posed no threats to other States and that according to IAEA, there had never been any diversion in its peaceful nuclear activities.

The Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Myanmar visited the country in January, followed by the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Myanmar in mid-February. The Secretary-General visited the country in July, but his request to meet with the General Secretary of the National League for Democracy, Aung San Suu Kyi, was denied. In December, the General Assembly, by resolution 64/238, called on the Government to release all prisoners of conscience, undertake a genuine dialogue with Ms. Suu Kyi and other concerned parties, and take the necessary steps towards a free, fair, transparent and inclusive electoral process.

In Sri Lanka, fighting intensified between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Secretary-General in January expressed concern about 250,000 civilians caught in the area of fighting and called on both parties to ensure their protection. In May, the Security Council expressed concern over reports of hundreds of civilian casualties in the north-east. Visiting Sri Lanka in May, after the Government declared that its military operation against LTTE had ended, the Secretary-General stressed the importance of accountability for addressing violations of humanitarian and human rights law. In November, the Secretary-General welcomed the release of over half of the internally displaced persons from camps in the north and called on the Government to prioritize the return of internally displaced persons.

Also during the year, the Council established a three-member Commission of Inquiry into the 2007 assassination of the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. It later extended the Commission's mandate to 31 March 2010.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter V (pp. 400–432)**

**Europe and the Mediterranean**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 400: Implementation of Peace Agreement, 401; European Union missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 407. KOSOVO, 408: Political and security developments, 408; EULEX, 412; UNMIK, 412. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 414. GEORGIA, 414: Situation in Abkhazia, 415; UN Observer Mission in Georgia, 419. ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, 421. ORGANIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT–GUAM, 422. CYPRUS, 422: Political and security developments, 423. OTHER ISSUES, 431: Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, 431; Cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, 432; Observer status, 432.

The restoration of peace and stability in the post-conflict countries in the European and Mediterranean region advanced in 2009, as efforts to re-establish their institutions and social and economic infrastructure continued. A number of issues remained unresolved, however, and in some of the countries the peace process was seriously challenged.

The international community, led by the European Union (EU), continued to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina to move towards full integration into Europe through the EU Stabilization and Association Process. The Parliamentary Assembly's adoption in March of the Brcko amendment, which ensured the Brcko District access to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitutional Court, was the first constitutional change since the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement was signed. The country also issued its first biometric passports in October. Progress on the reform agenda was limited, however, due to anti-Dayton rhetoric challenging the sovereignty and constitutional order of the country.

In Kosovo, developments continued to be shaped by its declaration of independence in February 2008 and the entry into force of the Kosovo Constitution in June. In April 2009, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo reached its full operational capacity, while reconfiguration of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo was completed in July. The UN position on Kosovo's status remained status-neutral. As of 15 December, Kosovo was recognized by 64 States.

Although representatives of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Greece met twice in 2009, under UN auspices, with a view to reaching an agreement on the name of the State of FYROM, 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 Georgian-Russian relations. One of the five rounds of international discussions held in Geneva during the year resulted in an agreement addressing security issues on the ground. As the Security Council was unable to reach agreement on a future security regime that included activities of a UN mission, however, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia was terminated effective 16 June 2009.

In March, the Secretary-General reported on the situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group continued to mediate negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, yet the issue remained unresolved.

The situation in Cyprus continued to improve, and efforts focused on assisting the two sides in implementing the 8 July 2006 Set of Principles and Decision. Full-fledged negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides continued under UN auspices, with progress achieved in the areas of governance and power-sharing, the economy and EU matters. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus continued to cooperate with the two communities, to facilitate projects benefiting Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the buffer zone and to advance the goal of restoring normal conditions and humanitarian functions in the island.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter VI (pp. 433–494)**

**Middle East**

PEACE PROCESS, 433: Diplomatic efforts, 433; Occupied Palestinian Territory, 434. ISSUES RELATED TO PALESTINE, 458: General aspects, 458; Assistance to Palestinians, 462; UNRWA, 466. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, 476: Lebanon, 476; Syrian Arab Republic, 488.

The crisis in the Gaza Strip in early 2009 prompted renewed efforts towards peace and stability in the Middle East. “Operation Cast Lead”, launched by Israel in response to indiscriminate Palestinian rocket and mortar attacks on southern Israel, worsened the humanitarian situation in Hamas-controlled Gaza and strengthened the blockade—now into its third year—enforced since Hamas won elections and formed the government in 2007. The Israeli air and infantry assault on Gaza led to massive damage to infrastructure, including to United Nations facilities, and hundreds of civilians died, mostly Palestinians.

The Security Council, by resolution 1860(2009) of 8 January, requested an immediate ceasefire leading to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza. The General Assembly resumed the tenth emergency special session to consider the crisis, while the Secretary-General visited the region to deliver the message that the fighting must stop and the parties must fully implement the Council resolution. The Quartet of the European Union, the Russian Federation, the United Nations and the United States urged a durable resolution to the crisis while addressing Israel’s legitimate security concerns. The Human Rights Council established the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, led by Justice Richard Goldstone of South Africa, which submitted its report in September.

The Mission noted that while Israel maintained that its Gaza operations were an act of self-defence, the Mission considered the operations to have been directed, at least in part, at the people of Gaza as a whole. The Mission considered whether the series of acts that deprived Palestinians in the Gaza Strip of their means of sustenance, employment, housing and water, freedom of movement and their right to leave and enter their own country, and limited access to courts of law and effective remedies, could amount to persecution, a crime against humanity. The Mission also concluded that Palestinian rocket and mortar attacks that did not discriminate between Israeli civilian and military targets would constitute war crimes and might amount to crimes against humanity.

The General Assembly in November called on Israel and the Palestinian side to investigate the serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law reported by the Fact-Finding Mission.

The Security Council held around 20 meetings throughout the year to deliberate on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories urged Member States and the Council to ensure implementation of the 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. A report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia concluded that the Israeli closure system remained a primary cause of poverty and humanitarian crisis in the Territory, and restricted Palestinian access to natural resources. Another report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concluded that the closures had deepened Palestinian economic dependence on Israel, with the share of Israel in Palestinian trade rising from 63 per cent in 1999 to 79 per cent in 2008. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

Palestine Refugees in the Near East continued its critical humanitarian and economic assistance, despite movement restrictions and threats to its staff.

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon set up to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 22 others began operations in March, taking over from the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission. The mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was extended for 12 more months, while it worked with the Lebanese armed forces to consolidate security in southern Lebanon and prevent non-state militias from attacking Israel. Also during the year, the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights was renewed twice. 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. 495–572)**

**Disarmament**

UN MACHINERY, 495. UN ROLE IN DISARMAMENT, 499. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 502: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 512; Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 516; Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 517. NON-PROLIFERATION ISSUES, 518: Non-proliferation treaty, 518; Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 520; Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation, 523; International Atomic Energy Agency, 527; Radioactive waste, 532; Nuclear-weapon-free zones, 533. BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, 540: Bacteriological (biological) weapons, 540; Chemical weapons, 542. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, 544: Towards an arms trade treaty, 544; Small arms, 545, Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols, 550; Cluster munitions, 553; Anti-personnel mines, 553; Practical disarmament, 555; Transparency, 555. OTHER DISARMAMENT ISSUES, 560: Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 560; Observance of environmental norms, 562; Science and technology and disarmament, 563. STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 563. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, 564: Central Africa Standing Advisory Committee, 567; Regional centres for peace and disarmament, 568.

The Conference on Disarmament, the principal United Nations negotiating forum on the issue, in 2009 overcame years of deadlock and agreed on an agenda jump-starting its work as the Russian Federation and the United States, the two largest nuclear-weapon powers, committed themselves to disarmament in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). However, as the year progressed, the Conference was unable to implement its agenda, revealing rifts among Member States on nuclear issues. The Disarmament Commission, which started a fresh three-year cycle, also agreed on a work programme aimed at achieving consensus on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, declaring a fourth disarmament decade and developing confidence-building measures in conventional weapons. However, progress was small, as seen also in a related postponement by the General Assembly of a decision to convene a fourth special session on disarmament.

