

The Yearbook of the United Nations
Yearbook Express

English
Express



YEARBOOK OF
THE
UNITED NATIONS

2013

Volume 67

VOLUME 67
2013



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, 2013

Volume 67

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

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Chapter I

Introduction

1. In the seventy years since the United Nations was conceived, the world has changed profoundly and increasingly rapidly. New challenges have emerged. So have new opportunities. Unprecedented levels of interconnectedness mean that our problems are increasingly shared. But so are solutions. Information, ideas, technology, money and people flow across borders as never before. So too do crime, pollution, weapons, narcotics and disease. Easier access to technology carries enormous potential for positive change, but also for disruption. Capabilities that once belonged only to States are increasingly in the hands of private groups and individuals. These trends have fundamentally altered reality for billions of people, transforming patterns of development and the very nature of security. The challenges we face have changed dramatically, as have the means to address them.

2. Most of these changes have led to improvements in the human condition, but too many people have yet to feel that sense of progress and hope in their daily lives. People in rich and poor countries alike are nervous about poverty, unemployment, inequality, environmental degradation and unresponsive institutions. The largest generation of young people the world has ever known is hungry for opportunity, for jobs, for a voice in the decisions that affect them, for institutions and leaders that respond to their needs. They want to know that national and international institutions are on their side and can seize the opportunities of a world in flux.

3. Member States have recognized the need to adapt the Organization to these new realities, so that it can continue to make a positive difference in people's lives. At the same time, the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations remain as valid as the day they were signed. More than ever, people need a universal organization that brings together all Member States in pursuit of the four overarching goals identified in our founding document—peace, human rights, justice, and economic and social progress.

4. The work of the United Nations over the past year clearly illustrates these long-term trends. Consultations on the post-2015 development framework brought in voices from all over the world, capturing the interconnectedness of social, economic and environmental challenges and the imperative of serving people while protecting the planet. The declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted on 24 September 2012, affirmed the importance of the rule of law in all three pillars of our work. The third successive year of natural disasters causing in excess of \$100 billion in damage—including damage to United Nations Headquarters from storm Sandy—gave us a sobering glimpse of what the future may hold in store should we fail to take the challenge of climate change seriously. In the Sahel, millions of people continued to suffer from the corrosive impact of transnational organized crime, resource scarcity and political instability. Member States turned to the United Nations to develop a strategy that can bridge these many sources of instability and bring together the wide array of national, regional and international actors needed for an effective response. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a new framework agreement and a joint effort by the United Nations, the World Bank and all the countries in the region aim to address the root causes of repeated cycles of violence and to deliver peace, justice and development to the long-suffering people of that country.

5. Tragically, the deaths of nearly 100,000 Syrians and the displacement of millions were—and are—a stain on our collective conscience and a grim reminder that the costs of war are measured not only in lives lost but in economies and infrastructures shattered, precious historical sites ruined, fragile social bonds sundered and an entire region destabilized with potentially lasting consequences. I hope that soon we will find a lasting solution that will allow the people of the Syrian Arab Republic to begin the long process of recovery and rebuilding. More broadly, Member States and others with leverage must act more swiftly and decisively to avert and respond to repression and violence; we cannot allow ourselves to become inured to these events. For our part, the United Nations family has developed an action plan to respond more effectively to serious violations of human rights, drawing on the lessons of our failures in previous cases.

6. Having just marked the tenth anniversary of the bombing of the United Nations headquarters building in Baghdad, we increasingly recognize that this changing world is in some respects a more dangerous one for our own personnel. More than 75 colleagues gave their lives in the line of duty in the past year. The United Nations is committed to remaining present wherever we are needed, in keeping with the values and principles of the Charter, with the mandates given to us by Member States and with the hopes and expectations that millions of people around the world place in us. But we must do so responsibly and with due recognition of the risks involved.

7. This report details the Organization's efforts to respond to these many challenges, priority being given to the eight areas of work identified by the General Assembly in the strategic framework for the biennium. Through my Five-Year Action Agenda and regular engagement with the General Assembly, the Security Council and other legislative bodies, I worked to ensure effective mandate delivery and to focus on areas where collective action can make the greatest difference.

Chapter II

The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

8. We are within a thousand days of the conclusion of the largest, most successful anti-poverty push in history, the Millennium Development Goals. As the deadline looms, efforts to achieve the unfinished business of the eight Millennium Development Goals are intensifying. Rather than seeing 2015 as an end point, however, we must view it as the beginning of a new era: an era in which we eradicate extreme poverty, protect the environment and promote economic opportunity for all. We must build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, persist in the effort to meet them where they have not been met, attend to the gaps and address new and emerging challenges. To that end, the Organization is supporting Member States in their efforts to define a bold, ambitious and universal post-2015 development agenda with sustainable development at its core. Recognizing the risk that climate change may pose to our development objectives, we are also supporting the negotiations to achieve a legally binding global climate agreement by 2015.

1. Accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals

9. The Millennium Development Goals have improved the lives of billions of people. Clear and easily understood, they helped to set global and national priorities and fuel action on the ground. Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and individuals came together, aided by new technologies, scientific advances and partnerships. Consequently, global poverty is declining, access to improved water sources has expanded, 40 million more children are in primary school, more than 5 million children are surviving annually who would otherwise have died, more than 1.1 million people are alive

who before would have died from malaria, and an estimated 8 million people in low- and middle-income countries are now receiving life-saving HIV treatment.

10. However, there are some goals on which we are noticeably lagging. Progress on others has been distressingly uneven. Unless we take resolute action, almost 1 billion people will still live in extreme poverty in 2015. Mothers will die needlessly in childbirth and children will suffer and die from preventable diseases. Poor sanitation—the goal where we lag most—will remain a daily challenge for billions. A great deal of work lies ahead to ensure that all children can complete primary education. Fifty-seven million are not in school and, as Malala Yousafzai reminded us so powerfully, many girls in particular must overcome almost insurmountable odds to get an education. Economic growth has been insufficiently inclusive, resulting in a significant jobs gap. Young people bear the brunt: 73 million of them worldwide are out of work, and many others face poor wages and working conditions. Although the Millennium Development Goal on reducing hunger may now be within reach, one in eight people worldwide still do not have enough to eat and progress has slowed or stalled in many regions. Meanwhile, global consumption and production exceed the Earth's capacity: we currently consume 150 per cent of the Earth's annual regenerative capacity, up from 65 per cent in 1990.

