

Sources and resources

THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations hosts a website which includes general information about the United Nations system, structure and mission. Access to databases, statistics, documents, news and press releases. www.un.org

Since 1990, the United Nations held a series of international conferences and summits. The World Summit for Social Development Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration are available on-line at: www.socialwatch.org

DAW (Division for the Advancement of Women)

Grounded in the vision of equality of the United Nations Charter, DAW advocates the improvement of the status of women of the world and the achievement of their equality with men. Aiming to ensure the participation of women as equal partners with men in all aspects of human endeavour, the Division promotes women as equal participants and beneficiaries of sustainable development, peace and security, governance and human rights. As part of its mandate, it strives to stimulate the mainstreaming of gender perspectives both within and outside the United Nations system. www.un.org/womenwatch/daw

UN DIVISION FOR SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of the Division for Social Policy and Development is to strengthen international cooperation for social development, in the context of the comprehensive and detailed framework of commitments and policies for action by Governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations provided by the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, with particular attention to the three core issues of poverty eradication, employment generation and social integration, in contributing to the creation of an international community that enables the building of secure, just, free and harmonious societies offering opportunities and higher standards of living for all. www.un.org/esa/socdev/index.html

DHS (Demographic and Health Surveys)

Since 1984, the MEASURE DHS (Demographic and Health Surveys) project has provided technical assistance to more than 200 surveys in 75 countries, advancing global understanding of health and population trends in developing countries. The strategic objective of MEASURE DHS is to improve and institutionalize the collection and use of data by host countries for program monitoring and evaluation and for policy development decisions. MEASURE DHS is funded by USAID with contributions from other donors.

As a key participant in the MEASURE program, DHS has earned a worldwide reputation for collecting and disseminating accurate, nationally representative data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, as well as child survival, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and nutrition. The DHS approach to data collection emphasizes integration, coordination, cost-effectiveness, and capacity building. www.measuredhs.com/accesssurveys

ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)

ECLAC is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It was founded for the purposes of contributing to the economic development of Latin America, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries and with the other nations of the world. The promotion of the region's social development was later included among its primary objectives. There are many useful publications available at ECLAC website:

- Statistical Yearbooks
- the Caribbean
- Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Social Panorama of Latin America
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy

These and other useful publications and data can be found at: www.eclac.org

ECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)

Established in 1958, ECA is one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of United Nations (UN) headquarters. As the regional arm of the UN in Africa, it is mandated to support the economic and social development of its 53 member States, foster regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. It reports to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Commission is organized around six substantive programme divisions: Development Policy and Management; Economic and Social Policy; Gender and Development; Information for Development; Sustainable Development; and Trade and Regional Integration. Five subregional offices contribute a subregional perspective to the work programme and support outreach. www.uneca.org

FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation)

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is one of the largest specialised agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development.

The State of Food Insecurity in the World Every year FAO publishes *The state of food insecurity in the world*, a report on the global and national efforts to reach the goal set by the 1996 World Food Summit (to reduce by half the number of undernourished people in the world by 2015). www.fao.org

Faostat

Is FAO's online multilingual database currently containing over 3 million time-series records covering statistics on agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population. <http://apps.fao.org/>

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

The International Conference on Financing for Development was held on 18-22 March 2002 in Monterrey, Mexico. This first United Nations-hosted conference to address key financial and development issues attracted 50 Heads of State or Government, over 200 ministers as well as leaders from the private sector and civil society, and senior officials of all the major intergovernmental financial, trade, economic, and monetary organisations. The Conference also marked the first quadripartite exchange of views between governments, civil society, the business community, and the institutional stakeholders on global economic issues. These global discussions involved over 800 participants in twelve roundtables.

In December 2005 the General Assembly decided to hold a follow-up international conference on financing for development to review the implementation of the Consensus at a date to be determined during the period 2008-2009. The conference will be held in Qatar. www.un.org/esa/ffd/

UN HABITAT-Global Urban Observatory

The GUO was established by UN-HABITAT in response to a decision of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, which called for a mechanism to monitor global progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda and to monitor and evaluate global urban conditions and trends. The GUO works closely with Best Practices and Local Leadership programme (BLP) which was established to make use of information and networking in support of the Habitat Agenda Implementation. Both programmes operate under the Monitoring Systems Branch, which has the overall mandate to monitor progress on the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/

ILO (International Labour Organization)