United States President Barack Obama in September chaired the Security Council's first summit on nuclear disarmament, attended by 13 heads of State and Government who called on NPT parties to comply fully with their obligations and on countries outside the Treaty to accede to it. The summit also called for a ban on nuclear testing and fissile material production. However, multilateral negotiations in both areas were sluggish. Though three more countries ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), bringing the parties to 151, nine States held back ratifications, preventing the Treaty's entry into force. Meanwhile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—a CTBT non-signatory—conducted a second underground nuclear test in violation of Council resolution 1718(2006). The International Atomic Energy Agency continued its efforts to verify the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme and investigated allegations of a destroyed nuclear reactor in the Syrian Arab Republic. While negotiations on the scope of a treaty banning production of fissile material and verification measures were no longer controversial, national security concerns stalled progress as delegations faced the question whether a treaty should cover existing stockpiles.

The entry into force of the central Asian and African nuclear-weapon-free zones spurred non-proliferation in those regions, while discussions on establishing a similar zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East made little headway. The three regional centres for peace and disarmament continued to fulfil their mandates despite budgetary constraints.

On conventional weapons, the General Assembly decided to meet in 2012 to begin work on a treaty to reinforce licit trade and stamp down illicit trade in small arms.

The year marked the tenth anniversary of the Convention banning anti-personnel mines, and countries agreed on the Cartagena Declaration—a shared commitment for a mine-free world. By the end of the year, the Convention on Cluster Munitions was four ratifications short for entry into force. Three more States either ratified or acceded to the chemical weapons Convention, but in a climate of concern that the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for destruction of all categories of chemical weapons in the world might not be met.

The Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters discussed cyberwarfare, noting that in the area of dual use it shared similarities with biological and chemical warfare. The Secretary-General issued his first report on promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence. He said that young men were most often the perpetrators and victims of armed violence—which was the consequence of underdevelopment—while women, girls and boys suffered most from acute forms of sexual violence.

To enhance public awareness about the effects of nuclear weapon test explosions and the need for their cessation, the General Assembly declared 29 August the International Day against Nuclear Tests.



**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter VIII (pp. 573–619)**

**Other political and security questions**

GENERAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, 573: Support for democracies, 573. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 575: Indian Ocean, 575. DECOLONIZATION, 576: Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 576; Puerto Rico, 588; Territories under review, 588. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, 599: Implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations, 602; Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 603; Legal Subcommittee, 606. EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION, 607. INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, 609. INFORMATION, 610: UN public information, 610.

In 2009, the United Nations continued to consider political and security questions related to its efforts in support of democratization worldwide, the promotion of decolonization, the peaceful uses of outer space and the Organization's public information activities.

Following a September report of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to strengthen programmes for the promotion and consolidation of democracy through increased cooperation and by highlighting the role of the International Day of Democracy.

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 Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs). During the year, the Special Committee organized a Caribbean regional seminar in Frigate Bay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, as part of its efforts to implement the plan of action for the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001–2010). Highlighting the economic vulnerability brought about by climate change and the global economic and financial crisis, the seminar suggested that relevant stakeholders, particularly the territorial Governments and the administering Powers, increase their attention to community-based sustainable development and the empowerment of vulnerable groups in the NSGTs. The seminar suggested that the Special Committee consider proposing to the General Assembly the possibility of launching a Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considered the implementation of the recommendations of the Third (1999) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and welcomed the link between the work on UNISPACE III and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

The United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) inaugurated a new office in Bonn, Germany, and made progress towards formalizing a network of UN-SPIDER regional support offices, for which Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, South Africa and Ukraine had either signed a cooperation agreement or offered to host an office. The support provided by Member States, international and regional organizations and UN-SPIDER in the provision of space-based information to support relief efforts was timely and useful.

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation could not hold its fifty-seventh session, originally scheduled for 25–29 May in Vienna, due to an unforeseen crisis and was rescheduled to the spring of the following year.

In a December resolution on developments in information and telecommunications in the context of international security, the Assembly called on Member States to promote consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible measures to limit threats emerging in the field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information.

The Committee on Information continued to review UN information policies and activities and the management and operation of the UN Department of Public Information (DPI). At its May session, the Committee considered reports by the Secretary-General on several DPI activities in promoting the work of the United Nations to a global audience. Among other initiatives, DPI started a programme called Academic Impact to engage with centres of higher education, learning and research and facilitate a more direct input of the ideas generated by such institutions into UN policies and programmes. Also noteworthy was the launch of the Secretary-General's Creative Community Outreach Initiative, which would function as a one-stop-shop for writers, directors, producers and broadcasters interested in portraying the United Nations and its issues in their work.

**Part Two: Human rights**  
**Chapter I (pp. 623–655)**  
**Promotion of human rights**

UN MACHINERY, 623: Human Rights Council, 623; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 627. HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS, 630: Convention against racial discrimination, 631; Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocols, 632; Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Optional Protocol, 632; Convention on elimination of discrimination against women and Optional Protocol, 635; Convention against torture, 635; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 636; Convention on migrant workers, 641; Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 642; International Convention for protection from enforced disappearance, 643; Convention on genocide, 644; General aspects, 645. OTHER ACTIVITIES, 647: Strengthening action to promote human rights, 647; Human rights education, 653; International Year for People of African Descent, 655; Follow-up to 1993 World Conference, 655.

Efforts to promote human rights were boosted in 2009 by several developments. The Human Rights Council examined the human rights record of 48 Member States through the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, designed to assess the human rights record of all States every four years. A variety of recommendations were made during the reviews, ranging from calls for ratification of human rights treaties, enactment of national legislation and deepened cooperation with human rights mechanisms, to specific action and measures at the national level. The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, which provided expertise to the Council, held its second and third sessions and submitted 13 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.

During the year, the Council held three regular sessions (tenth, eleventh and twelfth) and four special sessions (ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth), focusing on the human rights situation in Gaza and Sri Lanka, as well as the impact of the global economic and financial crises. Human rights were also promoted through the work of the treaty bodies—committees of experts monitoring States parties' compliance with the legally binding human rights treaties.

The Office of the 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 year marked the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In June, the Council established an open-ended working group to draft an optional protocol to the Convention providing for a communications procedure.

Concerning the World Programme for Human Rights Education, the Council, in October, decided that the second phase of the Programme (2010–2014) would focus on human rights education for higher education and on human rights training programmes for teachers, educators, civil servants and others.

The General Assembly, in December, proclaimed 2011 the International Year for People of African Descent and addressed the follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning (2009).

**Part Two: Human rights**  
**Chapter II (pp. 656–749)**  
**Protection of human rights**

SPECIAL PROCEDURES, 656. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 657: Racism and racial discrimination, 657; Human rights defenders, 666; Reprisals for cooperation with human rights bodies, 668; Protection of migrants, 668; Discrimination against minorities, 672; Religious intolerance, 673; Right to self-determination, 680; Rule of law, democracy and human rights, 685; Other issues, 689. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, 702: Realizing economic, social and cultural rights, 702; Human Rights Council special session, 702; Right to development, 703; Social Forum, 716; Extreme poverty, 717; Right to food, 718; Right to adequate housing, 723; Cultural rights, 724; Right to education, 726; Environmental and scientific concerns, 727; Right to health, 729; Slavery and related issues, 731; Vulnerable groups, 733.

Human rights protection was advanced in 2009 by the adoption by 182 Member States of the outcome document of the anti-racism Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April. Participating States emphasized the need to address with greater resolve all manifestations of racism and related intolerance; called on States to take effective measures to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of racism; and urged them to create and implement national plans to combat racism and intolerance. The Review Conference assessed progress made since the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001.