11. It is also clear that we need to think differently about the relationships between and within the goals. Failure to meet some targets undermines efforts to meet others. Broad-brush measurement of progress has masked significant and growing inequalities both within and across countries. The most vulnerable segments of society are too often left behind. Failure to achieve gender equality has negative consequences for other goals, which strongly depend on women's empowerment and access to education, work, health care and decision-making. Failure to secure appropriate sanitation facilities can dramatically exacerbate health challenges, as we saw most tragically in the cholera epidemic in Haiti. Failure to nurture and protect our natural resource base has undermined the attainment of social, economic and environmental Millennium Development Goals, intensified poverty and resource degradation and contributed to deforestation, desertification and biodiversity loss. Geographically, southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa continue to suffer from the highest rates of child and maternal mortality and the disparity between those two regions and the rest of the world has grown. Finally, and in spite of recent signs that the situation may not be as dire as we feared, a significant portion of vulnerable and conflict-affected countries have yet to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. Even as we redouble efforts to meet the Goals, the post-2015 agenda must find ways to address the gaps and inequalities that have so significantly detracted from the overall effort.

12. Several important initiatives were launched in the past year to draw attention to and galvanize action—often from a wide variety of stakeholders—on goals with glaring lags or inequalities. In September 2012, I launched the Global Education First Initiative to spur international efforts to make education a top global priority. We have already secured over \$1.5 billion in commitments. In January 2013, I appointed my first Envoy on Youth to promote and support the needs and concerns of young people. Initiatives to end preventable child deaths by 2035 and significantly expand access to family planning were launched as part of Every Woman Every Child. The Zero Hunger Challenge aspires to a future where every person enjoys the right to food, while the Scaling Up Nutrition movement focuses on maternal and child nutrition. In conjunction with the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, the General Assembly has undertaken a Sanitation Drive and the United Nations system is re-energizing its efforts in a Call to Action on Sanitation. We have also redoubled our efforts at the national and international levels to improve the available data for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and are drawing attention to the importance of implementing existing commitments and of stronger accountability and monitoring mechanisms.

13. Since the Millennium Development Goals were agreed, the world has changed. The size of the world economy has more than doubled, much of the growth taking place in the global South. The world population has become larger, more urban, more connected and more mobile. By 2050, it is projected to reach 9.6 billion people, of whom 86 per cent will be living in what are now developing countries. While the populations of developed countries are ageing, in the developing world half of the population will be under 28 by 2015 and, in the poorest countries, half will be under 20. Civil society and levels of political participation have increased in strength. Young and digitally connected populations have been a major factor in movements for democracy and dignity worldwide, calling for decent work, equality and an end to corruption. These movements have had a dramatic political impact in countries where inequalities have risen in spite of economic growth and poverty reduction. The environmental impact of the past decade's economic and demographic changes is also dramatic, with rapid increases in total demand for water, food and other commodities and increased energy use with related rise in carbon dioxide emissions. In addition, there is a great deal more awareness of the impact of climate change, including the potential for future losses from natural disasters. Finally, the global aid landscape has begun to change in profound ways. Official development assistance (ODA) declined by 4 per cent from 2011 to 2012. ODA will remain an important source of support and serve as a significant catalyst in particular for the least developed countries. At the same time, more diverse sources and flows of funding will play an increasing role in the future development agenda.

2. Post-2015 United Nations development agenda

14. The post-2015 development agenda represents an unprecedented opportunity to meet new and anticipate future challenges, while finding more effective ways to meet existing goals. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in June 2012, Member States confirmed their commitment to sustainable development in three interconnected dimensions: economic development (including the end of extreme poverty), social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. They agreed to build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals by developing a set of goals for sustainable development that are global in nature and universally applicable. The General Assembly has established an Open Working Group, with 30 members, to develop those goals, and this work is ongoing. Member States will also discuss strategy for financing sustainable development and consider options for improved sharing of technology.

15. In July 2012, I established a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons—27 individuals from government, civil society, academia and the private sector—in support of Member States' efforts towards a post-2015 development agenda. The Panel was charged with producing bold yet practical recommendations that would help to respond to the global challenges of the twenty-first century, building on the Millennium Development Goals and with a view to ending poverty and promoting sustainable development. At the heart of the Panel's proposals are five transformational shifts. The new agenda must include everyone. It must put sustainable development at its core in order to drive prosperity, while addressing the threats to humanity from climate change and environmental degradation. Generating jobs must be a priority. Peace, security and freedom from violence are essential. A new global partnership is needed to implement the agenda. This is a universal agenda that requires deep transformations in the way our economies work and our societies are organized, both in the North and in the South. The recommendations of the Panel inform my own report on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the development agenda beyond 2015, for the consideration of Member States in September 2013. My report also draws on other inputs, including from the scientific and technological community, the business sector, a broad set of consultations at the national, regional and global levels, and the views of the United Nations system. Overall, these efforts point to the importance of arriving at a single and coherent post-2015 agenda, firmly

grounded in the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability, and applicable to all countries while taking into account regional, national and subnational circumstances and priorities.

16. Consultations on the post-2015 development agenda have been opened to people from all over the world. The consultations indicate that people want a global development agenda, backed by national policy action, which can empower them to realize the future they want. They want their leaders to take action to create the conditions for a more equitable and safer world. They want to see further progress on education, health, water and sanitation.

17. I look forward to the special event on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in the General Assembly in September 2013, where these strands will begin to come together. This is an opportunity for a paradigm shift in international development. Accountability, mutual responsibilities and a clear understanding of different capabilities in responding to this paradigm shift will be essential to its implementation.

3. The need for action on climate change

18. Lifting people out of poverty and protecting the planet and its resources are two sides of the same coin. The poor and vulnerable suffer most, but no country is immune from the effects of climate change. The past decade has been the warmest on record. Extreme weather is on the rise. The cost in lives, livelihoods, infrastructure and resources is growing. New data to advance our understanding of the human causes of the warming of the planet will be available in the forthcoming fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

19. In the past year, the urgency of the challenge was further recognized by Member States. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Member States reaffirmed climate change as one of the greatest challenges of our time. At the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Doha, Member States successfully launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and agreed on a firm timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015. Developed countries reiterated their commitment to deliver on promises for long-term climate finance support to developing countries. Recognizing the importance of political leadership, I note broad, positive responses to my offer to convene leaders in 2014 to mobilize the political will necessary for this universal climate agreement. The high-level meeting, planned for September 2014, will provide a platform for leaders to demonstrate political will, raise ambition, and catalyse action on the ground to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience.

