

Sources and Resources

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 is also available at:
<http://www.un.org/>

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

DAW

Grounded in the vision of equality of the United Nations Charter, the UN Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), as part of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat, advocates the improvement of the status of women worldwide and the achievement of their equality with men. It aims to ensure the participation of women as equal partners with men in all aspects of human endeavour. It promotes women as equal participants and beneficiaries of sustainable development, peace and security, governance and human rights. It strives to stimulate the mainstreaming of a gender perspective both within and outside the United Nations system.

United Nations

Division for the Advancement of Women

E-mail: daw@un.org

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

ECA

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. For more information about ECA, contact: Communication Team Economic Commission for Africa
E-mail: ecainfo@uneca.org
<http://www.uneca.org/>

ESCAP

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
For more information about ESCAP, contact:
E-mail: webmaster@unescap.org
<http://www.unescap.org/>

ECLAC

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Publications for sale may be obtained directly from:
Unidad de Distribución/ Distribution Unit
E-mail: publications@eclac.cl
<http://www.eclac.org/>

FAO

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. For more information about FAO, contact:
E-mail: FAO-HQ@fao.org
<http://www.fao.org/>

FAOSTAT (FAO Statistical Database) is an on-line multilingual database currently containing over one million time-series records from over 210 countries and territories covering statistics on agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population. For more information about FAOSTAT, contact:
E-mail: faostat-inquiries@fao.org
<http://apps.fao.org/>

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

The International Conference on Financing for Development was held on 18-22 March 2002 in Monterrey, N.L., 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.
Find more info at:
E-mail: ffd@un.org
<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/>

ILO

Since its creation in 1919, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has always attached particular importance to its standard-setting activities. Its 174 Conventions and 181 Recommendations cover areas that include basic human rights, employment, social policy, labour relations, labour administration, working conditions and social protection.
For further information, please contact:
E-mail: ilo@ilo.org
<http://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.
E-mail: infonorm@ilo.org
<http://ilolex.ilo.ch:1567/english/index.htm>

NGLS

The United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) is an unit that specialises in development education and information work on North-South development issues that facilitate dialogue and co-operation between development NGOs and the UN.
They publish newsletters and other documents that can be requested from their offices:
UN-NGLS
E-mail: ngls@un.org, ngls@unctad.org
<http://www.unsystem.org/ngls/>

POPIN

Population Division / Department of Economic and Social Affairs / United Nations
In January 2000, the United Nations Population Division and the Dep. of Economic and Social Affairs launched the publication *Charting the Progress of Populations*. The report provides information on 12 key socio-economic indicators related to the goals of the conferences.
For orders or request for more information on the report please contact:
E-mail: population@un.org
<http://www.un.org/popin/>

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

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, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic.
E-mail: unaids@unaids.org
<http://www.unaids.org/>

UNDP

Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has annually published a Human Development Report which contains the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI attempts to measure the relative socio-economic progress of nations. The *Human Development Report 2002* offers a timely and provocative analysis of the role that politics play in achieving human development. It emphasizes the importance of political freedoms as a goal of human development, and explores how democratic institutions help promote equitable social progress and economic growth.
More information on the *HDR* at:
<http://www.undp.org/hdr2002/>
Distributions and Sales:
United Nations Publications
New York, New York 10017
USA
Much of the UNDP's public information, as well as UN conference documents are available at:
<http://www.undp.org/>

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, 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.
For further information:
United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Social Policy and Development
E-mail: social@un.org
<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/index.html>

UNESCO

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. UNESCO publishes a Monitoring Report on Education for All. The aim of the *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2002* is to broadly monitor national educational policies and processes, and international commitment. In particular, it will track progress, map trends, identify reforms and political commitment, challenges and constraints.
For further information, please contact:
E-mail: efa@unesco.org
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/index.shtml

UNICEF

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. UNICEF publishes annual reports on the progress made by each country in implementing the agreements. *The State of the World's Children 2002* is about the leadership that was needed to turn commitments made at the 1990 World Summit for Children into actions that improved the lives of children and families. It is also about the leadership that is necessary now and into the future in order to ensure the right of every child to live in peace, health and dignity. Presenting models of leadership from individuals and agencies, organisations and alliances, the report spotlights the «Say Yes for Children» campaign.
UNICEF House
E-mail: netmaster@unicef.org
It also can be accessed on-line at:
<http://www.unicef.org/sowc02/>