Central to human rights protection were the special procedures of the Human Rights Council— independent experts with mandates to investigate report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. At the end of 2009, there were 39 special procedures (31 thematic mandates and 8 mandates relating to countries or territories) with 55 mandate holders. Those special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups and representatives of the Secretary-General served in their personal capacity, were not UN staff members and did not receive financial remuneration.

In 2009, special procedures sent 689 communications to 119 countries, covering 1,840 individuals. Governments replied to 32 per cent of communications sent between 1 January and 31 December. The number of fact-finding missions increased significantly, from 53 missions to 48 countries in 2008 to 73 missions to 51 countries and territories in 2009. Special procedures mandates submitted 136 reports to the Human Rights Council and 24 reports to the General Assembly. Reports included 47 annual reports of the mandate-holders and 51 mission reports. Special procedures also issued 223 press releases and public statements on situations of concern.

The Council in March established a new special procedure—the independent expert in the field of cultural rights. In May, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative on violence against children.

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.

Economic, social and cultural rights continued to be a major focus of activity. The Council in February held its tenth special session, addressing the impact of the global economic and financial crises on the effective enjoyment of human rights. Highlighting the threat posed by the crises to human rights, the Council stressed the need to broaden the participation of developing countries in decisions regarding the global economy. The General Assembly in December welcomed the completion of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, designed to improve the protection of children deprived of parental care.

**Part Two: Human rights**

**Chapter III (pp. 750–788)**

**Human rights country situations**

GENERAL ASPECTS, 750. AFRICA, 751: Burundi, 751; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 752; Liberia, 754; Sierra Leone, 755; Somalia, 756; Sudan, 757. AMERICAS, 758: Bolivia, 758; Colombia, 759; Guatemala, 760; Haiti, 761; Honduras, 761. ASIA, 762: Afghanistan, 762; Cambodia, 763; Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 764; Iran, 768; Myanmar, 771; Nepal, 777; Sri Lanka, 777. EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, 778: Cyprus, 778; Georgia, 778. MIDDLE EAST, 780: Territories occupied by Israel, 780.

In 2009, human rights situations of concern in Member States, particularly regarding alleged violations and how best to assist and guide Governments and national institutions in combating them, were addressed by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and by special rapporteurs, special representatives of the Secretary-General and independent experts appointed to examine those situations.

Political developments in some African countries led to new opportunities for improving the human rights situation, while in others the conditions deteriorated. In Somalia, the election of a new President, the formation of a new Government of national unity, the expansion of Parliament, and the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops created momentum for further implementation of the 2008 Djibouti Agreement. Despite that progress, the human rights situation remained precarious. The need for strengthening security remained urgent, as the parties to the conflict continued to violate international humanitarian and human rights laws within a culture of impunity. In Sierra Leone, elections for local representatives were held with credible results. The Government launched justice sector reform, and projects were aimed at building capacity within that sector. In both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan, the human rights situation remained grave and, according to reports by experts, deteriorated during the year. In the Sudan, despite some positive legislative developments, the situation remained critical, in particular with regard to the rights to life and security of the person, and the country appeared to lack the political will to ensure justice and accountability.

The human rights situation deteriorated markedly in Iran following the presidential election on 12 June. Following the announcement of results, tens of thousands took to the streets over several days in protest, and there were reports of at least seven protesters killed, many arrests and the excessive use of force by security forces. In general, there had been impediments to the fundamental rights enshrined in the 1979 Constitution; in particular, civil and political rights had seen negative developments.

In Myanmar, the human rights situation remained serious, despite the approval by referendum in 2008 of a new Constitution and the Government's affirmation that it would proceed towards national parliamentary elections in 2010 and would review existing laws for conformity to international standards. The Secretary-General visited the country on 3 and 4 July for discussions that focused on the release of all political prisoners, conditions for a political transition to a civilian and democratic government, improvement of socio-economic conditions, and regularization of the good offices process between Myanmar and the United Nations. According to the Special Rapporteur, the Government's seven-step road to democracy suffered a setback when Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, General Secretary of the National League for Democracy, was sentenced on 11 August 2009 to an additional 18-month house arrest, barring her from participating in the 2010 elections.

On 3 January, following rocket and mortar attacks on Southern Israel by Palestinian groups in Gaza, Israel launched a ground attack against the Gaza Strip. That led to the Human Rights Council convening a special session to consider the resulting violations of human rights. The Israeli military operation ended after 22 days. Estimates of the number of Palestinians killed ranged from 1,200 to 1,400 civilians, and 4 Israeli civilians were killed. Civilians were reported to be the target of Israeli attacks, as were Palestinian administrative buildings. The Council established a fact-finding mission on the operation which reported in September on its findings, particularly violations of humanitarian and human rights laws.

The Human Rights Council held three special sessions in 2009 on particular situations—its ninth special session (9 and 12 January) on human rights violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly those emanating from the Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip; its eleventh special session (26–27 May) on assistance to Sri Lanka for promoting and protecting human rights; and its twelfth special session (15–16 October) on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

### **Part Three: Economic and social questions**

#### **Chapter I (pp. 792–843)**

##### **Development policy and international economic cooperation**

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, 792: Development and international economic cooperation, 792; Sustainable development, 799; Eradication of poverty, 808; Science and technology for development, 813. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS, 827. DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 828: Committee for Development Policy, 828; Public administration, 829. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS, 831: Least developed countries, 832; Small island developing States, 837; Landlocked developing countries, 840.

In 2009, with the world economy mired in the worst financial and economic crisis since the Second World War, most advanced economies were already in recession, and the outlook for emerging and other developing economies was deteriorating rapidly, including those with a recent history of strong economic performance. Key issues in development policy and international economic cooperation for the United Nations included the global recession, including its relation to the food crisis; policy responses, including reform of the international monetary and financial system; and climate change mitigation and development, along with human mobility. The General Assembly reaffirmed the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in promoting international cooperation for development, and to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among States.

Sustainable development remained a major focus of UN system work in the context of international economic relations. The Commission on Sustainable Development reviewed progress in the follow-up to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and implementation of Agenda 21, the action plan on sustainable development adopted by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Jointly with Namibia, the Commission organized a high-level meeting (Windhoek, Namibia, 9–10 February) whose resultant Ministerial Declaration called for an integrated response by African countries and the international community in support of sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches, and stressed the importance of food security and strengthening the agriculture sector in Africa. The Commission's high-level segment (13–15 May) addressed the thematic cluster for its 2008–2009 implementation cycle: agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa.

The Economic and Social Council, at its high-level segment (6–9 July), held a special event on Africa and the least developed countries, along with a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions on current developments in the world economy. The Council also reviewed implementation of its 2008 Ministerial Declaration on implementing the internationally agreed sustainable development goals and commitments.

With regard to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Secretary-General provided an update to the General Assembly on actions taken by Governments, UN system organizations and major groups in advancing the implementation of sustainable development goals and targets, including through partnerships. In December, the General Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and accepted the offer of Brazil to host the event.

The eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) remained a major focus of UN system attention. The General Assembly reviewed progress made in the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–

2017), and decided that the high-level plenary meeting of its sixty-fifth (2010) session would focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the MDGs by 2015.

At its twelfth session (Geneva, 25–29 May), the Commission on Science and Technology for Development considered regional and international progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. In a March report to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General presented responses provided by 20 international and regional organizations on trends, achievements and obstacles to implementation of those outcomes. To strengthen cybersecurity, the General Assembly in December endorsed a voluntary self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures.

As for development policy and public administration, the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), at its eleventh session (New York, 9–13 March) addressed international cooperation on global public health, particularly the importance of tackling inequalities; the global financial turmoil and its impact on developing countries; and climate change and development. The Committee of Experts on Public Administration, at its eighth session (New York, 30 March–3 April), considered as its main theme the human factor in capacity-building for development, along with a review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance and mainstreaming of health issues and human-capacity building in public administration.