20. Meanwhile, my Sustainable Energy for All initiative, a multi-stakeholder partnership of Governments, the private sector and civil society, is working towards universal energy access, a doubling of the rate of energy efficiency improvement, and a doubling of the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030. To date, tens of billions of dollars have been mobilized and more than 75 developing countries have opted into the initiative. Support for the initiative comes from all quarters, from small island States to emerging and developed economies. New leadership for the initiative is now in place, regional and thematic hubs have been created, and progress is being made.

21. The case for climate action has never been clearer or more compelling. Policy tools exist and, where applied, are generating concrete results. Some 118 countries around the world now have renewable energy policies or targets. More than half are developing countries. Thanks to the growing public and political support for tangible action, international agreements are being translated into action and public policy on the ground. Investment in clean energy has surpassed \$1 trillion. However, more is needed. For the United Nations part, I am proud that renovations to the Secretariat building in New York are designed to reduce

energy consumption by 50 per cent and that, as part of the wider “Greening the Blue” initiative, we are taking steps to lessen the greenhouse gas footprint of peace operations. The challenge of climate change and sustainable development will need to be met through the coordination of poverty elimination, economic development and environmental protection.

4. Conclusion

22. In the next two years, we face a series of milestones and deadlines that together provide a unique opportunity to inject political momentum and take tangible action on these interconnected challenges. In 2013, in addition to the special event on the Millennium Development Goals, we have the high-level dialogue on international migration and development, the high-level meeting on disability and development, and the fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which aims at a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. In 2014, the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development will be held, as will the 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action for the landlocked developing countries and the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. I will also convene global leaders for a major summit on climate change. These processes culminate in 2015 with agreement on a new development agenda and the deadline for a comprehensive, binding climate change agreement. The United Nations will support Member States as they endeavour to make the most of each individual event and to ensure that the cumulative impact is far-reaching and fitting to the enormity of the challenges ahead.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

23. The past year clearly demonstrated the complexity of contemporary conflict and the challenges involved in mounting coherent, effective international responses. Multiple sources of instability interact in countries such as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Mali and the countries of the Sahel, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. They include sectarianism; criminality; extremism; exclusion; corruption; pressures related to resources, demographics and the environment; weak State capacity and legitimacy; rampant human rights violations; unstable neighbours; the use of explosive weapons against civilians; and porous borders permitting illicit flows of weapons, narcotics and people. These factors, combined with technological innovation, have strengthened the hand of armed groups and criminal and extremist elements, providing them with enhanced means to do significant harm, including through asymmetric tactics. Such groups tend to be well equipped and well resourced, with unprecedented transnational reach, and are sometimes ideologically driven. Some of these environments pose substantially more complex challenges than has been the case in the past.

24. Civilians have paid an unacceptably heavy price in the past year, particularly in cases where the international community is divided and lacks the collective political will to act, such as that of the Syrian Arab Republic. The normative framework to protect civilians, including the concept of “responsibility to protect” and discussions about “responsibility while protecting”, has continued to be the subject of debate, not always matched by action. I have engaged the Organization in a reflection on strengthening our own capacity to respond to crisis situations and protect human rights through follow-up to the Internal Review Panel on United Nations action in Sri Lanka. We have agreed to reaffirm the vision of our collective responsibilities, reinvigorate our engagement with Member States, develop more effective headquarters response mechanisms, and strengthen our country presence, human rights capacity and information management. I call on Member States to be ready to do their vital part, to muster the will to act in a united manner to end egregious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. We cannot allow

ourselves to become so accustomed to civilians bearing the brunt of violence that we lose our sense of outrage and our will to act.

25. The range of actors seeking to play a part in the response to these challenges continues to expand and diversify. It has become common for the United Nations to operate alongside or in formal partnership with other international and regional players. These arrangements have worked well where the actors involved have common goals, clear comparative advantages and complementary political leverage, and coordinate effectively. But more remains to be done to ensure that international, regional and subregional actors work together and apply lessons about effective burden-sharing in complex environments.

26. Throughout the past year, the United Nations acted through a variety of mechanisms, including 15 peacekeeping operations, 14 field-based special political missions, 10 special envoys and advisers, and many United Nations country teams around the world. The United Nations stepped up its efforts to improve the effectiveness of its activities in the area of peace and security, including through implementation of the civilian capacities initiative, the designation of a global focal point for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations and the implementation of internal policies on peacekeeping transitions and on human rights due diligence in the provision of assistance to national security forces.

1. Conflict prevention and mediation

27. The United Nations was at the forefront of a variety of prevention and mediation endeavours during the past year, thanks in part to improvements in our mediation support capacity, new and stronger partnerships with the League of Arab States, the African Union, the European Union, the Organization of American States and the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, as well as strong political backing from Member States. The Organization was well positioned to respond rapidly to rising tensions through its regional offices in West Africa, Central Africa and Central Asia and through its standby team of mediation experts. In recognition of the continuing and regrettable underrepresentation of women in peace processes, the Organization also stepped up its efforts to build the capacity of women's groups to engage in these processes, where possible.

28. In Africa, I appointed a Special Envoy—the first woman United Nations mediator—to support implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. I visited the region with the President of the World Bank to draw attention to the related challenges of peace, stability and development. Recognizing the interconnected security, governance, humanitarian and development challenges facing countries in the Sahel, the United Nations developed an integrated strategy for the region. The Organization also worked closely with the African Union and other partners towards the goal of restoring constitutional order in the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Mali following the unconstitutional changes of government and consequent instability in those countries.

29. Extensive mediation support was provided in Yemen to assist in implementing the negotiated, peaceful transfer of power and in launching the national dialogue. In Lebanon, the United Nations continued to support the efforts of the authorities to preserve security, stability and national unity. Facilitating progress in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process remained a top priority and I hope that the recent resumption of direct talks will lead to a peaceful settlement and a two-State solution. The Organization's joint efforts with the League of Arab States to bring about an end to the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic and to launch a process leading to a political solution yielded little in the face of the continuing political impasse on the ground, in the region and in the Security Council, as well as tragic military escalation. Efforts to mitigate the regional consequences of the conflict in the Syrian Arab

Republic, including the burden on neighbouring countries of the outpouring of refugees, were similarly insufficient given the magnitude of the crisis.