Since its creation in 1919, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has always attached particular importance to its standard-setting activities. Through Its Conventions and Recommendations ILO cover areas that include basic human rights, employment, social policy, labour relations, labour administration, working conditions and social protection. www.ilo.org

Ilolex

Is a trilingual database containing ILO Conventions and Recommendations, ratification information, comments of the Committee of Experts and the Committee on Freedom of Association, representations, complaints, interpretations, General Surveys, and numerous related documents. www.ilo.org/ilolex/

World Employment Report 2004-2005 ILO published the *World Employment Report 2004-2005: Employment, productivity and poverty reduction*. It states that focusing economic policies on creating decent and productive employment opportunities is vital for reducing global poverty as called for in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The World Employment Report 2004-2005 is the fifth in a series of ILO reports that offer a global perspective on current employment issues. www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/wer2004.htm

IPU

The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments of sovereign States. The Union was established in 1889 and is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy. To that end, it fosters contacts, co-ordination, and the exchange of experience among parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries. It also considers questions of international interest and concern and expresses its views on such issues in order to bring about action by parliaments and parliamentarians.

A unique database of bibliographic references on the role, structure and working methods of national parliaments, on electoral systems, constitutional law, history and political science is being maintained and regularly updated by the Union's library. The database includes references to over 7,000 books and studies as well as 30,000 articles taken from 160 periodicals and can be consulted on-line at: www.ipu.org

IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement)

Created in 1944 The IRD is a French public science and technology research institute under the joint authority of the French ministries in charge of research and overseas development. The IRD has three main missions: research, consultancy and training. It conducts scientific programs contributing to the sustainable development of the countries of the South, with an emphasis on the relationship between man and the environment. www.ird.fr

JMP (Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply & Sanitation)

The goals of UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply & Sanitation (JMP) are to report on the status of water-supply and sanitation, and to support countries in their efforts to monitor this sector, which will enable better planning and management. The latest JMP report, *Water for Life: making it happen* (2005), and other documents can be consulted and downloaded from this website.
www.wssinfo.org

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

The eight Millennium Development Goals – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions.

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2006

This publication embodies the collaborative efforts of agencies and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, working through the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators. It contains the latest and most comprehensive figures available through improved data collection and monitoring worldwide. Similar data will be collected and presented each year until 2015, the target date for the Millennium Development Goals, in an effort to give further direction and focus to international cooperation and national action.
www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

UN Millennium Campaign

The Millennium Campaign was created to build political will for the achievement of the MDGs and to enable people's actions in holding their government to account to the Millennium Pledge.

The Campaign assumptions are:

- It is the lack of political will that is the biggest stumbling block to the achievement of the MDGs.
- Political leaders are primarily accountable to their electorate, who are local and national.
- The Campaign therefore will focus on the national level and below, while recognizing the need to influence global processes.
- The Campaign will largely catalyse and facilitate campaigning by other actors, particularly CSOs, but also Parliamentarians and Local Authorities.
- Working closely with the media, particularly local and national media, is central to the National Campaigns.
www.millenniumcampaign.org

Millennium Project

The Millennium Project was commissioned by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2002 to develop a concrete action plan for the world to reverse the grinding poverty, hunger and disease affecting billions of people. Headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, the Millennium Project is an independent advisory body and presented its final recommendations, *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals* to the Secretary-General in January 2005. The Millennium Project has been asked to continue operating in an advisory capacity through the end of 2006.
www.unmillenniumproject.org

NGLS (United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service)

The United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service is an inter-agency programme with offices in Geneva and New York. It was established in 1975 to strengthen UN-NGO dialogue and cooperation in the fields of development education, information and policy advocacy on global sustainable development, and North-South development issues.
www.un-ngls.org

OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development produces internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is one of the key fora of OECD in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. The DAC concentrates on how international development co-operation contributes to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies.