Finally, the UN system continued to address the development problems of groups of countries in special situation. CDP conducted its triennial review of the list of the least developed countries (LDCs), and found two countries—Papua New Guinea and Zimbabwe—eligible for inclusion in the list of LDCs; however, both declined to join the category. The number of countries officially designated as LDCs remained at 49. The General Assembly in December decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Turkey in the first half of 2011. The Assembly also decided on the structure of the high-level review, planned for 2010, of progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States. In addition, the Assembly reviewed progress in the implementation of the 1994 Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the related 2005 Mauritius Strategy, as well as of the 2003 Almaty Programme of Action for assisting landlocked developing countries.



### **Part Three: Economic and social questions**

#### **Chapter II (pp. 844–881)**

##### **Operational activities for development**

SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES, 844. TECHNICAL COOPERATION THROUGH UNDP, 854: UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, 854; UNDP operational activities, 856; Financial and administrative matters, 862. OTHER TECHNICAL COOPERATION, 867: Development Account, 867; UN activities, 868; UN Office for Partnerships, 868; UN Office for Project Services, 869; UN Volunteers, 873; Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, 873; UN Capital Development Fund, 880.

In 2009, the UN system continued to provide development assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the central UN body for technical assistance. During the year, UNDP income fell to \$5.79 billion, while overall expenditure increased to \$5.53 billion. Total income for the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) amounted to \$36.2 million. At year's end, cumulative allocations to projects of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships reached approximately \$1.09 billion.

In May, the Secretary-General reported on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the UN system. In June, the UNDP/United Nations Population Fund Executive Board extended the UNDP strategic plan, 2008–2011, until 2013.

In 2009, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) delivered \$1.1 billion through project implementation and spent \$62.1 million administering it. The contribution to the operational reserve was \$12 million, bringing the reserve to \$42.1 million. In January, the Executive Board approved the revised UNOPS financial regulations and rules. In September, the Board endorsed the UNOPS strategic plan, 2010–2013, proposed by the UNOPS Executive Director in July.

The High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation was held at the United Nations Office at Nairobi from 1 to 3 December on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. The Conference adopted the Nairobi outcome document, which reaffirmed the key role of the United Nations in supporting and promoting cooperation among developing countries, and reiterated that every country had the primary responsibility for its own development. The Assembly endorsed the Nairobi outcome document in December.

In 2009, 7,545 volunteers working for the UNDP-administered United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme carried out 7,716 assignments in 128 countries. UNCDF conducted operations in 40 of the 49 least developed countries, with a particular focus on post-crisis countries.

In March, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Helen Clark (New Zealand) as UNDP Administrator for a four-year term of office ending in April 2013.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter III (pp. 882–915)**

**Humanitarian and special economic assistance**

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 882: Coordination, 882; Resource mobilization, 888; White Helmets, 890; Mine clearance, 891; Humanitarian activities, 893. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, 899: African economic recovery and development, 899; Other economic assistance, 904. DISASTER RESPONSE, 907: International cooperation, 907; Disaster reduction, 908; Disaster assistance, 912.

In 2009, the United Nations, through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), continued to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian assistance. During the year, consolidated inter-agency and flash appeals were launched for Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Namibia, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, West Africa, Yemen and Zimbabwe. OCHA received contributions for natural disaster assistance worth \$311 million.

The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti continued to develop long-term programmes of support for the country and former United States President William Clinton was named as the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti. In other development activities, the General Assembly adopted resolutions in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan.

Efforts continued to implement the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015, the 10-year plan for reducing disaster risks adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005. The second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was convened in June. The General Assembly designated 13 October the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

During the year, the Economic and Social Council considered ways to strengthen UN humanitarian assistance coordination by implementing improved humanitarian response at all levels. Implementation of the humanitarian reform agenda advanced with the launch of the cluster approach in 13 additional countries. The Central Emergency Response Fund continued to allow for the rapid provision of assistance to populations affected by sudden-onset disasters and underfunded emergencies.

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**Chapter IV (pp. 916–965)**

**International trade, finance and transport**

INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 916: Global trade activity, 916; Multilateral trading system, 917; Trade policy, 922; Trade promotion and facilitation, 923; Commodities, 925. FINANCE, 929: Financial policy, 929; Financing for development, 939; Other issues, 958. TRANSPORT, 959: Maritime transport, 959; Transport of dangerous goods, 960. UNCTAD INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS, 963.

In 2009, the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN system on international trade, finance and transport dealt mainly with the global economic and financial crisis that began the previous year. During the crisis, world trade volume contracted by almost 13 per cent. The severe decline was attributed mainly to the financial crisis, which caused a free fall of 30 to 50 per cent in world trade volumes from the end of 2008 up to the second quarter of 2009, with Asian exporters being hit hardest. World trade rebounded somewhat thereafter, but recovery was fragile.

In response to the crisis, which the Secretary-General called the worst of its kind since the founding of the United Nations, the General Assembly convened, at the highest level, the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development in New York in June. The Conference considered measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on development and the role of the United Nations in reforming the international financial and economic system. The Conference adopted an outcome document in which heads of State and Government committed to work in solidarity on a coordinated and comprehensive global response to the crisis through a number of actions outlined in the document. In July, the Assembly endorsed the outcome document and established an ad hoc open-ended working group to follow up on the issues contained therein.

In April, the high-level meeting between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and UNCTAD discussed coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, focusing on addressing the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on development and strengthening the intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up.

The Trade and Development Board, the governing body of UNCTAD, in September, adopted agreed conclusions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 and on economic development in Africa. It also adopted a decision on UNCTAD technical cooperation activities.

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#### **Chapter V (pp. 966–992)**

##### **Regional economic and social activities**

REGIONAL COOPERATION, 966. AFRICA, 968: Economic trends, 968; Activities in 2009, 969; Programme and organizational questions, 974. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 974: Economic trends, 975; Activities in 2009, 975; Programme and organizational questions, 980. EUROPE, 980: Economic trends, 981; Activities in 2009, 981; Housing and land management, 983; Programme and organizational questions, 984. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 984: Economic trends, 984; Activities in 2009, 985. WESTERN ASIA, 989: Economic trends, 989; Activities in 2009, 989.

The five UN regional commissions continued in 2009 to provide technical cooperation, including advisory services, to their member States, promote programmes and projects, and provide training to enhance national capacity-building. Three of them held regular sessions during the year—the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and 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) did not meet in 2009, but were scheduled to meet in 2010. The executive secretaries of the commissions held periodic meetings to exchange views and coordinate activities and positions on major development issues.

ECA organized its annual session as part of the joint meetings of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. The session met in June on the theme “Enhancing the effectiveness of fiscal policy for domestic resource mobilization” and adopted a ministerial statement on a wide range of issues. Meeting in April on the theme “Towards sustainable agriculture and food security in the Asia-Pacific region”, ESCAP adopted a resolution on implementation of the Bali Outcome Document in addressing the food, fuel and financial crises. During its March/April session, ECE considered the economic situation of Europe, held three panel discussions on the topic, and adopted conclusions on economic development in the region and on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

ECLAC conducted a study on the food crisis, and summarized eight studies on climate change mitigation in the publication *Economics of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean—Summary 2009*, which was presented at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. ESCWA continued to support implementation of transport agreements, such as the Integrated Transport System in the Arab Mashreq. A key development was the adoption of an agreement on the Arab railway network.

The regional commissions also addressed the economic and social effects of the global economic and financial crisis that had begun in late 2008. Within the context of their mandates, the commissions took actions to mitigate the effects of the crisis in their regions and support stabilization and economic recovery.

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**Chapter VI (pp. 993–1001)**  
**Energy, natural resources and cartography**

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 993: Natural resources, 998. CARTOGRAPHY, 1000.

The conservation, development and use of energy and natural resources continued to be the focus of several UN bodies in 2009, including the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Commission continued to focus on the thematic cluster: agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification, and Africa. In a resolution adopted in May, the Commission reaffirmed that protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development was an essential requirement for sustainable development.