30. In Europe, I continued to offer my good offices to the parties in Cyprus to find a comprehensive settlement and also actively supported the Geneva international discussions on Georgia and the South Caucasus, altogether with the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. We also stepped up efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution to the “name issue” between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In Central Asia, working in close partnership with the World Bank, the Organization fostered increasingly close cooperation on water management. In South America, where peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia were launched in August 2012, the United Nations supported the contribution of civil society through dialogue mechanisms.

2. Democratic transitions and elections

31. There were some alarming threats to hard-won gains in democratic governance in the past year, including restrictions on civil society and some reversals of constitutional order, most dramatically in Egypt. I urge all sides to concentrate on ending the violence and incitement, fostering genuinely inclusive reconciliation, and re-establishing the rule of law. There were also cases, such as Myanmar and Somalia, where tangible progress was made. The Organization offered support to political transitions in a wide array of cases.

32. Since September 2012, the Organization supported the preparation and conduct of elections in 55 Member States, at their request or with a mandate from the Security Council. In Afghanistan, we assisted the Independent Election Commission in reform of the electoral legal framework, voter registration, and capacity-building. Special attention was paid to ensuring broad participation to prevent disenfranchisement as a result of security challenges, thereby building confidence in the electoral processes due in 2014 and 2015. In Iraq, the United Nations continued to provide technical advice and to build the capacity of the Independent High Electoral Commission. Significant progress was made regarding the participation of women and the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

33. In Somalia, the Organization supported the finalization of the Provisional Constitution and the establishment of a new Federal Parliament, bringing an eight-year political transition to an end. In June 2013, a new United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia was established to provide political and strategic support to the Somali authorities as they work to consolidate peace and security and establish new federal structures, in advance of national elections scheduled for 2016. Sadly, some United Nations colleagues paid for these efforts with their lives and the people of Somalia continue to endure unacceptable levels of instability. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya supported the handover from the National Transitional Council to the elected General National Congress in August 2012. In addition, support was provided to the constitutional process, to elections for the drafting assembly and to the continued building and reform of the institutions of the new Libyan State. My Special Representative for West Africa contributed to dispelling the climate of mistrust between the Government and the opposition in Guinea and reopening talks on preparations for legislative elections. In Kenya, in the period leading to the general elections of March 2013, the United Nations maintained regular contacts with the key political leaders to promote respect for the rule of law. In Burundi, the United Nations facilitated the adoption of an inclusive road map for the preparation of the 2015 presidential elections. Through sustained engagement, the United Nations also promoted political dialogue and national reconciliation in Bangladesh, Maldives and Myanmar.

3. Peacekeeping

34. The complexity of contemporary conflict poses challenges that go to the heart of peacekeeping. In the past year, the Organization was mandated to deploy peacekeeping missions in volatile and non-permissive environments, where hostilities were ongoing and political settlements had not yet been achieved. In some cases, counter-terrorism operations were under way. In the Syrian Arab Republic, lack of progress towards a political resolution and the intensification of armed violence limited the ability of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic to implement its mandate, which was not renewed beyond four months. The impact of the situation in that country was felt by other peacekeeping operations in the region. While exercising its important role in maintaining the 1974 ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force adjusted its operations and posture to continue implementing its mandate while minimizing the risk to personnel from ongoing clashes between members of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and the armed opposition inside the area of separation. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon increased its vigilance in southern Lebanon. In May 2013, the Security Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, mandated, *inter alia*, to support a national political dialogue and electoral process, as well as the extension of State authority, to stabilize key population centres and protect civilians. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the capture of Goma in November 2012 by the armed group known as the 23 March Movement (M23) triggered regional and international re-engagement, leading to the signature by 11 countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The Security Council authorized the establishment of an intervention brigade within the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, tasked, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, to conduct targeted offensive operations with the aim of neutralizing and disarming armed groups.

35. The tasks assigned to the Organization in Security Council resolutions 2098(2013) and 2100(2013) represent an evolution, not a revolution, in United Nations peacekeeping. Any use of force by United Nations peacekeepers must be in the context of a clear political process or political agreement and in keeping with international humanitarian law. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and elsewhere, the core principles of peacekeeping will continue to apply on the understanding that impartiality does not mean neutrality in the face of atrocities, and that maintaining consent does not mean that spoilers can prevent United Nations missions from implementing their mandate. Moreover, as United Nations peacekeeping deploys into new contexts, appropriate tools are needed to address new or intensified threats, including force enablers and multipliers, improved command and control and more effective information and analysis tools.

36. Other peacekeeping operations faced volatile security situations in the past year. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan continued to support the protection of civilians amid escalating intercommunal violence in Jonglei State. Despite these challenges, transitional political milestones were reached, including the completion of the national census and constitutional review. With the support of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone in March 2013 contributed to improved relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. In Darfur, Sudan, evolving conflict dynamics allowed the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to focus on areas with the highest security threats, while lowering the troop and police ceiling. Nevertheless, the intensification of violence in some parts of Darfur, including the targeting of UNAMID troops, has highlighted the need to increase the mission's capacity to deter and address threats to civilians.

37. A number of peacekeeping operations began a process of rightsizing or drawdown. After 14 years of a Security Council-mandated presence in Timor-Leste, the last United Nations mission, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, completed its mandate in December 2012. The United Nations and Timor-Leste will now enter into a new phase in their relationship with a focus on development and continued institution-building. In Liberia, the successful conduct of the second post-conflict election allowed the Organization to begin reducing the military component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia while increasing its police presence to enhance the capacity of the national law enforcement institutions. Similarly, progress in consolidating peace in Côte d'Ivoire enabled the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to withdraw one battalion in 2013. In Haiti, improved security has allowed the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to reduce its uniformed component and refocus efforts on the consolidation of political stability and the rule of law.

38. The capacity of special political and peacekeeping missions to address the specific needs of women and children was enhanced through deploying women advisers and child protection advisers and strengthening training. My Special Representatives increased advocacy at the national level to build capacity and strengthen prevention and response, including through monitoring and reporting. With United Nations support, the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Myanmar signed action plans to end conflict-related violations against children.

39. Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization, remained an important feature of United Nations peacekeeping efforts. This will continue as operations deploy to volatile environments. The United Nations continued to support the African Union's capacity to plan, deploy and manage its peace support operations, including through the United Nations Office to the African Union. In Somalia, some 17,700 troops and police officers of the African Union Mission in Somalia were deployed and sustained with the Organization's support to advance peace in the country. The United Nations also provided guidance and technical expertise to the African Union Commission on the operationalization of the African Standby Force and contributed to the development of key doctrinal and training material. The European Union's approval of a plan of action to enhance its support to United Nations peacekeeping and the revitalization of the United Nations-European Union Steering Committee on Crisis Management were particularly noteworthy.