The **UNICEF's key statistical 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).
<http://www.childinfo.org>
E-mail: webmeister@childinfo.org

UNIFEM

The United Nations Development Fund for Women promotes women's empowerment and gender equality. It works to ensure the participation of women in all levels of development planning and practice, and acts as a catalyst within the UN system, supporting efforts that link the needs and concerns of women to all critical issues on the national, regional and global agendas.
E-mail: unifem@undp.org
<http://www.unifem.undp.org/>

UNRISD

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is an independent research agency subsidised by governments, development organisations and other organisations. The institute carries out research, publishes studies, and organises seminars on a broad range of social problems in developing countries, e.g. on: «how development policies and processes of economic, social and environmental change affect different social groups» (UNRISD: *30 Years of Research for Social Development, 1993*). UNRISD has set up an e-mail distribution list through which messages including information on what is new on the Web site as well as other news from the Institute are distributed.
For more information about UNRISD, contact:
E-mail: info@unrisd.org
<http://www.unrisd.org/>

WHO

Since its creation in 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has contributed to major accomplishments resulting in a healthier world. WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, its aim «the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health».
For more information, contact:
E-mail: info@who.int
<http://www.who.int/>

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).
E-mail: womenwatch@un.org
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch>

WORLD BANK

The World Bank annually publishes the World Development Report.

The *World Development Report 2003: Sustainable Development in a Dynamic Economy* examines the relationship between competing policy objectives of reducing poverty, maintaining growth, improving social cohesion, and protecting the environment. It emphasizes that many good policies have been identified but not implemented due to distributional issues and barriers to developing better institutions.
The report is available on-line at:
<http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/wdr2003/>
To order the book contact:
books@worldbank.org

The *World Development Indicators (WDI)* is the World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. WDI 2002 includes approx. 800 indicators in 87 tables, organized in six sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. The tables cover 152 economies and 14 country groups-with basic indicators for a further 55 economies. This WDI print edition offers the current overview of reliable data from the past few years. For time-series data from 1960 and onwards, please consult the WDI CD-ROM version or WDI Online at:
<http://www.worldbank.org/data/online/databases/online/databases.html>
Information about specific Bank projects or Bank policies can be requested from:
E-mail: pic1@worldbank.org
<http://www.worldbank.org/>

OECD

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Since «there is a pressing need for an agreed system for tracking progress in achieving the basic development objectives, and also to avoid adding to reporting burdens on partner countries», a working set of core indicators was worked out by the DAC (Development Assistance Committee of the OECD). An initial collection of those indicators is now available and updated on the Internet at:
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/indicators>
E-mail: dac.contact@oecd.org

Some global NGO resources

Amnesty International is «a world-wide movement of people acting on the conviction that governments must not deny individuals their basic human rights». AI's yearly country by country report is available from: Amnesty International Publications
E-mail: amnestyis@amnesty.org
<http://www.amnesty.org/>

The Arab NGO Network for Development is a democratic, voluntary, civil, independent, non-sectarian, and non-religious organisation consisting of Arab NGOs and national networks active in the fields of social development, human rights, gender, and the environment. The membership of ANND consists of 30 NGOs and 9 national networks from 12 Arab countries.
E-mail: annd@cyberia.net.lb
<http://www.annd.org/>

ATD Fourth World is an international non-governmental organisation dedicated to overcoming extreme poverty. Its goal is to explore all possibilities of partnership with families living in chronic poverty and to encourage more private citizens and public officials to join this effort.
E-mail: information@atd-fourthworld.org
<http://www.atd-quartmonde.org/>

The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives offers an alternative to the message that we have no choice about the policies that affect our lives. We undertake and promote research on issues of social and economic justice. We produce research reports, books, opinion pieces, fact sheets and other publications, including *The Monitor*, a monthly digest of progressive research and opinion.
E-mail: ccpa@policyalternatives.ca
<http://www.policyalternatives.ca/>