Speaking before the General Assembly in November, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) outlined the main changes in the work of IAEA over the past 12 years, including improvement of safety standards, expanded assistance to the nuclear power programmes of developing countries, and wider transfer of multilateral nuclear technology in areas such as food and agriculture, health, water resources and the environment. He expressed concern about the possibility of extremist groups having access to nuclear or radioactive materials, and stated that in addressing nuclear programme issues, the international community should let diplomacy and thorough verification take their course.

Stating that the growth of new and renewable energy was mostly a result of more favourable policies, the Secretary-General called on States to adopt policies stimulating public and private investment and encourage public-private partnerships and international cooperation.

The Fifth World Water Forum was held in March under the theme “Bridging Divides for Water”. The Forum adopted the Istanbul Declaration of Heads of States on Water, the Istanbul Ministerial Statement, the Istanbul Water Guide and the Istanbul Water Consensus. The issue of transboundary water cooperation was the focus of World Water Day (22 March) and one of the main subjects of the *UN-Water Annual Report 2009*.

The Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas adopted resolutions on mechanisms for building spatial data infrastructures, a virtual platform/forum for sharing spatial data infrastructure best practices, and support of spatial data infrastructure in the developing countries of the Americas. The Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific adopted resolutions on regional geodesy, capacity-building in disaster management, and spatially enabled Government and society.

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**Chapter VII (pp. 1002–1044)**

**Environment and human settlements**

ENVIRONMENT, 1002: UN Environment Programme, 1002; Global Environment Facility, 1014; International conventions and mechanisms, 1015; Environmental activities, 1025. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 1038: Implementation of Habitat Agenda and strengthening of UN-Habitat, 1038; UN Human Settlements Programme, 1042.

In 2009, the United Nations and the international community continued to work towards protecting the environment through legally binding instruments and the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The twenty-fifth session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum discussed the emerging policy themes of globalization and the environment and international environmental governance, and approved the 2010–2011 budget and work programme. It adopted decisions on, among other issues, the world environment situation; international environmental governance; environmental law; an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity; support to Africa in environmental management and protection; the environmental situation in Gaza; the engagement of young people in environmental issues; and chemicals management, including mercury. With regard to the latter, the Council agreed to the elaboration of a legally binding instrument on mercury to reduce risks to human health and the environment; an intergovernmental negotiating committee was to prepare that instrument, beginning its work in 2010.

In September, the Secretary-General convened a high-level summit on climate change to mobilize the political will and vision needed to reach a substantive agreed outcome at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, Denmark. In December, the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change produced the Copenhagen Accord, which expressed the intent to constrain carbon and respond to climate change, and contained elements on which the views of Governments converged, including the long-term goal of limiting the maximum global average temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius. However, participants were not able to reach an agreement on how to achieve that goal in practical terms. During the year, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change addressed preparations of its Fifth Assessment Report. Also in December, the parties to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution adopted amendments to the 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

In October, a special session of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests established an intergovernmental expert group to conduct an in-depth analysis of all aspects of forest financing and a facilitative process on forest financing to assist countries to mobilize funding from all sources. In April, the General Assembly designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day and in December adopted a resolution on promoting life in harmony with nature.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) continued to support the implementation of the 1996 Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. The twenty-second session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council approved the 2010–2011 work programme and budget of UN-Habitat, reviewed progress made in implementing the 2008–2013 medium-term strategic and institutional plan, and focused on affordable housing finance systems, strengthening the development of urban youth, access to basic services for all, and South-South cooperation in human settlements. The Governing Council recommended to the General Assembly that it consider convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development.

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**Chapter VIII (pp. 1045–1056)**

**Population**

FOLLOW-UP TO 1994 CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1045: Implementation of Programme of Action, 1045. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1047. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, 1048. OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1054.

In 2009, the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the landmark 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) took place against the backdrop of financial turmoil and economic downturn. The global financial and economic crisis threatened to reverse progress achieved in eliminating poverty and derail the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Estimates suggested that the crisis had left an additional 50 million people in extreme poverty. Social and economic distress further complicated redressing gender inequality and improving reproductive health and rights, which were at the centre of the ICPD agenda.

UN population activities continued to be guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 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 as its special theme “The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals”. The Population Division continued to analyse and report on world demographic trends and policies and to make its findings available in publications and on the Internet. World population reached 6.8 billion in 2009, according to the Division.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assisted countries in implementing the ICPD agenda and the MDGs through their use of population data to formulate sound policies and programmes. In 2009, UNFPA provided assistance to 155 countries, areas and territories, with emphasis on increasing the availability and quality of reproductive health services, fighting gender discrimination and gender-based violence, formulating effective population policies and intensifying HIV prevention.

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**Chapter IX (pp. 1057–1113)**

**Social policy, crime prevention and human resources development**

SOCIAL POLICY AND CULTURAL ISSUES, 1057: Social development, 1057; Persons with disabilities, 1067; Cultural development, 1070. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1080: Preparations for Twelfth (2010) United Nations Crime Congress, 1080; Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1081; Crime prevention programme, 1083; Transnational organized crime, 1091; Strategies for crime prevention, 1096; UN standards and norms, 1103; Other crime prevention and criminal justice issues; 1106. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, 1107; UN research and training institutes, 1109; International Year of Languages, 1113.

In 2009, the United Nations continued to promote social, cultural and human resources development, and to strengthen its crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

The Commission for Social Development, in February, considered its priority theme “Social integration”. In July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference and invited Member States and international organizations to make full use of the Pact.

The General Assembly considered the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action, adopted at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, and adopted further initiatives for social development at its twenty-fourth (2000) special session. The Assembly adopted a resolution on cooperatives in social development, discussed the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the (1994) International Year of the Family and beyond, and proclaimed the year 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives.

With regard to persons with disabilities, UN bodies continued to monitor the implementation of the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the 1993 Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. In December, the Assembly adopted a resolution on realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for persons with disabilities and urged the UN system to integrate disability issues into its work.

In the area of cultural development, the United Nations observed the International Year of Reconciliation, and in April, more than 1,500 participants convened at the second Alliance of Civilizations Forum in Istanbul, Turkey. In other action, the Assembly adopted resolutions on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, the Alliance of Civilizations, the International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa and building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal. It also designated 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and granted to the International Olympic Committee observer status in the General Assembly.

In April, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held thematic discussions on economic fraud and identity-related crime and on penal reform and the reduction of prison overcrowding. It also considered, among other subjects, preparations for the Twelfth (2010) United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Brazil; technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism; international cooperation against economic fraud and identity-related crime; support for the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; international cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping; improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime; and supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform.



In December, the General Assembly called on Governments to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms; urged Member States and international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime; and urged Member States to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism.

Also in December, the Assembly stressed the need for Member States to integrate human resources development into national development strategies as a means to achieve the MDGs and promote economic and social development, and encouraged them to adopt and implement comprehensive human resources development strategies to ensure strong links between education, training and employment. The Assembly also approved amendments to the United Nations University Charter to enable the University to grant advanced academic degrees.

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**Chapter X (pp. 1114–1159)**

**Women**

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND BEIJING+5, 1114; Critical areas of concern, 1119. UN MACHINERY, 1151; Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women, 1151; Commission on the Status of Women, 1154; UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), 1157; International Research and Training Institute (INSTRAW), 1158.

In 2009, 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 Assembly, following a series of meetings among representatives of Member States and relevant UN bodies, adopted a September resolution in which it supported the consolidation of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) into a composite entity, to be led by an Under-Secretary-General. The aim of the strengthened organizational architecture, which was part of the UN reform agenda, was to provide the UN system with a single driver and voice on gender equality.

