

**EN**  
Express

The Yearbook of the United Nations  
Yearbook Express



**YEARBOOK** OF THE  
**UNITED NATIONS** VOLUME 65



Volume 65



# English

## Express

The Yearbook Express features Yearbook chapter introductions, along with the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, for each year in question.

**YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 2011  
Volume 65**

**Table of contents**

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>About the 2011 edition of the <i>Yearbook</i></b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>The <i>Yearbook</i> online</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>Abbreviations commonly used in the <i>Yearbook</i></b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>Explanatory note on documents</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization</b>	<b>3</b>

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**I. International peace and security** **33**

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 33: Maintenance of international peace and security, 33; Peacemaking and peacebuilding, 43; Protection issues, 49; Special political missions, 50. THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 52: International terrorism, 52. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, 57: General aspects of UN peacekeeping, 58; Comprehensive review of peacekeeping, 61; Operations in 2011, 62; Roster of 2011 operations, 63; Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations, 65.

**II. Africa** **87**

PROMOTION OF PEACE IN AFRICA, 90. CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION, 97: Central Africa and Great Lakes, 97; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 102; Burundi, 117; Central African Republic, 121; Central African Republic and Chad, 128; Uganda, 132; Rwanda, 132. WEST AFRICA, 133: Regional issues, 133; Côte d'Ivoire, 140; Liberia, 162; Sierra Leone, 174; Guinea-Bissau, 180; Cameroon–Nigeria, 186; Guinea, 188. HORN OF AFRICA, 189: The Sudan and South Sudan, 189; Chad–Sudan, 232; Somalia, 233; Eritrea, 261; Eritrea–Ethiopia, 265. NORTH AFRICA, 266: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 266; Western Sahara, 289. OTHER ISSUES, 296: Egypt and Tunisia, 296; Mauritius–United Kingdom, 296.

**III. Americas** **297**

CENTRAL AMERICA, 297: Guatemala, 297; Honduras, 298; Nicaragua–Costa Rica, 298. HAITI, 298: Political and security developments, 299; MINUSTAH, 305. OTHER ISSUES, 308: Cuba–United States, 308.

**IV. Asia and the Pacific** **310**

AFGHANISTAN, 310: Political and security developments, 311; UNAMA, 331; International Security Assistance Force, 331; Children and armed conflict, 335; Sanctions, 336. IRAQ, 351: Political and security developments, 352; UNAMI, 356; Post-Development Fund mechanism, 356; Non-proliferation and disarmament obligations, 357; Children and armed conflict, 358; Oil-for-food programme, 358. IRAQ–KUWAIT, 360: POWs, Kuwaiti property and missing persons, 360; UN Compensation Commission and Fund, 361. TIMOR-LESTE, 362: Political and security developments, 362; UNAMET, 366; UNMIT, 366. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 368: Non-proliferation, 368; Other issues, 369. IRAN, 369: Non-proliferation, 369. NEPAL, 372: Political and security developments, 372. YEMEN, 373: Political and security developments, 373. OTHER ISSUES, 375: India–Pakistan, 375; Pakistan, 375; Sri Lanka, 375; Thailand–Cambodia, 375; United Arab Emirates–Iran, 376.

**V. Europe and the Mediterranean** **377**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 377: Implementation of Peace Agreement, 378. KOSOVO, 384: Political and security developments, 384; EULEX, 386; UNMIK, 387. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 389. GEORGIA, 389: UNOMIG, 391. ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, 392. CYPRUS, 392: Political and security developments, 393; UNFICYP, 394. OTHER ISSUES, 400: Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, 400; Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, 401.

**VI. Middle East** **402**

PEACE PROCESS, 403: Diplomatic efforts, 403; Occupied Palestinian Territory, 403. ISSUES RELATED TO PALESTINE, 434: General aspects, 434; Assistance to Palestinians, 438. LEBANON, 455: Political and security developments, 455; Implementation of resolution 1559(2004), 456; Implementation of resolution 1701(2006) and UNIFIL activities, 458; Special Tribunal for Lebanon, 466. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, 468: Political and security developments, 468; The Syrian Golan, 471. UNTSO, 477.

**VII. Disarmament** **478**

UN MACHINERY, 478. UN ROLE IN DISARMAMENT, 483. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 485: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 493; Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 498; Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 499. NON-PROLIFERATION, 500: Non-proliferation treaty, 500; Missiles, 505; Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 506; Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation, 511; IAEA safeguards, 513; Radioactive waste, 516; Nuclear-weapon-free zones, 517. BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, 520: Bacteriological (biological) weapons, 521; Chemical weapons, 522. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, 524:



Towards an arms trade treaty, 524; Small arms, 524; Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols, 529; Cluster munitions, 532; Anti-personnel mines, 532; Practical disarmament, 533; Transparency, 533. OTHER ISSUES, 538: Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 538; Observance of environmental norms, 539; Science and technology and disarmament, 540. STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 540. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, 541: Regional centres for peace and disarmament, 545.

## **VIII. Other political and security questions**

**551**

GENERAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 551: Support for democracies, 551. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 552: Indian Ocean, 552. DECOLONIZATION, 553: Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 553; Puerto Rico, 560; Territories under review, 560; Other issues, 572. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, 577: Implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations, 577; Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 578; Legal Subcommittee, 581; UN system coordination, 582. EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION, 586. INFORMATION SECURITY, 589. INFORMATION, 590: UN public information, 590.

## **Part Two: Human Rights**

### **I. Promotion of human rights**

**603**

UN MACHINERY, 603: Human Rights Council, 603; Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, 614; Other aspects, 616. HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS, 617: Convention against racial discrimination, 619; Covenant on civil and political rights and optional protocols, 620; Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and optional protocol, 620; Convention on elimination of discrimination against women and optional protocol, 621; Convention against torture, 621; Convention on the rights of the child, 622; Convention on migrant workers, 633; Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 633; Convention for protection from enforced disappearance, 634; Convention on genocide, 636; General aspects, 636. OTHER ACTIVITIES, 638: Strengthening action to promote human rights, 638; Human rights education, 645; World Down Syndrome Day, 648; International Day for the Right to the Truth, 649; International Year for People of African Descent, 649; Follow-up to 1993 World Conference, 649.

### **II. Protection of human rights**

**650**

SPECIAL PROCEDURES, 650. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 651: Racism and racial discrimination, 651; Human rights defenders, 663; Reprisals for cooperation with human rights bodies, 665; Protection of migrants, 666; Discrimination against minorities, 671; Freedom of religion or belief, 674; Right to self-determination, 680; Rule of law, democracy and human rights, 685; Other issues, 691. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, 704: Realizing economic, social and cultural rights, 704; Right to development, 704; Social Forum, 720; Extreme poverty, 720; Right to food, 721; Right to adequate housing, 726; Right to health, 727; Cultural rights, 730; Right to education, 733; Environmental and scientific

concerns, 734; Slavery and related issues, 735; Vulnerable groups, 737.

**III. Human rights country situations** **753**

GENERAL ASPECTS, 753. AFRICA, 754: Burundi, 754; Côte d'Ivoire, 754; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 757; Guinea, 757; Libya, 758; Somalia, 759; Sudan, 760; South Sudan, 761; Tunisia, 761. AMERICAS, 761: Bolivia, 761; Colombia, 762; Guatemala, 762; Haiti, 762. ASIA, 763: Afghanistan, 763; Cambodia, 763; Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 764; Iran, 768; Kyrgyzstan, 771; Myanmar, 772; Nepal, 776; Yemen, 777. EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, 778: Belarus, 778; Cyprus, 778. MIDDLE EAST, 779: Syrian Arab Republic, 779; Territories occupied by Israel, 782.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**I. Development policy and international economic cooperation** **789**

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, 789: Development and international economic cooperation, 790; Happiness and well-being, 796; People's empowerment and development, 796; Human security, 797; Sustainable development, 797; Eradication of poverty, 805; Science and technology for development, 810. DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 821: Committee for Development Policy, 821; Public administration, 823. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS, 825: Least developed countries, 826; Small island developing States, 832; Landlocked developing countries, 834.

**II. Operational activities for development** **838**

SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES, 838. TECHNICAL COOPERATION THROUGH UNDP, 843: UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board, 843; UNDP operational activities, 844; Programming arrangements, 847; Financial and administrative matters, 849. OTHER TECHNICAL COOPERATION, 853: Development Account, 853; UN activities, 853; UN Office for Partnerships, 854; UN Office for Project Services, 856; UN Volunteers, 857; Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, 859; UN Capital Development Fund, 860.

**III. Humanitarian and special economic assistance** **861**

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 861: Coordination, 861; Central Emergency Response Fund, 865; Disaster response, 869; Mine action, 879; Humanitarian action, 881. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, 891: African economic recovery and development, 891; Other economic assistance, 899.

**IV. International trade, finance and transport** **902**

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, 902: Multilateral trading system, 902; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 905; Commodities, 910; Coercive economic measures, 913. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT, 914: Debt situation of developing countries, 917; Financing for development, 921; Other matters, 930. TRANSPORT, 932: Maritime transport, 932; Transport of dangerous goods, 933.

<b>V. Regional economic and social activities</b>	<b>937</b>
REGIONAL COOPERATION, 937. AFRICA, 938: Economic trends, 938; Activities, 938; Programme and organizational questions, 944. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 944: Economic trends, 944; Activities, 945; Programme and organizational questions, 950. EUROPE, 951: Economic trends, 951; Activities, 951; Programme and organizational questions, 954. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 954: Economic trends, 954; Activities, 954. WESTERN ASIA, 958: Economic trends, 958; Activities, 958.	
<b>VI. Energy, natural resources and cartography</b>	<b>963</b>
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 963: Energy, 963; Natural resources, 966. CARTOGRAPHY, 967.	
<b>VII. Environment and human settlements</b>	<b>970</b>
ENVIRONMENT, 970: UN Environment Programme, 970; Global Environment Facility, 976; International conventions and mechanisms, 977; Environmental topics, 984; Other matters, 991. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 994: UN-Habitat, 994; Follow-up to the 1996 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 998.	
<b>VIII. Population</b>	<b>1002</b>
COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1002. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1004. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, 1005. OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1011.	
<b>IX. Social policy, crime prevention and human resources development</b>	<b>1013</b>
SOCIAL POLICY, 1013: Social development, 1013; Ageing persons, 1024; Persons with disabilities, 1029; Youth, 1032; Family, 1039. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1042: Culture of peace, 1042; Sport for peace and development, 1047; Culture and development, 1049. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, 1051: UN research and training institutes, 1053; Education, 1056.	
<b>X. Women</b>	<b>1057</b>
FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND BEIJING+5, 1057: Critical areas of concern, 1061. UN MACHINERY, 1090: Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women, 1090; Commission on the Status of Women, 1092; UN-Women, 1093.	
<b>XI. Children, youth and ageing persons</b>	<b>1101</b>
FOLLOW-UP TO 2002 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN, 1101. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, 1102. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, 1103.	

**XII. Refugees and displaced persons** **1112**

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, 1112: Programme policy, 1112; Refugee protection and assistance, 1117; Regional activities, 1121; Policy development and cooperation, 1130; Financial and administrative questions, 1131.

**XIII. Health, food and nutrition** **1134**

HEALTH, 1134: AIDS prevention and control, 1134; Non-communicable diseases, 1145; Tobacco, 1152; Malaria, 1153; Global public health, 1157; Road safety, 1159. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1160: Food aid, 1160; Food security, 1162. NUTRITION, 1169.

**XIV. International drug control** **1170**

UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 1170. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL, 1174: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1174; Cooperation against the world drug problem, 1176; Conventions, 1183. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1188: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1188; Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Crime Congress, 1189; Crime prevention programme, 1190; Transnational organized crime, 1198.

**XV. Statistics** **1215**

STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 1215: Demographic and social statistics, 1215; Economic statistics, 1217; Natural resources and environment statistics, 1220; Other activities, 1221.

**Part Four: Legal questions**

**I. International Court of Justice** **1227**

JUDICIAL WORK OF THE COURT, 1227: Contentious proceedings, 1228; Advisory proceedings, 1240. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1240: Functioning and organization of the Court, 1240; Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes, 1241.

**II. International tribunals and court** **1242**

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, 1242: The Chambers, 1242; Office of the Prosecutor, 1246; The Registry, 1247; Financing, 1248. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, 1249: The Chambers, 1250; Office of the Prosecutor, 1255; The Registry, 1255; Financing, 1256. FUNCTIONING OF THE TRIBUNALS, 1258: Implementation of completion strategy, 1258. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 1261: The Chambers, 1261; Office of the Prosecutor, 1263; The Registry, 1264; International cooperation, 1264.

**III. International legal questions** **1266**

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS, 1266: International Law Commission, 1266; International State relations and international law, 1282; International

terrorism, 1284; Diplomatic relations, 1289; Treaties and agreements, 1290. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW, 1290: Commission on International Trade Law, 1291. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1298: Rule of law at the national and international levels, 1298; Strengthening the role of the United Nations, 1300; Host country relations, 1305.

**IV. Law of the sea**

**1308**

CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1308. INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY THE CONVENTION, 1323: International Seabed Authority, 1323; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, 1324; Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, 1325. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION, 1325: Assessment of global marine environment, 1327; Marine biological resources, 1328; United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process, 1328; Piracy, 1328; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; 1328.

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

**I. United Nations restructuring and institutional matters**

**1351**

RESTRUCTURING MATTERS, 1351: Programme of reform, 1351. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS, 1353: Admission to UN of new Member, 1353; General Assembly, 1354; Security Council, 1358; Economic and Social Council, 1359. COORDINATION, MONITORING AND COOPERATION, 1360: Institutional mechanisms, 1360; Other matters, 1362. UN AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, 1362: Cooperation with organizations, 1362; Other cooperation, 1369; Participation in UN work, 1369.

**II. United Nations financing and programming**

**1375**

FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1375. UN BUDGET, 1375: Budget for 2010–2011, 1375; Budget for 2012–2013, 1382. CONTRIBUTIONS, 1399: Assessments, 1399. ACCOUNTS AND AUDITING, 1401: Financial management practices, 1402; Review of UN administrative and financial functioning, 1403. PROGRAMME PLANNING, 1404: Programme performance, 1405.

**III. Administrative and staff matters**

**1406**

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1406: Managerial reform and oversight, 1406; Conference management, 1411; UN information systems, 1419; UN premises and property, 1421. STAFF MATTERS, 1427: Appointment of Secretary-General, 1427; Conditions of service, 1428; Staff safety and security, 1435; Other staff matters, 1439; UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, 1447; Travel-related matters, 1448; Administration of justice, 1448.

**Appendices**

<b>I. Roster of the United Nations</b>	<b>1461</b>
<b>II. Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice</b>	<b>1464</b>
<b>III. Structure of the United Nations</b>	<b>1482</b>
<b>IV. Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2011</b>	<b>1495</b>
<b>V. United Nations information centres and services</b>	<b>1506</b>
<b>VI. Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations</b>	<b>1508</b>

**Indices**

<b>Subject index</b>	<b>1513</b>
<b>Index of resolutions and decisions</b>	<b>1538</b>
<b>Index of Security Council presidential statements</b>	<b>1541</b>

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

### **Chapter I Introduction**

1. Since 2007, the world has changed significantly. We have seen the widening and deepening impact of global food, fuel and economic shocks on populations around the world. We have seen revolution and the rebirth of grass-roots-led democratic movements in North Africa and across the Middle East. We have witnessed shifts in economic power as parts of Africa and Asia have emerged as the new engines of global growth. We have experienced the rising incidence of mega disasters, with their huge costs in terms of lives, livelihoods and development. And we have seen the increasing salience of a set of global challenges that threaten the lives of people around the world and the sustainability of the planet.

2. We are living in a time of global transition. Future generations are likely to describe this period as a pivotal juncture in world history when the status quo was irrevocably weakened and the contours of a new world began to emerge.

3. Throughout this period, the United Nations has striven to put the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable at the centre of the international agenda, attracting billions of dollars in new investments to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations has led global efforts to address the worst natural disasters and man-made complex emergencies, mobilizing resources and providing life-saving assistance to populations in need. The United Nations has taken important steps towards transforming the political landscape to empower women worldwide, adopted institutional changes, and advocated for policy changes that tackle gender discrimination in politics, the workplace and the home. We have delivered on complex peacekeeping mandates and have assisted Member States with numerous difficult political transitions and sensitive elections. We have championed human rights and the rule of law. We have confronted head-on the key global challenges of our generation: addressing climate change and global health; breaking the deadlock on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation; and mobilizing action against terrorism. In each of these arenas, we have brokered significant agreements or commitments to global strategies and mobilized resources and capacities to implement internationally agreed action plans.

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

4. Large segments of the world's population are challenged by unequal recovery from economic crisis, natural and man-made disasters, and internal conflict. Globally, United Nations staff worked tirelessly to help deliver to the poor and the most vulnerable.

#### **A. Development**

5. With global economic recovery uneven and uncertain, many countries are still struggling. The financial crisis, as well as high and volatile food and energy prices, will have an impact for years to come. There is an urgent need to embark on a new era of sustainable development for all. The upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference), to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, will provide a historic opportunity for doing so. At the Conference, the international community must agree on an ambitious and actionable framework that complements the Millennium Development Goals.

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

6. Four years away from the agreed target date of 2015, success is within reach for several key Millennium Development Goal targets. In 2015, the global poverty rate is expected to fall below 15 per cent, well below the 23 per cent target level. More than 90 per cent of the world's population will have access to improved sources of drinking water. Major strides have been made in increasing primary school enrolment, even in the poorest countries.

7. The number of deaths in children under 5 years of age worldwide declined from 12.4 million in 1990 to 8.1 million in 2009, with nearly 12,000 fewer children dying each day. Although many countries have demonstrated that progress is possible, efforts must be intensified to target the poorest and most vulnerable.

8. In 2009, nearly one quarter of the children in the developing world were underweight. Maternal death continues to require attention, especially in sub Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. The developing world's net school enrolment ratio increased by just two percentage points, from 87 per cent to 89 per cent between 2004 and 2009, dimming hope for achieving universal primary education. Half of the population of the developing regions still lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2009.

9. In general, persistent and increasing inequalities are emerging within countries between the rich and the poor, and between rural populations and urban populations. This affects in particular those disadvantaged as a result of geographic location, gender, age or conflict.

10. The greatest progress towards the achievement of goals has been made under two sets of circumstances: first, when key health interventions, such as malaria control measures, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and immunization provision and campaigns, have been introduced; and second, when increased funding has translated into an expansion of programmes to deliver services and tools directly to those in need. Far less progress has been made towards targets that require structural changes and strong political commitment to guarantee sustained, predictable funding. This typifies the patterns seen in reducing hunger and maternal mortality and increasing access to education and improved sanitation.

11. Official development assistance reached a record high in 2010 of \$128.7 billion, yet this remains well short of the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of donor country gross national income as aid to developing countries by 2015. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has warned that bilateral aid will decelerate during the next few years, given the global economic slowdown.

12. The Secretary-General has initiated an integrated implementation framework based on an interactive web-based tracking system, accessible to all stakeholders in the global partnership for development. The framework will help to increase transparency and screen pledges and commitments for consistency and clarity, thereby contributing to greater accountability.

13. At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, countries acknowledged the challenges but agreed that the Goals remained achievable and called for the scaling-up of successful approaches and intensified collective action. They also agreed on the need to begin looking ahead to the post-2015 period. Within the United Nations system, the Secretary-General has initiated work to develop ideas on the post-2015 development framework, with a view to producing concrete recommendations in 2012.

14. Important initiatives are under way to address both global and regional challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In response to the continued threat of high and volatile food prices, the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis has recommended concrete measures to address both the short-term emergency and long-term interventions for sustainable food production and nutrition.

15. The needs and specific challenges of the least developed countries were the focus of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011. In the resulting Programme of Action, Member States committed to addressing the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries by building productive capacities and reducing those countries' vulnerability to economic, natural and environmental shocks.

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

16. Africa remains a key area of focus in the work of the entire United Nations system. Africa has been experiencing solid economic growth. Growth in gross domestic product accelerated to 4.7 per cent on average in 2010, up from 2.4 per cent in 2009. But this masks a great variation in growth



across the continent. The sharp increase in food and energy prices in 2011 was especially devastating for the poor. Consequently, the absolute number of people in the region living in extreme poverty continues to increase. Unemployment remains high in the region, while armed conflicts exacerbate poverty, disrupt schooling and fuel sexual and gender-based violence.

17. Africa's population of 1 billion, the overwhelming majority of which comprises young men and women, has been increasingly recognized both as a challenge and as an opportunity. Sixty per cent of Africa's population is under 25 years old. With the increasing youth bulge, greater emphasis must be placed on providing young people with better opportunities for education, training, skills and jobs.

18. In the light of these challenges, development policy and, in particular, efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the goals set out in the African Union New Partnership for Africa's Development have taken on even greater significance. At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the international community was called upon to honour its aid commitments to Africa. While net disbursements of official development assistance to Africa increased from \$29.5 billion in 2004 to an estimated \$46 billion in 2010, this remains \$18 billion short of what was committed by donors at the Group of Eight summit held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

19. The United Nations system continues to improve its operational support for the development efforts of African countries. It is advancing the implementation of the Declaration on Enhancing United Nations-African Union Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union. It is partnering with several African Governments to implement projects that boost financing for development in areas such as sustainable forest management and to promote and strengthen the engagement of citizens in governance and public administration.

20. A number of African countries face daunting peace and security challenges. The Secretary-General has devoted a great deal of time and effort to these issues, in close consultation and coordination with the African Union and African regional organizations.

## **B. Peace and security**

21. During the past year, the United Nations and the international community grappled with instability in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East and beyond. The current environment underlines the need for an agile United Nations equipped with prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding tools to prevent and resolve violent conflicts.

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

22. The United Nations aims to anticipate potential conflicts and to be proactive in helping to resolve them through preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts.

23. In 2011, the United Nations placed a particular focus on preventing election-related violence by helping Member States, through good offices, strategic advice and technical assistance, to conduct credible and transparent electoral processes in countries including the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, the Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania. Globally, the United Nations provided electoral assistance to about 50 countries, consistently emphasizing impartiality, sustainability and cost-effectiveness in electoral processes.