Choike is a portal made from a Southern perspective, intended to help users with a specific interest in the issues of particular concern for developing countries. Choike does not attempt to list exhaustively every site from the South or about it. It selects those that are deemed relevant and useful. Choike is not a destination. It points to where the information is, prioritising sites based in the South and run by public interest organisations. By increasing the visibility of their work, Choike hopes to contribute to the strength of civil society organisations, which are essential for democracy. Choike is a product of NGONET, a project started in 1991 to help Southern NGOs benefit from the new information and communication technologies. It is hosted in Montevideo, Uruguay, by ITeM (Third World Institute), an independent non-profit organisation.
E-mail: info@choike.org
<http://www.choike.org/>

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE) is an alliance of 14 Catholic development organisations from Europe and North America. Since 1968, CIDSE member organisations share a common strategy on development projects and programmes, development education and advocacy.
E-mail: postmaster@cidse.org
<http://www.cidse.org/>

Citizens' Network on Essential Services (CNES) works to democratise national and global governance by supporting citizens' groups in developing and transition countries that are engaged in influencing policy decisions about basic services: water, power, education, and health care.
E-mail: SDossani@igc.org
<http://www.challengeglobalization.org/>

CLADEM (Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer) is a feminist network of women NGOs from Latin America and the Caribbean aiming at joining efforts to achieve an effective defence of women's rights in the region.
E-mail: oficina@cladem.org
<http://www.cladem.org/>

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) is a network of women scholars and activists from the economic South who engage in feminist research and analysis of the global environment and are committed to working for economic justice, gender justice and democracy.
E-mail: admin@dawn.org.fj
<http://www.dawn.org.fj/>

Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice and KAIROS bring together a wide range of Canadian churches, church based agencies and religious organisations into a new ecumenical partnership dedicated to promoting human rights, justice and peace, viable human development and universal solidarity.
E-mail: ecej@accesssv.com
<http://www.ecej.org/>

European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD) is a network of 48 development non-governmental organisations from 15 European countries working for national economic and international financing policies that achieve poverty eradication and the empowerment of the poor.
E-mail: info@eurodad.org
<http://www.eurodad.org/>

European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People (EUROSTEP) is a network of 19 major NGOs from 13 European countries. Eurostep was established in 1990 to co-ordinate activities of its members at the European level. Its two principal aims are first to influence official development co-operation policies of multilateral institutions, and in particular those of the European Union; and secondly to improve the quality and effectiveness of initiatives taken by NGOs in support of people-centred development.
E-mail: admin@eurostep.org
<http://www.eurostep.org/>

The International Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net) is a new collaborative initiative between groups from around the world working to secure economic and social justice. It seeks to promote the recognition of all rights but with a specific focus on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR). Through ESCR-Net, groups and individuals can exchange information, develop a collective voice, amplify their actions, demonstrate the concrete advantage of an ESCR approach in working to eliminate poverty, and promote and advocate for fair economic, social and cultural policies and practices at all levels. For further information please contact: E-mail: escr-net@cesr.org <http://www.escr-net.org>

The Human Rights in Developing Countries Yearbook, compiled by human rights institutes in Norway, Austria, the Netherlands, and Sweden, reports annually on the human rights (including social and economic rights) situation in a number of developing countries with which an aid relationship exists. The reports are developed by researchers who carry out their studies in the country in question. These reports provide valuable factual information about social economic development. Edited by: Peter Baehr, Hilde Hey, Jacqueline Smith, Theresa Swinehart. Published by Kluwer Law International, The Hague/London/Boston. Email: Sales@kli.wkap.nl <http://www.law.uu.nl/english/sim/yb/>

The Human Rights Watch is an independent, nongovernmental organisation, supported by contributions from private individuals and foundations worldwide. To order Human Rights Watch's publications please contact: genaos@hrw.org E-mail: hrwdc@hrw.org <http://www.hrw.org/>

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is a Confederation of national trade union centres, each of which links together the trade unions of that particular country. Membership is open to bona fide trade union organisations that are independent of outside influence, and have a democratic structure. E-mail: internetpo@icftu.org <http://www.icftu.org/>

