

Sources and Resources

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

Since 1990, the United Nations has held a series of international conferences and summits. The World Summit for Social Development Declaration and the Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration are available online: <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. E-mail: daw@un.org <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

ECA

United Nations 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. E-mail: webmaster@unescap.org <http://www.unescap.org/>

ECLAC

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. E-mail: secepal@eclac.org <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. E-mail: FAO-HQ@fao.org <http://www.fao.org/>

FAOSTAT (FAO Statistical Database) is an online 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. E-mail: faostat-inquiries@fao.org <http://apps.fao.org/>

FAO publishes *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, which provides the latest estimates of the number of chronically hungry people in the world and reports on global and national efforts to reach the goal set by the World Food Summit (WFS) in 1996: to reduce by half the number of undernourished people in the world by the year 2015. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* draws on the ongoing work of FAO and its international partners in monitoring the nutritional status and analysing the vulnerability of populations worldwide. It represents part of FAO's contribution to the Inter-Agency Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems initiative. More information of the reports *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*: <http://www.fao.org/sofi/sofi/>

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. 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. 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://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>

ILO published the *World Labour Report 2000*, which examines the vital role played by social protection in supporting, supplementing and replacing market incomes in the event of old age, incapacity for work, bearing and raising children, and unemployment. Also included is health care - without which many in the developing world are unfit to earn their living. <http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/protection/socsec/pol/publ/wrlbrlbr.htm>

NGLS

The United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) 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. E-mail: nngls@un.org, nngls@unctad.org <http://www.unsystem.org/nngls/english/Default.html>

OECD

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 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 globalised 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 now available and updated online: <http://www.oecd.org/department/> E-mail: dac.contact@oecd.org

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. OHCHR provides support to the Commission on Human Rights and its special procedures, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the six treaty-monitoring. E-mail: InfoDesk@ohchr.org <http://www.unhchr.ch/>

POPIN

Population Division / Department of Economic and Social Affairs / United Nations. The Population Information Network (POPIN), 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. E-mail: population@un.org <http://www.un.org/popin/>

Among its publications can be found *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. *The 2002 Revision* presents the eighteenth 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/>

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/>

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. E-mail: statistics@un.org <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

The UN Statistics Division published *The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics*, the third issue in the series of that looks at the status of women through the lens of statistical data and analysis. *The World's Women 2000* is a statistical source-book that provides a comprehensive analysis of how women fare in different parts of the world. It highlights the main findings of statistical analysis on women's situation as compared to men's worldwide in a broad range of fields, including families, health, education, work, human rights and politics. E-mail: genderstats@un.org <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/wv2000/>

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 the *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 2003* offers a unique analysis of the world's progress in meeting the ambitious Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It introduces a detailed new plan of action to meet the goals: the Millennium Development Compact.

The Report ranks 173 countries according to their level of human development. It also identifies 59 "priority" countries, which require intensified effort if the MDGs are to be met. In 31 of these countries, progress towards the goals has either stalled or, worse, has begun to reverse.

<http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/>
<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 co-operation 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.

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/>

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.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) publishes *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2003/4 Gender and Education for All: the Leap to Equality*. The report is considered the most comprehensive survey of education trends worldwide. It measures efforts being made in all parts of the world to enrol more girls in school. *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2003/4* also includes an EFA Development Index, providing an overall view of the progress countries are making towards the four Dakar goals that can be most easily measured: universal primary education, adult literacy, quality of education (survival to grade 5) and gender parity.

E-mail: efa@unesco.org
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 and its 1999 Yearbook.
<http://www.uis.unesco.org/>

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. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) publishes annual reports on the progress made by each country in implementing the agreements. The State of the World's Children 2004 focuses on girls' education and its relationship to all other development goals and to the promise of Education For All. It presents a multi-layered case for investing in girls' education as a strategic way to ensure the rights of both boys and girls and to advance a country's development agenda. The web summary touches on general points of the main text and presents panel abstracts highlighting successful programmes.

The complete report including supporting data and statistics can be requested from UNICEF:
E-mail: pubdoc@unicef.org
<http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/>

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).
E-mail: webmeistr@childinfo.org
<http://www.childinfo.org/>

UNIFEM

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) 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.org/>

UNRISD

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) 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.
E-mail: info@unrisd.org
<http://www.unrisd.org/>

WHO

The World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations specialised agency for health, was established in 1948 and its main objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Since its creation, WHO has contributed to major accomplishments resulting in a healthier world.
E-mail: info@who.int
<http://www.who.int/>

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

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 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People* says that too often, key services fail poor people: in access, in quantity, in quality. This imperils a set of development targets known as the MDGs, which call for a halving of the global incidence of poverty, and broad improvements in human development by 2015.