24. The United Nations played an important role in ensuring the peaceful and successful conduct of the Southern Sudan independence referendum in January 2011. Working closely alongside the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on the Sudan, the United Nations helped align the international community behind a common approach, delivered significant technical and logistical assistance to the referendum process and assisted in facilitating negotiations on post-referendum arrangements. The Secretary-General deployed his Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan to monitor progress and provide high-level good offices. These coordinated efforts led to the independence of South Sudan on 9 July and its admission to the United Nations on 14 July. But the remaining challenges are great and will require the continued engagement of the United Nations system.

25. In response to the popular uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa, the United Nations has encouraged all parties to adhere to relevant international law, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has highlighted the crucial importance of addressing social and economic inequalities and has offered to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate peaceful political transitions. With respect to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy to engage with the parties on the ground with a view to ending the violence, addressing the humanitarian consequences of the crisis and helping to find a political solution. Contingency planning is ongoing to assist a political process that may emerge as a result of negotiations between the parties to the conflict. The Secretary-General also dispatched several United Nations missions to Yemen to engage with all stakeholders and contribute to the peaceful resolution of the situation.

26. In Côte d'Ivoire, the successful installation of a democratically elected Government has set the tone for numerous upcoming elections in Africa. The United Nations worked to prevent relapse into conflict, including through the activities of integrated peacebuilding missions in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. In Kenya, the United Nations maintained support for the review process that led to the adoption of a new constitution with enhanced checks and balances.

27. In Somalia, the United Nations worked closely with the transitional federal institutions to further the implementation of transitional tasks, including constitution-building. The Secretary-General also encouraged the international community to fight piracy off the Somali coast through deterrence, security, the rule of law and development.

28. The United Nations undertook successful efforts to help countries return to constitutional order following unconstitutional changes of Government in Guinea, and the Niger. In Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations contributed to the adoption of a new constitution, the establishment of a credible electoral process and a reconstituted, legitimate Government.

29. In the Middle East, the United Nations explored concrete ways to encourage the resumption of deadlocked negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, to improve the living conditions of civilians in Gaza, while addressing Israel's legitimate security concerns, and to achieve full implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). As Israel took some welcome measures to facilitate access to Gaza, the United Nations was able to commence a number of reconstruction and economic recovery projects. The United Nations helped defuse tensions after an armed incident between the Israeli and Lebanese armies along the Blue Line. Following the flotilla incident of 31 May 2010, and in close consultation with Israel and Turkey, the Secretary-General established a panel of inquiry to recommend ways to avoid similar incidents in the future.

30. In Iraq, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq has worked to promote national reconciliation and mutually acceptable solutions to resolve the status of Kirkuk and other disputed areas. It facilitated talks with key stakeholders, in particular with respect to property restitution, minority rights, detainees and language and education rights, and engaged with Iraq and Kuwait to help resolve outstanding issues between them.

31. In Nepal, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Nepal, the United Nations ensured ongoing support for the peace process. In Sri Lanka, the Secretary-General established an advisory panel of experts, which submitted its report on 12 April, with a view to helping the United Nations and Sri Lanka take meaningful measures towards addressing the issue of accountability as a critical step towards national reconciliation and lasting peace.

32. In Myanmar, the Secretary-General maintained active engagement with all stakeholders to promote national reconciliation, democratic transition and respect for human rights. The new Government's commitment to closer cooperation with the United Nations could provide a basis for more effective engagement. But much remains to be done to usher in real political change in the country.

33. Elsewhere, the United Nations supported efforts towards the peaceful resolution of border disputes, including between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

34. With respect to Western Sahara, a series of United Nations-convened rounds of informal talks succeeded in having the parties agree on new ways of approaching the negotiating process and a range of confidence-building measures.

35. In Cyprus, the United Nations continued to facilitate full-fledged negotiations between the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, in efforts to achieve progress towards a comprehensive settlement.

36. Central America has seen a dramatic rise in violence related to organized crime. The positive experience of the United Nations-sponsored International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala has drawn international interest and the United Nations has received new requests for assistance from El Salvador and Honduras.

## **2. Peacekeeping**

37. After a historical high in the number of uniformed personnel deployments in March 2010, United Nations peacekeeping has entered a period of consolidation in terms of the size of deployments. As of June 2011, United Nations peacekeeping counted more than 120,000 uniformed and civilian personnel, deployed in 14 peacekeeping operations on four continents.

38. In Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste completed the handover of its policing responsibilities to national authorities in March 2011. In Liberia, the United Nations Mission in Liberia consolidated progress in planning with the Government towards the eventual transfer of its security functions to national institutions and supported preparations for the October 2011 elections. Following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July, a new peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, was established, focusing exclusively on that country.

39. Contributing to the protection of civilians remains the core task of seven peacekeeping operations. In Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and South Sudan, in particular, protecting civilians remained a serious challenge.

40. Peacekeepers contributed to political transitions in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and the Sudan through technical and logistical support to national authorities for the holding of elections and referendums. They also contributed to ensuring the necessary political and security conditions for the holding of free and fair polls. The South Sudan self-determination referendum of January 2010, which resulted in a vote for independence, brought an end to the longest civil war in Africa. The North and the South need to continue to work together in order to resolve all outstanding issues peacefully. The instability which followed the elections in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Haiti also offered a stark reminder of the fragility of peace gains in post-conflict environments.

41. In Côte d'Ivoire, the acute political and military crisis that followed the round of presidential elections on 28 November 2010 tested the United Nations capacity to protect civilians and to sustain an operation under siege. It also tested the resolve and unity of the international community in staying the course in implementing critical mandated tasks, particularly with regard to elections. The Secretary-General worked closely with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and world leaders to find a peaceful solution to the post-election crisis that respected the democratically expressed will of the Ivorian people. Meanwhile, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire used, as mandated by the Security Council, all necessary means in self-defence and in defence of its mandate to protect civilians, including through preventing the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population.

42. United Nations peacekeeping provided sustained support for rule-of-law and security institutions in a number of countries emerging from conflict. In this regard, the United Nations strengthened its existing standing police capacity.

43. Over the past year, the United Nations has made significant progress in developing necessary peacekeeping policies and implementing reforms. Initiatives undertaken include the development of an early peacebuilding strategy to guide the prioritization and sequencing of Security Council-mandated tasks executed by peacekeepers in post-conflict settings and comprehensive efforts to develop baseline capability standards, strengthen resource-generation processes and bolster training. Progress was also

achieved in the implementation of the five-year global field support strategy. A regional service centre was established in Entebbe, Uganda, with four support functions in full operation. The Secretary-General also submitted to the General Assembly a new, standardized, funding model for the first year of peacekeeping operations.

44. In eight missions, the Secretariat partnered with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to complete integrated strategic frameworks that set system-wide priorities for United Nations engagement on peace, security and humanitarian issues.

45. The General Assembly approved new, harmonized conditions of service for international staff in field missions which should help field missions to attract and retain qualified staff.

### **3. Peacebuilding**

46. The Peacebuilding Commission helped align relevant actors in support of nationally identified priorities, mobilized resources for such priorities and assisted national actors in staying focused on the development of institutions and capacities critical to resilience against relapse into conflict. There are now six countries on the agenda of the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Guinea and Liberia were included within the past nine months.

47. In further support of peacebuilding efforts, in February 2011 the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict was issued. The report presents a series of recommendations aimed at making the United Nations more efficient and effective in providing civilian capacity to countries emerging from conflict. Following an internal review and consultations with Member States and other stakeholders, the Secretary-General will work towards implementing those recommendations that are most likely to help the United Nations deliver on the ground.

48. In 2010, the Peacebuilding Fund, which provides catalytic funding for peacebuilding, also continued a growth trend in terms of additional countries, improved partnerships with stakeholders and closer work with the Peacebuilding Commission. Altogether during 2010, \$76 million was allocated, up from \$52 million in 2009, to 12 countries, including 4 countries newly declared eligible. The Peacebuilding Fund aims to raise, allocate and spend \$100 million per year in the period from 2011 to 2013.

### **C. Humanitarian affairs**

49. 2010/11 was an extremely demanding period for the United Nations humanitarian system, which worked to deliver assistance to tens of millions of people across 30 countries. Droughts, floods and soaring fuel prices contributed to rapid increases in international food prices, affecting millions of poor and vulnerable people worldwide.

50. The United Nations was called on to support national authorities in a wide range of natural disasters and complex emergencies, often in hostile operating environments and with constrained human and financial resources. Sustained monsoon rains in Pakistan affected as many as 20 million people—nearly 10 per cent of the population. Following a devastating earthquake in January 2010, Haitians faced a series of new setbacks, including tropical storms, a cholera outbreak and political unrest. Armed conflict and communal violence in Côte d'Ivoire in the wake of contested presidential elections drove as many as 200,000 refugees across borders and displaced half a million people in Abidjan alone. In the Sudan, tens of thousands of people fled violence ahead of southern independence. In the Horn of Africa, more than 8 million people suffered from food insecurity in 2011 due to the most severe drought in a decade.

51. Crises in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen resulted in a large number of civilian casualties, internal displacements and refugees. More than 630,000 people fled fighting in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of whom 280,000 were third-country nationals. Their return home placed an added burden on already vulnerable communities in the Niger, Chad and elsewhere. Meanwhile, Japan faced a combined natural and nuclear disaster, posing a significant challenge even for a country well prepared for emergencies.

52. These crises provided the United Nations with clear lessons on how to improve the way the international humanitarian system prepares for and responds to humanitarian needs. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee principals, including non-governmental partners, began developing a new strategy, focusing on improving humanitarian leadership and coordination; ensuring that adequate staff and funds are deployed to address large emergencies, especially in their crucial early stages; and improving accountability to both Member States and affected peoples.

53. Donor support grew for the Central Emergency Response Fund, an innovative global tool with low transaction costs designed to provide funds quickly and equitably. The Fund increased from \$409 million in 2009 to \$428 million in 2010, and in May 2011 it passed \$2 billion in total disbursements. Twelve Member States became first-time donors, and 19 Member States substantially increased their contributions.

54. Donations managed by the United Nations through the consolidated appeals process totalled \$7 billion, much as in 2009. But that figure represented a declining percentage of the total funds requested to meet needs, from 73 per cent to 63 per cent.

55. The United Nations is improving joint planning efforts, based on a more rigorous assessment of needs; monitoring progress in real time through the better use of technology; reinforcing leadership structures; and improving accountability.

56. Security concerns continued to affect the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver basic services to affected populations. The recent study commissioned by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *To Stay and Deliver*, calls upon Member States to refrain from enacting legislation and policies that might undermine humanitarian engagement with non-State armed groups.

57. Looking forward, the Organization will be working to strengthen its efforts to promote effective disaster risk reduction strategies to limit the exposure and vulnerability of communities and nations to natural hazards.

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

58. It has been a momentous year for human rights, the rule of law, democracy and good governance, both on the ground, with the “Arab spring” of 2011, and as reflected in the intense debates at Headquarters.

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

59. The Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights have been speaking out forcefully for the application of international human rights standards in all situations, promptly dispatching assessment missions in response to needs on the ground and assisting the activities of the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms in engaging with urgent situations.

60. The past year saw the review of the Human Rights Council, both by the Council itself and by the General Assembly. The fact that the first cycle of the universal periodic review will be completed by the end of 2011 is lauded as a significant accomplishment of the Council. The true test of this innovative process will come with the second cycle, beginning in mid-2012, when Member States are expected to report on progress made in implementing the recommendations that came out of the first cycle.

61. The Human Rights Council also expanded its coverage of issues, with two new thematic mandates on the right to peaceful assembly and association and on discrimination against women in law and in practice, as well as a new country mandate on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

62. The articulation of the global human rights commitments in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals was a pivotal achievement. Human rights mainstreaming also achieved important milestones in the field of peace and security through strengthened human rights components in peace and political missions. In Côte d’Ivoire, amid the political crisis in the aftermath of the presidential elections, the steadfast and

principled voice and actions of the United Nations underscored the vital importance of protecting civilians, upholding international law and bringing perpetrators of serious violations to account.

## **2. Rule of law**

63. In the Middle East and North Africa, calls for greater accountability, transparency and the rule of law are pushing Government reforms at an unprecedented pace. The United Nations is poised to respond to increased requests for its rule-of-law expertise.

64. Over the past year, United Nations rule-of-law interventions were strengthened through greater emphasis on inter-agency cooperation, which led to joint programming in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and Timor-Leste, among other countries. The United Nations supported accountability for international crimes and transitional justice processes through a broad range of mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, international commissions of inquiry of the Human Rights Council and international ad hoc and hybrid tribunals.

65. Following the success of the ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, efforts towards universality have yielded positive results. Tunisia, in the wake of the Secretary-General's visit there, became the first North African country and the fourth member of the League of Arab States to become a party to the Rome Statute. Egypt has also announced its intention to ratify the Rome Statute and become a party to the International Criminal Court.

66. The General Assembly mandated a high-level event on the rule of law for the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The event should encourage greater commitments to international coordination as a means of strengthening the impact of rule-of-law activities.

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

67. Human protection was a top priority for the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.

68. The Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect are assisting the General Assembly in its continuing consideration of this concept. They are jointly assessing country situations, issuing statements and preparing advisory notes to the Secretary-General and the United Nations system.

69. The joint office has accelerated its capacity-building activities for Government officials, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and United Nations staff. Calls from parliamentarians, the media, educators and public groups for information and views on the Special Advisers' respective mandates have also grown.

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

70. The peaceful demonstrations forcing the ouster of long-time leaders in Egypt and Tunisia exerted pressure for democratic reforms elsewhere. From the outset, in addition to actively pressing for the respect of human rights in North Africa and the Middle East, the Secretary-General called for the granting of freedom of assembly, speech and information. He appealed for an immediate end to the use of violence against demonstrators and urged leaders in the region to respond to the legitimate aspirations of the people through dialogue and reforms.

71. The United Nations Democracy Fund, which channels support to local non governmental organizations worldwide, allocated almost \$15 million to 64 projects in its fourth round of funding. In 2010, the Fund received almost twice as many project proposals as in previous years, reflecting unprecedented demand from civil society organizations for democracy. This demand is expected to grow further as a result of developments in the Arab world and elsewhere.

## **Chapter III**

### **Securing global goods**

72. Current global challenges are complex in nature, contagious and wide-ranging. Member States have turned to the United Nations to assist them in securing the global good through

addressing such challenges as climate change, disease, terrorism and the proliferation of conventional and non-conventional arms.

### **A. Climate change**

73. Climate change is central to global peace and prosperity. Meeting the climate challenge will require sustained global cooperation coupled with accelerated national actions to reduce emissions and strengthen climate resilience. Every year that we delay action costs lives, money and the opportunity to build a safer, greener future for all.

74. 2010 saw progress on a number of fronts, not least in increased transparency, trust and confidence in the multilateral negotiation process.

75. Progress was made at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico. There, Governments agreed to establish a “green climate fund”; formalize their mitigation pledges; take concrete action to prevent deforestation, which accounts for nearly one fifth of global carbon emissions; bolster technology cooperation; and enhance the ability of vulnerable populations to adapt to climate impacts.

76. Steps were also taken to improve the reporting and delivery of \$30 billion in fast-start financing to support vulnerable populations in developing countries. The High-level Advisory Group of the Secretary-General on Climate Financing concluded that efforts to meet the \$100 billion per annum goal by 2020 would be challenging but feasible, with both public and private revenue sources from developed countries to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries.

77. Cancun gave the world an important set of tools. The international community must now put them into practice and redouble its efforts in line with the urgent scientific imperative for action. In 2010, extreme weather events consistent with projected climate change trends, including widespread flooding, heat waves, fires and heavy rains, inflicted massive suffering on millions in Pakistan, the Russian Federation and north-western China.

78. Now more than ever, it is clear that the world needs the most accurate, objective and transparent scientific assessments possible to inform policymaking. To that end, in August 2010 the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change launched an independent review of the Organization’s processes and management structure and called on Member States to act on the findings.

79. The Secretary-General also launched a High-level Panel on Global Sustainability to provide a practical road map for sustainable, climate-resilient development that addresses poverty eradication, energy, food, water and other key issues. Its recommendations will be released early in 2012 and will provide important inputs for the Rio+20 Conference.

### **B. Global health**

80. With just five years left to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the Secretary-General launched the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health in September 2010. The Strategy marks the first time that women’s and children’s health has received such a high level of commitment, and brings together leaders from Government, multilateral institutions, including the United Nations, civil society, private foundations, business and academia. New policy and service delivery commitments and more than \$40 billion have been pledged to the Strategy. All 192 States Members of the United Nations affirmed their support for the Strategy and for the creation of an accountability framework to ensure that resources are delivered and results achieved.

81. The global AIDS response has demonstrated results: infections are decreasing. Nevertheless, five new infections occur for every three persons beginning treatment. The high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held in June 2011 delivered an ambitious Political Declaration with concrete targets, including the elimination of vertical transmission, for achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015.

82. Tuberculosis is the greatest killer of those with HIV, and collaborative tuberculosis-HIV actions are advancing; yet most multi-drug-resistant cases of tuberculosis remain untreated.

83. The malaria burden has fallen significantly since 2000. Growing resources and the scale-up of control interventions have contributed to a 50 per cent reduction in malaria cases and deaths in 43 countries in the period from 2008 to 2010. In sub Saharan Africa, enough insecticide-treated mosquito nets were delivered to cover 76 per cent of people at risk.

84. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative made record progress, with India and Nigeria reducing cases by 95 per cent compared with 2009. To fully exploit this momentum and eradicate polio in the next two years, additional financial and political support is urgently needed.

85. Remarkable progress was also made in reducing measles mortality. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of measles deaths dropped by 78 per cent; these averted deaths represent one quarter of the decline in mortality from all causes among children under 5 years of age.

86. Current and projected non-communicable-disease burdens and their impact on economic development galvanized the international community to call for the holding in 2011 of a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. Thirty-six million people die annually from non-communicable diseases; 25 per cent of them are under 60 years of age, and most reside in developing countries.

87. Looking forward, the principal challenge is to ensure social protection and the equitable delivery of health services so that all can enjoy improved health outcomes. An important element of this agenda will be a renewed focus on meeting the sanitation challenge. Having access to sanitation not only increases health but has a multiplying impact on well-being and economic productivity. Solutions exist—they simply need to be implemented.

### **C. Countering terrorism**

88. Terrorism remains a major threat to international peace and security. The Secretary-General's principal response mechanism, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, consisting of 31 entities within and outside the United Nation system, pushed ahead with implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Task Force worked to enhance interaction with Member States and build in-depth knowledge of the Strategy through regular briefings to the General Assembly, regional workshops and the upgrading of external communications. It produced reports on coordination in the event of nuclear or radiological terrorist attacks, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, and basic human rights reference guides on the stopping and searching of persons. It established a Working Group on Border Management to provide guidance for the implementation of counter-terrorism-related border-control measures called for within the Strategy. Together with the European Union and United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia, it launched a project to assist Member States in the region in implementing the Strategy in all its pillars.

89. While the primary responsibility of implementing the Strategy rests with Member States, the United Nations system will continue to support the implementation of the Strategy by developing good practices, strengthening collaboration among partners and delivering as one to those countries that request assistance.

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

90. Following the successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the States parties have begun translating the commitments made at the Conference into agreed "actions" relating to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

91. The Russian Federation and the United States of America brought into force the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty further limiting deployments of their strategic nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States have initiated a process of dialogue on systematic and progressive efforts to accomplish the complete elimination of their nuclear arsenals. Preparations are under way for a conference in 2012



on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

92. States and members of civil society continued to explore the specific requirements for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, including by means of a universal and effectively verifiable nuclear weapons convention. In August 2010, the Secretary-General became the first in his official capacity to attend the peace memorial ceremony in Hiroshima, Japan. Paying respect to survivors and all those who perished in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 66 years ago, he stressed that the time has come to realize the dream of a world free of nuclear weapons.

93. A source of great concern remains the lack of substantive progress made by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Further work is needed to implement the recommendations made at the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, which was convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General on 24 September 2010.

94. There has been no progress on a peaceful and negotiated denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through the six-party talks.

95. Concern persists with respect to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

96. New issues have emerged in the context of the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan. In the light of the global ramifications of the crisis, the Secretary-General underscored the role that international organizations can play as well as the importance of joint and coordinated efforts in addressing such challenges. In April 2011, at the Kyiv Summit on the Safe and Innovative Use of Nuclear Energy, the Secretary-General called for concrete measures for strengthening nuclear safety. In this regard, he launched a United Nations system-wide study on the implications of the nuclear accident at Fukushima. The study will be issued as a report of the Secretary-General in an effort to facilitate the high-level meeting on nuclear safety and security to be held on 22 September 2011.

97. With respect to conventional armaments, States must continue making good progress towards an arms trade treaty, which the Secretary-General considers of the utmost importance. The excessive accumulation and the easy availability of small arms and light weapons in zones of conflict and crime remain a profound concern.

98. The Secretary-General attaches importance to the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as to the role of civil society organizations in regions affected by cross-border arms trafficking, unsecured weapons stockpiles and rising armed violence. He believes that the adoption of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly represents an important contribution in this regard.

99. The United Nations will continue to work with Member States to maintain and reinvigorate effective disarmament and non-proliferation norms.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Creating a stronger United Nations**

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

100. In the context of a struggling global economy—and the subsequent budget reductions in a number of countries worldwide—the United Nations is being asked to do more with less. Various initiatives currently under way regarding reform of the intergovernmental machinery, as well as the process to make the work of the United Nations system more coherent, will enhance the Organization's role in setting and implementing the global agenda.

## **1. The Secretariat**

101. The Secretary-General has launched four complementary processes aimed at delivering a more effective and efficient United Nations. First, he has proposed a budget with a view to reducing the overall United Nations budget by more than 3 per cent. Second, he has asked the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to collaborate on a system-wide reform effort. Third, he has mobilized all senior managers to propose specific ideas for changing the way the United Nations works and does business. Fourth, he has established a change management team to deepen reform efforts.

102. Collectively, these efforts will build on the progress made over the past year to strengthen accountability, performance and results, including the development of a framework for implementing results-based management, which will be presented to Member States in the latter part of 2011, and a policy on enterprise risk management that is currently being piloted in selected departments.

103. The Secretariat has made good progress in preparing for the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, which will introduce internationally accepted best practices, enhance transparency, in particular in relation to the costs of programmes, improve internal controls and significantly improve the stewardship of assets. With regard to Umoja, the enterprise resource planning project, efforts to ensure that the potential benefits of increasingly harmonized and streamlined business practices across the Secretariat are delivered will have to be redoubled in the light of challenges resulting from delays in project implementation.

