

Resources

UNITED NATIONS

UN Millennium Development Goals Website

Lists the MDGs and provides links to many of the fundamental UN publications relating to the goals and the Millennium Declaration.
(<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.html>)

UN Millennium Campaign Website

A focal point for information on global involvement and action toward achieving the MDGs. The Campaign site provides a platform for civil society, officials, and citizens to have their voices heard and provides specific actions to remind and hold their governments accountable for their Millennium promises.
(<http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>)

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS)

This site is a focal point for civil society contacts and information sharing with and from the UN. NGLS organizes UN-NGO meetings, supports NGO networks, maintains NGO databases, and contains an extensive selection of briefing papers, reports, and analyses from civil society groups participating in, and contributing to ongoing processes concerned with the UN development agenda.
(<http://www.un-ngls.org/index.html>)

MDG Net

This is an e-mail based discussion group, facilitated by the UNDP, of over 500 members that provides a continuous flow of information on examples and experiences of localizing the MDGs, as well as strategies and tools for building awareness. (Sign up through the website <http://www.undg.org>).

MDG Country Reports

Lists of country, regional and donor reports on MDG implementation, as well as useful resources, news bulletins and statements on global progress toward achieving the MDGs
(<http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html>)

Millennium Country Profiles and Indicators Database

Lists country-wide profiles of the MDG implementation progress, national indicators, and reports and is a useful reference for statistical data on the MDGs globally.
(<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi.asp>)

The Millennium Project

This UN advisory body engages in research on identifying the operational priorities, organizational means of implementation, and financing structures necessary to achieve the MDGs, through 10 thematically oriented task forces.
(<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org>)

CIVIL SOCIETY

Alliance 2015 — a coalition of European CSOs advocating for the realization of the MDGs, seeking to critically assess failure and refocus for a more vigorous effort toward the MDGs. (<http://www.alliance2015.org>)

ANND (Arab NGO Network for Development) — a network of 30 development organizations and nine national networks from 12 Arab countries. (<http://www.annd.org>)

AFRODAD (African Forum and Network on Debt and Development) — a policy-oriented research and advocacy organization that presents excellent information on debt, poverty reduction strategies and the MDGs in Africa.
(<http://www.afrodad.org>)

AWID (Association for Women's Rights in Development) — an international membership organization committed to achieving gender equality, sustainable development and women's human rights, focusing on policy and institutional change. (<http://www.awid.org>)

BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development) — a network of more than 280 UK-based voluntary organizations working in international development and development education. (<http://www.bond.org.uk>)

CCIC (Canadian Council for International Co-operation) — coalition of Canadian voluntary sector organizations working globally to achieve sustainable human development, end global poverty, and promote social justice for all. (<http://www.ccic.ca>)

Center for Global Development — an independent research institution that engages in policy-oriented research on development issues and poverty reduction (www.cgdev.org/). The Center produces the "Ranking the Rich" Index, which measures the impact of developed country policies on developing countries.
(<http://www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich/home.html>)

CDSEE (Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeast Europe) — non-governmental, non-profit organization that seeks to foster democratic, pluralist, and peaceful societies in Southeast Europe by advocating principles of social responsibility, sustainable development, and reconciliation among the peoples in the region.
(<http://www.cdsee.org>)

CIDSE (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity) — an alliance of 15 Catholic development organizations that work on the MDGs as well as global governance and financing for development.
(<http://www.cidse.org>)

Citizens for Global Solutions — a grassroots membership organization developing proposals and working to build political support in the United States for reforming and strengthening international laws and institutions and communicating global concerns to public officials. (<http://www.globalsolutions.org>)

CIVICUS — an international alliance of citizens dedicated to strengthening civil society and the protection of citizen action throughout the world, aiming for a healthy global society (<http://www.civicus.org>). Has useful toolkits for CSOs to help improve their capacity in engaging with media, promotion and advocacy programs, and project monitoring and evaluation. (http://www.civicus.org/new/civicus_toolkit_project.asp?c=036FB9)

CHOIKE — a portal on Southern civil society organizations that provides a directory of Southern NGOs, and is an excellent source for in-depth reports and information resources regarding the MDGs. (<http://www.choike.org>)

CONCORD — a European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development, with 18 international networks and 19 national associations from European Union member states and candidate countries. It adopts common positions on major issues relating to European development policy and represents more than 1,500 European NGOs vis-à-vis the European Institutions. (<http://www.concordeurope.org>)

CONGO (Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations) — CONGO has a consultative relationship with the UN. (<http://www.ngocongo.org>)

DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era). — A site for Southern feminists and activists. (<http://www.dawn.org/fj>)

Development Gateway — provides research information on global development issues, including the MDGs, and links to NGOs, capacity-building information and advocacy information. (<http://home.developmentgateway.org>)