Indicators are available and updated online:
www.oecd.org/department/

Global Forum on Development

Seeking to improve its dialogue on development with non-member governments and non-governmental actors, the OECD is launching a new policy-dialogue process in 2006: the OECD Global Forum on Development. The Global Forum process, which will consist of a series of events including informal experts' workshops, policy workshops and annual plenary meetings, will devote its first three-year cycle to "development finance".
www.oecd.org

Development Centre

The Development Centre (DEV) conducts comparative analysis and promotes informal policy dialogue on development issues of mutual interest for OECD member countries and the emerging and developing economies.
www.oecd.org/dev

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The High Commissioner is the principal UN official with responsibility for human rights and is accountable to the Secretary-General. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is guided in its work by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, and the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The promotion of Universal ratification and implementation of human rights treaties is at the forefront of OHCHR activities.
www.ohchr.org/english/

POPIN (Population Information Network)

The Population Information Network, founded in May 1979, strives to make international, regional and national population information, particularly information available from United Nations sources, easily available to the international community. Among its publications can be found *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. It presents the nineteenth round of global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division since 1950. The information is also available in POPIN's online database: <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>
www.un.org/popin/

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION

The UN Statistics Division compiles statistics from many international sources and produces global updates, including the Statistical Yearbook, World Statistics Pocketbook and yearbooks in specialised fields of statistics. It also provides to countries, specifications of the best methods of compiling information so that data from different sources can be readily compared.
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

World's Women 2005: Progress in Statistics
The UN Statistics Division Special Report *World's Women 2005: Progress in Statistics* provides an overview of country reporting and data sources focusing on sex-disaggregated statistics in such areas as demographics, health, education, work, violence against women, poverty, human rights and decision-making. This report proposes a set of strategies to strengthen national capacity to collect and report statistics and also for improved mainstreaming of gender concerns.
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwvm/>

Millennium Indicators Database

In close collaboration with agencies and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, the United Nations Statistics Division coordinates the preparation of data analysis to assess progress made towards the MDGs and maintains the database containing the data series related to the selected indicators, as well as other background series intended to supplement the basic indicators, for more in-depth analysis. The figures presented in the database are compiled by specialized agencies within their area of expertise. They are drawn from national statistics provided by Governments to the international statistical system-the United Nations Statistics Division and the statistical offices of the various agencies-and usually adjusted for comparability. The information, is available in Chinese, French, Spanish and English:
<http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

UNITED NATIONS TREATY COLLECTION

United Nations Treaty Collection is a website database prepared and updated regularly by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. It offers access to over 40,000 treaties and international agreements.
<http://untreaty.un.org/>

UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS)

As the main advocate for global action on HIV/AIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads, strengthens and supports an expanded response aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV, bringing together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to the global AIDS response.
www.unaids.org

The XVI International Conference on HIV and AIDS takes place in Toronto, Canada from 13 – 18 August 2006. It hosted over 25,000 participants from all over the world.

www.unaids.org/en/Conferences/AIDS2006

2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

The 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic contains the most comprehensive set of data on the country response to the AIDS epidemic ever compiled. Not only did 126 countries submit full reports, but, for the first time, civil society was actively engaged in the collection, review and analysis of these country data. In addition, UNAIDS received more than 30 separate reports from civil society, allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of political commitment, quality and equity of service coverage, and the effectiveness of efforts to address stigma and discrimination.
www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/2006GlobalReport/default.asp

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme has annually published the Human Development Report, which contains the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI attempts to measure the relative socio-economic progress of nations.

Human Development Report 2005

International cooperation at a crossroads: Aid, trade and security in an unequal world. 2005 Human Development Report takes stock of human development, including progress towards the MDGs. Looking beyond statistics, it highlights the human costs of missed targets and broken promises. Extreme inequality between countries and within countries is identified as one of the main barriers to human development and as a powerful brake on accelerated progress towards the MDGs.
<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/>

UNDP's public information, as well as UN conference documents are available at:
www.undp.org

UNESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
The regional arm of the United Nations Secretariat for the Asian and Pacific region is the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). It was created in order to promote economic and social development through regional and sub regional cooperation and integration, but also to formulate and promote development assistance activities and projects commensurate with the needs and priorities of the region.
www.unescap.org

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)
In March 1990, the international community put education on the global agenda during the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) when governments set themselves the challenge of achieving universal primary education by the year 2000. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) publishes every year the EFA Global Monitoring Report, which assesses where the world stands on its commitment to provide a basic education to all children, youth and adults by 2015. Developed by an independent team and published by UNESCO, the report is an authoritative reference that aims to inform, influence and sustain genuine commitment towards education for all.
The 2006 Global Monitoring Report, *Literacy for life*, measures the world's progress towards achieving the six Education For All goals, and especially the neglected one of universal literacy.

The Report is available online:
www.efareport.unesco.org

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics, hosted by the University of Montreal in Canada, develops an online searchable database containing selected indicators.
www.uis.unesco.org

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
The Children's Summit, held in New York in 1990, yielded an impressive action programme with very concrete objectives to improve the position of children in developing countries. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) publishes annual reports on the progress made by each country in implementing the agreements.