104. Excellence in human resources management is central to achieving the Secretary-General's vision of a global, adaptable Organization that is responsive and flexible, supports a culture of empowerment and performance and allows staff to learn and grow. We have made progress in this area with the recent reforms on contracts and conditions of service. We will continue our work to improve recruitment, career development and the way in which staff members move around the Organization.

## **2. The intergovernmental machinery**

105. Over the past year, the General Assembly addressed crucial issues relating to the global development agenda and beyond, including through the holding of thematic debates on topics such as disaster risk reduction, investment in and financing of productive capacities in the least developed countries, the rule of law, global migration and global governance.

106. A new impetus has been felt in the efforts of Member States to reform the Security Council, particularly in the increasingly concrete and specific proposals being put forth by delegations within the framework of intergovernmental negotiations.

107. The Security Council, in dealing with the upheaval in the Arab world, invoked the responsibility to protect with respect to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Its agenda was otherwise dominated by overseeing peacekeeping and political missions on four continents, with particular attention to the Southern Sudan independence referendums and enforcement action in Côte d'Ivoire. Thematic areas of focus included preventive diplomacy, terrorism, post-conflict peacebuilding, women and peace and security, and the interdependence of security and development. The Council also undertook efforts to ensure the full and fair implementation of existing sanctions regimes, including by the active engagement of the newly created Ombudsman, to ensure that the Organization's counter-terrorism efforts are in compliance with human rights norms.

108. The Economic and Social Council worked in new ways to mobilize the international community to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Its high-level meeting strengthened the global partnership for development and improved policy coordination among major institutional stakeholders, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The annual ministerial review succeeded in advancing the agreed education agenda. The Council also reviewed the United Nations system's approach to gender issues and made recommendations to accelerate progress.

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

109. Since the General Assembly adopted its landmark resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence on 2 July 2010, notable advances have been achieved in its implementation. On 1 January 2011, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), became operational. UN-Women brings together resources and mandates for greater impact by merging and building on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the United Nations system dedicated to gender issues. Combining global norm-setting responsibilities into one entity and giving it the means to provide operational support to countries to implement those norms and standards will allow the United Nations to significantly step up efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide.

110. Efforts continue to be made to improve how the United Nations delivers as one. An independent evaluation is being conducted on the lessons learned from pilot countries. The voluntary adoption of common country programme documents opens up the possibility of eliminating duplication and overlap between agency-specific programmes. This year, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination made noteworthy progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations System and the adoption of a coordinated system approach on a fairer, greener and sustainable globalization.

### **4. Regional organizations**

111. The United Nations carried forward efforts to strengthen its partnerships with regional organizations, illustrated by co-deployments, joint mediation, mediation capacity-building, joint training, the exchange of best practices, desk-to-desk dialogues and the establishment of liaison offices.

112. The establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union has brought additional focus to strategic partnership with that organization. The United Nations partnership with the Southern African Development Community in conflict prevention, mediation and elections made a qualitative leap forward with the signing of a framework for cooperation and the deployment of a liaison team to Gaborone. The new United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in Libreville has already ensured enhanced collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States, helping to strengthen the regional organization's early warning and mediation capacity.

113. The United Nations established a partnership liaison office in Brussels, further institutionalizing peace and security cooperation with the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

114. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations strongly reaffirmed their ties during their third joint summit, and cooperation with the Caribbean Community was strengthened by the participation of the Secretary-General, for the first time ever, in its thirty-first Conference of Heads of Government.

### **B. Global constituencies**

115. Civil society, the business community and academia make essential contributions towards United Nations goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals. In the past year, the United Nations has taken steps to increase engagement, learning from experiences with the goal of developing truly transformational partnerships to help tackle pressing challenges.

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

16. The Organization expanded and deepened its interaction with civil society, including through the United Nations Academic Impact initiative, which already includes more than 650 institutions of higher education in 104 countries.

117. More than 6,000 non-governmental organization representatives working on the United Nations economic, social and environmental development agenda participated in meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, contributing the voice of grass-roots organizations and communities.

118. United Nations information centres worldwide work with civil society in nearly 50 languages through such high-profile campaigns as those related to the Millennium Development Goals, climate change and sustainable development, Stand-Up and Take Action against Poverty and UNiTE to End Violence against Women. Several United Nations information centres in North Africa and the Middle East played an instrumental role in maintaining an open dialogue with various communities during the tumultuous changes that occurred across the region.

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

119. An advanced network of private sector experts from more than 30 United Nations entities are focusing on helping the Organization move towards transformational partnerships that address systemic challenges globally and locally.

120. Work is under way, linked to the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector, to enhance due diligence and screening mechanisms for partner selection. A new United Nations business website has facilitated dozens of engagements, matching corporate resources with organizational needs, as well as supporting disaster relief linked to crises in Haiti, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Pakistan.

121. The business community has also worked through the United Nations Global Compact, the world's largest corporate responsibility initiative, with 9,000 participants in over 135 countries. The Global Compact platforms on women's empowerment, anti-corruption, climate and water are bringing business actions to critical areas. The United Nations hosted the third Private Sector Forum in September 2010, with executives and Governments identifying concrete actions by business to help close Millennium Development Goal gaps. The successful integration of the business community through the "private sector track" at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, provides a model for closer engagement around United Nations summits such as Rio+20.

## **Chapter V Conclusion**

122. As we look to the next five years, we recognize that the need for the United Nations has never been greater and that meeting the diversity of needs and demands placed on us will not be easy. We must ensure that this Organization serves its entire membership—from the least developed to the most developed States and all their people. Much of our engagement will need to build on the achievements of the past five years.

123. Achieving sustainable development is imperative. Not only must we redouble our efforts on the Millennium Development Goals so that they can be met by 2015; we will also need to develop a vision and agree on a framework for promoting development post-2015. We will further need to design strategies and adopt action plans to address the 50-50-50 challenge. By the year 2050, the world's population will have reached over 9 billion—50 per cent more than a decade ago—and by that time the world must have cut global greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent. A crucial part of addressing this agenda will be forging a sustainable global energy strategy.

124. In the area of peace and security, the past five years have begun to witness the positive impact that a strengthened United Nations prevention capacity can have when it is harnessed by Member States to help them defuse internal and cross-border tensions. We must continue to deepen and expand the preventive services that we are able to provide Member States.

125. During the past five years, we have seen the increasing complexity of peacekeeping operations and have been forced to stretch scarce resources to meet broad mandates. During the past two years, we have begun to rethink and restructure the way in which we support missions. We are thinking creatively about how we can increase our agility and better leverage potential partnerships to ensure that we have the capacities necessary to meet needs on the ground, whether related to peacekeeping missions, peacebuilding efforts or political missions. Our next challenge is to implement

additional necessary changes to ensure that we are able to continue to provide peace and security to the people we serve.

126. Haiti, Pakistan and Japan provided us with a glimpse of what the future might hold in terms of the shape and magnitude of disasters. We have entered the era of mega-disasters, and the past few years have shown us that we must be better equipped and configured to adequately address them. We have begun to take steps to modify the way we do business, reshaping our response strategies and placing a much higher premium on disaster risk reduction. In addition, in order to bolster capacities, the United Nations has begun to forge new types of partnerships with the business community and with civil society and is experimenting with new technologies that coordinate responders and link responders to victims. These efforts will need to be accelerated over the next five years if we are to meet the humanitarian challenges that are likely to be coming our way.

127. The events of the past year have reminded us all of the vital importance of the normative standards that our Organization sets for the world. We have supported the call for democracy in the Middle East and North Africa, and we have urged the international community to protect civilians from egregious violations of their rights in Côte d'Ivoire and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We have seen the important positive impact that this advocacy work can have in supporting the people on the front lines fighting for human rights, the rule of law and democracy, as well as the responsibility to protect. Now we must go beyond advocacy and help both Government and non-governmental actors that want to effect change to institutionalize these norms and values. As the next five years will be crucial in determining the path that many transitions will take, it is essential that we rapidly upgrade our abilities to support countries engaged in building democratic structures and processes.

128. The global challenges of the past decades—climate change, weapons proliferation, disease and terrorism—will not disappear. We will need to continue to strengthen and deepen the international collaboration that we have already forged. We must also, however, be ready for new challenges that we will have to face together, not least those posed by demographic patterns.

129. Finally, in order to deliver externally, we must take an honest look inward and work with Member States to ensure that our organizational structures, our work processes and our staff are optimally configured to meet the challenges of the next decade. We have already launched an important change initiative that will introduce greater effectiveness and efficiency throughout the Organization over the next five years.

130. Periods of global transition present huge challenges but also tremendous opportunities for advancing humanity's progress. Together, no challenge is too large. Together, nothing is impossible.

## Annex

## Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2011: statistical tables

### Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

#### Target 1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

**Proportion of population living below \$1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day<sup>a,b</sup>**  
(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Northern Africa	4.5	4.4	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	58.3	50.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	10.9	8.2
Caribbean	28.8	25.4	25.8
Latin America	10.5	10.2	7.4
Eastern Asia	60.1	35.6	15.9
Southern Asia	49.5	42.2	38.6
Southern Asia excluding India	44.6	35.3	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	39.2	35.3	18.9
Western Asia	2.2	4.1	5.8
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.3	22.3	19.2
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Estimates by the World Bank, March 2011.

Indicator 1.2

**Poverty gap ratio**<sup>a,b</sup>

(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.3	25.8	20.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	3.8	2.8
Caribbean	13.4	12.7	12.8
Latin America	3.5	3.4	2.3
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	4.0
Southern Asia	14.5	11.2	9.8
Southern Asia excluding India	14.2	9.9	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	11.1	9.6	4.2
Western Asia	0.6	1.0	1.5
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.1	7.5	5.4
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>

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

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

Indicator 1.3

**Share of poorest quintile in national consumption**

No global or regional data are available.

**Target 1.B**  
**Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all,**  
**including women and young people**

Indicator 1.4

**Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed**

**(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed**

(Percentage)

	2000	2010 <sup>a</sup>
<b>World</b>	2.9	3.1
<b>Developing regions</b>	3.9	5.2
Northern Africa	2.5	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.9	3.0
Eastern Asia	6.9	8.5
Southern Asia	2.4	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.3	5.0
Western Asia	7.6	3.0
Oceania	-6.0	3.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.5	2.7
<b>Developed regions</b>	2.7	3.0
<b>Least developed countries</b>	2.2	2.1
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	2.3	2.4
<b>Small island developing States</b>	3.1	4.9

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

**(b) GDP per person employed**

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	2000	2010 <sup>a</sup>
<b>World</b>	18 272	21 828
<b>Developing regions</b>	8 163	12 211
Northern Africa	16 528	18 994
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 389	5 294
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 047	23 013
Eastern Asia	6 058	13 431
Southern Asia	5 378	7 978
South-Eastern Asia	7 109	9 774
Western Asia	33 722	39 743
Oceania	5 590	5 883
Caucasus and Central Asia	7 062	12 527
<b>Developed regions</b>	56 565	64 345
<b>Least developed countries</b>	2 174	3 053
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	3 398	4 905
<b>Small island developing States</b>	21 611	25 938



<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5  
**Employment-to-population ratio**

**(a) Total**

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>
<b>World</b>	62.2	61.5	61.2	61.1
<b>Developing regions</b>	64.3	63.2	62.7	62.7
Northern Africa	43.4	43.1	45.8	45.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.6	62.6	64.3	64.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.4	58.1	60.6	60.7
Eastern Asia	74.4	73.9	70.3	70.2
Southern Asia	58.5	56.9	58.3	58.5
South-Eastern Asia	68.3	67.1	65.9	65.8
Western Asia	48.0	45.3	43.6	43.5
Oceania	65.9	66.3	66.4	66.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	57.4	54.9	59.1	59.8
<b>Developed regions</b>	56.6	55.8	55.4	54.8
<b>Least developed countries</b>	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	67.4	67.1	69.5	69.7
<b>Small island developing States</b>	55.2	56.7	57.9	57.7

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

**(b) Men, women and youth, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	Men	Women	Youth
<b>World</b>	72.9	49.2	44.3
<b>Developing regions</b>	75.8	49.4	45.3
Northern Africa	69.8	22.3	28.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.1	54.9	47.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.6	47.5	44.3
Eastern Asia	75.9	64.3	54.5
Southern Asia	78.5	37.4	42.7
South-Eastern Asia	77.5	54.5	44.2
Western Asia	66.1	18.9	24.2
Oceania	70.2	62.0	50.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	66.3	53.9	39.4
<b>Developed regions</b>	61.5	48.5	38.1
<b>Least developed countries</b>	78.9	59.5	54.9
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	77.6	62.2	57.0
<b>Small island developing States</b>	69.3	46.5	41.5

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

**Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day**

**(a) Total number**

(Millions)

	1991	1999	2009 <sup>a</sup>
<b>World</b>	<b>972.8</b>	<b>875.1</b>	<b>631.9</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>970.9</b>	<b>871.4</b>	<b>631.7</b>
Northern Africa	2.5	2.2	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	124.7	155.8	184.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.8	26.3	17.4
Eastern Asia	444.4	286.2	73.0
Southern Asia	264.9	285.5	282.3
South-Eastern Asia	104.5	104.9	62.2
Western Asia	3.1	3.1	4.2
Oceania	1.0	1.1	1.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.0	6.3	5.9
<b>Developed regions</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>206.2</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

**(b) Percentage of total employment**

	1991	1999	2009 <sup>a</sup>
<b>World</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>
Northern Africa	8.0	5.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.5	67.9	59.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.4	13.0	6.9
Eastern Asia	67.4	39.2	9.1
Southern Asia	60.7	54.5	41.9
South-Eastern Asia	53.5	45.2	22.4
Western Asia	8.1	6.4	7.0
Oceania	51.2	44.6	44.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	16.1	24.6	17.7
<b>Developed regions</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7

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

(a) **Both sexes**

(Percentage)

	1991	1999	2008	2009
<b>World</b>	55.5	53.5	50.2	50.1
<b>Developing regions</b>	69.0	64.8	60.0	59.6
Northern Africa	37.2	32.6	33.5	33.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.0	80.0	75.0	75.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.9	36.1	31.8	32.2
Eastern Asia	69.6	60.6	52.5	51.2
Southern Asia	81.3	79.8	77.5	77.2
South-Eastern Asia	69.4	66.1	62.3	61.6
Western Asia	42.7	37.5	28.4	28.6
Oceania	75.1	76.6	78.4	78.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	46.8	57.0	43.9	43.6
<b>Developed regions</b>	11.2	11.5	9.9	9.7
<b>Least developed countries</b>	86.2	85.0	80.6	80.8
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	75.0	78.0	72.9	73.7
<b>Small island developing States</b>	32.6	35.5	36.3	36.5

**(b) Men**  
(Percentage)

	1991	1999	2008	2009
<b>World</b>	53.1	51.8	48.9	48.9
<b>Developing regions</b>	64.7	61.4	57.2	56.9
Northern Africa	33.2	30.0	28.5	29.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.4	74.6	68.1	69.1
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	34.5	35.4	31.3	31.6
Eastern Asia	63.8	56.1	49.2	48.1
Southern Asia	77.9	76.7	74.8	74.4
South-Eastern Asia	65.0	62.4	59.5	58.8
Western Asia	35.7	32.0	25.4	25.4
Oceania	70.6	72.0	73.7	73.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.7	56.5	42.9	42.9
<b>Developed regions</b>	11.3	12.0	10.8	10.7
<b>Least developed countries</b>	83.2	81.0	75.6	76.1
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	72.2	74.4	68.7	69.8
<b>Small island developing States</b>	32.3	36.1	37.4	37.6

**(c) Women**  
(Percentage)

	1991	1999	2008	2009
<b>World</b>	59.2	56.1	52.1	51.8
<b>Developing regions</b>	75.9	70.3	64.4	63.8
Northern Africa	51.9	41.2	48.9	46.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.4	84.2	84.2
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	35.8	37.3	32.6	33.2
Eastern Asia	76.7	66.2	56.6	55.0
Southern Asia	89.8	87.6	83.8	83.4
South-Eastern Asia	75.5	71.2	66.2	65.4
Western Asia	67.4	57.6	40.0	40.6
Oceania	81.0	82.0	83.8	83.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.5	57.7	45.1	44.4
<b>Developed regions</b>	11.0	10.9	8.7	8.5
<b>Least developed countries</b>	90.2	90.5	87.2	86.9
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	78.3	82.4	78.0	78.3
<b>Small island developing States</b>	32.9	34.6	34.8	35.0

**Target 1.C**  
**Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Indicator 1.8

Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age<sup>a</sup>**(a) Total**

(Percentage)

	1990	2009
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>
Northern Africa	10	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	4
Eastern Asia	15	6
Eastern Asia excluding China	11	5
Southern Asia	52	43
Southern Asia excluding India	59	39
South-Eastern Asia	30	18
Western Asia <sup>b</sup>	11	7
Oceania	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	5

<sup>a</sup> Data are from 64 countries, covering 73 per cent of the under-5 population in developing regions. Prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization Child Growth Standards. For the Caucasus and Central Asia, the baseline for trend analysis is 1996, since there are not sufficient data for 1990.

<sup>b</sup> Regional aggregate covers only 47 per cent of the regional population, owing to lack of data from Yemen.

**(b) By sex, 2003-2009**

(Percentage)

	Boys	Girls	Boy-to-girl ratio
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Northern Africa	7	5	1.29
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	21	1.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	1.12
Eastern Asia	7	7	1.00
Eastern Asia excluding China	5	5	1.02
Southern Asia	41	42	0.97
Southern Asia excluding India	37	39	0.96
South-Eastern Asia	—	—	—
Western Asia	—	—	—
Oceania	21	15	1.44
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	6	1.11

(c) **By residence, 2003-2009**

(Percentage)

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>
Northern Africa	7	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	25	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	3
Eastern Asia	8	3
Eastern Asia excluding China	6	4
Southern Asia	45	33
Southern Asia excluding India	41	31
South-Eastern Asia	—	—
Western Asia	—	—
Oceania	20	12
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

(d) **By household wealth, 2003-2009**

(Percentage)

	<i>Poorest quintile</i>	<i>Richest quintile</i>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>
Northern Africa	8	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—
Eastern Asia	—	—
Eastern Asia excluding China	7	3
Southern Asia	55	20
Southern Asia excluding India	48	24
South-Eastern Asia	—	—
Western Asia	—	—
Oceania	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

Indicator 1.9

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

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	1995-1997	2000-2002	2005-2007
<b>World</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	31	30	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	10	8
Caribbean	26	28	22	24
Latin America	11	10	9	7
Eastern Asia	18	12	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	11	13	12
Southern Asia	21	19	20	21
Southern Asia excluding India	26	26	23	23
South-Eastern Asia	24	18	17	14
Western Asia	6	8	8	7
Oceania	—	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	16	13	17	9
<b>Developed regions</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>

## Goal 2

### Achieve universal primary education

#### Target 2.A

**Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**

Indicator 2.1

**Net enrolment ratio in primary education<sup>a</sup>**

**(a) Total**

	1991	1999	2009
World	82.7	83.9	89.7
Developing regions	80.5	82.1	89.0
Northern Africa	80.0	86.0	94.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	57.9	76.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.7	93.5	95.0
Caribbean	67.6	78.0	76.1
Latin America	87.2	94.8	96.6
Eastern Asia	97.4	95.1	95.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.2	95.9	97.5
Southern Asia	77.0	79.2	90.9
Southern Asia excluding India	67.7	69.1	77.2
South-Eastern Asia	94.0	93.0	94.5
Western Asia	82.0	83.1	88.3
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	94.3	92.7
Developed regions	96.3	97.1	95.8
Least developed countries	52.2	57.8	79.6
Landlocked developing countries	55.5	63.8	81.2
Small island developing States	70.4	78.9	76.0

**(b) By sex**

	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	86.6	78.7	86.8	80.9	90.6	88.8
Developing regions	85.0	75.9	85.4	78.7	90.0	87.9
Northern Africa	86.7	73.0	89.2	82.6	96.0	92.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.2	48.8	61.5	54.1	78.0	74.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.8	83.6	94.1	92.8	95.1	94.9
Caribbean	67.3	68.0	77.7	78.3	75.5	76.7
Latin America	89.5	84.9	95.5	94.1	96.7	96.4
Eastern Asia	98.9	95.8	94.2	96.0	94.1	97.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.6	96.9	96.6	95.3	97.9	97.0
Southern Asia	84.7	68.7	86.3	71.6	92.6	89.1



	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Southern Asia excluding India	74.2	60.9	74.4	63.6	79.8	74.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.7	92.3	94.2	91.9	95.0	93.9
Western Asia	86.2	77.6	88.0	78.0	91.0	85.5
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	—	94.6	94.0	93.2	92.0
Developed regions	96.4	96.1	97.0	97.1	95.3	96.3
Least developed countries	57.8	46.5	61.5	54.0	81.0	78.1
Landlocked developing countries	61.5	49.4	68.6	59.0	83.7	78.6
Small island developing States	71.2	69.6	79.7	78.2	77.0	75.0

<sup>a</sup> Primary- and secondary-level enrollees of official primary school age per 100 children of the same age, defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

Indicator 2.2

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

**(a) Total**

	1991	2000	2009
World	80.1	81.9	88.5
Developing regions	77.2	79.6	87.3
Northern Africa	72.2	81.1	91.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8	51.2	66.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.7	96.9	101.0
Caribbean	58.7	71.3	77.0
Latin America	85.4	98.8	102.8
Eastern Asia	106.3	97.9	95.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.0	98.3	98.1
Southern Asia	64.4	69.3	86.0
Southern Asia excluding India	55.2	62.3	65.3
South-Eastern Asia	85.7	92.3	100.1
Western Asia	77.6	78.5	84.3
Oceania	60.8	63.6	61.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	94.6	95.9
Developed regions	96.7	97.9	97.7
Least developed countries	39.9	45.0	61.0
Landlocked developing countries	52.0	55.2	65.7
Small island developing States	61.9	72.3	75.0

**(b) By sex**

	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	84.0	75.7	84.6	78.9	89.5	87.3

	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Developing regions	81.9	72.0	82.7	76.2	88.4	86.1
Northern Africa	79.9	64.1	84.2	77.9	93.0	90.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.0	45.0	55.3	46.4	70.6	63.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.8	84.6	96.5	97.3	100.5	101.6
Caribbean	57.3	60.0	70.4	72.2	76.5	77.4
Latin America	84.5	86.3	98.5	99.2	102.2	103.3
Eastern Asia	—	—	97.9	97.8	94.2	97.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	94.9	98.6	98.0	98.4	97.8
Southern Asia	73.8	54.3	75.8	62.3	87.5	84.4
Southern Asia excluding India	61.2	48.9	66.5	58.0	68.7	61.6
South-Eastern Asia	86.5	84.9	92.7	92.0	99.8	100.4
Western Asia	83.3	71.7	83.7	73.1	88.0	80.4
Oceania	64.6	56.8	67.5	59.5	65.5	57.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	—	95.8	93.4	96.6	95.1
Developed regions	—	—	97.8	97.7	98.1	97.0
Least developed countries	44.9	33.4	48.7	40.5	64.1	57.8
Landlocked developing countries	56.5	47.4	60.5	49.7	69.2	62.0
Small island developing States	61.8	62.0	72.5	72.0	75.8	74.2

<sup>a</sup> Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator, the table displays the gross intake ratio at last grade of primary, which corresponds to the “total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade” (*Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B, p. 255.