Diakonia — a Christian global development network of people, organizations, and churches working toward a life of dignity for all people. (<http://www.diakonia.se>)

EURODAD (European Network on Debt and Development) — does research on national and international financing policies that aim at achieving the MDGs. (<http://www.eurodad.org>)

EUFORIC (European Forum on International Cooperation) — a platform and focal point for discussion and information regarding European development cooperation policies and related issues. (<http://www.euforic.org>)

FIM (Forum International Montreal) — an international NGO think tank that aims at increasing the role of civil society in multilateral institutions and global governance issues. (<http://www.fimcivilsociety.org>)

Forum South (Syd) — a platform for cooperation for over 200 Swedish organizations working to provide development assistance, information and to form public opinion on global issues, focusing towards a common goal: global justice and sustainable development. (<http://www.forumsyd.se>)

GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) — alliance between the private and public sector committed to saving peoples' lives and health through the widespread use of vaccines. (<http://www.vaccinealliance.org>)

GCAP (Global Call to Action against Poverty) — GCAP is a worldwide alliance committed to forcing world leaders to live up to their promises, and to make a breakthrough on poverty in 2005. (<http://www.whiteband.org>)

Global Policy Forum — non-profit organization that monitors policy-making at the United Nations, promotes accountability of global decisions, educates and mobilizes for global citizen participation, and advocates on vital issues of international peace and justice. (<http://www.globalpolicy.org>)

GYAN (Global Youth Action Network) — a not-for-profit organization that acts as an incubator of global partnerships among youth organizations, whose goal is to facilitate youth participation in global decision-making, and to provide tools and resources for youth action. (<http://www.youthlink.org>)

Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy — co-sponsored by the foreign ministries of Tanzania and Finland, and involving a variety of civil society, business, academic, and government figures, the process aims at practical steps to bridge Southern/Northern divides and to sponsor reform proposals for global governance. (<http://www.helsinkiprocess.fi>)

InterAction — the largest alliance of development and human rights NGOs based in the United States. (<http://www.interaction.org>)

ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) — Confederation of national trade union centres, each of which links together the trade unions of that particular country. It has 234 affiliated organizations in 152 countries and territories on all five continents, with a membership of 148 million. (<http://www.icftu.org>)

International Institute for Environment and Development — independent, non-profit organization promoting sustainable patterns of development through collaborative research, policy studies, and networking, and has a considerable selection of environment-related papers. (<http://www.iied.org>) (See their MDG-specific webpage at <http://www.meetingthemdgs.org>)

IYF (International Youth Foundation) — international network working in more than 60 countries to improve the conditions and prospects for young people where they live, learn, work, and play, and improve development programs to address more effectively the needs of youth. (<http://www.iyfnet.org>)

MDGender Net — this site is a collaborative effort of the UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the OECD/DAC Network on Gender Equality, and the Multilateral Development Bank Working Group on Gender. It provides access to resources to promote better understanding of, and sharing of tools for addressing gender equality in all of the MDGs — from literature on gender equality as it relates to each goal, to tools for advocacy and action. (<http://www.mdgender.net>)

Make Poverty History — Make Poverty History is a massive, concerted effort to end world poverty, bringing together a wide cross section of nearly 100 charities, campaigns, trade unions, faith groups, and celebrities who are united by a common belief that 2005 offers an unprecedented opportunity for global change. (<http://www.makepovertyhistory.org>)

Net Aid — activist-oriented network of people and organizations which engages in advocacy and raising awareness of the MDGs internationally. (<http://www.netaid.org>)

New Rules for Global Finance Coalition — a Washington-based alliance of internationally engaged CSOs. (<http://www.new-rules.org>)

NGO Net — an Internet-based networking resource for NGOs in Central and Eastern Europe and the Central Asian region. (<http://www.ngonet.org>)

OneWorld — a network and portal that brings the latest news, in-depth research, campaigns, and links to organizations working in human rights and development across five continents and in 11 different languages. (<http://www.oneworld.net>)

Quaker UN Offices — representatives of the Quaker faith at the UN, Geneva, and New York convening policy gatherings and sponsoring research, with interests in peace, development, and ethics. Pioneering work on the implications of WTO Intellectual Property provisions. (<http://www.quano.org>)

SAPRN (Southern Africa Regional Policy Network) — regional network that contributes to the sustainable reduction of poverty through effective pro-poor policies, strategies, and debates, and practices in the SADC region. (<http://www.sarfn.org.za>)

Social Watch — an international NGO network monitoring poverty eradication and the implementation of the MDGs, Social Watch produces national reports on the progress on the MDGs and is an excellent resource centre for MDG resources, including research papers and interactive indicators. (<http://www.socialwatch.org>)