The report is available online:
<http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/wdr2004/>
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 2003 includes approximately 800 indicators in 87 tables, organised 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. <http://www.worldbank.org/data/online/databases/online/databases.html>

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. Amnesty International's yearly country by country report is available from: Amnesty International Publications
E-mail: amnestyis@amnesty.org
<http://www.amnesty.org/>

AI Campaign on Treaty Bodies disseminates information on the activities of treaty bodies and encourages NGOs and individuals to participate in their work. The website presents a general introduction to the main functions of treaty bodies; a consideration of state party's reports and consideration of individual complaints and a section on the role of NGOs in the work of treaty bodies.
E-mail: treatybodies@amnesty.org
<http://www.amnesty.org/treatybodies>

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@annd.org
<http://www.annd.org/>

ATD Fourth World is an international NGO 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. The Centre undertakes and promotes research on issues of social and economic justice. It produces 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 dedicated to improving the visibility of the work done by NGOs from the South. It serves as a platform where NGOs can disseminate their work and at the same time enrich it with information from diverse sources, presented from the perspective of Southern civil society. Choike offers:
-A directory of NGOs organised in categories and sub-categories. This is not an exhaustive list but a selection of useful and relevant sites. The directory only contains Southern NGO websites; relevant information from other sources can be found in separate sections.
-A search engine that enables you to find information in the directory's websites. It is a tool designed to allow you to search the

sites selected by Choike on the basis of their quality and relevance. NGOs that wish to include the Choike search engine on their websites can do so at the Choike portal.

-A selection of materials produced by NGOs which contain information of relevance to civil society and to people who are interested in what NGOs have to say. These materials can be accessed through reports, news items and information resources.
-In-depth reports on key issues, which provide comprehensive information and reflect different views, in particular highlighting the position adopted by civil society on these issues.

-Dissemination of NGO actions and campaigns.
Choike is hosted by the Third World Institute (TeM) in Montevideo, Uruguay, an independent non-profit organisation.
E-mail: info@choike.org
<http://www.choike.org/>

CIDSE (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity) is an alliance of 15 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/>

COHRE (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions) promotes and protects the right to housing for everyone, everywhere. Its work involves Housing Rights Training; Research and Publications; Monitoring, Preventing and Documenting Forced Evictions; Fact-finding Missions; Housing and Property Restitution; Women's Housing Rights; Active Participation and Advocacy within the United Nations and Regional Human Rights Bodies and activities in all regions of the South.
E-mail: cohre@cohre.org
<http://www.cohre.org/>

Citizens' Network on Essential Services 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. CNES contends that citizens and their elected representatives should explore substantive policy alternatives to determine the kind of service provision that can best serve their social, environmental, and development goals.
E-mail: ncalexander@igc.org
<http://www.servicesforall.org>

CLADEM (Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights) is a women's organisations network that in all Latin America and the Caribbean are committed to unite our efforts to achieve an effective defence of women's rights in the region.
E-mail: oficina@cladem.org
<http://www.cladem.org/>

Corporate Accountability aims to facilitate the flow of information among NGOs and social movements who believe that their governments, private sector and civil society need to make greater efforts to ensure the accountability of business and industry, especially transnational corporations, to society. It contains information about ongoing civil society campaigns on corporate accountability and about NGOs and trade unions who are active in this field. It provides comprehensive material on codes of conduct, multi-stakeholder initiatives and intergovernmental processes, as well as best and worst practice cases of corporate behaviour. Its website makes available documents and publications on corporate accountability and links to relevant research institutes and databases.
E-mail: weed@weed-online.org
<http://www.corporate-accountability.org/>

DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era) 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/>

Dignity International was created by the Council of Europe's "Globalisation without Poverty" Campaign 1998-2000. In January 2003 "Dignity International" was established as an independent NGO. Dignity International's mission is to work with the poor and marginalised communities around the world on education and training (capacity building for human rights) programmes focussed on economic, social and cultural rights in the context of its work to promote and defend all human rights for all.
E-mail: dignity@netvisao.pt
<http://www.dignityinternational.org/>

EURODAD (European Network on Debt and Development) is a network of 48 development NGOs 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/>

EUROSTEP (European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People) is a network of autonomous European NGOs working towards peace, justice and equality in a world free of poverty. Its membership, rooted in their own societies, works together to influence Europe's role in the world, particularly in pursuing the eradication of injustice and poverty. It advocates changes in Europe's policies and practice based on the perspectives drawn from direct experiences of an active involvement of its members and their partners in development in over 100 countries across the world.
E-mail: admin@eurostep.org
<http://www.eurostep.org/>

ESCR-Net (The International Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) 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.
E-mail: escr-net@cesr.org
<http://www.escr-net.org/>

HIC (Habitat International Coalition) is an independent, international, non-profit movement of some 400 organisations and individuals working in the area of human settlements. Members include NGOs, CBOs, academic and research institutions, civil society organisations and like-minded individuals from 80 countries in both the North and the South. A shared set of objectives bind and shape HIC's commitment to communities working to secure housing and improve their habitat conditions.