<sup>b</sup> The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

### Indicator 2.3

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

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

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990	2000	2009
World	83.2	87.1	89.3
Developing regions	80.1	84.8	87.7
Northern Africa	67.5	79.3	86.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3	68.7	72.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	96.1	97.0
Caribbean	86.8	—	89.5
Latin America	92.1	96.7	97.6
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.4	—	99.6
Southern Asia	60.3	73.7	79.7
Southern Asia excluding India	56.4	67.3	76.7
South-Eastern Asia	94.4	96.3	97.7

*Yearbook Express 2011*

	1990	2000	2009
Western Asia	87.4	91.7	93.2
Oceania	72.5	74.8	74.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	99.6	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries	55.6	65.3	70.2
Landlocked developing countries	62.1	68.4	71.7
Small island developing States	84.9	86.9	87.6

<sup>a</sup> The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

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

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	87.7	78.6	90.3	83.8	91.9	86.8
Developing regions	85.5	74.5	88.6	80.9	90.7	84.8
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.2	73.3	90.1	83.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.8	58.3	75.7	62.4	76.7	67.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.4	92.0	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.2
Caribbean	87.3	86.3	—	—	89.6	89.4
Latin America	91.8	92.4	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.8
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.5	99.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.3	99.5	—	—	99.4	99.7
Southern Asia	71.6	48.3	81.1	65.6	85.9	73.8
Southern Asia excluding India	66.9	45.9	73.9	60.8	80.5	72.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.4	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.8	97.5
Western Asia	93.4	81.0	95.5	87.8	95.8	90.6
Oceania	77.5	67.4	76.9	72.5	73.3	76.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	99.2	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries	64.0	47.5	72.2	58.9	74.5	65.9
Landlocked developing countries	68.2	56.5	74.8	62.6	77.2	66.5
Small island developing States	86.5	83.3	87.7	86.1	87.6	87.7

<sup>a</sup> The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

## Goal 3

### Promote gender equality and empower women

#### Target 3.A

#### Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1

Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary education<sup>a</sup>

	1991	2000	2009
World	0.89	0.92	0.96
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.96
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.99	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.98	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.01	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.98	0.98
Southern Asia	0.77	0.83	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	0.79	0.81	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.96	0.97
Western Asia	0.86	0.86	0.92
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.89
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	0.99	1.00	1.00
Least developed countries	0.80	0.83	0.93
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.82	0.92
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.94

<sup>a</sup> Using gross enrolment ratios.(b) Secondary education<sup>a</sup>

	1991	2000	2009
World	0.84	0.91	0.97
Developing regions	0.78	0.88	0.96
Northern Africa	0.79	0.93	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.82	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.07	1.08
Caribbean	1.12	1.08	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.07	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.93	1.06
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.98	0.98
Southern Asia	0.61	0.75	0.89
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.85	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.95	1.03

	1991	2000	2009
Western Asia	0.68	0.74	0.86
Oceania	0.83	0.89	0.88
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	0.98	0.98
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	1.00
Least developed countries	0.60	0.77	0.82
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.83	0.85
Small island developing States	1.07	1.04	1.01

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

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

	1991	2000	2009
World	0.91	0.98	1.08
Developing regions	0.71	0.82	0.97
Northern Africa	0.59	0.74	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.53	0.67	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.17	1.26
Caribbean	1.35	1.38	1.61
Latin America	0.95	1.16	1.23
Eastern Asia	0.53	0.67	1.03
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.63	0.77
Southern Asia	0.50	0.65	0.74
Southern Asia excluding India	0.36	0.67	0.87
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.96	1.09
Western Asia	0.64	0.78	0.87
Oceania	0.56	0.81	0.86
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	0.91	1.07
Developed regions	1.10	1.20	1.30
Least developed countries	0.38	0.59	0.58
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.81	0.87
Small island developing States	1.24	1.31	1.50

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

Indicator 3.2

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

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2009
World	35.0	37.5	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	28.8	31.7	32.6	33.8
Northern Africa	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5	28.1	30.2	32.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.4	40.4	41.5	43.0
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	41.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	40.1	42.3	44.0	44.8
Southern Asia	13.3	17.1	18.1	19.4
Southern Asia excluding India	14.6	18.4	18.0	19.0

	1990	2000	2005	2009
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	37.6
Western Asia	14.9	16.8	17.5	18.7
Oceania	33.3	35.5	35.2	36.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.8	44.2	45.3	45.2
Developed regions	44.3	46.2	47.1	48.3

Indicator 3.3

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005	2011 <sup>b</sup>
World	12.8	13.7	15.9	19.3
Developing regions	11.6	12.3	14.2	18.0
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	19.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	23.0
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	26.0	31.3
Latin America	8.6	13.2	16.4	20.0
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	14.5
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	9.0	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	17.6
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	9.4
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	2.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	7.0	9.9	16.1
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	22.5
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	19.9
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	22.9
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.2

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

<sup>b</sup> As of 31 January 2011.

**Goal 4****Reduce child mortality****Target 4.A****Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

## Indicator 4.1

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

	1990	2000	2009
World	89	77	60
Developing regions	99	84	66
Northern Africa	80	46	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	180	160	129
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	33	23
Caribbean	76	58	48
Latin America	50	32	21
Eastern Asia	45	36	19
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	29	17
Southern Asia	122	95	69
Southern Asia excluding India	131	101	78
South-Eastern Asia	73	48	36
Western Asia	68	45	32
Oceania	76	65	59
Caucasus and Central Asia	78	62	37
Developed regions	15	10	7
Least developed countries	178	146	121

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

## Indicator 4.2

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

	1990	2000	2009
World	62	54	44
Developing regions	68	59	48
Northern Africa	61	38	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	98	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	28	20
Caribbean	54	43	38
Latin America	41	26	18
Eastern Asia	36	29	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	18	22	14
Southern Asia	87	70	55
Southern Asia excluding India	95	76	61
South-Eastern Asia	50	36	29
Western Asia	53	36	27
Oceania	56	49	46

	1990	2000	2009
Caucasus and Central Asia	64	52	34
Developed regions	12	8	6
Least developed countries	112	93	79

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

Indicator 4.3

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2009
World	72	71	82
Developing regions	71	69	80
Northern Africa	85	93	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	68
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92	93
Eastern Asia	98	84	94
Eastern Asia excluding China	95	87	95
Southern Asia	57	56	75
Southern Asia excluding India	60	68	85
South-Eastern Asia	70	81	88
Western Asia	77	84	82
Oceania	70	66	58
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	93	92
Developed regions	81	92	94
Least developed countries	54	60	77

<sup>a</sup> Children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.



## Goal 5 Improve maternal health

### Target 5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

#### Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio<sup>a</sup>

	1990	2000	2008
World	400	340	260
Developing regions	440	370	290
Northern Africa	230	120	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	870	790	640
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Caribbean	320	230	170
Latin America	130	99	80
Eastern Asia	110	63	41
Eastern Asia excluding China	110	110	110
Southern Asia	590	420	280
Southern Asia excluding India	640	490	370
South-Eastern Asia	380	230	160
Western Asia	140	98	70
Oceania	290	260	230
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	69	54
Developed regions	26	17	17
Least developed countries	900	750	590

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

#### Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(Percentage)

	1990	2009
World	59	68
Developing regions	55	65
Northern Africa	45	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	46
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>a</sup>	70	88
Caribbean <sup>a</sup>	67	69
Latin America <sup>a</sup>	70	90
Eastern Asia	94	99
Eastern Asia excluding China	97	99
Southern Asia	32	50
Southern Asia excluding India	27	42
South-Eastern Asia	49	72

	1990	2009
Western Asia	62	78
Oceania	54	56
Caucasus and Central Asia	93	97
Developed regions	99	99

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

## Target 5.B Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
World	55.4	61.5	62.9
Developing regions	52.3	59.6	61.3
Northern Africa	44.0	58.8	60.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.4	20.1	21.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.0	71.2	72.9
Caribbean	53.7	59.9	61.8
Latin America	62.7	72.1	73.8
Eastern Asia	77.7	85.7	84.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	73.9	76.6	76.2
Southern Asia	39.9	46.7	53.9
Southern Asia excluding India	30.2	46.2	48.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.9	57.0	62.3
Western Asia	44.4	50.6	55.2
Oceania	29.4	32.2	36.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	54.3	59.7	55.6
Developed regions	68.8	71.1	72.2
Least developed countries	17.7	28.1	31.4
Landlocked developing countries	24.5	30.7	33.7
Small island developing States	49.7	53.9	55.4

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

Indicator 5.4

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

	1990	2000	2008
World	59.8	51.5	50.5
Developing regions	64.8	56.0	54.4
Northern Africa	43.0	33.3	29.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	124.1	122.9	122.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.1	87.6	80.7
Caribbean	80.9	77.1	68.5

	1990	2000	2008
Latin America	91.9	88.4	81.6
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	3.1	2.5
Southern Asia	89.3	59.4	52.6
Southern Asia excluding India	121.0	77.4	69.0
South-Eastern Asia	53.5	40.3	44.1
Western Asia	63.8	52.7	52.3
Oceania	82.8	63.3	61.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.7	28.2	29.3
Developed regions	33.9	25.5	24.0
Least developed countries	133.4	121.2	121.9
Landlocked developing countries	105.8	106.6	107.1
Small island developing States	77.1	71.7	63.9

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

Indicator 5.5

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

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2009
World	64	81
Developing regions	64	81
Northern Africa	51	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	78
Latin America and the Caribbean	78	95
Caribbean	89	93
Latin America	77	95
Eastern Asia	70	91
Southern Asia	51	70
Southern Asia excluding India	22	58
South-Eastern Asia	72	92
Western Asia	62	84
Oceania	77	79
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	96

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

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2009
World	35	51
Developing regions	35	51
Northern Africa	20	57

	1990	2009
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	43
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	84
Caribbean	59	72
Latin America	70	85
Southern Asia	23	44
Southern Asia excluding India	10	26
South-Eastern Asia	46	69
Western Asia	32	54

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from any provider (skilled or unskilled) at least four times.

Indicator 5.6

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
World	13.8	11.5	11.1
Developing regions	14.3	11.7	11.3
Northern Africa	19.4	11.2	9.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.2	24.1	24.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	10.3	9.9
Caribbean	19.5	20.4	20.2
Latin America	15.6	9.7	9.3
Eastern Asia	3.3	2.4	2.3
Southern Asia	20.3	17.2	14.7
Southern Asia excluding India	23.6	23.3	20.6
South-Eastern Asia	15.5	10.9	10.9
Western Asia	15.7	13.7	12.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.4	12.4	12.5
Least developed countries	25.4	23.9	24.0
Landlocked developing countries	24.3	24.1	23.8

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

## Goal 6

### Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

#### Target 6.A

#### Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

(a) **HIV incidence rates<sup>a</sup>**

	1990	2009
World	0.08	0.06
Developing regions	0.09	0.08
Northern Africa	0.01	0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.57	0.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04	0.04
Caribbean	0.09	0.08
Latin America	0.04	0.03
Eastern Asia	0.01	0.01
Southern Asia	0.04	0.02
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	<0.01	<0.01
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.01	0.03
Developed regions	0.05	0.03

<sup>a</sup> "HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people 15-49 years is now available for all regions and 60 countries. Therefore, HIV incidence rate data are presented here together with HIV prevalence data among population aged 15-49 years.

(b) **HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years**

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2009	
	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>	<i>Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence</i>	<i>Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women</i>
World	0.3	44	0.8	51	0.8	52
Developing regions	0.3	49	0.9	53	0.9	54
Northern Africa	<0.1	29	<0.1	30	0.1	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	56	5.5	59	4.7	60
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	28	0.5	35	0.5	37
Caribbean	0.6	48	1.1	54	1	53
Latin America	0.3	25	0.4	32	0.4	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	25	<0.1	28	0.1	29
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	29	<0.1	30	<0.1	31

	1990		2001		2009	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.3	37
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	27	0.1	30	0.1	30
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	16	0.4	34	0.4	34
Western Asia	<0.1	30	<0.1	30	<0.1	30
Oceania	<0.1	54	0.4	57	0.8	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	32	<0.1	37	0.1	37
Developed regions	0.2	18	0.3	31	0.4	35
Least developed countries	1.4	55	2.2	58	2	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	57	3.9	58	3	58
Small island developing States	0.4	48	0.8	52	0.8	51

Indicator 6.2

**Condom use at last high-risk sex,<sup>a</sup> 2005-2010<sup>b</sup>**

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	34	27	48
Caribbean	3	37	2	56
Southern Asia	1	22	2	38
Oceania	3	34	4	48

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

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

Indicator 6.3

**Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,<sup>a</sup> 2005-2010<sup>b</sup>**

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge	Number of countries covered by surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge
World <sup>c</sup>	91	21	—	—
Developing regions <sup>c</sup>	82	20	—	—
Northern Africa	2	7	1	18
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	26	28	33

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Number of countries covered by surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>
Caribbean	5	43	2	37
Southern Asia	5	17	2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	4	10	—	—
South-Eastern Asia	6	24	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	8	20	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

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

<sup>c</sup> Excludes China.

Indicator 6.4

**Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years,<sup>a</sup> 2005-2010<sup>b</sup>**

	<i>Number of countries with data</i>	<i>School attendance ratio</i>
Developing regions	44	0.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	0.92
Caribbean	2	0.82
Southern Asia	2	0.73

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

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

**Target 6.B****Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**

Indicator 6.5

**Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs<sup>a,b</sup>**

(Percentage)

	2004	2006	2008	2009
World <sup>b</sup>	6	15	28	36
Developing regions	6	16	29	37
Northern Africa	10	21	29	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	14	28	37
Latin America and the Caribbean	34	41	48	50
Caribbean	5	14	30	38
Latin America	39	44	49	51
Eastern Asia	6	16	19	23
Eastern Asia excluding China	<1	<1	<1	<1
Southern Asia	2	7	18	24
Southern Asia excluding India	1	2	4	6
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	12	24	39	46
Western Asia	44	38	52	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	2	12	22	26
Least developed countries	4	14	30	39
Landlocked developing countries	5	17	35	47
Small island developing States	5	15	31	40

<sup>a</sup> Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 counts of less than 350.<sup>b</sup> Includes only low- and middle-income economies as defined by the World Bank.**Target 6.C****Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

Indicator 6.6

**Incidence and death rates associated with malaria****(a) Incidence<sup>a</sup>**

World	69
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	248
Latin America and the Caribbean	7
Caribbean	14
Latin America	6
Eastern Asia	0
Eastern Asia excluding China	15
Southern Asia	20



Southern Asia excluding India	12
South-Eastern Asia	32
Western Asia	20
Oceania	225
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	173
Landlocked developing countries	148
Small island developing States	98

<sup>a</sup> Number of new cases per 1,000 population, 2009, in malaria-endemic countries.

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

	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Children under 5</i>
World	24	182
Northern Africa	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	96	519
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	3
Caribbean	4	11
Latin America	<0.5	1
Eastern Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	0	0
Southern Asia	2	8
Southern Asia excluding India	1	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	18
Western Asia	6	15
Oceania	55	163
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Least developed countries	70	384
Landlocked developing countries	67	351
Small island developing States	30	146

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population, 2009, in malaria-endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

**Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2008-2010**

**(a) Total**

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (24 countries)	31 <sup>a</sup>
-----------------------------------	-----------------

<sup>a</sup> Data for a subset of 24 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with trend data showed that the use of insecticide-treated bednets among children increased from 2 per cent in 2000 to 31 per cent in 2010. Calculation includes data available as at 31 April 2011.

**(b) By sex**

(Percentage)

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (21 countries)	27	27

**(c) By residence**

(Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries)	28	33

Indicator 6.8

**Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, 2008-2010**

**(a) Total**

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	36
-----------------------------------	----

**(b) By residence**

(Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Southern Asia (3 countries)	41	36

Indicator 6.9

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

**(a) Incidence**

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2009</i>
World	128 (114:144)	136 (129:144)	137 (131:145)
Developing regions	155 (135:174)	163 (153:172)	164 (155:173)
Northern Africa	58 (47:69)	48 (43:52)	42 (39:46)
Sub-Saharan Africa	176 (159:194)	316 (300:333)	345 (326:363)
Latin America and the Caribbean	88 (73:103)	61 (56:66)	44 (41:48)
Caribbean	95 (67:122)	91 (78:104)	79 (67:90)
Latin America	87 (71:103)	59 (54:64)	42 (39:45)
Eastern Asia	136 (105:167)	109 (90:128)	100 (88:112)
Southern Asia	172 (117:227)	172 (148:197)	173 (149:196)
South-Eastern Asia	238 (191:284)	226 (205:247)	217 (197:237)
Western Asia	59 (48:70)	49 (44:54)	33 (30:36)
Oceania	202 (131:273)	194 (161:226)	190 (162:219)
Caucasus and Central Asia	116 (92:141)	135 (123:146)	134 (123:146)
Developed regions	39 (33:46)	36 (33:39)	27 (25:29)
Least developed countries	212 (183:240)	272 (258:287)	275 (261:289)
Landlocked developing countries	167 (148:187)	270 (254:287)	270 (253:287)
Small island developing States	108 (86:129)	104 (94:114)	104 (95:113)

<sup>a</sup> Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

**(b) Prevalence**

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)<sup>a</sup>

	1990	2000	2009
World	253 (200:318)	231 (194:275)	201 (169:239)
Developing regions	310 (233:387)	280 (229:331)	241 (198:284)
Northern Africa	98 (56:139)	65 (40:89)	54 (34:74)
Sub-Saharan Africa	287 (231:344)	456 (377:534)	479 (397:560)
Latin America and the Caribbean	148 (99:198)	90 (67:114)	58 (43:72)
Caribbean	176 (90:263)	139 (81:198)	111 (61:162)
Latin America	146 (93:199)	86 (62:111)	54 (38:69)
Eastern Asia	284 (122:446)	218 (101:334)	141 (63:220)
Southern Asia	359 (167:551)	294 (177:410)	267 (154:380)
South-Eastern Asia	524 (369:679)	465 (349:580)	344 (259:429)
Western Asia	94 (57:131)	74 (50:98)	51 (35:67)
Oceania	416 (163:669)	250 (103:396)	258 (107:408)
Caucasus and Central Asia	224 (139:308)	207 (144:269)	208 (147:269)
Developed regions	66 (42:89)	49 (33:64)	34 (23:45)
Least developed countries	397 (291:502)	460 (378:543)	431 (358:503)
Landlocked developing countries	252 (202:302)	372 (300:445)	385 (305:464)
Small island developing States	202 (131:272)	152 (107:198)	146 (104:187)

<sup>a</sup> Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

**(c) Deaths**

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)<sup>a</sup>

	1990	2000	2009
World	30 (25:36)	26 (24:29)	20 (17:22)
Developing regions	37 (30:44)	32 (29:35)	23 (21:26)
Northern Africa	6.6 (3.3:9.9)	3 (2.1:4)	2.4 (1.7:3.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32 (27:38)	54 (50:59)	53 (48:58)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13 (8.8:17)	6 (5.3:6.8)	3.3 (2.7:4)
Caribbean	21 (12:29)	15 (11:19)	11 (7.3:14)
Latin America	12 (7.9:16)	5.3 (4.6:6.1)	2.8 (2.1:3.4)
Eastern Asia	37 (26:48)	28 (21:34)	12 (7.2:16)
Southern Asia	47 (28:66)	33 (25:41)	26 (18:34)
South-Eastern Asia	52 (39:66)	51 (45:58)	31 (25:37)
Western Asia	8.2 (4.8:12)	6.2 (4.6:7.7)	4.7 (3.6:5.8)
Oceania	53 (28:77)	17 (7.8:25)	20 (10:29)
Caucasus and Central Asia	23 (16:30)	22 (20:23)	20 (17:23)
Developed regions	7.5 (4.7:10)	4.8 (4.5:5.1)	3.7 (2.8:4.6)
Least developed countries	49 (40:59)	57 (52:62)	48 (44:53)
Landlocked developing countries	25 (21:30)	41 (37:46)	42 (37:47)
Small island developing States	24 (17:31)	15 (12:18)	13 (10:16)

<sup>a</sup> Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

Indicator 6.10

**Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course**

**(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)**

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)<sup>a</sup>

	1990		2000		2009	
World	55	(49:62)	45	(43:48)	62	(59:65)
Developing regions	55	(49:63)	43	(41:46)	61	(58:64)
Northern Africa	63	(53:78)	90	(82:98)	89	(82:98)
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	(41:50)	38	(36:40)	48	(46:51)
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	(45:64)	69	(64:75)	73	(68:79)
Caribbean	11	(8.8:16)	51	(45:60)	17	(15:20)
Latin America	56	(47:69)	72	(66:78)	81	(75:88)
Eastern Asia	27	(22:35)	35	(30:43)	76	(68:87)
Southern Asia	85	(65:130)	50	(44:58)	64	(56:74)
South-Eastern Asia	50	(42:62)	34	(31:38)	63	(57:69)
Western Asia	70	(59:87)	64	(58:70)	68	(62:75)
Oceania	31	(23:48)	76	(65:91)	74	(64:87)
Caucasus and Central Asia	42	(34:53)	68	(63:75)	65	(59:71)
Developed regions	58	(50:70)	81	(74:89)	84	(78:92)
Least developed countries	32	(28:37)	35	(33:37)	48	(46:51)
Landlocked developing countries	54	(49:61)	47	(44:50)	49	(46:52)
Small island developing States	22	(19:28)	58	(53:65)	45	(42:50)

<sup>a</sup> Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

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

(Percentage)

	2000	2008
World	69	86
Developing regions	69	87
Northern Africa	88	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	71	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	77
Caribbean	72	76
Latin America	77	77
Eastern Asia	92	94
South Asia	42	88
South-Eastern Asia	86	89
Western Asia	77	84
Oceania	76	70
Caucasus and Central Asia	79	74

*Yearbook Express 2011*

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>
Developed regions	66	59
Least developed countries	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	75	81
Small island developing States	73	75

## Goal 7

### Ensure environmental sustainability

#### Target 7.A

**Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

Indicator 7.1

**Proportion of land area covered by forest**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
<b>World</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>Developed regions</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>Landlocked developing countries</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>Small island developing States</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>

Indicator 7.2

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

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

(millions of tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2007
<b>World</b>	<b>21 839</b>	<b>23 839</b>	<b>27 895</b>	<b>30 121</b>
<b>Developing regions</b>	<b>6 760</b>	<b>9 925</b>	<b>13 533</b>	<b>15 955</b>
Northern Africa	232	333	400	453
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	648	688
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 019	1 334	1 464	1 652
Caribbean	84	99	105	136
Latin America	934	1 235	1 359	1 516
Eastern Asia	2 988	3 964	6 388	7 670

*Yearbook Express 2011*

	1990	2000	2005	2007
Eastern Asia excluding China	527	559	598	638
Southern Asia	1 009	1 675	2 061	2 509
Southern Asia excluding India	319	489	650	766
South-Eastern Asia	426	785	1 055	1 173
Western Asia	617	943	1 126	1 325
Oceania	6	7	11	9
Caucasus and Central Asia	485 <sup>b</sup>	329	380	477
Developed regions	14 953	13 696	14 100	13 907
Least developed countries	74	110	164	191
Landlocked developing countries	50	399	451	557
Small island developing States	139	158	172	183
Annex I countries <sup>c,d,e</sup>	14 968	14 430	14 902	14 652

**(b) Per capita**

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2008
World	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.4
Developing regions	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9
Northern Africa	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9
Caribbean	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.6
Latin America	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.9	4.6	5.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.8
Southern Asia	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5
Southern Asia excluding India	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0
Western Asia	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.6
Oceania	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.6	5.1	6.3
Developed regions	12.3	11.4	11.5	11.2
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Small island developing States	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Annex I countries <sup>c,d,e</sup>	12.7	11.7	11.8	11.5

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

(kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2008
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.46
Developing regions	0.64	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.50	0.49	0.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.43

	1990	2000	2005	2008
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
Caribbean	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.62
Latin America	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28
Eastern Asia	1.46	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.36
Southern Asia	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.54
Southern Asia excluding India	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.52
South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.47	0.49	0.46
Western Asia	0.52	0.59	0.57	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.25	0.38	0.20
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.31 <sup>b</sup>	1.80	1.30	1.22
Developed regions	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.38
Least developed countries	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.93	0.73	0.71
Small island developing States	0.59	0.41	0.37	0.32
Annex I countries <sup>c,d,e</sup>	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.39

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

<sup>b</sup> 1992 data.