40. The United Nations continued to strengthen support mechanisms for peacekeeping operations, including a strategic guidance framework for international police and generic capability standards for infantry battalions and staff officers. There were improvements to the governance and management framework of the global field support strategy and its key performance indicators to help ensure that support to the field is faster, of higher quality and more effective. Vacancy rates for international staff in peacekeeping and special political missions dropped to 12.6 per cent in March 2013, down from a high of 33.8 per cent in 2008.

4. Peacebuilding

41. Recognizing the multiple sources of instability, the high risk of relapse and the long-term nature of peacebuilding, my report to the Security Council on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict sets out new priority directions, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity, institution-building and sustained international support. The challenging task facing the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office was underlined in the past year by significant setbacks in several countries, notably the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau. In other cases, however, the Commission and the Fund were able to advance the consolidation of peace, lending political and financial

support to the effective and peaceful participation by political parties in elections in Sierra Leone, financing the retirement of 3,928 military personnel in Guinea, contributing to the convening of the Burundi partners' conference, and supporting the first justice and security hub in Liberia. The Peacebuilding Fund was also used to support critical political transition or peace consolidation efforts in Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Niger, Somalia and Yemen. It raised more than \$80 million in 2012, its highest amount since 2008.

C. Development of Africa

42. Africa made significant development strides in the past year. Its economic dynamism is attributable to strengthened economic and political governance as well as an improved business climate and increased foreign capital flows, particularly from Africa's new and emerging development partners. While these developments have reduced poverty levels and created a burgeoning African middle class, the continent continues to face significant challenges. Its economic growth has not been sufficiently inclusive or equitable and, despite significant progress on some Millennium Development Goals, levels of poverty, food insecurity, maternal and infant mortality and youth unemployment remain unacceptably high. Prospects for sustainable development are also threatened by challenges to peace, security, governance, the rule of law and the environment.

43. The Organization worked closely with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development programme, including the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the African Peer Review Mechanism, as well as with African regional economic communities and Member States to address these challenges. United Nations support was provided to projects and programmes in infrastructure, water and sanitation, energy, environmental protection, information and communications technologies, transport, agriculture and food security, and democracy and governance. In recognition of the links between peace, security and economic development, the United Nations adopted a multidimensional approach. It also continued to support the African Union in implementing the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme in the specific areas of peace and security, post-conflict reconstruction and development, human rights, justice and reconciliation. At the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the African Union in May 2013, I welcomed the changing narrative in Africa and pledged the continuing support of the United Nations to that continent.

44. Efforts are well under way to ensure that discussions on the post-2015 development agenda fully reflect Africa's needs and priorities. To that end, the United Nations worked with the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank to initiate national, regional and continental consultations with the aim of arriving at an African common position. Progress was also made on the establishment of a monitoring mechanism as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 66/293, for which the United Nations will provide a secretariat. This step is vital for reviewing the implementation of all commitments made towards Africa's development.

D. Promotion and protection of human rights

45. The year 2013 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. I call for the renewed commitment of all stakeholders to live up to their responsibilities and ensure that human rights is a core purpose of this Organization, in deed and in action. People reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights during the past year, raising their voices around the world to demand freedom of expression, justice, accountability, an end to corruption and misrule, decent work and a decent life. They did so through peaceful protest, engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and through consultations on the post-2015 development agenda. I urge Member States to hear those voices and to ensure that they live up to their human rights responsibilities, not only to listen but to act. Our ability to hear

individual voices was strengthened with the long-awaited tenth ratification and entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which provides for an individual communications procedure. Thirty-seven years after the equivalent Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights came into force, it is a landmark achievement. Yet there were too many cases in the past year of the opposite trend: civil society groups, human rights defenders, migrants and minorities faced growing pressures and restrictions on their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

46. Member States also reaffirmed important commitments and principles in the past year. At the informal, interactive dialogue in the General Assembly on timely and decisive response in the context of the responsibility to protect, in September 2012, and in Human Rights Council resolution 22/22 on the prevention of genocide, in March 2013, they recognized their obligations to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law in September 2012, Member States also made a commitment to ensuring that impunity is not tolerated for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law. The intergovernmental human rights treaty strengthening process also advanced during the year. Effective implementation of the United Nations human rights instruments remains essential to promoting human rights and preventing violations. I urge Member States to ensure the functioning and integrity of the system.

47. I regret that, in spite of these commitments, we have let too many people down. In the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and elsewhere, serious and massive violations of human rights were committed. United Nations bodies endeavoured to provide Member States with the necessary information to prompt action, making use of commissions of inquiry and other fact-finding missions. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights deployed a series of missions to Mali and neighbouring countries to gather information about the human rights situation. The High Commissioner published a study reporting the number of casualties in the Syrian Arab Republic from March 2011 to April 2013. She briefed the Security Council more often in the past year than ever before. The Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic for the third time. It established a fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and a commission of inquiry for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Human Rights Council also created new special procedures mandates for Belarus, Eritrea and Mali, and agreed on initiatives to protect journalists and human rights defenders. Reprisals against people who engage with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and restrictions on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights also remain matters of serious concern.

48. Within the United Nations system, important steps were taken to integrate and mainstream human rights across all our activities and to hold our own personnel and those we support to the highest possible standards. I called on all stakeholders to ensure that international human rights standards and principles guide the post-2015 goals and objectives and on Member States to ensure that human rights shape policymaking across the United Nations. Measures were put in place to strengthen human rights capacities and accountabilities in resident coordinators' offices and country teams. The human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces was disseminated to Member States and implemented in a wide variety of cases. In December 2012, I endorsed a new policy on human rights screening of United Nations personnel, outlining the principles and methodology by which the Secretariat will seek to ensure that all its personnel will be screened for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

49. The humanitarian impact of man-made and natural disasters during the past year again tested the capacities of national and international actors to respond. We were reminded afresh of the importance of adherence to humanitarian principles, timely access to affected people and greater protection for civilians. We saw an intensification of some internal armed conflicts with millions of people displaced. Global displacement is greater than it has been in nearly 20 years. The humanitarian consequences of the fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic were particularly grave. There were also more than 300 natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, droughts and earthquakes, claiming an estimated 9,300 lives, affecting 106 million people, and causing \$138 billion in economic damage. It was the third consecutive year in which economic disaster losses exceeded \$100 billion.