The 2006 *State of the World's Children report* focuses on excluded and invisible children who have no access to essential services, protection and participation.

The complete report (pdf version) can be downloaded from UNICEF's website:
www.unicef.org/sowc06

The UNICEF's key statistical online database has detailed country-specific information that was used for the end-decade assessment. Global and regional summary analyses and graphic presentations of key results of progress over the decade can be found on this web site as can a full set of technical tools for conducting Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).
www.childinfo.org

World Malaria Report 2005 (UNICEF and WHO)

The World Malaria Report 2005 is the first comprehensive effort by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership to take stock of where the world stands in relation to one of its most devastating diseases. It reveals that the tide may be beginning to turn against malaria as control and prevention programmes start to take effect.
www.rbm.who.int/wmr2005/

UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)
The United Nations Development Fund for Women is the women's fund at the United Nations. Established in 1976, it provides financial and technical assistance to innovative approaches aimed at fostering women's empowerment and gender equality. Today the organization's work touches the lives of women and girls in more than 100 countries. UNIFEM also helps make the voices of women heard at the United Nations – to highlight critical issues and advocate for the implementation of existing commitments made to women.

Progress of the World's Women 2005: Women, Work & Poverty makes the case for an increased focus on women's informal employment as a key pathway to reducing poverty and strengthening women's economic security. It provides the latest available data on the size and composition of the informal economy and compares national data on average earnings and poverty risk across different segments of the informal and formal workforces in six developing countries and one developed country to show the links between employment, gender and poverty.
www.unifem.org

Women, War and Peace Web Portal

WomenWarPeace.org is intended to address the lack of consolidated data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls as noted by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). By no means exhaustive, this portal is meant to serve as a centralized repository of information from a wide variety of sources, with links to reports and data from the UN system to information and analysis from experts, academics, NGOs and media sources. Views expressed in external sources may not necessarily reflect those of UNIFEM or other UN departments, agencies, programmes or funds.
www.womenwarpeace.org

UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development)

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development is an independent research agency subsidised by governments, development organisations and other organisations. Through its research, UNRISD stimulates dialogue and contributes to policy debates on key issues of social development within and outside the United Nations system.
www.unrisd.org

WHO

The World Health Organization is the United Nations specialized agency for health. It was established on 7 April 1948. WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
www.who.int

Communicable Disease Global Atlas

The WHO's Communicable Disease Global Atlas is bringing together for analysis and comparison standardised data and statistics for infectious diseases at country, regional, and global levels. The Atlas specifically acknowledges the broad range of determinants that influence patterns of infectious disease transmission.
The information can be accessed online:
www.who.int/GlobalAtlas

Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR)

The Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR) has set itself the mission of helping people to lead healthy sexual and reproductive lives. In pursuit of this mission the Department endeavours to strengthen the capacity of countries to enable people to promote and protect their own health and that of their partners as it relates to sexuality and reproduction, and to have access to and receive quality reproductive health services when needed.

WOMEN WATCH

Women Watch is a joint UN project to create a core Internet space on global women's issues. It was created to monitor the results of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. It was founded in March 1997 by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).
www.un.org/womenwatch

WORLD BANK

The World Bank annually publishes the World Development Report (WDR). The **World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development** explores the role of equity in development. It presents evidence on the inequality of opportunity, within and across countries, and illustrates the mechanisms through which it impairs development. The Report advocates taking explicit account of equity in determining development priorities: public action should aim to expand the opportunities of those who, in the absence of policy interventions, have the least resources, voice, and capabilities. Domestically, it makes the case for investing in people, expanding access to justice, land, and infrastructure, and promoting fairness in markets. Internationally, the report considers the functioning of global markets and the rules that govern them, as well as the complementary provision of aid to help poor countries and poor people build greater endowments.

The report is available online:
<http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/wdr2006/>

World Development Indicators Online (WDI)

The World Development Indicators Online provides direct access to more than 600 development indicators, with time series for 208 countries and 18 country groups from 1960 to 2005, where data are available.

World Development Indicators 2006

World Development Indicators publication is the World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. The 2006 WDI includes more than 900 indicators in over 80 tables organized in 6 sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links.

The WDI 2006 (Full Text and Data) and the WDI Online are available at:
www.worldbank.org