The International Council for Social Welfare (ICSW) is an international non governmental organisation operating throughout the world for the cause of social welfare, social justice and social development. It publishes *Social Development Review* which focuses on the monitoring of governmental and non-governmental action referred to the World Summit on Social Development. More information may be obtained from: ICSW General Secretariat E-mail: icsw@icsw.org <http://www.icsw.org/>

The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) is an internationally renowned centre for research and teaching on development, established in 1966. IDS also hosts many innovative information and knowledge management services. E-mail ids@ids.ac.uk <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids>

Inter Press Service (IPS) is an international NGO which promotes a new global communication strategy by increasing two-way communication as the key to widening democratic participation in social action. IPS' independent global news wire carries news, features and special services on a variety of development issues. E-mail: online@ips.org <http://www.ips.org/>

Jubilee + is a programme of the New Economics Foundation, London, building on the achievements of Jubilee 2000 UK, and providing support to economic justice campaigns worldwide. E-mail: info.jubilee@neweconomics.org <http://www.jubileeplus.org/>

Mani Tese is an Italian non governmental development organisation operating at national and international level to further justice, solidarity and respect among peoples. E-mail: manitese@manitese.it <http://www.manitese.it/>

Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is Britain's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. E-mail: odi@odi.org.uk <http://www.odi.org.uk/>

OXFAM International is a confederation of 12 organisations working together in more than 100 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty, suffering and injustice. Oxfam International Secretariat Email: information@oxfaminternational.org <http://www.oxfaminternational.org/> Oxfam International Advocacy E-mail: advocacy@oxfaminternational.org <http://www.oxfaminternational.org/>

Public Citizen is a national, non-profit consumer advocacy organization founded by Ralph Nader in 1971 to represent consumer interests in Congress, the executive branch and the courts. Public Citizen fights for openness and democratic accountability in government, for the right of consumers to seek redress in the courts; for clean, safe and sustainable energy sources; for social and economic justice in trade policies; for strong health, safety and environmental protections; and for safe, effective and affordable prescription drugs and health care. E-mail: slittle@citizen.org <http://www.citizen.org>

The Reality of Aid Project exists to promote national and international policies that will contribute to a new and effective strategy for poverty eradication, built on solidarity and equity. In the *Reality of Aid Report 2002*, written by NGOs from every continent, the welcome commitments of Presidents and Prime Ministers to build a more secure global order can be measured against existing approaches to global finance, political interest and human need. For orders and requests contact: E-mail: roa@devinit.org <http://www.realityofaid.org/>

Women's Popular Education Network (REPEM) is a Latin-American and Caribbean regional network aiming at strengthening strategic links on gender, education and economy. Among its activities, the network monitors the Copenhagen Summit, Hamburg and Beijing Conferences. E-mail: repem@repem.org <http://www.repem.org.uy/>

SAPRI is the global civil-society network that took its name from the Structural Adjustment Participatory Review Initiative (SAPRI), and is designed as a tripartite exercise to bring together organisations of civil society, their governments and the World Bank in a joint review of structural adjustment programs (SAPs) and an exploration of new policy options. E-mail: secretariat@saprin.org <http://www.saprin.org/>

The SUNS, South-North Development Monitor is a daily feature service monitoring international negotiations from Geneva. NGONET and the Third World Network released a CD-ROM containing all the documents published by South-North Development Monitor SUNS, from 1982 up to date with regard to all the GATT Uruguay Round and its follow-up, including the WTO and the MAI. The design will allow the user a quick search by issues, by chronological order, as well as by keywords or phrases (up to 186 words). In a parallel process, an Internet site is being developed, which will make the cd-rom a daily updated newspaper. Chief Editor and Geneva TWN representative: Chakravarti Raghavan E-mail: suns@igc.org <http://www.sunsonline.org/> For orders and requests please contact: NGONET-ITEM E-mail: ngonet@chasque.apc.org