50. In 2012, the United Nations and its partners appealed for \$8.7 billion to assist 51 million people living in 16 countries. Funding for 2012 consolidated and flash appeals in dollar terms (\$5.3 billion) and in proportion to requirements (63 per cent) was similar to 2011, though considerably less than in 2009 and 2010 (\$7.0 billion and \$7.2 billion respectively). The Central Emergency Response Fund received \$427 million in donor funding for 2012.

51. Major global trends such as population growth, urbanization, uneven economic growth, increasing inequality, sudden or protracted political transitions and climate change suggest that humanitarian caseloads will continue to increase. Already, the consequences of disasters for national and regional development, as well as economic growth, have led many Governments to bolster national capacities for disaster management. People affected by emergencies also increasingly use technology to articulate their needs, to seek resources from their own communities, neighbours and Governments. Humanitarian actors can leverage technology to distribute assistance more quickly and cost-effectively and to map hazards for better coordination and planning. It will be essential to support innovation in the sector and for humanitarian organizations to harness the opportunities technology can provide.

52. Member States and humanitarian actors are still better at responding to crises than at preventing or preparing for them. Recognizing this, the United Nations brought resilience to the forefront of the humanitarian agenda in 2012 through closer collaboration between humanitarian and development agencies to manage risks and address the underlying vulnerabilities. Increased synergies between disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts will be needed.

53. Given the changing humanitarian landscape, we must continue to adapt and update the international humanitarian system, making it more inclusive and interoperable, connecting and convening all actors who can and want to contribute to different aspects of preparedness, response, resilience and recovery. We must put a greater premium on evidence, innovation and partnerships, as well as on enhanced capacity, especially at the local level. More must be done to engage affected countries. Preparations are under way for a World Humanitarian Summit in 2015 or 2016 to take stock of the changing environment, agree on how to adapt and make humanitarian action fit for future challenges.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

54. The past year was a landmark year for the promotion of justice and international law. The declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted in September 2012, affirmed that rule of law means that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. The declaration

also cemented the centrality of the rule of law to the work of the Organization across the three pillars of peace and security, development and human rights.

55. The United Nations provided rule of law assistance to more than 150 Member States in the past year. Through the ad hoc tribunals and the United Nations-backed tribunals, we continued the important work of promoting accountability for serious crimes of international concern. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon indicted four individuals allegedly involved in the attack that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others and issued arrest warrants for them. As efforts to locate and arrest the four accused have not been successful to date, the Special Tribunal will proceed to try them in absentia. The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone will commence functioning upon the closure of the Special Court. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia are working on a second trial, involving two of the four surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime. The Extraordinary Chambers however face significant funding challenges that could jeopardize the judicial proceedings. It is imperative that both the Government of Cambodia and Member States live up to their commitments to support the Extraordinary Chambers. The International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda moved closer to finishing their cases and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals started operations at Arusha in July 2012 and at The Hague in July 2013. It is crucial for international justice to be, and to be seen as, absolutely impartial if its reconciliation purposes are to be fully realized.

56. The United Nations continued to cooperate with the International Criminal Court pursuant to the Relationship Agreement between the two entities. I encouraged Member States to ratify the Rome Statute and its amendments and worked closely with the African Union to encourage all African Union members to accept the International Criminal Court as the centrepiece of the international criminal justice system. There are currently 122 States parties to the Rome Statute. Seven of those States have ratified the amendment on the crime of aggression. In the reporting period, the Prosecutor opened investigations into war crimes in Mali, the eighth country situation for the Court. United Nations operations and offices in Mali have been consulted by and have provided preliminary information to the Prosecutor. A court-wide memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Court was concluded in June. The Organization has provided logistical and other forms of assistance to the Court to the extent that this was consistent with the mandate of the particular United Nations operation or office.

G. Disarmament

57. Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation remain high priorities. Yet there are no disarmament negotiations, no fissile material treaty, no entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. While parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are emphasizing the humanitarian dimensions of nuclear disarmament, the conference mandated for 2012 on establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction was not held. In addition, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced its third nuclear test in February 2013. Talks are also continuing over the need for the Islamic Republic of Iran to fulfil its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions.

58. Our greatest institutional challenge is the deadlock in the Conference on Disarmament. This Organization cannot meaningfully advance the rule of law in disarmament when the world's single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum is unable to adopt even a substantive programme of work. I continue to urge its members to end this stalemate and avoid any further erosion of its capability to fulfil its mandate. The General Assembly established an open-ended working group, which met in 2013, to examine ways of taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. A group of governmental experts will soon focus on a fissile material cut-off treaty. The work of these groups may give the Conference new impetus.

59. I remain gravely concerned over allegations of chemical weapons use in the Syrian Arab Republic. I established a United Nations mission to investigate those allegations. Upon the acceptance by the Syrian Government of the modalities essential for the conduct of the mission, the team travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate three of the reported incidents, including Khan al-Assal. Other allegations and their related sites were discussed. I have also emphasized the responsibility of the Syrian Government to ensure the safety and security of any chemical weapons and related materials.

60. The effects of the unregulated trade in conventional arms are tragic: brutal crackdowns, armed conflict, rampant crime or violence and resulting human suffering. On 2 April 2013, the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to adopt the Arms Trade Treaty, a historic diplomatic achievement. The Treaty will make it more difficult for weapons to be diverted into the illicit market. It will be a powerful new tool for preventing human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law.

61. The United Nations is responding to requests from Member States for assistance in implementing disarmament treaties. Its regional centres for peace and disarmament help with capacity-building measures for preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, while also assisting Member States and key stakeholders in implementing Security Council resolution 1540(2004) concerning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their acquisition by non-State actors.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

62. Events of the past year shed additional light on the corrosive impact of organized crime and drug trafficking on peace, security and development and on the inherent difficulties the United Nations and its partners face in effectively responding to such threats. In West Africa, Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean there has been a profound shift in the nature of the threat and a growing recognition of its impact. Other regions, such as Europe, are affected by these developments also. They continue to face challenges stemming from the demand, supply, production and trafficking of drugs.