<sup>c</sup> Includes all annex I countries that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

<sup>d</sup> National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

<sup>e</sup> Excludes emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

### Indicator 7.3

#### Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1990 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2009
Developing regions	236 892	207 991	41 983
Northern Africa	6 203	8 129	1 307
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 449	9 574	1 787
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 104	5 359
Caribbean	2 177	1 669	159
Latin America	73 871	29 435	5 200
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	24 734
Eastern Asia excluding China	12 904	14 885	4 363
Southern Asia	3 338	28 161	1 904
Southern Asia excluding India	3 338	9 466	927
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 831	2 940
Western Asia	3 481	8 299	3 939
Oceania	47	129	13
Caucasus and Central Asia	2 738	928	188
Developed regions	828 590	25 364	2 007



	1990 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2009
Least developed countries	1 457	4 791	1 055
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 395	484
Small island developing States	7 162	2 147	434

<sup>a</sup> For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E, whose years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

#### Indicator 7.4

##### **Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
Underexploited	9.0	4.1	2.7
Moderately exploited	22.3	21.3	11.8
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	52.7
Overexploited	8.5	17.7	28.4
Depleted	7.4	8.6	3.3
Recovering	2.7	1.1	1.0

#### Indicator 7.5

##### **Proportion of total water resources used,<sup>a</sup> around 2005**

(Percentage)

Developing regions	9.6
Northern Africa	91.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Eastern Asia	15.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.9
Southern Asia	19.7
Southern Asia excluding India	19.7
South-Eastern Asia	57.8
Western Asia	53.4
Oceania	7.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	165.5
Developed regions	0.04
Least developed countries	56.0
Landlocked developing countries	10.1
Small island developing States	4.5

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

#### **Target 7.B**

**Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**

## Indicator 7.6

**Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected****(a) Terrestrial and marine<sup>a,b</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World <sup>c</sup>	8.1	10.6	12.0
Developing regions	7.9	10.6	12.2
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.0	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.7	19.3
Caribbean	3.3	3.8	4.6
Latin America	9.3	15.1	19.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.3	15.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.4	11.6
Southern Asia	5.0	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	5.4	6.2	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.6	7.1	7.8
Western Asia	3.5	14.2	14.3
Oceania	0.5	1.1	3.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.3	10.4	11.6
Least developed countries	8.9	9.5	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	1.5	2.7	4.2

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of protected area (terrestrial and marine combined) to total territorial area. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg>) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.

<sup>b</sup> Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.

<sup>c</sup> Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for developed regions and developing regions.

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World <sup>c</sup>	8.8	11.3	12.7
Developing regions	8.8	11.7	13.3
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	11.3	11.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	15.3	20.3
Caribbean	9.2	9.9	11.2
Latin America	9.7	15.4	20.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	15.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.1	12.2
Southern Asia	5.3	5.9	6.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.8	6.7	7.3

	1990	2000	2010
South-Eastern Asia	8.7	13.1	13.8
Western Asia	3.8	15.3	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.0	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.7	10.7	11.6
Least developed countries	9.4	10.0	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	4.0	6.3	7.6

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of terrestrial protected area to total surface area. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg>) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.

<sup>b</sup> Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.

<sup>c</sup> Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for the developed regions and developing regions.

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World <sup>c</sup>	3.1	5.2	7.2
Developing regions	1.0	2.9	4.0
Northern Africa	3.1	3.6	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	3.1	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	8.9	10.8
Caribbean	1.1	1.5	2.2
Latin America	3.3	11.8	14.3
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.3
Southern Asia	0.9	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	0.6	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	1.3	2.1
Western Asia	0.7	2.0	2.2
Oceania	0.2	0.6	2.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.4	0.4
Developed regions	5.9	8.5	11.5
Least developed countries	0.9	1.9	3.4
Landlocked developing countries <sup>d</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.2	2.8

<sup>a</sup> Ratio of marine protected area to total territorial waters. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg>) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.

<sup>b</sup> Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.

<sup>c</sup> Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for the developed regions and developing regions.

<sup>d</sup> Excludes territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

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

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

	1986	1990	2000	2008
World	85.3	85.0	84.3	83.7
Developing regions	84.9	84.7	84.0	83.4
Northern Africa	94.3	94.1	93.9	93.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.6	87.3	87.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.1	83.8	83.1	82.6
Eastern Asia	89.9	89.7	89.0	88.4
Southern Asia	84.9	84.8	84.4	84.1
South-Eastern Asia	87.9	87.6	86.6	86.0
Western Asia	93.5	93.3	92.7	92.2
Oceania	91.2	91.0	90.4	90.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	95.7	95.5	94.9	94.4
Developed regions	90.9	90.6	90.1	89.6

<sup>a</sup> Red List Index (RLI) of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as of “least concern” on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having become extinct).

**Target 7.C**

**Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Indicator 7.8

**Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source**

(Percentage)

	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	77	95	64	87	96	78
Developing regions	72	93	60	84	94	76
Northern Africa	86	94	78	92	95	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	60	83	47
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	95	63	93	97	80
Eastern Asia	69	97	56	89	98	82
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	75	91	69	87	95	83
Southern Asia excluding India	82	95	77	85	93	80
South-Eastern Asia	72	92	63	86	92	81
Western Asia	85	96	70	90	96	78

	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Oceania	51	92	38	50	92	37
Caucasus and Central Asia	88	96	80	88	97	80
Developed regions	98	100	96	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9

**Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility**

(Percentage)

	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	54	77	36	61	76	45
Developing regions	42	65	29	53	68	40
Northern Africa	72	91	55	89	94	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	43	21	31	44	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	81	39	80	86	55
Eastern Asia	43	53	39	56	61	53
Eastern Asia excluding China	100	100	100	97	99	92
Southern Asia	25	56	13	36	57	26
Southern Asia excluding India	42	74	30	50	65	42
South-Eastern Asia	46	69	36	69	79	60
Western Asia	79	96	53	85	94	67
Oceania	55	85	46	53	81	45
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	95	96	95
Developed regions	97	99	93	97	99	92

**Target 7.D**

**By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers**

Indicator 7.10

**Proportion of urban population living in slums<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
Developing regions	46.1	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania	24.1	24.1	24.1

<sup>a</sup> Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four

*Yearbook Express 2011*

characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of pit latrines are considered improved sanitation. These new figures are not comparable with previously published estimates in which all households using pit latrines were considered slum households.

**Goal 8****Develop a global partnership for development****Target 8.A****Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system**

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

**Target 8.B****Address the special needs of the least developed countries**

Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction

**Target 8.C****Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)****Target 8.D****Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term***Official development assistance*

## Indicator 8.1

**Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income****(a) Annual total assistance<sup>a</sup>**

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>b</sup>
All developing countries	52.8	58.6	104.8	104.2	122.0	119.8	128.7
Least developed countries	15.1	16.7	29.7	32.3	37.8	37.4	

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

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary data.

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

(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>
All developing countries	0.32	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.32

	1990	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>
Least developed countries	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

**Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)**

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Percentage	10.1	14.0	15.7	15.9	19.9	21.0
Billions of United States dollars	3.1	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	16.7

Indicator 8.3

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

	1990	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Percentage	67.6	91.1	91.4	88.3	83.9	86.6	84.4
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	62.2	60.3	80.5	71.1

<sup>a</sup> Excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA whose tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

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

	1990	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Percentage	10.3	8.1	7.0	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.6
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.1	15.0	16.6	18.9	22.6	25.0

Indicator 8.5

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

	1990	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Percentage	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2

*Market access*

Indicator 8.6

**Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty**

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2007	2009

(a) Excluding arms



	1996	2000	2005	2007	2009
Developing countries <sup>a</sup>	53	63	76	82	82
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup>	16	14	17	16	16
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	94	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	67
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	69
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	79
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	97
Oceania	85	83	89	91	93
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	98
Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup>	29	42	28	27	29
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries <sup>a</sup>	54	65	76	78	78
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup>	19	16	20	19	19
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	95
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	93
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	67
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	62
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	79
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	93
Oceania	82	79	87	89	92
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	90
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	80
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup>	35	35	49	52	53

<sup>a</sup> Includes least developed countries.

<sup>b</sup> The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

#### Indicator 8.7

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

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2009
(a) Excluding arms				
Developing countries	10.5	9.2	8.8	7.8
Northern Africa	6.7	7.4	7.2	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	4.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.1	10.3	9.8	8.0
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.8	10.7
Southern Asia	5.4	5.4	4.5	5.5

	1996	2000	2005	2009
South-Eastern Asia	11.4	10.2	9.2	9.0
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.5	8.8	8.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.8	3.9	3.4	4.1
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.2
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.5	5.2	5.1
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.3
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.8
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.8
South-Eastern Asia	9.2	8.4	6.0	5.6
Western Asia	9.2	8.2	4.6	4.5
Oceania	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.7
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	11.4	10.8	8.3	8.1
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.1
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.6
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.6	10.5	9.4
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.3
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.8
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.4

Indicator 8.8

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

	1990	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>a</sup>
Percentage	1.86	1.12	1.04	0.95	0.87	0.86	0.93
Billions of United States dollars	327	340	369	358	362	379	384

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

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

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	18.7	15.1

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	14.8	12.9
<b>Total aid for trade</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

### Debt sustainability

#### Indicator 8.10

#### **Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)**

	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2011 <sup>b</sup>
Reached completion point	1	32
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	4
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	4
<b>Total eligible countries</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes only countries that are heavily indebted poor countries in 2011. Data for 2000 reflect status as of end of each year.

<sup>b</sup> As of March 2011.

#### Indicator 8.11

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

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2011
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	90

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in end-2009 net present value terms; commitment status as of March 2011.

#### Indicator 8.12

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

	1990	2000	2008	2009
Developing regions	18.7	12.5	3.4	3.6
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	6.1	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	9.4	2.0	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	21.8	6.8	7.2
Caribbean	16.8	8.0	11.4	14.6
Latin America	20.7	22.2	6.7	7.1
Eastern Asia	10.5	5.1	0.6	0.6
Southern Asia	17.6	13.7	5.2	3.5
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.5	7.7	9.8
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	3.0	4.0
Western Asia	26.4	16.2	9.2	9.0
Oceania	14.0	5.9	2.8	1.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.62 <sup>b</sup>	8.4	0.6	1.0

	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Least developed countries	16.8	11.4	2.9	5.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.4	8.6	1.3	1.9
Small island developing States	13.7	8.7	7.6	9.5

<sup>a</sup> Includes countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data, and for some years, might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

<sup>b</sup> Data are for 1993.

### **Target 8.E**

#### **In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries**

Indicator 8.13

**Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis**

No global or regional data are available.

**Target 8.F**

**In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

Indicator 8.14

**Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population**

	1990	2000	2009
World	9.8	15.9	17.5
Developing regions	2.3	7.9	12.2
Northern Africa	2.8	7.1	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	14.7	18.2
Caribbean	7.0	11.2	10.7
Latin America	6.2	15.0	18.8
Eastern Asia	2.4	13.8	24.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	24.8	42.8	43.9
Southern Asia	0.7	3.2	4.3
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	3.4	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	4.8	12.4
Western Asia	8.6	16.5	15.3
Oceania	3.3	5.2	5.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.9	8.8	12.5
Developed regions	37.0	49.2	41.5
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	7.9	12.9	12.2

Indicator 8.15

**Cellular subscribers per 100 population**

	1995	2000	2009
World	1.6	12.1	68.4
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	58.2
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.7	79.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	37.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	89.4
Caribbean	1.2	7.4	54.2
Latin America	0.8	12.6	92.1
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	57.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	49.9	86.8
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	44.7
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	46.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.3	79.5
Western Asia	0.6	12.7	87.0
Oceania	0.2	2.4	25.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	74.9

	1995	2000	2009
Developed regions	6.4	39.8	114.3
Least developed countries	<0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	26.2
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	34.7
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	57.5

<sup>a</sup> 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16

**Internet users per 100 population**

	1995	2000	2009
World	0.8	6.6	26.5
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	18.0
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	25.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	8.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	32.9
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	22.3
Latin America	0.1	4.0	33.7
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.8	31.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.7	57.9
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	5.6
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	6.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	15.2
Western Asia	0.1	3.2	27.0
Oceania	0.1	1.8	6.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	18.8
Developed regions	3.2	25.1	64.9
Least developed countries	<0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	7.1
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	22.3

<sup>a</sup> 1996 data.

<sup>b</sup> 1998 data.

*Sources:* United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (<http://mdgs.un.org>).

*Notes:* Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2011 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at <http://mdgs.un.org>, under “Data”. Where shown, “Developed regions” comprises Europe (including Commonwealth of Independent States — European countries), Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America.

Where shown, “Caucasus and Central Asia” comprises Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter I (pp. 33–86)**

**International peace and security**

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 33: Maintenance of international peace and security, 33; Peacemaking and peacebuilding, 43; Protection issues, 49; Special political missions, 50. THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 52: International terrorism, 52. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, 57: General aspects of UN peacekeeping, 58; Comprehensive review of peacekeeping, 61; Operations in 2011, 62; Roster of 2011 operations, 63; Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations, 65.

Peacekeeping, peacebuilding, economic recovery in post-conflict countries and counter-terrorism strategies were among the key challenges addressed by the United Nations in 2011. During the year, the Security Council issued statements on post-conflict peacebuilding, the interdependence between security and development, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, the impact of climate change on maintaining peace and security, and conflict prevention.

At the end of 2011, there were 15 peacekeeping operations served by 119,348 uniformed and civilian personnel, including United Nations Volunteers. On 8 July, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) was established to succeed the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), which completed its mandate on 9 July. The Council, concerned by the situation in the Abyei Area and recognizing that it constituted a threat to international peace and security, established, for an initial period of six months commencing 27 June, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA).

At year's end, the United Nations was carrying out 13 political or peacebuilding missions, served by 4,284 personnel. The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) ended on 15 January.

Acts of international terrorism continued, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of innocent civilians and injuries to many others, including in Afghanistan, Belarus, Burundi, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Somalia, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Nigeria, a 26 August attack on the United Nations House in Abuja caused numerous deaths and injuries. A 19 August suicide attack on a mosque in the Khyber region in Pakistan reportedly killed more than 40 people and injured over 100. The Security Council and the Secretary-General condemned those and other attacks.

Throughout 2011, the United Nations continued to work to prevent and combat all forms of terrorism. In November, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre was established at United Nations Headquarters in New York to promote the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The General Assembly reiterated its commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In December, the Assembly condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, and reiterated its call on Member States to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities.

The Assembly adopted resolutions on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, cross-cutting issues, strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations, reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment, closed peacekeeping missions, the comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on missions.

Regarding the financial position of UN peacekeeping operations, expenditures decreased by 0.6 per cent, from \$7,616.1 million to \$7,573.7 million for the 2010/2011 financial year. Unpaid assessed contributions

increased by 6.5 per cent, from \$907.1 million at the end of 2009/2010 to \$965.8 million at the end of 2010/2011.



## **Part One: Political and security questions**

### **Chapter II (pp. 87–296)**

#### **Africa**

PROMOTION OF PEACE IN AFRICA, 90. CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION, 97: Central Africa and Great Lakes, 97; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 102; Burundi, 117; Central African Republic, 121; Central African Republic and Chad, 128; Uganda, 132; Rwanda, 132. WEST AFRICA, 133: Regional issues, 133; Côte d'Ivoire, 140; Liberia, 162; Sierra Leone, 174; Guinea-Bissau, 180; Cameroon–Nigeria, 186; Guinea, 188. HORN OF AFRICA, 189: The Sudan and South Sudan, 189; Chad–Sudan, 232; Somalia, 233; Eritrea, 261; Eritrea–Ethiopia, 265. NORTH AFRICA, 266: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 266; Western Sahara, 289. OTHER ISSUES, 296: Egypt and Tunisia, 296; Mauritius–United Kingdom, 296.

In 2011, the United Nations maintained its commitment to promoting peace, stability and development in Africa through concerted efforts in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. The Organization supported African peace efforts through seven peacekeeping operations and eight political and peacebuilding missions. The year witnessed the birth of a new nation, South Sudan, which became the 193rd Member State of the United Nations. Political change swept through North Africa, including in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya.

The United Nations continued to address the causes of conflict in Africa and promote sustainable peace and development. The Security Council conducted a mission to Ethiopia, Kenya and the Sudan to support cooperation with the African Union (AU) and encourage peace and stability efforts. Cooperation with the AU included the annual consultative meeting between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council. The newly established United Nations Office to the African Union sought to improve coordination, common understanding and comparative advantages on joint peace efforts. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa worked to enhance international support for the continent's development and security, particularly through the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which commemorated its tenth anniversary in October.

At the subregional level, the United Nations worked with countries in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region to confront threats to peace and security. The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) in Libreville, Gabon, was inaugurated on 2 March. The United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa met twice in 2011, adopting the Sao Tome Declaration on a Central African Common Position on the Arms Trade Treaty and a Declaration on a road map for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), pre-electoral activities intensified ahead of the presidential and national legislative elections in November. The campaign period was marked by tension and violence, including attacks in February on the presidential residence in Kinshasa and an army camp, resulting in the deaths of eight armed forces elements and 17 assailants. Nonetheless, polling began as scheduled on 28 November, and on 16 December President Joseph Kabila was declared the winner. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) continued to discharge its mandate, including developing and implementing a joint contingency plan to meet protection needs during the electoral period and supporting the Independent National Electoral Commission; its efforts were curtailed, however, by a critical shortage of military helicopters. The security situation in the Kivus deteriorated during the year and the process of integrating armed group elements into the armed forces remained weak, with limited progress made in implementing the Agreements of 23 March 2009. On 4 April, an airplane contracted by monusco crashed while landing in Kinshasa, killing all but one of the 33 passengers and crew.

In Burundi, the political landscape was dominated by the aftermath of the 2010 elections. The Alliance démocratique pour le changement-Ikibiri continued to criticize the country's political governance, and acts of violence and attacks against civilians and security forces continued; most notably, an attack in Gatumba

on 18 September left 39 dead. Nonetheless, the nation continued to make progress in peace consolidation, including in establishing independent institutions for human rights and mediation. The United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), which replaced the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi on 1 January, provided assistance to the National Independent Human Rights Commission, established in January, and logistical support to the Office of the Ombudsman, whose activities began in February.

In the Central African Republic, legislative and presidential elections were held in January and March. Incumbent President François Bozizé won the presidential election and was sworn in for his final presidential term on 15 March, while the results of the legislative elections confirmed the leadership of Prime Minister Faustin Archange Touadera. The Government launched activities in line with its commitment to complete the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process by the end of 2011; and on 8 July, the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee endorsed a national strategy for reintegrating former combatants. The nation, supported by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), continued to implement the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue of December 2008.

West Africa witnessed progress towards greater stability and peace, owing to the end of the transition processes in Guinea and the Niger, although the overall political situation was marked by several election-related challenges at the presidential, parliamentary and local levels in Benin, Cape Verde, the Niger and Nigeria. The rise in piracy attacks in the Gulf of Guinea, and the effects of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, brought heightened insecurity. During the year, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) focused on carrying out good offices and special assignments for conflict prevention; enhancing the subregion's capacity to address threats to peace and security; and promoting good governance, the rule of law and human rights.

Côte d'Ivoire faced significant security, humanitarian and political hurdles following the crisis that ensued after the presidential run-off election of November 2010. While the international community recognized Alassane Dramane Ouattara as the duly elected president, former President Laurent Gbagbo mobilized youth and armed forces against perceived opponents, including the United Nations. On 30 March, the Security Council repeated its call for Mr. Gbagbo to step down and urged an end to the violence against the civilian population. After pro-Gbagbo forces fired heavy weapons in Abidjan, killing many civilians, the Council reaffirmed the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to protect civilians. Progress was made after Mr. Gbagbo was captured on 11 April. On 6 May, Mr. Ouattara took the oath of office one day after the Constitutional Council ratified the election results, reversing its December 2010 decision proclaiming Mr. Gbagbo the winner. A Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was inaugurated on 28 September. Legislative elections were held on 11 December, with UNOCI providing logistical, security and technical support to help secure the vote. The Rassemblement des républicains party of President Ouattara obtained the majority of seats.