Third World Network is an independent non-profit international network of organisations and individuals involved in issues relating to development, the Third World and North-South issues. Its objectives are to conduct research on economic, social and environmental issues pertaining to the South; to publish books and magazines; to organize and participate in seminars; and to provide a platform representing broadly Southern interests and perspectives at international fora such as the UN conferences and processes. Its recent and current activities include: the publication of the daily *SUNS (South - North Development Monitor)* bulletin from Geneva, Switzerland, the fortnightly *Third World Economics* and the monthly *Third World Resurgence*; the publication of Third World Network Features; the publication of books on environment and economic issues; the organizing of various seminars and workshops. They can be ordered from TWN's secretariat: E-mail: twnet@po.jaring.my <http://www.twntside.org.sg/>

Third World Network-Latin America publishes the monthly magazine *Revista del Sur* and the fortnightly *Tercer Mundo Económico*: Red del Tercer Mundo E-mail: redtm@chasque.apc.org <http://www.revistadelsur.org.uy/>

TWN features are available electronically through the APC networks in the conference <twnt.features>, and in Spanish in the conference <redtm.analisis>. Through the Internet, they can be found at: <http://www.redtercermundo.org.uy/>

TWN-Africa publishes *African Agenda*.

E-mail: twnafrica@ghana.com <http://twnafrica.org/>
The Tobin Tax is a proposal to tax currency transactions on foreign exchange markets, through multilateral cooperation, and to utilize the revenue for basic environmental and human needs. Such a tax will tame currency market volatility and restore national economic sovereignty. (The name Tobin Tax derives from James Tobin, a Nobel-laureate economist at Yale University.) Some relevant links: Halifax Initiative E-mail: info@halifaxinitiative.org <http://www.halifaxinitiative.org/> Tobin Tax Initiative CEED/IIRP E-mail: ceedir@humboldt1.com <http://www.ceedweb.org/iirp/>

Trade Observatory is a joint project between IATP, Friends of the Earth International, and Centre for International Environmental Law that monitors WTO activity in Geneva in an effort to facilitate advocacy by civil society actors to redress imbalances in the world trading system. WTO Watch has merged with the IATP Trade Observatory in to provide the most comprehensive collection of information resources related to trade, globalization and sustainable development. <http://www.tradeobservatory.org/>

Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) is an international advocacy organisation that seeks to increase the power of women worldwide as policymakers at all levels in governments, institutions and forums to achieve economic and social justice, a healthy and peaceful planet, and human rights for all. E-mail: wedo@wedo.org <http://www.wedo.org/>

The World Guide is a reference book updated every two years including the history, maps and statistics from all the countries and regions of the world. The *World Guide 2003-2004* contains a round-up of key global issues such as terrorism, global warming, slavery today democracy and Islam, plus updated information on 238 countries and statistical tables on child health, literacy, access to water, land use, etc. The printed version of *World Guide* is available in Spanish, English, Portuguese and Italian. The CD-ROM, available in English, Spanish and Italian includes the Social Watch national reports as well as the Amnesty International national reports, both in English and Spanish. Danish CD-ROM and web versions are also available. The publication is entirely available on-line at: <http://www.guiadelmundo.org.uy/> For further information please contact: E-mail: guiatm@chasque.apc.org <http://www.guiadelmundo.org.uy/>

World Council of Churches is a fellowship of more than 340 churches in more than 120 countries in all continents from virtually all Christian traditions E-mail: info@wcc-coe.org <http://www.wcc-coe.org/>

World Social Forum. Under the slogan «Another world is possible», the World Social Forum aims at becoming a new international arena for the consideration of alternatives to prioritise human development and the separation of the markets in each country and in the international relationships by all those who are opposed to the neoliberal policies. Since 2001 the World Social Forum takes place in Porto Alegre, Brazil and it takes place every year at the same time as the World Economic Forum, which happens in Davos, Switzerland, at the end of January. The III World Social Forum will take place from January 23 to 28, 2003. More information at: <http://www.portoalegre2003.org/> <http://www.forumsocialmundial.org.br/> or contact: fsm2003ci@uol.com.br

World Watch Institute is a non-profit public policy research organisation dedicated to informing policymakers and the general public about emerging global problems and trends, and the complex links between the world economy and its environmental support systems. It publishes *The State of the World 2002*. *The State of the World 2002* includes chapters on climate change, farming, toxic chemicals, sustainable tourism, population, resource conflicts and global governance, with a special focus on the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, which will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August/September 2002. E-mail: worldwatch@worldwatch.org *The State of the World 2002* Report is available on-line at: <http://www.worldwatch.org/>