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its March session, adopted conclusions on the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, which included caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS, and a summary on gender perspectives on global public health. Both were transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and as input into its annual ministerial review. The Commission recommended to the Council for adoption draft resolutions on the future operation of INSTRAW; the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women; the future organization and methods of work of the Commission; and the Commission's Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women, all of which the Council adopted in July, along with a resolution on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all UN system policies and programmes. The Commission adopted and brought to the Council's attention resolutions on women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS, and on preparations for its 2010 session, during which there would be a review of the Fourth World Conference and Beijing+5.

The Assembly adopted resolutions on: eliminating violence against women; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; violence against women migrant workers; improvement of the situation of women in rural areas; the girl child; and women in development. The Council and the Assembly both decided that a meeting would be held in 2010 to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

UNIFEM continued its work on strengthening women's economic security and rights; ending violence against women; reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among girls and women; and advancing gender justice in democratic governance, including in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. In June, the UNIFEM strategic plan, 2008–2011, including its integrated financial resources framework, was extended to 2013.

Two resolutions adopted by the Security Council in September and October addressed issues of women, peace and security and focused on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, including: the use of sexual violence; the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations; and the underrepresentation of women in peace processes. In the September resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on sexual violence in conflict.

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**Chapter XI (pp. 1160–1190)**

**Children, youth and ageing persons**

CHILDREN, 1160: Follow-up to 2002 General Assembly special session on children, 1160; Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, 1161; United Nations Children's Fund, 1172. YOUTH, 1184. AGEING PERSONS, 1188: Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (2002), 1188.

As the only UN development and humanitarian agency wholly dedicated to children, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted more than 150 countries and territories in 2009, the year of the twentieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention continued to guide UNICEF's mission for children, resulting in advances in child survival, development, protection and participation.

UNICEF continued to focus on five main areas: 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. In 2009, UNICEF cooperated with 155 countries and responded to emergencies in more than 79 countries. The General Assembly, in December, welcomed the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

Progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in society were recorded in implementing the 1995 World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. In December, the Assembly proclaimed the year commencing on 12 August 2010 as the International Year of Youth.

The United Nations continued to implement the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. In February, the Secretary-General reported on the strategic implementation framework for the Plan, identifying policy priorities and measures for international cooperation to support national implementation activities. In July, the Secretary-General reported on the follow-up to the 2002 Second World Assembly on Ageing, focusing on the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons. In December, the General Assembly called on Member States to design more effective prevention strategies, laws and policies to address cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons.

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**Chapter XII (pp. 1191–1215)**

**Refugees and displaced persons**

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, 1192: Programme policy, 1192; Financial and administrative questions, 1198. REFUGEE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE, 1202: Protection issues, 1202; Assistance measures, 1204; Regional activities, 1206.

In 2009, the number of people of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) increased to 36.5 million (from 34.4 million in 2008), including 10.4 million refugees, 5.5 million of whom were living in a protracted situation. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of conflict reached an estimated 27.1 million, with an unprecedented 15.6 million of them receiving UNHCR protection and assistance. The latter figure constituted an increase of more than 1.2 million compared to the 2008 total of 14.4 million. The number of stateless persons identified by UNHCR remained at 6.6 million, although the actual number was estimated to be closer to 12 million. Humanitarian crises and political tensions not only uprooted millions, but also prevented the return of refugees and IDPs. Consequently, the number of returned refugees (251,000) in 2009 was the lowest in two decades. In contrast, the number of returned IDPs (2.2 million) was the highest in more than a decade. There were more than 922,000 claims for asylum or refugee status submitted to Governments or UNHCR offices in 159 countries or territories, representing a 5 per cent increase over the previous year (875,300).

UNHCR exercised its protection mandate effectively in some regions, but it was hampered by constraints in others. Strife in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and the Sudan caused massive internal displacement and drove hundreds of thousands of refugees into neighbouring States. The crisis in Somalia alone produced 1.5 million IDPs and caused 560,000 persons to seek refuge in other countries. In response to those and other emergencies in Africa, UNHCR was present in 33 countries. On a positive note, UNHCR began reviewing the situation of refugees from Angola, Burundi, Liberia and Rwanda with a view to closing those chapters of displacement. The General Assembly took action on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa through resolution 64/129, adopted in December.

In response to the high rate of displacement in Colombia, UNHCR supported the Government in narrowing protection gaps, focusing on local-level implementation of policies supporting the rights of IDPs. Following the movement of some 3 million people in Pakistan during the year, UNHCR mounted an emergency response focusing on the establishment of camps, registration, the distribution of non-food items and protection monitoring. UNHCR confronted the humanitarian situation faced by persons of concern in Iraq by expanding its field presence and accessing most areas through national staff. In Yemen, where conflict led to the displacement of 250,000 people, UNHCR responded by setting up an emergency coordination system. In Europe, where nearly 80 per cent of asylum applications in the industrialized world were received, UNHCR worked in 48 countries and territories.

In its pursuit of durable solutions in all regions, UNHCR supported initiatives for resettlement and voluntary repatriation. The Office also facilitated local integration by implementing shelter, livelihoods, income-generation and community development programmes to benefit former refugees. In response to shrinking humanitarian space, increased pressure on asylum space in more prosperous States, a surge of refoulement and a spate of involuntary returns, UNHCR worked to narrow the gap between law and practice in the area of refugee protection. To ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers received documentation in a timely manner, the Office worked with Governments on strengthening refugee status determination procedures. UNHCR, as well as the

Assembly through resolution 64/127, also encouraged States to work with the United Nations in identifying stateless populations on their territories and review their legislation with a view to eliminating gaps that could cause or perpetuate statelessness.

With regard to structural and management change, UNHCR reform focused on regionalization and decentralization, human resources and organizational development. Five key initiatives were implemented in the area of results-based management: the results framework; the results-based management systems tool, *Focus*; the global needs assessment; the revised budget structure; and the global management accountability framework. UNHCR also undertook initiatives aimed at enhancing staff safety and security, including establishing a high-level Security Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the High Commissioner to conduct regular reviews of high-risk operations in critical locations. International financial support for UNHCR's activities in 2009 was unprecedented, with income exceeding \$1.7 billion including, for the first time, more than \$50 million from the private sector.

In September, UNHCR issued a new urban refugee policy, and, in that context, the third High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges (Geneva, 8–10 December) focused on "Challenges for Persons of Concern in Urban Settings". In December, the Executive Committee adopted a conclusion on protracted refugee situations and a decision endorsing revised Financial Rules for Voluntary Funds Administered by the High Commissioner for Refugees.

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**Chapter XIII (pp. 1216–1235)**

**Health, food and nutrition**

HEALTH, 1216: AIDS prevention and control, 1216; Non-communicable diseases, 1222; Tobacco, 1222; Malaria, 1222; Global public health, 1226; Road safety, 1229. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1230: Food aid, 1230; Food security, 1231. NUTRITION, 1235: Standing Committee on Nutrition, 1235; UNU activities, 1235.

In 2009, the United Nations continued to promote health and food security, coordinate food aid and support research in nutrition.

At the end of the year, about 33.3 million people were living with HIV/AIDS and an estimated 2.6 million people had become newly infected with the virus. Deaths due to AIDS-related illnesses were estimated at 1.8 million. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) issued the *2009 AIDS Epidemic Update*, which documented regional progress in implementing the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Body on a Protocol on Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products held its third session from 28 June to 5 July. The World Health Organization (WHO) released a summary report on global progress in implementing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, as well as its annual *Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic*, on the theme “Implementing Smoke-free Environments”.

A WHO report to the General Assembly on the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (2001–2010) noted that the 2010 target for malaria control and elimination was already being achieved by five African countries, with several other countries approaching the goal of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality by 50 per cent or more by the end of 2010.

The Economic and Social Council at its high-level segment discussed the theme of “Current global and national trends and their impact on social development, including public health.” Its annual ministerial review resulted in a declaration with objectives on HIV/AIDS, emerging health threats and epidemics, malaria, tobacco use and road safety.

The first global high-level conference on road safety was held in November in Moscow. In a ministerial declaration, participants set ambitious yet feasible national targets to reduce road traffic casualties.