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) — the biggest nature conservation and environmental organization in Sweden with 170,000 members and 274 local branches across the whole country. Its activities range from support for eco-labeling, to managing marine pollution and it actively collaborates with environmental organizations in Europe and in the South. (<http://www.snf.se>)

TIG (TakingIT Global) — international online network led by youth and enabled by technology, taking action to build youth engagement with development, increase youth cooperation, and engage youth in global decision-making. (<http://www.takingitglobal.org>)

The Helsinki Process — aims to find solutions to global governance through dialogue between various stakeholders. (<http://www.helsinki.fi>)

NEWW (The Network of East West Women) — coordinates research and advocacy that supports women's equality and full participation in all aspects of public and private life. (<http://www.neww.org/en.php/home/index/0.html>)

Third World Network — a key critical centre of research and action on global economic and social issues. (<http://www.twn.org>)

UBUNTU World Forum of Networks — the goal is to encourage dialogue between national and international institutions working on peace promotion, endogenous development, and human rights. (<http://www.ubuntu.upc.es>)

United Nations Association of Sweden — a non-governmental, non-partisan and secular organization whose mission is to provide information on, and raise public opinion about the UN in Sweden. It aims to engage people to actively participate in debate and in lobbying the government, political parties, interest groups, and trade and industry. Work contributing to the fulfillment of the goals of the Millennium Declaration is a crucial feature of the Swedish UN movement, with a number of projects currently in progress. (<http://www.sfn.se>)

WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization) — an international advocacy network that aims at greater involvement of women in policy-making processes. The website has useful toolkits and resources on gender and the MDGs. (<http://www.wedo.org>)

WICEJ (Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice) — works to link gender and macroeconomic policy in international intergovernmental policy-making arenas, from a human-rights perspective. (<http://www.wicej.addr.com>)

World Economic Forum — an independent international organization that provides a collaborative framework for world leaders and businesses to address global issues. (<http://www.weforum.org>)

WSF (World Social Forum) — a forum for civil society groups opposed to the neo-liberal economic order to meet, debate, and propose policies that encourage a just and equitable world order. (<http://www.forumsocialmundial.org.br>)

WFUNA-Youth — an autonomous, not-for-profit global umbrella organization of United Nations Youth Associations and UNA Youth Programs, affiliated with WFUNA, which aims to gain more support for the spirit of the United Nations among young people. (<http://www.wfuna-youth.org>)

Youth Coalition — international coalition of young people (ages 15-29 years) committed to promoting adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights at the national, regional, and international levels. (<http://www.youthcoalition.org>)

CIVICUS RELEASES MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ONLINE CAMPAIGNING TOOLKIT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society organisations who are or would like to be involved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can now build MDG campaigns with a free online toolkit released by CIVICUS. The seven chapter toolkit, with printable chapters in Word and PDF, provides a framework for the development of strategies customised for different national and regional contexts. It provides basic information on the MDGs, advice on how to plan a campaign, a range of essential campaigning tools, practical campaigning skills as well as a number of case studies on MDG campaigns that have been taking place around the world. It also provides useful campaign resources and links to UN support and to other organisations with similar aims. The toolkit is available on the CIVICUS website at www.civicus.org/mdg/1-1.htm

OTHER KEY DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES

Joint Civil Society Statement on the Global Compact and Corporate Accountability, July 2004, Global Policy Forum. (<http://www.globalpolicy.org>)

Martin Khor, *Bridging the Global Economic Divide: Proposals for Millennium Development Goal 8 on Global Partnership for Development*, Penang, TWN, 2003.

We the Peoples: civil society, the United Nations and global governance. Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations, June 11, 2004, A/58/817. (<http://www.un.org/reform/panel.htm>)

The UNDP Blue Book: A Hands-on Approach to Advocating for the Millennium Development Goals — Useful advice in designing advocacy and awareness programs (http://ruc.logincee.org/library_full.asp?LD_ID=6396&TargetLangCode=EN)

MOST Clearing House Best Practices Database

This UNESCO database contains examples of projects or policies in all parts of the world, aimed at improving the quality of life of individuals or groups suffering from poverty or social exclusion. They are typically based on the cooperation between national or local authorities, NGOs and local communities, the private sector, and academic communities. (<http://www.unesco.org/most/bphome.htm>)

UN-Habitat, Best Practices Database in Improving the Living Environment

This searchable database contains over 2,150 proven solutions from more than 140 countries to the common social, economic, and environmental problems of an urbanizing world. <http://www.bestpractices.org>

Mosaic

Mosaic is a Canadian directory of success stories of youth-for-youth projects about sustainable development. Mosaic is a part of the Youth Agenda 2002 project and is coordinated by the United Nations Association in Canada. (http://www.unac.org/youth_sd/youth_e/index.htm)