Help Social Watch identify more relevant resources! Please write to: Social Watch c/o ITeM
Juan D. Jackson 1136
11200 Montevideo, Uruguay
Fax: +598 2 411-9222
E-mail: socwatch@socialwatch.org, or visit Social Watch home page in the Internet: <http://www.socialwatch.org/>

Links to the International Institutions related to MDGs

A special section of the United Nations site on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is available at: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.html>

United Nations Statistics Division

The Statistics Division compiles statistics from many international sources and produces global updates, including the Statistical Yearbook, World Statistics Pocketbook and yearbooks in specialized 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. E-mail: statistics@un.org <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration statistics

A framework of 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators to measure progress towards the Millennium Development goals was adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and IMF, OECD and the World Bank. (*Road Map towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration*). Each indicator is linked to millennium data series as well as to background series related to the target in question.

For country by country statistics visit: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/>

The Millennium Project

In support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and the Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Mark Malloch Brown, have launched the Millennium Project to recommend the best strategies for achieving the MDGs. Over a period of three years the Millennium Project will work to devise a recommended plan of implementation that will allow all developing countries to meet the MDGs and thereby substantially improve the human condition

by 2015. While this is a bold ambition, it is both necessary and achievable. The Millennium Project's research focuses on identifying the operational priorities, organizational means of implementation, and financing structures necessary to achieve the MDGs. Ten thematically-orientated Task Forces perform the bulk of the research. They are comprised of representatives from academia, the public and private sectors, civil society organizations, and UN agencies with the majority of participants coming from outside the UN system. The 15-20 members of each Task Force are all global leaders in their area, selected on the basis of their technical expertise and practical experience. As an advisory body to the UN, the Millennium Project will report its findings directly to the UN Secretary General and the Administrator of the UNDP. <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/html/about.htm>

UN HABITAT

The UN Millennium Declaration and its Goals

The Millennium Declaration was adopted by the UN member states in the year 2000. It contains eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) ranging from poverty reduction, health, and gender equality to education and environmental sustainability. The MDG detail out 18 specific development targets, each of which has a target figure, a time frame, and indicators designed to monitor to what extent the target has been achieved. The target most closely related to UN-HABITAT's mission is Goal 7 Target 11 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020. <http://www.unchc.org/mdg/default.asp>

Global Urban Observatory

The Millennium Declaration requires a regular monitoring of its goals. Monitoring slums means local level data collection and analysis. Based on previous experience with global data collection (Urban Indicators 1993 and 1998), UN-HABITAT has developed a sample of cities to monitor the MDG on slums on the local level. This exercise is backed-up by capacity building modules provided by the Global Urban Observatory. http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo_guo_databases.asp

WHO: Millennium Development Goals

The importance of the MDGs in health is, in one sense, self-evident. Improving the health and longevity of the poor is an end in itself, a fundamental goal of economic development. But it is also a means to achieving the other development goals relating to poverty reduction. The linkages of health to poverty reduction and to long-term economic growth are powerful, much stronger than is generally understood. E-mail: <http://www.who.int/mdg/>

WORLD BANK:

Millennium Development Goals Area

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000 the states of the United Nations reaffirmed their commitment to working toward a world in which sustaining development and eliminating poverty would have the highest priority. The Millennium Development Goals grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations in the past decade. The goals have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

PROGRESS ON THE MILLENNIUM

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: As one indicator of development progress, the World Bank tracks country performance against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Bank set out an analysis and an agenda for change in the World Development Report 2000-2001: *Attacking Poverty*. In March 2002 the Poverty Reduction Group reviewed progress in Poverty Reduction and the World Bank. The observations are based on this work and the statistics published in the World Development Indicators 2002. It should be emphasized, however, that data are poor in many cases, a problem discussed at length in the fall 2001 edition of the World Bank Research Observer. <http://www.developmentgoals.org/>

UNESCO

Overall, BSP is responsible for UNESCO's participation in and contribution to inter-agency programme efforts within the United Nations system to ensure coherence of orientations and efforts, especially in the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). <http://www.unesco.org/bsp/eng/mdg.htm>