Further information on HIC's mission, members and activities can be found at HIC's Housing and Land Rights Network, Middle East and North Africa:
<http://www.hic-mena.org/>
Information on the HIC's Latin American Secretariat:
<http://www.hic-al.org/>

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

ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) 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/>

ICSW (International Council for Social Welfare) is an international NGO 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/>

IHRIP (International Human Rights Internship Program) works to help strengthen the human rights movement by facilitating the exchange of information and experience among human rights organisations. IHRIP supports professional development and exchange projects for the staff of human rights organisations and activists in countries of the South as well as East Central Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union. Drawing on the experiences of activists in countries around the world, the Program has also produced a number of informational and training resources, most recently on economic, social and cultural rights.
E-mail: ihrrip@ie.org
<http://www.ie.org/>

IDS (Institute for Development Studies) 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>

IPS (Inter Press Service) civil society's leading news agency, is an independent voice from the South and for development, delving into globalisation. IPS intends to inherit the goals of the former co-operative of journalists and to carry forward its ideals. It is a public-benefit organisation for development co-operation. Its main object is to contribute to development by promoting free communication and a professional flow of information to reinforce technical and economic co-operation among developing countries.
E-mail: editor@ipsnews.net
<http://www.ips.org/>

Jubilee Plus 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/>

KAIROS (Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiatives) unites churches and religious organisations in a faithful ecumenical response to the call to "do justice, and to love kindness and to walk humbly with your God" (Micah 6:8). Kairos deliberate on issues of common concern, advocate for social change and join with people of faith and goodwill in action for social transformation.
E-mail: info@kairoscanada.org
<http://www.kairoscanada.org/>

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

ODI (Overseas Development Institute) is Britain's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. ODI's mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries.
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
E-mail: information@oxfaminternational.org
<http://www.oxfaminternational.org/>
Oxfam International Advocacy
E-mail: advocacy@oxfaminternational.org

Public Citizen is a national, non-profit consumer advocacy organisation founded by Ralph Nader in 1971 to represent consumer interests in US 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: california@citizen.org,
jcarraway@citizen.org
<http://www.citizen.org/>

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/>

REPEM (Women's Popular Education Network) 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. REPEM is Latin American and Caribbean secretariat of DAWN and hosts the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE).
E-mail: repem@repem.org
<http://www.repem.org/>

SAPRIN (Structural Adjustment Participatory Review International Network) is a global network established to expand and legitimise the role of civil society in economic policymaking and to strengthen the organised challenge to structural adjustment programmes by citizens around the globe. The network is working with a broad range of citizens' groups in various countries on four continents to organise public processes to assess the real impact of World Bank and IMF-supported economic-reform programs and to chart a new course for the future.
E-mail: secretariat@saprin.org
<http://www.saprin.org/>

SUNS (South-North Development Monitor) is a unique source of information and analyses on international development issues with particular focus on North-South and South-South negotiations. Over the years SUNS has provided unique in-depth coverage of the activities of the Non-Aligned countries, of the Group of 77 and other regional and inter-regional groups of the South and the NGOs. The SUNS has been an important source of information, from the Southern perspective, of the processes of negotiations, formal and informal, of GATT and the Uruguay Round, the Mid-Term Review Process, the Brussels Ministerial Session and since then, the UNCTAD Conferences, and of the entire debates and dialogue on environment/development issues, the Earth Summit and other major UN Conferences, as well as their follow-up.

Chief Editor and Geneva TWN representative: Chakravarti Raghavan
E-mail: sunstown@bluewin.ch
<http://www.sunsonline.org/>

The **Tax Justice Network** is a global network which arose out of meetings at the European Social Forum in Florence, 2002, and at the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, 2003. It is a response to harmful trends in global taxation, which threaten states' ability to tax the wealthy beneficiaries of globalisation.
E-mail: info@taxjustice.net
<http://www.taxjustice.net/>

The **Third World Network** (TWN) 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 organise 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 TWN Features; the publication of books on environment and economic issues; the organising of various seminars and workshops; and participation in international processes such as UNCED and the World Bank - NGO Committee. The TWN's international secretariat is based in Penang, Malaysia. It has offices in Montevideo, Uruguay (for South America); Geneva, Switzerland; and Accra, Ghana. Publications 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 *Tercer Mundo Económico*.
Red del Tercer Mundo
E-mail: redtm@chasque.apc.org
<http://www.redtercermundo.org>