63. Member States have increasingly turned to the United Nations to exert its leadership in combating these challenges. In the past year, the Organization took several steps to improve its response, taking a balanced and integrated approach to controlling drugs and combating crime while assisting Member States in fulfilling the need for justice, human rights protection, development, health, peace and security. Initiatives were taken to prevent illicit trafficking, for example, cooperation across shared borders and measures that address trafficking through sea ports, dry ports and air routes, and to provide regional threat assessments as the basis for crime-sensitive development programming in relevant regions.

64. The special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 is an opportunity to explore new ways to address the increasingly problematic issue of drug trafficking. We should not wait until 2016, however. While international drug control policy remains a matter for Member States, the United Nations can provide an important venue for ensuring that these issues are not neglected in related discussions. For instance, issues relating to security and justice have emerged in the post-2015 consultations as a major concern for many middle-income countries, a concern not only of Governments but of great numbers of citizens.

65. The United Nations continued to assist Member States in building their response capacities, including through the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. These include the 18 international legal instruments against terrorism, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which now has 166 States parties. Ten additional countries and territories became parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the past year. Work also continued

to build the capacity of Member States to implement all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In September 2012, I chaired a high-level meeting on countering nuclear terrorism, with a specific focus on strengthening the legal framework, in which more than 130 Member States participated. The aim was to assist Member States in implementing their international obligations as they relate to countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and strengthening nuclear security. United Nations entities also focused on preventing the misuse of the Internet for terrorism purposes, examining ways that the Organization can support Member States in the legal, technical and counter-narrative aspects. The magnitude of the existing and emerging global threats of organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism means that there is a need for more concerted efforts. Such issues require an integrated and multidisciplinary response encompassing security, development, good governance, human rights and the rule of law.

Chapter III

Strengthening the Organization

66. The rapidly changing global environment described above is increasing demands on the United Nations, even as the available resources shrink. The United Nations must adapt in order to deliver successfully. To that end, I continued to prioritize efforts to put in place a modern and accountable global organization able to deliver at the highest standards while minimizing administrative and support costs, streamlining and simplifying procedures, and harnessing the full potential of partnerships and of information and communications technology.

67. Staff members are and will always be the most valuable asset of the Organization. The Organization must be able to develop and deploy the most appropriate and qualified staff when and where there is a need. The mobility and career development framework now under consideration by Member States seeks to foster the skills and capacity of our staff and help the Organization to better manage our global workforce. Member States have welcomed my commitment to this approach and asked for further information, which I will submit at the sixty-eighth session. I look forward to a decision of the General Assembly later in 2013. In addition, to ensure that staff is equipped with the latest knowledge and skills, I am taking a comprehensive approach to the range of our learning, training and knowledge service activities as well as exploring possibilities for knowledge services consolidation. I continue to mainstream a results orientation into the working culture of the Organization, including through the results-based management concept that I presented to the General Assembly in 2013, our enterprise risk management initiative and efforts to increase implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies.

68. Careful stewardship of the resources entrusted to the Organization by Member States—human, financial and material—is also a priority. Efforts to improve and integrate the management of these resources continued in the past year, with a focus on enterprise resource planning solutions through the Umoja project. By making available transparent, real-time information, Umoja will permit better and faster decision-making on administrative issues. It was officially launched in July 2013 in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon. Meanwhile, the global field support strategy is currently piloting shared service delivery for peace operations in the field, which may in turn yield valuable lessons for the rest of the Secretariat.

69. To enhance transparency and accountability in the use of global resources and to enable Member States to access improved monitoring and decision-making information, we implemented the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on 1 July 2013 in peacekeeping operations. These standards will be the basis for the financial statements of peacekeeping operations for the 2013–2014 fiscal period and from 2014 for the rest of the Secretariat.

70. Across the Organization, we are finding ways to make maximum use of the potential of information and communications technologies, both in our substantive work and in our administrative and management systems, collectively referred to as the “digital Secretariat”. We are making use of affordable emerging technologies to facilitate information-sharing, collaboration and internal communication. Social media platforms are cost-effective tools for expanding our reach and we now have millions of followers on our major platforms in all official United Nations languages. Significant progress has also been made in digital dissemination of United Nations knowledge products.

71. As the Organization increasingly relies on information and communications technology, I am mindful of our vulnerability to cyber attacks. The Organization has strengthened the security of information and systems but we must do more. I am committed to ensuring the appropriate protection of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Organization’s information, and of the systems used for its storage, processing and transmission.

72. The capital master plan has also modernized the way we work, having introduced open and modern accommodation for staff and delegates working in the renovated Secretariat and Conference buildings. The open office environment and new technologies available encourage communication and collaboration among staff while reducing our carbon footprint through lowered energy consumption. At the General Assembly’s request, we are also examining the long-term accommodation requirements of the Organization in New York City.

73. In 2012, the United Nations continued to strengthen its security management system in order to enable the Organization to deliver its programmes and activities, including in areas with heightened security risks. This entailed strengthening crisis response capacity, restructuring security management training, modernizing information tools for security threat and risk analysis, developing practical policies and guidelines and enhancing collaboration with host Governments, as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Partnership

74. With the growing number and complexity of our mandates, there is a need to broaden our human, operational and financial resource base. The private sector, philanthropy, and civil society have dramatically expanded in size, sophistication and global reach, especially in developing countries. We must find ways to use the partnership tool more, and more effectively, to help us deliver on all our goals and mandates. As we look at ways to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and as we work on a framework to meet future global development challenges, it is imperative to match our ambitions with concrete ways to get us there. That is why I have submitted to the General Assembly my proposal for a new partnership facility to achieve greater accountability, coherence, efficiency and scale, and a more supportive enabling environment for United Nations partnership activity. Strengthening the Organization’s capacity for strategic partnership can ensure that the United Nations remains relevant at a time in which business, philanthropy and civil society are increasingly active, resourceful and vibrant in the global public goods space.

75. In the past year, we continued to make use of multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives to achieve key goals. These include Every Woman Every Child and Sustainable Energy for All. Our Women’s Empowerment Principles and Caring for Climate initiatives are the world’s largest business platforms for action on these issues. These initiatives include stakeholders from all relevant sectors and use the comparative advantages and core competences of each to catalyse wide-ranging changes in behaviour, achieving greater scale and impact because benefits accrue broadly. Partnerships such as these supplement traditional development assistance and have proved to leverage the increase of both official development

assistance and non-traditional financial flows. The task at hand is however to move beyond consideration of financial flows only and adopt a vision which encompasses a range of contributions such as innovation, technology, research, human capacity and more to make progress on the Millennium Development Goals and serve as a model for achieving the post-2015 development agenda.