The World Food Programme (WFP) provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance for 101.8 million people affected by conflict, storms, droughts, displacement, financial crises and other shocks that left them without food; 84 million of those beneficiaries were women and children. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued to implement the Plan of Action adopted at the 1996 World Food Summit and the Declaration of the 2002 World Food Summit, which called on the international community to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015. World leaders convened at FAO headquarters in November for the World Summit on Food Security, pledging renewed commitment to eradicate hunger.

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**Chapter XIV (pp. 1346–1378)**

**International drug control**

FOLLOW-UP TO TWENTIETH SPECIAL SESSION, 1346. CONVENTIONS, 1352: International Narcotics Control Board, 1354. WORLD DRUG SITUATION, 1356. UN ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE, 1369: UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 1369; Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1371.

In 2009, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), continued to strengthen international cooperation in countering the world drug problem. UNODC put the estimated number of problem drug users worldwide at between 15 and 39 million in 2009.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs—the main UN policymaking body dealing with drug control—held its fifty-second session in March, during which it recommended one draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and adopted 13 resolutions on topics such as alternative development, regional cooperation, female drug couriers, money laundering and evaluation of drug analysis laboratories. At the high-level segment of its fifty-second session, the Commission adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

INCB reviewed the issue of primary prevention, a crucial area of demand reduction, and discussed the challenges facing the international community in applying the three major international drug control conventions, how Governments were responding to them and what action they should take. The Board continued to oversee the implementation of the conventions, analyse the drug situation worldwide and draw the attention of Governments to weaknesses in national control and treaty compliance, making suggestions and recommendations for improvements at the national and international levels.

UNODC provided technical assistance, legal advice and research to the main UN policymaking bodies in drug control, and assisted Member States in developing domestic legislation on drugs and in implementing the international drug control conventions. During the year, activities were carried out in the areas of sustainable livelihoods, with particular emphasis on illicit drug crop monitoring, illicit crop cultivation and poverty eradication; supply reduction; drug demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation; follow-up to the outcome of the high-level segment of the Commission's fifty-second session; and strengthening cooperation between UNODC and other UN entities for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international treaties.

In July, the Economic and Social Council expressed its support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of UNODC. In December, the Security Council called for stronger international cooperation to combat drug trafficking in Africa. Also in December, the General Assembly, in a resolution on international cooperation against the world drug problem, recognized that sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for producing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility; such strategies should include alternative development programmes and eradication and law enforcement measures. The Assembly recognized the role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices, and stressed the need to respond to the challenges posed by the links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime.

The centennial of the convening of the first multinational initiative in drug control—the 1909 International Opium Commission—was commemorated in February in Shanghai, China.



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**Chapter XIV (pp. 1236–1256)**

**International Drug Control**

COOPERATION AGAINST THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, 1236. CONVENTIONS, 1240: International Narcotics Control Board, 1241. WORLD DRUG SITUATION, 1242. UN ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE, 1251: UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 1251; Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1253.

In 2009, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), continued to strengthen international cooperation in countering the world drug problem. UNODC put the estimated number of problem drug users worldwide at between 15 and 39 million in 2009.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs—the main UN policymaking body dealing with drug control—held its fifty-second session in March, during which it recommended one draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and adopted 13 resolutions on topics such as alternative development, regional cooperation, female drug couriers, money laundering and evaluation of drug analysis laboratories. At the high-level segment of its fifty-second session, the Commission adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

INCB reviewed the issue of primary prevention, a crucial area of demand reduction, and discussed the challenges facing the international community in applying the three major international drug control conventions, how Governments were responding to them and what action they should take. The Board continued to oversee the implementation of the conventions, analyse the drug situation worldwide and draw the attention of Governments to weaknesses in national control and treaty compliance, making suggestions and recommendations for improvements at the national and international levels.

UNODC provided technical assistance, legal advice and research to the main UN policymaking bodies in drug control, and assisted Member States in developing domestic legislation on drugs and in implementing the international drug control conventions. During the year, activities were carried out in the areas of sustainable livelihoods, with particular emphasis on illicit drug crop monitoring, illicit crop cultivation and poverty eradication; supply reduction; drug demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation; follow-up to the outcome of the high-level segment of the Commission's fifty-second session; and strengthening cooperation between UNODC and other UN entities for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international treaties.

In July, the Economic and Social Council expressed its support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of UNODC. In December, the Security Council called for stronger international cooperation to combat drug trafficking in Africa. Also in December, the General Assembly, in a resolution on international cooperation against the world drug problem, recognized that sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for producing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility; such strategies should include alternative development programmes and eradication and law enforcement measures. The Assembly recognized the role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices, and stressed the need to respond to the challenges posed by the links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime.

The centennial of the convening of the first multinational initiative in drug control—the 1909 International Opium Commission—was commemorated in February in Shanghai, China.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter XV (pp. 1257–1265)**

**Statistics**

WORK OF STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 1257: Economic statistics, 1258; Demographic and social statistics, 1261; Other statistical activities, 1263.

The United Nations continued its statistical work programme in 2009, mainly through the Statistical Commission and the United Nations Statistics Division. In February, the Commission adopted the *System of National Accounts, 2008*, volume 2, which, combined with volume 1, provided the international statistical standard for national accounts. It also adopted the proposed set of indicators on violence against women as an interim set and first step; recognized that official statistics had an important role to play in closing data gaps related to climate change; and approved its multi-year programme of work for 2009–2012.

The Commission reviewed the work of groups of countries and international organizations in various areas of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics, and made recommendations and suggestions.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter I (pp. 1269–1278)**  
**International Court of Justice**

JUDICIAL WORK OF THE COURT, 1269: Contentious proceedings, 1269; Advisory proceedings, 1277. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1277: Functioning and organization of the Court, 1277; Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes, 1278.

In 2009, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered three Judgments, made seven Orders, and had 18 contentious cases and one advisory procedure pending before it. Addressing the General Assembly on 29 October, the ICJ President, Judge Hisashi Owada, noted that during the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009, the cases before the Court had involved States from nearly all continents—Asia, Europe, North America, Central America and Africa. The universal character of the Court was reflected in the wide range of subjects addressed in those cases, including territorial and maritime delimitation, diplomatic protection, human rights, the status of individuals, international humanitarian law and environmental issues.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter II (pp. 1279–1302)**  
**International tribunals and court**

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, 1279: The Chambers, 1280; Office of the Prosecutor, 1285; The Registry, 1285; Financing, 1286. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, 1288: The Chambers, 1288; Office of the Prosecutor, 1293; The Registry, 1294; Financing, 1294. FUNCTIONING OF THE TRIBUNALS, 1296: Implementation of completion strategies, 1296. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 1298: The Chambers, 1300.

In 2009, the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda worked towards the completion of their mandates.

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 continued to expedite its proceedings, in keeping with its completion strategy. During the year, the Tribunal rendered two Trial Chambers judgements and three Appeals Chamber judgements. As at 3 December, the nine remaining trials were expected to be completed by September 2012 and all appeals by February 2014.

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 Rwandan 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, despite an unprecedented workload. In 2009, it rendered five Trial and two Appeals Chamber judgements and commenced 10 new trials. Two fugitives were arrested, yet 11 remained at large.

The International Criminal Court, in its sixth year of functioning, continued its proceedings with respect to situations of concern in four countries. A warrant of arrest was delivered against Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir, the President of the Sudan, for crimes against humanity and war crimes. Eight warrants of arrest were outstanding at year's end. In November, the Prosecutor requested authorization to open an investigation into the situation in Kenya, where over 355,000 civilians had allegedly been forcibly displaced, injured, raped or killed as part of a widespread and systematic attack.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter III (pp. 1303–1329)**  
**International legal questions**

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS, 1303: International Law Commission, 1303; International State relations and international law, 1308; Diplomatic relations, 1312; Treaties and agreements, 1312. OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEGAL QUESTIONS, 1314: Rule of law at the national and international levels, 1314; International economic law, 1315; International organizations and international law, 1321; Host country relations, 1327.