In Liberia, the political situation was dominated by the presidential and legislative elections of 11 October. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) provided support to the elections by coordinating international assistance and providing logistical support. No single presidential candidate won an absolute majority, necessitating a run-off ballot between incumbent President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of the Unity Party and Winston Tubman of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC). CDC announced a boycott of the run-off, and an opposition gathering on the eve of the election became violent, resulting in one confirmed death. The run-off election was held on 8 November. Voter turnout was 37.4 per cent, and President Johnson Sirleaf emerged the winner, obtaining more than 90 per cent of the votes cast. International and local observers billed the run-off vote as transparent, fair and credible.

In Sierra Leone, the main political parties intensified their preparations for the 2012 presidential, parliamentary and local council elections, with support from the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (unipsil). The relationship between the ruling All Peoples Congress party and the opposition Sierra Leone

People's Party continued to be characterized by mutual distrust. Political tensions increased in the second half of the year, with supporters of both parties being complicit in violence. The Special Court for Sierra Leone continued to try those bearing the greatest responsibility for violations of international humanitarian and Sierra Leonean laws committed in the country since 1996. The Court was in its completion phase, with the trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor continuing as the sole case before the Court.

The political leadership of Guinea-Bissau sought to improve the political and security environment, as well as the country's relationship with regional and international partners. The national dialogue process initially progressed in anticipation of a national conference later in the year, but the political situation worsened in the second half of the year, when a collective of opposition parties led demonstrations against the country's leadership. On 22 November, President Malam Bacai Sanhá was evacuated from the country for medical reasons, delaying preparations for the national conference. On 26 December, an armed attack occurred on the General Staff armory. The Government denied a coup attempt, although on 30 December Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior said that there had been a plot to kill him and the Chief of Defence Staff. Twenty-four military officers and one civilian were detained. As a result, the national conference was postponed indefinitely.

Cameroon and Nigeria continued to cooperate in implementing the 2002 ruling of the International Court of Justice on their land and maritime boundary through the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission. The Commission continued to facilitate the process, and by the end of the year more than 1,700 kilometres out of the estimated 2,000 kilometres of the land boundary between the two countries had been demarcated.

On 26 August, a suicide terrorist attack on United Nations House in the Nigerian capital of Abuja killed 23 people, including 13 UN staff members. More than 100 others were wounded.

The political situation in Guinea remained tense as a result of an assassination attempt against President Alpha Condé on 19 July and a lack of consensus on modalities for organizing the country's legislative elections. On 15 September, the President of the Independent National Electoral Commission announced that legislative elections would be held on 29 December. The main opposition coalition rejected the announced date, calling on its members to participate in a demonstration on 27 September, an event that resulted in three deaths, as well as many injuries and arrests. In February, at the request of the Government, the Peacebuilding Commission placed Guinea on its agenda and set up a country-specific configuration.

The successful completion of the Southern Sudan self-determination referendum was a momentous achievement. On 9 January, exactly six years after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) had come into effect, voting commenced for the referendum. On 7 February, the official results were announced—with over 98 per cent voting in favour of separation—and accepted by the National Congress Party, the Sudan's ruling party. On 9 July, with the expiration of the interim period under the CPA, South Sudan was formally declared an independent State. It joined the United Nations on 14 July. The transition of South Sudan from decades of war to sustainable peace, however, presented considerable challenges, such as developing governance institutions and addressing multiple security, humanitarian and economic crises. In the second half of the year, relations between the Sudan and South Sudan deteriorated, particularly in the resource-rich border area of Abyei, where the presence of the armed forces of both Governments continued. On 27 June, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), whose mandate was to monitor the border between north and south and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid. The United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) wound up its operations on 11 July. In support of the newly created nation, the Security Council established a successor mission—the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

In the Darfur region of the Sudan, fighting between the Government and armed movements remained a source of insecurity. An All Darfur Stakeholders Conference (Doha, Qatar, 27–31 May) was followed, on 14 July, by the signature of an Agreement between the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement on the adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Meanwhile, the Darfur-based political process, led by the AU and the United Nations, sought to take into account the voice of all Darfurians, complementing

the Doha negotiations. The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) continued to protect civilians and promote an inclusive political process.

There was improvement in the security situation in eastern Chad, which was positively affected by improved relations between Chad and the Sudan. The Chad-Sudan joint border force, deployed in 2010, increased in size to 5,000 personnel, and its mandate was extended until September. Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) in December 2010, Chad's *Détachement intégré de sécurité* assumed responsibility for security and for humanitarian operations in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, while the joint border force secured the border area. The Government made progress in assuming responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population following the withdrawal of MINURCAT.

In Somalia, the Transitional Federal Government and its allies, with the support of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), launched on 19 February a major offensive in Mogadishu and in the south of the country, gaining ground against the Islamic militant group Al-Shabaab. The group continued to receive arms and ammunition through southern Somali ports, however, and acquired financial resources from extortion, illegal exports and taxation. On the political front, President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament, Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, ended a political stalemate between the executive and the legislature by signing on 9 June the Kampala Accord. The Accord deferred elections for one year and provided for the establishment of a road map for ending the transitional period in August 2012. The road map was adopted on 6 September in Mogadishu at a Consultative Meeting on Ending the Transition in Somalia facilitated by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia. The humanitarian situation worsened during the year: drought left over 2 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance and resulted in higher flows of refugees to neighbouring countries.

The Security Council, in December, expanded the restrictive measures against Eritrea in the area of "diaspora tax", the Eritrean mining sector and financial services. The Council called on Eritrea to resolve its border disputes with its neighbours and to cease all efforts to destabilize other States.

In 2011, as the Organization marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and the successful maintenance of the ceasefire between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario), the situation of Western Sahara remained unresolved and negotiations towards a peace agreement continued. On the core issues concerning the future status of Western Sahara and the means by which the self-determination of the people of the Territory was to occur, no progress was registered. Frente Polisario maintained that the Territory's final status should be decided in a referendum on self-determination that included independence as an option. Morocco supported regional autonomy.

In 2011, an internal crisis in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya escalated into a civil conflict. On 15 February, the Government met a peaceful protest, held by families calling for the release of a lawyer who was representing their claims in connection to the 1996 Abu Salim prison massacre, with lethal repression. Subsequently, civilians across Libya took up arms against the Government. On 26 February, the Security Council referred the situation in Libya to the International Criminal Court, imposed an arms embargo, a travel ban and asset freeze on Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and members of his circle and established a sanctions committee tasked with monitoring implementation of the sanctions. On 1 March, the General Assembly suspended the membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council. On 17 March, the Security Council demanded the establishment of a ceasefire and a complete end to violence against civilians, authorized Member States to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and established a ban on all flights within Libya's airspace. On 19 March, United States and European forces began air strikes with the objective of establishing a no-fly zone and protecting civilians. After months of intense fighting between Colonel Qadhafi loyalists and opposition forces, the latter on 20 October took the city of Sirte and Colonel Qadhafi was killed. On 23 October, the National Transitional Council—the political

leadership of the anti-Qadhafi movement formed on 27 February—declared Libya fully liberated and took charge of the country, representing Libya both at the United Nations and in other international settings.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter III (pp. 297–309)**

**Americas**

CENTRAL AMERICA, 297: Guatemala, 297; Honduras, 298; Nicaragua–Costa Rica, 298. HAITI, 298: Political and security developments, 299; MINUSTAH, 305. OTHER ISSUES, 308: Cuba–United States, 308.

During 2011, the United Nations continued to advance the cause of lasting peace, human rights, good governance and the rule of law in the Americas.

In Haiti, the humanitarian situation remained fragile following the devastating earthquake of 2010, with 800,000 people still living in camps. Furthermore, the lack of adequate water, sanitation and health-care infrastructure had allowed a cholera outbreak to spread. Nevertheless, Haiti held successful presidential elections: on 20 March, Michel Joseph Martelly won the popular vote in the second round and became the country's president. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) coordinated the international support to the electoral process, including assisting in setting up 1,500 registration centres for displaced voters, inspecting all 1,483 voting centres and identifying new locations to replace those that had been damaged or destroyed. The Secretary-General in August recommended a partial drawdown of MINUSTAH by mid-2012, leading to the Security Council's decision in October to reduce the force's strength to pre-earthquake levels. The Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until October 2012.

In Guatemala, the International Commission against Impunity continued to implement its mandate. In November, the Secretary-General provided the General Assembly with an update on the activities of the Commission and the role of the United Nations in implementing its mandate.

Regarding the border disputes between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in March requested the parties to refrain from sending to or maintaining in the disputed territory, any personnel, whether civilian police or security. Nicaragua in December filed suit against Costa Rica at the ICJ, citing violations of its sovereignty and major environmental damage to its territory due to Costa Rica's construction of a road along the banks of the San Juan River.

The General Assembly in October again called on States to refrain from promulgating laws and measures such as the embargo against Cuba by the United States.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter IV (pp. 310–376)**

**Asia and the Pacific**

AFGHANISTAN, 310: Political and security developments, 311; UNAMA, 331; International Security Assistance Force, 331; Children and armed conflict, 335; Sanctions, 336. IRAQ, 351: Political and security developments, 352; UNAMI, 356; Post-Development Fund mechanism, 356; Non-proliferation and disarmament obligations, 357; Children and armed conflict, 358; Oil-for-food programme, 358. IRAQ–KUWAIT, 360: POWs, Kuwaiti property and missing persons, 360; UN Compensation Commission and Fund, 361. TIMOR-LESTE, 362: Political and security developments, 362; UNAMET, 366; UNMIT, 366. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 368: Non-proliferation, 368; Other issues, 369. IRAN, 369: Non-proliferation, 369. NEPAL, 372: Political and security developments, 372. YEMEN, 373: Political and security developments, 373. OTHER ISSUES, 375: India–Pakistan, 375; Pakistan, 375; Sri Lanka, 375; Thailand–Cambodia, 375; United Arab Emirates–Iran, 376.

The United Nations, in 2011, continued its efforts to address political and security challenges in Asia and the Pacific in order to restore peace and stability and to promote economic and social development in the region.

In Afghanistan, the phased transition of security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to the Afghan National Security Forces began in July. The Security Council welcomed the start of the process to transfer responsibility to the Afghan Government country-wide by the end of 2014 and extended its authorization of ISAF until October 2012. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) continued to foster political dialogue, coordinate international humanitarian and development activities, and assist the Government in institution-building. In March, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA by another year. While the assassination of former Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani on 20 September 2011 had adverse political and security implications, progress was achieved later in the year at the Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan held in November and the Bonn Conference in December. In other developments, the Council separated the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime to strengthen the effectiveness of targeted sanctions against Al-Qaida and its affiliates.

Iraq continued to make progress in consolidating its young democracy, strengthening the rule of law, developing its institutions and addressing economic and social challenges. The Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) continued to engage political figures and parties in order to advance negotiations on outstanding issues related to the Government formation process and to facilitate political dialogue on Iraq’s disputed territories. The Council extended the UNAMI mandate until July 2012. At the end of the year, although tensions had risen between the main political blocs in the country, the withdrawal of United States military forces from the country marked another milestone in Iraq’s progress. On 27 December, all major political blocs consented to the convening of a national conference.

The overall situation in Timor-Leste remained generally calm, with further progress towards the consolidation of peace, stability and development. Political parties intensified their activities in preparation for the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections. In February 2011, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) for one year and requested UNMIT to support preparations for the elections. On 27 March, the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste resumed responsibility for all police operations in the country.

The Security Council Committee established to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea continued its work. In June, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which carried out certain tasks under the Committee’s direction, until 12 June 2012.

The United Nations continued to address Iran's nuclear programme and the sanctions imposed by the Council in that regard. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that Iran had not implemented the Additional Protocol to Iran's Safeguards Agreement or the relevant resolutions of the Council and the IAEA Board of Governors, nor had it permitted the Agency to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran was being used in peaceful activities. In June, the Council extended for another year the mandate of the Panel of Experts established to assist the Sanctions Committee.

The mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) ended on 15 January. In a 14 January presidential statement, the Council reaffirmed its support for the peace process and called on the Nepalese caretaker Government and all political parties to continue to fulfil the commitments they had made in the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

During the year, the Council expressed concern about the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Yemen and welcomed the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General, through his Special Adviser, and of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). On 21 October, the Council adopted a resolution demanding all sides to reject the use of violence to achieve political goals, and calling for all parties to sign and implement the GCC initiative for an inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led process of political transition.



## **Part One: Political and security questions**

### **Chapter V (pp. 377–401)**

#### **Europe and the Mediterranean**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 377: Implementation of Peace Agreement, 378. KOSOVO, 384: Political and security developments, 384; EULEX, 386; UNMIK, 387. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 389. GEORGIA, 389: UNOMIG, 391. ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, 392. CYPRUS, 392: Political and security developments, 393; UNFICYP, 394. OTHER ISSUES, 400: Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, 400; Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, 401.

The restoration of peace and stability in the post-conflict countries in Europe and the Mediterranean region advanced in 2011, as efforts to re-establish their institutions and social and economic infrastructure continued. A number of issues remained unresolved.

The international community, led by the European Union (EU), continued to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in moving along the path towards closer EU integration. Progress towards integration stagnated, however, as contentious political discourse slowed the country's institution-building efforts. By year's end, a return to political cooperation allowed for some advancement, such as the six-party agreement on Government formation, the passage of the annual State budget and improved relations among the main political parties.

The situation in northern Kosovo remained unstable, and tensions carried on into 2011 from the aftermath of the 2010 International Court of Justice advisory opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence. A February presidential election ended controversially, resulting in a constitutional review and reformation of Kosovo's electoral system. In July, violence broke out and continued throughout the remainder of the year between Kosovo authorities and northern Kosovo Serbs.

Although the United Nations continued to support the negotiation process to find a solution to the dispute between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the name of the latter country, the issue remained unresolved at year's end.

The Georgian-Abkhaz peace process continued to be affected by the August 2008 war in South Ossetia and its aftermath, as well as by Georgian-Russian relations. International discussions under the co-chairmanship of the EU, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations to address security, stability and humanitarian issues in Georgia continued to be held throughout the year. On 29 June, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, in which it called on all participants in the international discussions to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all IDPs and refugees to their places of origin.

No progress was made towards the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the occupied Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

The United Nations continued efforts through the Secretary-General's good offices to help resolve the Cyprus problem. United Nations-sponsored peace talks continued in 2011 and increased international focus on reaching a lasting solution in Cyprus. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus continued to cooperate with the two communities, to facilitate projects benefiting Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the buffer zone and to help restore normal conditions and humanitarian functions in the island.

## **Part One: Political and security questions**

### **Chapter VI (pp. 402–477)**

#### **Middle East**

PEACE PROCESS, 403: Diplomatic efforts, 403; Occupied Palestinian Territory, 403. ISSUES RELATED TO PALESTINE, 434: General aspects, 434; Assistance to Palestinians, 438. LEBANON, 455: Political and security developments, 455; Implementation of resolution 1559(2004), 456; Implementation of resolution 1701(2006) and UNIFIL activities, 458; Special Tribunal for Lebanon, 466. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, 468: Political and security developments, 468; The Syrian Golan, 471. UNTSO, 477.

In 2011, the United Nations worked to restart talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians with a view to reaching a final settlement under which two States—Israel and Palestine—would exist side by side in peace. The peace effort remained stalled, however, due to several factors, including Israel’s continued blockade of Gaza on both land and sea; indiscriminate rocket and mortar fire directed against Israel by Hamas, the ruling political party in Gaza, followed by retaliatory Israeli airstrikes in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; renewed Israeli settlement building and settler violence; and the confiscation of land and destruction of Palestinian property by Israelis in the West Bank. The United Nations considered Palestinian Authority (PA) functions in several areas to be sufficient for a viable State government. The two main political parties of Palestine—Fatah and Hamas—signed a unity agreement to work together in bringing a unified Palestinian State to fruition, but ultimately could not agree on several concessions.

On 23 September, Palestine applied for United Nations membership. The Organization took no action with regard to Palestine’s application, but the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization granted Palestine full membership in October. Consequently, the United States and Israel cut certain sectors of aid to Palestine.

The Quartet—a coordinating mechanism for international peace efforts, comprising the European Union, the Russian Federation, the United States and the United Nations—met several times over the year. On 23 September, it proposed a timed framework to restart the peace talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis. The plan included an agreed agenda and method of procedure; comprehensive proposals on territory and security; and a donors’ conference to appeal for sustained support to the Palestinians’ State-building actions.

On 18 October, Hamas released Israeli Sergeant Gilad Shalit, who had been held in Gaza without international access since 2006, in exchange for 477 Palestinian prisoners—many of whom had been jailed for involvement in attacks on Israelis. The Secretary-General called Shalit’s release and the freeing of Palestinian prisoners a humanitarian breakthrough.

The Security Council held 19 meetings throughout the year on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The panel investigating the May 2010 flotilla incident submitted to the Council a final report, which questioned the true objectives of the flotilla organizers and acknowledged the threat to Israel’s security from militant groups in Gaza. The decision of the Israel Defense Forces to board the vessels far from the blockade zone, however, was deemed excessive, as was its mistreatment of passengers before they were deported.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East faced further challenges due to the displacement of people as a result of the political and social unrest that occurred in parts of the Middle East and North Africa. The Agency addressed the needs of refugees across the region, including Syrian refugees in Lebanon, who had fled Government suppression of popular uprisings, but budget shortfalls prevented it from meeting the increased demand for its services.

In Lebanon, the Government of National Unity collapsed in January. The absence of political authority in the months that followed led to institutional paralysis and a deterioration of security conditions. In June, the Prime Minister-Designate announced the formation of a new Government, which won a vote of confidence in July. The Special Tribunal established to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri indicted four suspects in the attack and ruled in favour of a trial in absentia. In August, the mandate of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was renewed for one year. UNIFIL withstood three direct terrorist attacks in 2011.

Anti-Government demonstrations in the Syrian Arab Republic began in March and increased steadily in geographic scope and size. Dissidents called for the downfall of the regime, echoing slogans heard across the region. The Syrian authorities reacted with a mix of reform measures and progressively more violent repression, which the Secretary-General condemned. In an August presidential statement, the Security Council also condemned violations of human rights and the use of force against civilians by the Syrian authorities; it called for an end to violence and urged all sides to act with restraint and refrain from reprisals. The Secretary-General also urged President Bashar Al-Assad to end the military campaign against the Syrian people and to engage in meaningful reform. Syrian security forces, however, continued to clash with protesters. The resulting death toll eventually surpassed 3,000 people on both sides.

The mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights was renewed twice in 2011. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization continued to assist UNIFIL and UNDOF by providing unarmed military observers to supervise armistice agreements, ceasefires and related tasks.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter VII (pp. 478–550)**

**Disarmament**

UN MACHINERY, 478. UN ROLE IN DISARMAMENT, 483. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 485: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 493; Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 498; Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 499. NON-PROLIFERATION, 500: Non-proliferation treaty, 500; Missiles, 505; Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 506; Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation, 511; IAEA safeguards, 513; Radioactive waste, 516; Nuclear-weapon-free zones, 517. BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, 520: Bacteriological (biological) weapons, 521; Chemical weapons, 522. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, 524: Towards an arms trade treaty, 524; Small arms, 524; Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols, 529; Cluster munitions, 532; Anti-personnel mines, 532; Practical disarmament, 533; Transparency, 533. OTHER ISSUES, 538: Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 538; Observance of environmental norms, 539; Science and technology and disarmament, 540. STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 540. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, 541: Regional centres for peace and disarmament, 545.

The United Nations continued to work with Member States to advance effective international disarmament and non-proliferation norms in 2011. During the year, States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) acted to implement the commitments made at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, while nuclear-weapon States, at their second Conference on Confidence Building Measures towards Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation, reported their determination to work together in pursuit of nuclear disarmament, as well as other efforts called for in the 2010 NPT Review Conference action plan. Preparations were also under way for a conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

Those developments were overshadowed by the continued lack of substantive progress in the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission. In January, the Secretary-General suggested options for breaking the long-standing deadlock over the adoption of the Conference's programme of work. The General Assembly held an informal plenary meeting in July on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral negotiations, and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters supported the option of establishing a high-level panel of eminent persons to address the issue. The Disarmament Commission was again unable to reach consensus on the key issues on its agenda: nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, the adoption of a draft declaration of the 2010s as the fourth disarmament decade, and practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons.

Delegates attending the Seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in September joined the Secretary-General in urging the nine countries whose ratifications were required for the Treaty's entry into force to act without further delay. There was no progress on a peaceful and negotiated denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through the six-party talks, and concern persisted with respect to the nuclear programme of Iran. Based on information available, the International Atomic Energy Agency assessed that it was very likely that the building destroyed at the Dair Alzour site in the Syrian Arab Republic was a nuclear reactor, which should have been declared to the Agency.

The issue of a fissile material cut-off treaty was discussed by the Conference on Disarmament. The discussion was intended to build confidence about such a treaty, generate momentum towards related negotiations, and build confidence among its member and observer States.

The Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to the Bacteriological Weapons Convention, in December, declared its commitment to the purposes of the Convention and its determination to comply

with its obligations. The sixteenth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction (CCW) established the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons. It also decided on components of an agreed framework to be implemented by States parties. Meanwhile, the Fourth Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW considered proposals for amendments to the Convention and its annexed Protocols, as well as for additional protocols. Preparations also continued for the convening of a Conference on an arms trade treaty in 2012.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

**Chapter VIII (pp. 551–599)**

**Other political and security questions**

GENERAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 551: Support for democracies, 551. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 552: Indian Ocean, 552. DECOLONIZATION, 553: Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 553; Puerto Rico, 560; Territories under review, 560; Other issues, 572. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, 577: Implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations, 577; Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 578; Legal Subcommittee, 581; UN system coordination, 582. EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION, 586. INFORMATION SECURITY, 589. INFORMATION, 590: UN public information, 590.