TWN features are available electronically through the APC networks in the conference <twnt.features>, and in Spanish in the conference <redtm.analisis>.
<http://www.redtercermundo.org/>

TWN-Africa publishes *African Agenda*.
E-mail: contact@twnafrica.org
<http://twnafrica.org/>

The **Tobin Tax** is a proposal to tax currency transactions on foreign exchange markets, through multilateral co-operation, and to utilise 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.) Tobin Tax Initiative, CEED/IIRP
E-mail: cecilr@humboldt1.com
<http://www.ceedweb.org/iirp/>

Trade Observatory is a joint project between IATP (Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy), 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 to provide the most comprehensive collection of information resources related to trade, globalisation and sustainable development.
E-mail: iatp@iatp.org
<http://www.tradeobservatory.org/>

Transparency International is an international non-governmental organisation devoted to combating corruption, bringing civil society, business, and governments together in a powerful global coalition. Through its International Secretariat and more than 85 independent national chapters around the world, it works at the national and international level to curb both the supply and demand of corruption.
E-mail: ti@transparency.org
<http://www.transparency.org/>

WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organisation) 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: [wedow@wedo.org](mailto:wedo@wedo.org)
<http://www.wedo.org/>

Women, War and Peace Web Portal, created by PeaceWomen.org and UNIFEM, provides background information and timely updates on the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building. It will systematically gather information and analysis both to inform decision-makers and to provoke greater response to women's experience of war and peace making. It is one of UNIFEM's contributions to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, passed unanimously in October of 2000. This groundbreaking resolution explicitly noted the "need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls."
<http://www.womenwarpeace.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.
E-mail: guiatm@chasque.apc.org
<http://www.guiadelmundo.org.uy/>
The publication is regularly updated in Spanish online: <http://www.guiadelmundo.org.uy/>

World Council of Churches is a fellowship of 342 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 every year at the same time as the World Economic Forum, which happens in Davos, Switzerland, at the end of January. For the first time in 2004, the IV World Social Forum was held in Mumbai, India, between January 16 and 21, 2004. In 2005, the WSF will again take place in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil).

In India:
E-mail: wsfindia@vsnl.net
<http://www.wsfindia.org/>

In Brazil:
E-mail: fsminfo@forumsocialmundial.org.br
<http://www.forumsocialmundial.org.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. The World Watch Institute publishes the *State of the World. The State of the World 2004 Special Focus: The Consumer Society* examines how we consume, why we consume, and what impact our consumption choices have on the planet and our fellow human beings. The *State of the World 2004 Report* is available online: <http://www.worldwatch.org/pubs/sow/2004/>
E-mail: worldwatch@worldwatch.org
<http://www.worldwatch.org>

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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

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

A comprehensive list of resources from the United Nations and civil society organisations on the MDGs is presented in **CHOIKE**, a portal on civil society:
<http://www.choike.org/links/informes/302.html>

United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Indicators Database

A framework of 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators to measure progress towards the MDGs 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*). The United Nations Statistics Division, in close collaboration with United Nations agencies and funds, the World Bank, IMF, and OECD, coordinates data analysis and maintains the database containing the series related to the selected indicators, as well as other background series intended to supplement the basic 48 Millennium indicators, for more in-depth analysis. The figures presented in the database are from international series compiled by the various agencies. The availability of data necessary to calculate the indicators in each country depends on the capacities of the national statistical services. The information, is available in French and Spanish:
<http://millenniumindicators.un.org/>

The Millennium Project

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 focus on costing the MDGs achievement and will define a more concrete strategy in a few countries that will be selected. The Millennium Project's research focuses on identifying the operational priorities, organisational 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 organisations, 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.
E-mail: info@unmillenniumproject.org
<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/>

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.

E-mail:
millennium.campaign2015@undp.org
A web page will be launched in July 2004.
www.millenniumcampaign.org

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 MDGs ranging from poverty reduction, health, and gender equality to education and environmental sustainability. The MDGs 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 i.e. to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020.
<http://www.unchcs.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 MDGs 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: MDGs

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 related to poverty reduction. The linkages of health to poverty reduction and to long-term economic growth are much stronger than is generally understood.
<http://www.who.int/mdg/>

WORLD BANK: MDGs 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 MDGs grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organised by the United Nations in the past decade. The goals have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.
<http://www.developmentgoals.org/>

Progress on the MDGs:

As one indicator of development progress, the World Bank tracks country performance against the 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 emphasised, however, that data are poor in many cases, a problem discussed at length in the fall 2001 edition of the World Bank Research Observer.

UNESCO

Overall, the UNESCO Bureau of Strategic Planning 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 MDGs.
<http://www.unesco.org/bsp/eng/mdg.htm>