In 2009, the International Law Commission continued to examine topics relating to the progressive development and codification of international law. It adopted 32 draft guidelines on reservations to treaties and the procedure for formulating interpretive declarations, and adopted on first reading a set of 66 draft articles on the responsibility of international organizations. It established working groups on shared natural resources to consider the issue of oil and gas, and on the obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*).

The Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly continued to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and in July, recommended that the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the Assembly establish a working group with a view to finalizing the draft convention. Also 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 States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the international, regional, subregional and national levels without delay.

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law adopted its Practice Guide on Cross-Border Insolvency Cooperation. In December, the Assembly recommended that the Practice Guide be given due consideration by judges, insolvency practitioners and other stakeholders involved in cross-border insolvency proceedings. The Commission commended use of the 2007 revision of the International Chamber of Commerce Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits in transactions involving the establishment of a documentary credit, and continued its work on public procurement, arbitration and conciliation, security interests and electronic commerce. In October, the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law received the 2009 Best Website Award from the International Association of Law Librarians.

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization continued to consider, 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 under Chapter VII.

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country addressed a number of issues raised by permanent missions to the United Nations, including transportation and parking issues, acceleration of immigration and customs procedures, and travel regulations.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter IV (pp. 1330–1363)**  
**Law of the Sea**

UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1330; Institutions created by the Convention, 1344; Other developments related to the Convention, 1346; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, 1363.

In 2009, the United Nations continued to promote universal acceptance of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its two implementing Agreements, one on the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the other on the privileges and immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

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. 1367–1387)**

**United Nations restructuring and institutional matters**

RESTRUCTURING ISSUES, 1367: Programme of reform, 1367. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS, 1373: Intergovernmental machinery, 1373. INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY, 1374: General Assembly, 1374; Security Council, 1379; Economic and Social Council, 1380. COORDINATION, MONITORING AND COOPERATION, 1380: Institutional mechanisms, 1380; Other coordination matters, 1382. UN AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, 1383: Cooperation with organizations, 1383; Participation in UN work, 1384.

In 2009, the General Assembly continued consideration of efforts to further enhance system-wide coherence and support progress toward reaching internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the priority areas of: the United Nations “Delivering as one” at the country level; governance and funding of UN operational activities for development; and reform of the gender architecture within the Organization. In September, the Assembly adopted a resolution on system-wide coherence, expressing strong support for consolidating the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women into a composite entity led by an Under-Secretary-General. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to make proposals for the further improvement of the governance of operational activities for development, and to arrange for an independent evaluation of the “Delivering as one” programme. In October, an intergovernmental meeting of the eight “Delivering as one” pilot countries reviewed progress and lessons learned and made proposals for moving forward. The Assembly also agreed to convene in 2010 a high-level meeting on accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly continued to identify ways to further enhance the Assembly’s role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency. The Assembly continued to focus on administrative and institutional matters. It resumed its sixty-third session and opened its sixty-fourth session on 15 September. The Assembly resumed the tenth emergency special session on illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory; held a conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development; and held a commemorative meeting to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.

The Security Council held 194 formal meetings to deal with regional conflicts, peacekeeping operations and other issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security.

In addition to its organizational and substantive sessions, the Economic and Social Council held a special high-level meeting 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.

**Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions**

**Chapter II (pp. 1388–1418)**

**United Nations financing and programming**

FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1388. UN BUDGET, 1388: Budget for 2008–2009, 1388; Budget for 2010–2011, 1394. CONTRIBUTIONS, 1410: Assessments, 1410. ACCOUNTS AND AUDITING, 1415: Financial management practices, 1416; Review of UN administrative and financial functioning, 1416. PROGRAMME PLANNING, 1417: Programme performance, 1418.

During 2009, the financial situation of the United Nations was generally mixed, showing some improvement in the last quarter. By year's end, aggregate assessments had decreased to \$9 billion, compared with \$10.1 billion in 2008. Total unpaid assessments were lower, with \$335 million for the regular budget and \$1.9 billion for peacekeeping operations, down from \$417 million and \$2.9 billion in 2008. Cash balances were higher for all categories, except peacekeeping, with \$520 million available for the regular budget, while debt owed to Member States was \$775 million. The number of Member States paying their regular budget assessments in full dropped to 136.

In December, the General Assembly adopted final budget appropriations for the 2008–2009 biennium, decreasing the amount of \$4,885,155,400 approved in 2008 and in April and June 2009 to \$4,799,914,500 and decreasing income estimates by \$7,478,600, to \$550,377,100. It also adopted revised budget appropriations for the 2010–2011 biennium totalling \$5,156,029,100.

The Committee on Contributions continued to review the methodology for preparing the scale of assessments of Member States' contributions to the UN budget and to encourage the payment of arrears through the multi-year payment process. Also in December, the Assembly adopted the scale of assessments for 2010–2012.



**Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions**

**Chapter III (pp. 1419–1485)**

**Administrative and staff matters**

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1419: Managerial reform and oversight, 1419. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1427: Conference management, 1427; UN information systems, 1436; UN premises and property, 1442. STAFF MATTERS, 1452: Conditions of service, 1452; Staff safety and security, 1458; Other staff matters, 1463; UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, 1471; Travel-related matters, 1472; Administration of justice, 1472.

During 2009, the General Assembly continued to review the administrative functioning of the Organization and matters related to United Nations staff. In April, the General Assembly, by resolution 63/269, reaffirmed the need for a global operational framework to enable the United Nations to respond to emergency situations that might impair operations of critical elements of its information and communications technology infrastructure and facilities, and encouraged the Secretary-General to take a unified approach to disaster recovery and business continuity. In October, the Secretary-General presented a framework for a unified approach to disaster recovery and business continuity, highlighting the guiding principles of a strategy for an Organization-wide plan. Also in October, the Secretary-General submitted his first progress report on the enterprise resource planning project (Umoja), cornerstone of reform to the administrative and peacekeeping support functions of the United Nations. In addition, he presented a proposal for risk mitigation measures to protect data and the information and communications systems of the Secretariat during construction work of the capital master plan. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the capital master plan, the report of the work of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2008 and programme of work for 2009, the timely submission of documents, the pattern of conferences, the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its activities, as well as the need to harmonize and improve UN informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States.

Attacks against the safety and security of UN personnel continued: 27 civilian staff members lost their lives as a result of acts of violence between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009. Increased challenges to the UN security management system worldwide compelled an extensive review of operating procedures, driven by the need to expand and sustain operations, particularly in conflict or post-conflict areas. Following the report of the Independent Panel on Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel and Premises Worldwide, the High-Level Committee on Management, at the request of the Secretary-General, undertook a detailed review of the report's recommendations.

During the year, the Assembly, through the International Civil Service Commission, continued to review the conditions of service of staff of the UN common system and adopted the Commission's recommendations relating to post adjustment, review of separation payments and considerations related to reviewing the job evaluation standards for the General Service and related categories.

The Secretary-General also reported on: human resources development; human resources challenges within the UN development system at the country level; liabilities and proposed funding for after-service health insurance benefits; an audit of human resources management at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; implementation of continuing appointments; provisional staff rules; amendments to the Staff Regulations; safety and security of humanitarian and UN personnel; activities of the Ethics Office; staff composition of the Secretariat; protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; travel and related matters; and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

In July, the new system of administration of justice at the United Nations came into effect, under which the following bodies were abolished as of 1 July: Joint Appeals Board; Joint Disciplinary

Committees; United Nations Administrative Tribunal; Panels of Counsel; and Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances. The Assembly also took action on the Secretary-General's reports on the activities of the Office of the Ombudsman and Mediation Services; approval of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal; criminal behaviour and disciplinary action; and criminal accountability of UN officials and experts on mission.