In 2011, the United Nations continued to address political and security questions related to its support for democratization worldwide, the promotion of decolonization, the peaceful uses of outer space and the Organization's public information activities.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples reviewed progress in implementing the 1960 Declaration, particularly the exercise of self-determination by the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. It organized a Caribbean regional seminar (Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 31 May–2 June) to assess past contributions and expected accomplishments in the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2011–2020).

In an April resolution, the General Assembly drew attention to the fiftieth anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which held a commemorative segment to mark the occasion. As part of its consideration of the recommendations of the Third (1999) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Committee endorsed a paper on harnessing space-derived geospatial data for sustainable development and agreed that it would constitute its contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012.

There was progress in implementing the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), including through the provision of technical advisory support to 23 countries and the support of emergency response activities in seven emergency situations. Coordination by UN-SPIDER of the collection of pre- and post-disaster space-based information following the earthquake in March off the east coast of Japan represented a significant source of information for national disaster relief efforts.

In May, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its fifty-eighth session in Vienna, where it took note of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident and considered, in terms of the levels and effects of radiation, the effects of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident that resulted from the earthquake in eastern Japan. Subsequently, the Secretary-General issued an August report with the findings of a UN system-wide study on the implications of the accident and convened, in September, a high-level meeting on strengthening nuclear safety and security.

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

The Committee on Information, at its session in April and May, continued to review UN information policies and activities, and the management and operation of the UN Department of Public Information (DPI). The Committee considered reports of the Secretary-General on DPI activities promoting the work of

the United Nations to a global audience through strategic communications and news and outreach services.

**Part Two: Human rights**  
**Chapter I (pp. 603–649)**  
**Promotion of human rights**

UN MACHINERY, 603: Human Rights Council, 603; Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, 614; Other aspects, 616. HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS, 617: Convention against racial discrimination, 619; Covenant on civil and political rights and optional protocols, 620; Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and optional protocol, 620; Convention on elimination of discrimination against women and optional protocol, 621; Convention against torture, 621; Convention on the rights of the child, 622; Convention on migrant workers, 633; Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 633; Convention for protection from enforced disappearance, 634; Convention on genocide, 636; General aspects, 636. OTHER ACTIVITIES, 638: Strengthening action to promote human rights, 638; Human rights education, 645; World Down Syndrome Day, 648; International Day for the Right to the Truth, 649; International Year for People of African Descent, 649; Follow-up to 1993 World Conference, 649.

In 2011, United Nations efforts to promote human rights were advanced by several developments. The review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council was completed, the text of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure was finalized and the first meeting of States parties to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was convened. The Council examined the human rights record of 49 Member States through the universal periodic review mechanism, designed to assess the human rights record of all States every four years. By year's end, all 193 Member States had been reviewed, with a 100 per cent participation rate in the process, completing the first cycle and providing a framework within which each State had made public commitments in respect of recommendations to improve the human rights situation on the ground.

The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, which provided expertise to the Council, held its sixth and seventh sessions and submitted nine recommendations, while the Council's complaint procedure, which consisted of the Working Group on Communications and the Working Group on Situations, addressed consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested human rights violations throughout the world.

During the year, the Council held three regular sessions (sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth), as well as four special sessions (fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth) that focused on the human rights situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and in the Syrian Arab Republic. In an unprecedented move, the Council, condemning the gross and systematic human rights violations in Libya, recommended in February the suspension of the country's membership in the Council, which the General Assembly endorsed in March. The membership rights of Libya were restored in November following the commitments made by the interim Government—the National Transitional Council—to uphold its obligations under international human rights law. Human rights were also promoted through the work of the treaty bodies—committees of experts monitoring States parties' compliance with the legally binding human rights treaties.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provided support to the work of the Council and its mechanisms, including the treaty bodies and the special procedures. The Office strengthened its country engagement and expanded its presence at the country and regional levels.

In December, the General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training. It reaffirmed the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing



nature of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and designated 21 March as World Down Syndrome Day. The International Year of People of African Descent, 2011 was also observed.

**Part Two: Human rights**  
**Chapter II (pp. 650–752)**  
**Protection of human rights**

SPECIAL PROCEDURES, 650. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 651: Racism and racial discrimination, 651; Human rights defenders, 663; Reprisals for cooperation with human rights bodies, 665; Protection of migrants, 666; Discrimination against minorities, 671; Freedom of religion or belief, 674; Right to self-determination, 680; Rule of law, democracy and human rights, 685; Other issues, 691. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, 704: Realizing economic, social and cultural rights, 704; Right to development, 704; Social Forum, 720; Extreme poverty, 720; Right to food, 721; Right to adequate housing, 726; Right to health, 727; Cultural rights, 730; Right to education, 733; Environmental and scientific concerns, 734; Slavery and related issues, 735; Vulnerable groups, 737.

In 2011, the United Nations continued to protect human rights worldwide through several mechanisms. Its main organs—the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council—remained engaged in protecting those rights. The Human Rights Council carried out its tasks as the central UN intergovernmental body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms worldwide. The Council addressed violations, worked to prevent abuses, provided overall policy guidance, monitored the observance of human rights around the world and assisted States in fulfilling their human rights obligations.

Central to human rights protection were the special procedures of the Human Rights Council— independent experts with mandates to investigate, report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. At the end of 2011, there were 45 special procedures (35 thematic mandates and 10 country or territory-related mandates) with 66 mandate-holders.

In 2011, special procedures submitted 136 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 62 country visit reports, and 26 reports to the General Assembly. They sent 605 communications to 124 States; 75 per cent of all communications were sent jointly by more than one mandate. Communications covered at least 1,298 individuals, 15 per cent of whom were women. Governments replied to 45 per cent of communications sent in 2011, and 19 per cent of communications were followed up by mandate-holders. Special procedures issued 270 news releases and public statements on situations of concern, including 30 statements issued jointly by two or more mandate-holders.

Special procedures conducted 82 country visits to 60 States and territories. Ninety countries had extended a standing invitation to special procedures as at 31 December.

The Council in 2011 established three thematic mandates: the independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the special rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; and the working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

Human rights were also protected through the network of human rights defenders in individual countries, operating within the framework of the 1998 Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

Economic, social and cultural rights continued to be a major focus of activity. In December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on human rights and cultural diversity, calling on States, international organizations and UN entities to recognize and promote respect for cultural diversity for the purpose of advancing peace, development and universally accepted human rights.

On 22 September, the General Assembly convened a high-level meeting on the theme “Victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: recognition, justice and development” to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

**Part Two: Human rights**

**Chapter III (pp. 753–785)**

**Human rights country situations**

GENERAL ASPECTS, 753. AFRICA, 754: Burundi, 754; Côte d'Ivoire, 754; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 757; Guinea, 757; Libya, 758; Somalia, 759; Sudan, 760; South Sudan, 761; Tunisia, 761. AMERICAS, 761: Bolivia, 761; Colombia, 762; Guatemala, 762; Haiti, 762. ASIA, 763: Afghanistan, 763; Cambodia, 763; Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 764; Iran, 768; Kyrgyzstan, 771; Myanmar, 772; Nepal, 776; Yemen, 777. EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, 778: Belarus, 778; Cyprus, 778. MIDDLE EAST, 779: Syrian Arab Republic, 779; Territories occupied by Israel, 782.

In 2011, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Secretary-General, Special Rapporteurs and independent experts addressed the human rights situation in Member States.

In Africa, as the political stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire between elected President Alassane Ouattara and former President Laurent Gbagbo and their supporters continued, the human rights situation worsened. Almost 300 people had been killed since the beginning of the crisis, and reports of abductions and illegal detention persisted. The security situation improved after President Ouattara was sworn into office, but serious human rights challenges remained. The situation failed to improve in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Somalia, and the situation in the Darfur region of the Sudan remained precarious. In Libya, systematic human rights violations were committed following demonstrations in a number of cities across the country in February. The Human Rights Council welcomed the creation of a national human rights commission in Burundi in January and the establishment of a human rights institution in May. In Tunisia, a wave of protests led to the departure of President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, and the transitional Government requested that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights establish an office in the country.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the human rights and humanitarian situation deteriorated despite a change in the country's leadership. In Iran, the year was marked by a crackdown on human rights defenders, women's rights activists, journalists and Government opponents, as well as an increase in the application of the death penalty. In September, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission was formed to promote and safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens.

In Belarus, the human rights situation declined rapidly following elections held the previous year. Six hundred peaceful protestors contesting the electoral process were arrested and detained.

The situation in the territories occupied by Israel worsened, despite the opening of the border with Egypt, which provided some relief to the citizens of Gaza. Following peaceful protests in Syria, the authorities used lethal violence and prevented access to medical treatment. A pattern of murder and disappearances, torture, deprivation of liberty and persecution by the Syrian military and security forces, and the uprising of armed non-State actors, resulted in gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Armed groups took control of large areas of Yemen during the year following the use of force on peaceful protesters. The authorities deliberately sought to punish the population by cutting off access to basic services, resulting in an increasingly dire humanitarian situation.

The Human Rights Council held four special sessions on particular situations—its fifteenth special session (25 February) on the situation of human rights in Libya; and its sixteenth (29 April), seventeenth (22–23 August) and eighteenth (2 December) special sessions on the situation in Syria.

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

#### **Chapter I (pp. 789–837)**

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

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, 789: Development and international economic cooperation, 790; Happiness and well-being, 796; People's empowerment and development, 796; Human security, 797; Sustainable development, 797; Eradication of poverty, 805; Science and technology for development, 810. DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 821: Committee for Development Policy, 821; Public administration, 823. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS, 825: Least developed countries, 826; Small island developing States, 832; Landlocked developing countries, 834.

In 2011, the recovery of the global economy continued, with strong output growth in developing countries and a weaker economic performance in developed countries. Economic progress, however, failed to translate into employment opportunities, and joblessness and poverty remained key challenges. For the United Nations, sustained and inclusive growth for a fair and more equitable globalization, including job creation, as well as steps for advancing the development agenda beyond 2015, were major focus areas in development policy and international economic cooperation. With regard to other priorities, such as food insecurity and climate change, the United Nations examined policy responses, as well as the potential of science and technology, to address global challenges. New development concepts were also assessed, including happiness and well-being and people's empowerment and development.

Sustainable development remained a priority for the UN system. Preparations were under way for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The Commission on Sustainable Development reviewed progress in the follow-up to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the implementation of Agenda 21—the action plan on sustainable development adopted by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Commission's high-level segment in May addressed the thematic cluster for its 2010–2011 implementation cycle: transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. There was broad agreement that concrete actionable decisions on the five themes were fundamental to achieving the goals of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The UN system continued to work towards the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the MDGs. The General Assembly reviewed progress made in implementing the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017), and the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of its multi-year programme of work for the annual ministerial reviews 2012–2014, reaffirmed its commitment to the achievement of the MDGs.

The Council, at its high-level segment in July, discussed the theme “Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on education” and held a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions on developments in the world economy.

At its session in May, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development considered progress made in implementing and following up on the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. It also dealt with measuring the impact of information and communications technology for development and technologies to confront challenges in areas such as agriculture and water.

The Committee for Development Policy, at its session in March, addressed three themes: education for all, issues related to the least developed countries (LDCs), and migration and development. The Committee of Experts on Public Administration, at its session in April, considered public governance for results, particularly with regard to post-conflict and post-disaster countries, including social protection for vulnerable populations.

The UN system continued to focus on the development problems of groups of countries in special situations. At the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May, participants adopted the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020. The Declaration renewed global partnership and solidarity with LDCs, and the Programme of Action set as its overarching goal to overcome the structural challenges faced by LDCs in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the LDC category.

The General Assembly reviewed UN system support to small island developing States as well as progress in implementing the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the follow-up 2005 Mauritius Strategy and the 2003 Almaty Programme of Action for assisting landlocked developing countries.

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

#### **Chapter II (pp. 838–860)**

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

SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES, 838. TECHNICAL COOPERATION THROUGH UNDP, 843: UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board, 843; UNDP operational activities, 844; Programming arrangements, 847; Financial and administrative matters, 849. OTHER TECHNICAL COOPERATION, 853: Development Account, 853; UN activities, 853; UN Office for Partnerships, 854; UN Office for Project Services, 856; UN Volunteers, 857; Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, 859; UN Capital Development Fund, 860.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with their target date of 2015, continued to provide an overall framework for the development activities of the UN system in 2011. Various organizations delivered development assistance to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the central UN body for technical assistance, in its dual role as the lead development agency and coordinator of the UN development system—had as its focus areas poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs; democratic governance; crisis prevention; and environment and sustainable development. In 2011, the Programme saw its income decrease to \$5.54 billion from the 2010 level of \$5.95 billion. Total expenditures also decreased to \$5.57 billion, from \$5.99 billion in 2010.

Development assistance was also provided through the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which funded technical cooperation projects worth some \$65.9 million in 2011; the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, with allocations to projects totalling \$1.19 billion; the United Nations Office for Project Services, which implemented projects worth \$1.06 billion on behalf of its partners; and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which spent some \$60 million in the least developed countries.

Contributions for operational activities for development of the UN system as a whole amounted to some \$22.8 billion, about the same as in 2010 in nominal terms and 6.9 per cent less in real terms. Total contributions were equivalent to about 15 per cent of total official development assistance, excluding debt relief. Some 67 per cent of funding was directed to longer-term development activities, against 33 per cent to activities with a humanitarian assistance focus.

Of the total expenditures for operational activities for development, over 70 per cent focused on programme activities at the country level, of which 47 per cent, worth \$8.5 billion, were in Africa. The remainder related to global and regional programme activities and programme support and management. About half of the development-related expenditures—excluding local resources—at the country level were spent in low-income countries.

The UNDP-administered United Nations Volunteers programme, with 7,303 volunteers, carried out 7,708 assignments in 132 countries. Those operations, supported by UNDP regular resources, amounted to \$236 million. In December, the General Assembly observed the tenth anniversary of the first International Year of Volunteers.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter III (pp. 861–901)**

**Humanitarian and special economic assistance**

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 861: Coordination, 861; Central Emergency Response Fund, 865; Disaster response, 869; Mine action, 879; Humanitarian action, 881. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, 891: African economic recovery and development, 891; Other economic assistance, 899.

In 2011, 302 natural disasters resulted in 29,780 deaths and economic loss of \$366 billion—the highest on record. The United Nations, through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), continued to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian assistance to respond to international emergencies. During the year, consolidated inter-agency and flash appeals were launched for Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, El Salvador, Haiti, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe as well as the Occupied Palestinian Territory and West Africa. The appeals sought \$8.9 billion to assist some 56 million people. About \$5.6 billion was made available, meeting 63 per cent of requirements.

OCHA received contributions for natural disaster assistance totalling \$1.5 billion to respond to 35 disaster events worldwide. The Central Emergency Response Fund continued to allow for the rapid provision of assistance to populations affected by sudden-onset disasters and underfunded emergencies. About \$465 million was allocated to 473 projects in 45 countries.

During the year, the Economic and Social Council considered ways to strengthen UN humanitarian assistance coordination, including support to South Sudan. The General Assembly adopted resolutions on improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defence assets for natural disaster response; emergency humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; assistance in mine action; strengthening humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation in the Horn of Africa; the rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan; and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter IV (pp. 902–936)**

**International trade, finance and transport**

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, 902: Multilateral trading system, 902; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 905; Commodities, 910; Coercive economic measures, 913. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT, 914: Debt situation of developing countries, 917; Financing for development, 921; Other matters, 930. TRANSPORT, 932: Maritime transport, 932; Transport of dangerous goods, 933.

In 2011, the work of the United Nations on international trade, finance and transport focused on multilateral efforts to stimulate and sustain the global recovery from the world economic and financial crisis of 2008; and to consider new measures to prevent such crises in the future, even as the role of international trade as an engine for development remained under threat due to increased use of protectionist measures as a reaction to the prevailing economic uncertainties.

During the year, international trade was not able to revive the growth conditions of the preceding decade that had been particularly supportive of economic and social progress in the developing world. International trade expansion slowed to only 5.5 per cent in 2011. In most developed economies—particularly in the euro zone—trade volumes did not recover to their pre-crisis levels. Faced with weak external demand from developed countries and heightened global uncertainties, export growth in developing countries and economies in transition also registered a deceleration to 7 and 6 per cent, respectively. Commodity prices remained high and volatile.

In March, a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) addressed coherence, coordination and cooperation on financing for development.

At its annual session in September, the Trade and Development Board—the governing body of UNCTAD—took action on fostering industrial development in Africa, UNCTAD technical cooperation activities and their financing, and an evaluation of the UNCTAD programme of assistance to the Palestinian people.

In December, the General Assembly held its Fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on the status of implementation and the tasks ahead for the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on financing for development. As it became clear that efforts by WTO member States to conclude the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations had failed, the Eighth WTO Ministerial Conference recognized that it was unlikely that all elements of the Doha Round could be concluded simultaneously in the near future, and that there was a need to explore different negotiating approaches while respecting the principles of transparency and inclusiveness.



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

#### **Chapter V (pp. 937–962)**

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

REGIONAL COOPERATION, 937. AFRICA, 938: Economic trends, 938; Activities, 938; Programme and organizational questions, 944. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 944: Economic trends, 944; Activities, 945; Programme and organizational questions, 950. EUROPE, 951: Economic trends, 951; Activities, 951; Programme and organizational questions, 954. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 954: Economic trends, 954; Activities, 954. WESTERN ASIA, 958: Economic trends, 958; Activities, 958.

The five UN regional commissions in 2011 continued to provide technical cooperation, including advisory services, promote programmes and projects and provide training to enhance national capacity-building. Three of those bodies held regular sessions during the year—the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) did not meet in 2011. The Executive Secretaries of the commissions held periodic meetings to exchange views and coordinate activities and positions on major development issues.

ECA met in March on the theme “Governing development in Africa” and adopted a ministerial statement on a wide range of issues. ESCAP held its sixty-seventh session in May on the theme “Beyond the crises: long-term perspectives on social protection and development in Asia and the Pacific”. ECE, at its sixty-fourth session in March, discussed economic integration and the role of regional integration and cooperation for promoting sustainable development.

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

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter VI (pp. 963–969)**

**Energy, natural resources and cartography**

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 963: Energy, 963; Natural resources, 966. CARTOGRAPHY, 967.

Among the several UN bodies dedicated to the conservation, development and use of energy and natural resources, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in addition to its work on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, in 2011 continued to address global challenges related to nuclear technology, including energy security, human health and food security, water resources management, as well as nuclear safety and security. In response to the Fukushima Daiichi accident—a nuclear disaster caused by a tsunami triggered by an earthquake that hit eastern Japan on 11 March—IAEA in June convened a Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety. In September, the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety was endorsed by the fifty-fifth session of the General Conference. A major event during the year in the area of food security was the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health. IAEA had supported Member States for more than 25 years in their efforts to control and eradicate that disease.

Through World Water Day (22 March) and World Water Week (21–27 August), UN-Water focused on the challenges of urban water supply, particularly water quality and sanitation.

In July, the Economic and Social Council established a Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information. The Committee held its first meeting in October.

In December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/206 inviting Member States, as well as the UN system and other stakeholders to raise global awareness of the importance of new and renewable sources of energy and low-emission technologies, as well as promote greater access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services.

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

#### **Chapter VII (pp. 970–1001)**

##### **Environment and human settlements**

ENVIRONMENT, 970: UN Environment Programme, 970; Global Environment Facility, 976; International conventions and mechanisms, 977; Environmental topics, 984; Other matters, 991. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 994: UN-Habitat, 994; Follow-up to the 1996 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 998.

In 2011, the United Nations worked with the international community to protect the natural environment and improve living conditions for people residing in cities through legally binding instruments and other commitments, as well as by means of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Ministerial consultations at the twenty-sixth session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in February, addressed the UNEP contribution to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in 2012, focusing on the two interlinked topics of the green economy and international environmental governance. The Council/Forum adopted 17 decisions addressing global environmental challenges. In addition, the first session of the plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services met in Nairobi in October.

The ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, convened in February, focused on the topic of forests for people. The Forum adopted a ministerial declaration on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests, 2011.

On 20 September, the General Assembly convened a high-level meeting on the theme “Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication”. The tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in October, adopted decisions designed to make the Convention a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification, land degradation and drought.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, held in October, adopted the Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes, which reaffirmed that the Convention was the primary global legal instrument for guiding the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal.

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at its seventeenth session, held in November and December, agreed on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, to start in January 2013, and affirmed the mitigation pledges under the Convention made by 89 countries, regulating 80 per cent of global emissions until 2020. It also agreed on how and by when developed and developing countries would report on their mitigation efforts, and identified a path towards the future legal climate framework that would be applicable to all.

The United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011–2020 was launched at the end of the year. Recognizing that millions of the world’s inhabitants depended on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems, the General Assembly, in December, adopted a resolution on the protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development.

UN-Habitat continued to support the implementation of the 1996 Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. The twenty-third session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, held in April, adopted 18 resolutions addressing issues related to housing and urban development. By a December resolution, the

Assembly decided to convene in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) in order to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter VIII (pp. 1002–1012)**

**Population**

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1002. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1004. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, 1005. OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1011.

In 2011, world population passed the 7 billion threshold. Life expectancy reached 70 years in all of the world's regions except Africa. The world was both older—with 893 million people over the age of 60—and younger—there were 1.8 billion people between the ages of 10 and 24, the largest youth cohort in history. Nearly 2,000 communities declared their abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting during the year, and there was a sizeable unmet need for contraception in at least 46 countries.

UN population activities continued to be guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the key actions for its implementation adopted at the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly in 1999. The Commission on Population and Development—the body responsible for monitoring, reviewing and assessing implementation of the Programme of Action—considered as its special theme “Fertility, reproductive health and development”. The Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to analyse and report on world demographic trends and policies.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assisted countries in implementing the ICPD agenda and the Millennium Development Goals through their use of population data to formulate sound policies and programmes. In 2011, UNFPA provided assistance to 156 countries, areas and territories, with emphasis on expanding access to maternal and newborn health, increasing availability of family planning, strengthening HIV-prevention services, advocating for gender equality and reproductive rights, and increasing young people's access to services. As the world population approached 7 billion, UNFPA launched the 7 Billion Actions campaign to promote dialogue on what it meant to live in a world with so many people and encourage action on issues that affected everyone.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter IX (pp. 1013–1056)**

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

SOCIAL POLICY, 1013: Social development, 1013; Ageing persons, 1024; Persons with disabilities, 1029; Youth, 1032; Family, 1039. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1042: Culture of peace, 1042; Sport for peace and development, 1047; Culture and development, 1049. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, 1051: UN research and training institutes, 1053; Education, 1056.

In 2011, the United Nations continued to promote social policy and cultural and human resources development, and to implement its programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups including persons with disabilities, youth, ageing, and the family.

The Commission for Social Development, in February, considered as its priority theme “Poverty eradication”. In July, the Economic and Social Council, in considering recovery from the global economic and financial crisis, requested UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies to take into account the International Labour Organization’s Global Jobs Pact in their policies and programmes. Also in the field of social policy and cultural issues, the General Assembly considered implementation of the outcome of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and of the further initiatives adopted at the Assembly’s twenty-fourth (2000) special session.

UN bodies continued to monitor the implementation of the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the 1993 Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In July, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on equalizing opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability issues in the development agenda, and in December, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting in 2013 on “The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond”.

During the year, Member States, civil society organizations and UN entities continued to support the International Year of Youth; and at the Assembly’s High-level Meeting on Youth, the Secretary-General requested the international community to expand the horizons of opportunity for young women and men, and to answer their demands for dignity and decent work.

In the area of cultural development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as the lead agency for the 2005–2014 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, supported Member States in integrating the principles of sustainable development into inclusive education policies and plans. The Director-General of UNESCO launched a global partnership for girls’ and women’s education at a high-level forum in May. The Alliance of Civilizations continued to call on its members to develop good governance of cultural diversity through national plans, and held its Fourth Annual Forum in Doha, Qatar, in December. The General Assembly adopted resolutions on follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace; the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace; building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal; and culture and development.

In the field of human resources development, the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council was held on the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education”. In its ministerial declaration on the topic, the Council called for a people-centred, holistic approach to the development of education systems, and for prioritizing education in national development strategies.

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

#### **Chapter X (pp. 1057–1100)**

##### **Women**

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND BEIJING+5, 1057: Critical areas of concern, 1061. UN MACHINERY, 1090: Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women, 1090; Commission on the Status of Women, 1092; UN-Women, 1093.

In 2011, United Nations efforts to advance the status of women worldwide continued to be guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth (1995) World Conference on Women, and the outcome of the General Assembly's twenty-third (2000) special session (Beijing+5), which reviewed progress in their implementation.

On 1 January, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), established by General Assembly resolution 64/289, became operational. It combined the mandates and assets of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, with the aim to provide guidance and technical support to Member States on gender equality, the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming. With transitional arrangements completed by the end of 2010, the core elements for the functioning of the new entity were in place. The UN-Women Executive Board adopted the financial rules and regulations in April; the strategic plan, 2011–2013—which set out the entity's vision, mission and priorities—in June; and the institutional budget for the biennium 2012–2013 in December.

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its fifty-fifth session, held a high-level round table and panel discussions on its priority theme, “Access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work”, and decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the summaries of those discussions, together with agreed conclusions related to the priority theme, as input to the Council's annual ministerial review. The Commission further brought to the Council's attention resolutions it had adopted on mainstreaming gender equality and promoting empowerment of women in climate change policies and strategies; and women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS. It also recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women, which the Council adopted in July.

Issues central to women's lives on which the General Assembly adopted resolutions included follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of its twenty-third special session; women in development; women in rural areas; violence against women migrant workers; women and political participation; and the girl child.

A Security Council presidential statement in October on women and peace and security underlined the importance of women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution efforts, including in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements. It encouraged Member States, and international and regional organizations to take measures to increase the numbers of women involved in mediation efforts and the numbers of women in representative roles in regional and international organizations.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter XI (pp. 1101–1111)**

**Children, youth and ageing persons**

FOLLOW-UP TO 2002 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN, 1101. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, 1102. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, 1103.

In 2011, climate-related disasters, humanitarian emergencies, conflicts and economic turbulence all took their toll on children, especially the poorest. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) responded with its partners to alleviate the worst suffering, and help communities rebuild and strengthen resilience.

More broadly, UNICEF deepened implementation of its equity agenda, putting first the rights of those children who were the most marginalized and most in need of assistance. The Fund cooperated with 151 countries, areas and territories focusing on five main issues: young child survival and development; basic education and gender equality; HIV/AIDS and children; child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; and policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. In 2011, UNICEF programme assistance expenditure totalled \$3,472 million.

The UNICEF global network of field offices strove to reach the poorest and most remote communities with life-saving interventions and supplies. At the country level, UNICEF supported the efforts of Governments to increase routine immunization, improve the quality of education, boost school enrolment and expand access to vital health services, including measures to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child.

The General Assembly in December took action to strengthen collaboration on child protection within the UN system.



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

#### **Chapter XII (pp. 1112–1133)**

##### **Refugees and displaced persons**

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, 1112: Programme policy, 1112; Refugee protection and assistance, 1117; Regional activities, 1121; Policy development and cooperation, 1130; Financial and administrative questions, 1131.

In 2011, the number of people of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stood at 35.4 million, including 10.4 million refugees, of which 7.2 million were living in protracted situations of exile. The number of people displaced within their own country as a result of conflict was an estimated 26.4 million, of whom 15.5 million benefited from UNHCR protection and assistance. The number of identifiable stateless persons stood at 3.5 million. An estimated 532,000 refugees were able to return home voluntarily.

During the year, UNHCR commemorated the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness—the fundamental instruments on international protection—with 149 States parties to one or both treaties at the end of the year. The commemoration culminated in December with a ministerial-level event in Geneva, which brought together 155 Member States. More than 100 States made pledges during the meeting and renewed their commitment to persons in need of international protection, including through a ministerial communiqué. Also in December, the General Assembly encouraged States not parties to the Conventions to consider acceding to them, underlined the importance of the principle of non-refoulement—prohibiting the expulsion of or refusal to entry to a refugee—and recognized that a number of States not parties to the international refugee instruments had shown a generous approach to hosting refugees.

The year was marked by a rapid succession of large-scale humanitarian crises unfolding against a backdrop of political and social turmoil. Conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan forced more than 800,000 refugees into neighbouring countries—the highest number in over a decade. The Middle East continued to experience turbulence, with more than 127,000 persons from the Syrian Arab Republic having sought refuge in neighbouring countries, primarily Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, in addition to more than 1 million displaced internally. Furthermore, an estimated 3.5 million people were newly displaced within the borders of their countries, one fifth more than in 2010. UNHCR estimated that some 43.7 million people in the world were displaced across or within borders by violence and persecution. To respond to those unprecedented challenges, the Office deployed 780 emergency staff globally. UNHCR was often required to operate in hazardous environments. Six staff members were killed in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Syria.

While new situations of conflict continued to multiply, old ones failed to be resolved, such as those in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Iraq. The Somali conflict—already 20 years old—degenerated further and, combined with the worst drought in decades, drove close to 300,000 refugees into neighbouring Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen, bringing the number of Somali refugees in the region to some 950,000 by year's end.

Other issues that remained high on the UNHCR agenda were mixed migration, which intensified during the year; the growing concern of States for their national security, which continued to threaten protection; and detention of asylum seekers, for which the Office tried to identify alternatives.

In April, UNHCR launched the Global Resettlement Solidarity Initiative, which called on States to consider contributing resettlement places for non-Libyan refugees coming from Libya, who were hosted on the borders of Egypt and Tunisia, as well as for long-term refugees living in urban centres in Egypt.

In December, the General Assembly increased the membership of the UNHCR Executive Committee from 85 to 87 States.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**

**Chapter XIII (pp. 1134–1169)**

**Health, food and nutrition**

HEALTH, 1134: AIDS prevention and control, 1134; Non-communicable diseases, 1145; Tobacco, 1152; Malaria, 1153; Global public health, 1157; Road safety, 1159. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1160: Food aid, 1160; Food security, 1162. NUTRITION, 1169.

The year 2011 marked thirty years since the HIV/AIDS epidemic was recognized. The June high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS reviewed progress achieved in realizing the 2001 Declaration of Commitment and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, and adopted a new political declaration on intensifying efforts to eliminate the disease. During the year, the Assembly also convened a high-level meeting on non-communicable diseases (NCDs), at which Member States addressed the prevention and control of NCDs, focusing on developmental challenges and social and economic impact, particularly for developing countries.

In April, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the *Global status report on non-communicable diseases 2010*—its first publication on the worldwide epidemic of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases.

Also in April, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, calling on Member States to scale up efforts to achieve the internationally agreed targets of near-zero deaths from malaria by 2015. In December, the Assembly adopted resolutions on agriculture development and food security, and on excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets. During the year, the World Food Programme provided food assistance for 99.1 million beneficiaries in 75 countries and commemorated its fiftieth anniversary.

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

#### **Chapter XIV (pp. 1170–1214)**

##### **International drug control**

UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 1170. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL, 1174: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1174; Cooperation against the world drug problem, 1176; Conventions, 1183. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1188: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1188; Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Crime Congress, 1189; Crime prevention programme, 1190; Transnational organized crime, 1198.

In 2011, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), continued to strengthen international cooperation in countering transnational organized crime, corruption, drugs and international terrorism. UNODC developed a number of new thematic and regional programmes, such as that on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, for the period 2011–2013, complemented by a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. The Office provided technical assistance, legal advice and research to the main UN policymaking bodies in drug control and crime prevention, and assisted Member States in developing domestic legislation and in implementing the international drug control and crime prevention conventions. A UN system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, established by the Secretary-General and co-chaired by UNODC and the Department for Political Affairs, started its work on strengthening UN system coordination and response to illicit trafficking and organized crime.

In 2011, according to UNODC, between 167 and 315 million people aged 15–64 were estimated to have used an illicit substance in the preceding year. That corresponded to between 3.6 and 6.9 per cent of the adult population. The number of drug-related deaths in 2011 was estimated at 211,000.

CND—the main UN policymaking body dealing with drug control—held its fifty-fourth session in March, during which it recommended one resolution and three decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. It also adopted 15 resolutions on topics such as drug-affected driving, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies in response to drug use disorders, and adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes.

INCB reviewed the issue of social cohesion, social disorganization and illegal drugs, and noted that countries throughout the world were faced with the challenge posed by marginalized communities, which were vulnerable to drug-related problems. INCB continued to oversee the implementation of the international drug control conventions, analyse the global drug situation and draw the attention of Governments to weaknesses in national control and treaty compliance, making recommendations for improvements at the national and international levels.

CCPCJ—the principal UN policymaking body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice—held its twentieth session in April, during which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council four resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly, and four resolutions and two decisions for adoption by the Council. It also adopted seven resolutions and one decision on topics such as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, transnational organized crime, fraudulent medicines and cybercrime.

Member States expressed differing positions regarding Bolivia's 2009 proposal to delete a provision of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, aimed at abolishing coca leaf chewing, an ancestral practice of the Andean indigenous peoples. Bolivia on 29 June notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Convention.

In December, the General Assembly noted that the world drug problem continued to constitute a threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, and that it undermined socioeconomic and political stability and sustainable development. The Assembly called on States to take the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

**Part Three: Economic and social questions**  
**Chapter XV (pp. 1215–1224)**  
**Statistics**

STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 1215: Demographic and social statistics, 1215; Economic statistics, 1217; Natural resources and environment statistics, 1220; Other activities, 1221.

In 2011, the United Nations continued its work on statistics, mainly through the Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In February, the Commission adopted international recommendations for energy statistics—the first recommendations that provided a coherent basis for the production of energy statistics in the context of all economic statistics—and endorsed the main elements of its proposed implementation programme. The Commission further endorsed the recommendations of its Bureau on statistics of human development, while expressing concern on the sources and methods used for the *Human Development Report* and stressing the need for an authoritative agency in the UN system to coordinate statistical activities. The Commission also endorsed the way forward for the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators, and requested the Statistics Division to establish a group of experts to provide assistance to resolve specific data-related issues; requested the Statistics Division to formulate a proposal for designating World Statistics Day as a regular observance; and requested the expansion of the scope of work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to include serving as the coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter I (pp. 1227–1241)**  
**International Court of Justice**

JUDICIAL WORK OF THE COURT, 1227: Contentious proceedings, 1228; Advisory proceedings, 1240. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1240: Functioning and organization of the Court, 1240; Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes, 1241.

In 2011, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered four Judgments, made 10 Orders, and had 16 contentious cases and one advisory procedure pending before it. In a 26 October address to the General Assembly, the ICJ President, Judge Hisashi Owada, noted that during the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011, the cases that the Court was entrusted to deal with involved States from all regions of the world and raised a broad range of legal questions. He added that a firm reliance on international law must underpin any future developments on the global stage and that the ICJ, as guardian of international law, was proud to play a vital role in an increasingly globalized world.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter II (pp. 1242–1265)**  
**International tribunals and court**

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, 1242: The Chambers, 1242; Office of the Prosecutor, 1246; The Registry, 1247; Financing, 1248. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, 1249: The Chambers, 1250; Office of the Prosecutor, 1255; The Registry, 1255; Financing, 1256. FUNCTIONING OF THE TRIBUNALS, 1258: Implementation of completion strategy, 1258. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 1261: The Chambers, 1261; Office of the Prosecutor, 1263; The Registry, 1264; International cooperation, 1264.

In 2011, the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY) continued to expedite its proceedings, in keeping with its completion strategy. During the year, ICTY rendered three Trial Chamber judgements. Significant advances were made during the year with the arrests and transfer to The Hague of fugitives Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (ICTR) continued to work towards its completion strategy. In 2011, it rendered six Trial Chamber judgements and six Appeals Chamber judgements. One fugitive was arrested, yet nine remained at large. For the first time, ICTR referred a case to the courts of Rwanda for trial.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) continued its proceedings with respect to situations of concern in seven countries. On 26 February, the Security Council referred the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya since 15 February 2011 to the ICC Prosecutor. In June, arrest warrants were issued against Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, his son Saif al-Islam Qadhafi, Libyan Government Spokesman, and Abdullah Al-Senussi, Director of Military Intelligence, for crimes against humanity. In October, an arrest warrant was issued against Laurent Gbagbo, former President of Côte d'Ivoire, for crimes against humanity. Mr. Gbagbo was surrendered to the Court on 30 November. Eleven arrest warrants were outstanding at year's end.



**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter III (pp. 1266–1307)**  
**International legal questions**

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS, 1266: International Law Commission, 1266; International State relations and international law, 1282; International terrorism, 1284; Diplomatic relations, 1289; Treaties and agreements, 1290. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW, 1290: Commission on International Trade Law, 1291. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1298: Rule of law at the national and international levels, 1298; Strengthening the role of the United Nations, 1300; Host country relations, 1305.

In 2011, the International Law Commission (ILC) continued to examine topics relating to the progressive development and codification of international law. It adopted a set of 18 draft articles on the effects of armed conflicts on treaties, a set of 67 draft articles on the responsibility of international organizations and the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties. It reconstituted its study groups on treaties over time and on the most-favoured-nation clause, and the working group on the long-term programme of work. ILC also established working groups on reservations to treaties and on methods of work. In December, the General Assembly took note of the set of articles on the responsibility of international organizations and the set of articles on the effects of armed conflicts on treaties, and commended them to the attention of Governments.

The Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 51/210 continued to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism—an issue also addressed by the Assembly’s Sixth (Legal) Committee. The Secretary-General in June reported on measures taken by States, UN system entities and intergovernmental organizations to implement the 1994 General Assembly Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism. In December, the Assembly condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, and called on Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement, which updated the 1994 UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services, as well as “The UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency: the Judicial Perspective”, a text designed to provide information and guidance for judges on cross-border related insolvency issues. It continued its work on public procurement, arbitration and conciliation, online dispute resolution, insolvency law and security interests, and considered future work in the areas of electronic commerce and microfinance. The Commission approved the establishment of an UNCITRAL Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific in the Republic of Korea.

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization considered, among other subjects, proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, with a view to strengthening the Organization, and the implementation of Charter provisions on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country addressed a number of issues raised by permanent missions to the United Nations, including those related to activities to assist members of the UN community, delays in issuing visas, the security of missions and their personnel, and transportation and parking.

During 2011, the United Nations provided rule-of-law assistance in over 150 Member States, including in the areas of development, conflict and peacebuilding.

**Part Four: Legal questions**  
**Chapter IV (pp. 1308–1348)**  
**Law of the Sea**

CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1308. INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY THE CONVENTION, 1323: International Seabed Authority, 1323; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, 1324; Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, 1325. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION, 1325: Assessment of global marine environment, 1327; Marine biological resources, 1328; United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process, 1328; Piracy, 1328; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; 1328.

In 2011, the United Nations continued to promote universal acceptance of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its two implementing Agreements on the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and on the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, respectively.

The three institutions created by the Convention—the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf—held sessions during the year.

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

**Chapter I (pp. 1351–1374)**

**United Nations restructuring and institutional matters**

RESTRUCTURING MATTERS, 1351: Programme of reform, 1351. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS, 1353: Admission to UN of new Member, 1353; General Assembly, 1354; Security Council, 1358; Economic and Social Council, 1359. COORDINATION, MONITORING AND COOPERATION, 1360: Institutional mechanisms, 1360; Other matters, 1362. UN AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, 1362: Cooperation with organizations, 1362; Other cooperation, 1369; Participation in UN work, 1369.

In 2011, the General Assembly continued efforts to strengthen UN coherence system-wide by streamlining institutional arrangements for consolidating governance of UN system operational activities for development. In that regard, the Secretary-General, in February, appointed nine experts to the Evaluation Management Group for the independent evaluation of lessons learned from the “Delivering as one” pilots.

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly focused on the Assembly’s working methods, its role and relationship to other principal UN organs, the implementation of Assembly resolutions on revitalization, the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General, and the strengthening of the institutional memory of the Office of the Assembly President. The Assembly resumed its sixty-fifth session in January, and opened its sixty-sixth session on 13 September. It held high-level meetings on youth; AIDS; prevention and control of non-communicable diseases; addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; as well as a commemorative meeting on the tenth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The Assembly granted observer status to a number of international and regional organizations to participate in its work.

The Security Council held 225 formal meetings to deal with regional conflicts, peacekeeping operations and other issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security.

In addition to its organizational and substantive sessions, the Economic and Social Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund), the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination considered the annual overview report of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, while the Assembly considered a number of reports by the Secretary-General on cooperation activities between the United Nations and regional organizations.

In July, a new State, the Republic of South Sudan, became a Member of the Organization, bringing its membership to 193 States.

**Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions**  
**Chapter II (pp. 1375–1405)**  
**United Nations financing and programming**

FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1375. UN BUDGET, 1375: Budget for 2010–2011, 1375; Budget for 2012–2013, 1382. CONTRIBUTIONS, 1399: Assessments, 1399. ACCOUNTS AND AUDITING, 1401: Financial management practices, 1402; Review of UN administrative and financial functioning, 1403. PROGRAMME PLANNING, 1404: Programme performance, 1405.

During 2011, the financial situation of the United Nations was generally positive, despite the global financial climate. By year's end, aggregate assessments had decreased to \$11.7 billion, compared to \$12.5 billion in 2010. Total unpaid assessments were higher, with \$454 million for the regular budget and \$2.6 billion for peacekeeping operations, up from \$351 million and \$2.5 billion in 2010. Cash balances were lower, with \$94 million available for the regular budget, while debt owed to Member States decreased to \$529 million. The number of Member States paying their regular budget assessments in full increased to 143.

In December, the General Assembly adopted final budget appropriations for the 2010–2011 biennium, increasing the amount of \$5,367,234,700 approved in 2010 to \$5,416,433,700, and increasing income estimates by \$8,308,000 to \$601,279,800. It also adopted revised budget appropriations for the 2012–2013 biennium totalling \$5,152,299,600.

The Committee on Contributions continued to review the methodology for preparing the scale of assessments of Member States' contributions to the UN budget and to encourage the payment of arrears through the multi-year payment process. The General Assembly continued to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization, including its financial management practices. During the year, the Secretary-General transmitted reports to the Assembly on the status of implementation of the International Public Accounting Standards, the work of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee and the administration of trust funds.

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

### **Chapter III (pp. 1406–1457)**

#### **Administrative and staff matters**

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1406: Managerial reform and oversight, 1406; Conference management, 1411; UN information systems, 1419; UN premises and property, 1421. STAFF MATTERS, 1427: Appointment of Secretary-General, 1427; Conditions of service, 1428; Staff safety and security, 1435; Other staff matters, 1439; UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, 1447; Travel-related matters, 1448; Administration of justice, 1448.

In 2011, the United Nations General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies examined issues of managerial reform and oversight, including the work of the Office of Internal Oversight, the Independent Audit Advisory Committee and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). It approved the recommendations of those bodies for improving internal controls, accountability mechanisms and organizational efficiency. The Assembly further reviewed the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences on meetings management and the utilization of conference services and facilities; the impact of the capital master plan (CMP) on meetings services and facilities; and matters related to translation and interpretation. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose a review of conference servicing, with a view to identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-saving measures. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement two out of the four initiatives on information and communications technology (ICT) identified in his June report thereon—namely, to improve enterprise ICT management and to create a resilient ICT infrastructure. Despite delays in implementation, the enterprise resource planning project Umoja was entering its second phase in delivering the remaining functionality.

There was significant progress in the implementation of the CMP for the renovation of the UN Secretariat building and plans for the building's reoccupation were at an advanced stage. The Secretary-General also submitted the results of a study on progress in preparing the strategic heritage plan for the Palais des Nations in Geneva, whose deterioration had reached a crucial point. An eight-year medium-term multiphased renovation option was recommended.

The Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, reappointed Mr. Ban Ki-moon as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2012 and ending on 31 December 2016.

The International Civil Service Commission reviewed the conditions of service for staff of the common system and the Assembly adopted its recommendations on matters such as performance management, the education grant methodology, the base/floor salary scale, and a revised rest and recuperation framework for staff in non-family duty stations. As far as safety and security, UN personnel continued to be subject to violent attacks, although the Secretary-General reported a reduction in the number of affected staff in the previous year. As for UN security management, new policies on evacuation, relocation and alternate work modalities were developed, as well as a new policy on security clearances.

Regarding human resources management, the Secretary-General forwarded to the Assembly a number of JIU reports on inter-agency staff and work/life balance; selection and appointment of senior managers in the Secretariat; and the adoption of occupational safety and health policies as part of the UN-system medical service. Ethics issues addressed included conflict of interest of personnel in the exercise of their functions, and the disciplinary actions taken by the Organization against personnel who had broken ethics rules.

The Organization continued to execute the new system of administration of justice. Calls were made for the entry into force of the code of conduct for judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunals, and for a mechanism for handling complaints against judges.