76. The Global Compact has continued to serve as a powerful corporate citizenship initiative, with more than 7,500 companies in 140 countries committed to universal principles and with the potential to contribute significantly to achieving United Nations goals, in particular those related to the post-2015 global development agenda.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

77. My report has provided an account of the progress of the Organization in the past year in delivering on the eight organizational priorities identified by Member States, while constantly adapting to a world in fundamental flux and looking ahead to a post-2015 agenda that meets the needs of people and the planet. I will continue to do my part to manage efforts to meet our existing mandates while anticipating and preparing for those that may come. I count on Member States to do the same and look forward to working with them to that end.

ANNEX

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2013: 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^{a, b}
(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005	2010
Developing regions	46.7	36.5	26.9	22.0
Northern Africa	5.2	5.0	2.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	57.9	52.3	48.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	11.9	8.7	5.5
Caribbean	24.9	27.0	29.1	28.1
Latin America	11.7	11.2	7.8	4.5
Eastern Asia	60.2	35.6	16.3	11.6
Southern Asia	51.5	43.1	37.7	29.7
Southern Asia excluding India	52.0	36.3	29.3	21.5
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	35.5	19.0	14.3
Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.6
Oceania	42.0	34.4	43.1	35.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8	19.5	7.2	3.5
Least developed countries	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.2
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	52.2	40.9	33.0
Small island developing States	29.6	29.5	32.0	29.4

a High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

b Estimates by the World Bank, April 2013.

Indicator 1.2

Poverty gap ratio^{a, b} (Percentage)

	1990	1999	2010
Developing regions	16.1	11.9	6.8
Northern Africa	0.8	0.9	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	25.9	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4	5.6	2.9

	1990	1999	2010
Caribbean	10.9	13.5	14.9
Latin America	5.1	5.2	2.4
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	2.8
Southern Asia	15.4	11.7	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India	17.7	10.6	4.9
South-Eastern Asia	14.4	9.6	2.7
Western Asia	1.1	1.0	0.9
Oceania	16.1	11.9	12.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	5.4	0.9
Least developed countries	27.0	25.6	17.8
Landlocked developing countries	23.5	20.6	11.2
Small island developing States	12.6	13.1	13.5

a The poverty gap ratio at \$1.25 a day (2005 PPP) measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

b High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (Percentage)

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)

	2001	2012 ^a
World	0.8	1.9
Developing regions	1.4	3.8
Northern Africa	1.2	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	1.4
Caribbean	-0.7	1.9
Latin America	-1.5	1.3
Eastern Asia	6.0	6.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.8	1.8

	2001	2012 ^a
Southern Asia	1.4	2.0
Southern Asia excluding India	0.4	-0.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	3.5
Western Asia	-3.0	1.5
Oceania	-3.2	4.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.5	3.8
Developed regions	1.5	1.1
Least developed countries	3.1	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	3.7	2.4
Small island developing States	-2.1	1.3

(b) GDP per person employed (2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	2001	2012 ^a
World	16 142	18 489	23 119
Developing regions	6 393	8 336	13 526
Northern Africa	17 454	18 141	23 312
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 627	4 481	5 603
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 286	20 627	23 686
Caribbean	17 765	19 805	21 976
Latin America	20 485	20 686	23 799
Eastern Asia	3 144	6 488	15 356
Eastern Asia Excluding China	20 302	29 215	41 504
Southern Asia	4 123	5 361	8 901
Southern Asia excluding India	6 664	7 195	9 106
South-Eastern Asia	5 686	7 130	10 366
Western Asia	31 390	36 076	42 018
Oceania	5 252	5 279	6 302
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 317	7 358	14 107
Developed regions	48 339	57 081	64 967
Least developed countries	2 009	2 272	3 266
Landlocked developing countries	4 326	3 654	5 430
Small island developing States	18 323	22 003	27 218

a Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5**Employment-to-population ratio****(a) Total (Percentage)**

	1991	2000	2007	2012 ^a
World	62.2	61.2	61.3	60.3
Developing regions	64.1	62.8	62.5	61.6
Northern Africa	41.6	40.6	42.8	42.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.0	63.0	64.1	64.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.2	58.5	60.9	61.9
Eastern Asia	74.5	72.9	71.6	70.1
Southern Asia	58.1	56.3	56.3	54.2
South-Eastern Asia	68.1	66.9	66.2	67.0
Western Asia	47.6	44.4	43.2	45.3
Oceania	66.7	67.2	68.3	68.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	56.5	56.6	57.3	58.9
Developed regions	56.6	55.8	56.8	55.1
Least developed countries	70.1	69.1	69.5	69.4
Landlocked developing countries	66.8	66.8	68.2	68.7
Small island developing States	54.7	55.4	57.4	57.9

(b) Men, women and youth, 2012^a (Percentage)

	Men	Women	Youth
World	72.7	47.9	42.4
Developing regions	75.3	47.7	43.1
Northern Africa	67.9	18.1	23.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.9	57.8	46.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.1	49.4	45.4
Eastern Asia	75.6	64.3	54.5
Southern Asia	77.8	29.5	36.3
South-Eastern Asia	78.5	55.9	45.4
Western Asia	67.9	20.4	25.3
Oceania	72.7	63.5	51.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	68.2	50.3	36.8
Developed regions	61.9	48.8	38.0
Least developed countries	78.0	61.0	53.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.2	60.5	54.6
Small island developing States	68.4	47.6	37.2

a Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6**Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day****(a) Total number of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (Millions)**

	1991	2000	2012 ^a
World	834.5	695.3	383.8
Developing regions	834.0	694.1	383.8
Northern Africa	1.3	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.5	132.0	132.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.2	16.1	9.6
Eastern Asia	401.1	232.2	46.3
Southern Asia	220.6	224.7	156.0
South-Eastern Asia	92.6	80.7	34.6
Western Asia	0.9	0.6	1.0
Oceania	0.9	1.0	1.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	6.0	2.8
Developed regions	0.5	1.1	0.02
Least developed countries	134.3	159.4	138.3
Landlocked developing countries	50.9	62.7	47.4
Small island developing States	3.0	3.2	3.2

(b) Proportion of total employment (Percentage)

	1991	2000	2012 ^a
World	36.9	26.6	12.3
Developing regions	48.2	33.7	15.1
Northern Africa	4.2	2.5	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.0	55.9	39.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	7.8	3.5
Eastern Asia	60.4	31.7	5.7
Southern Asia	51.1	42.6	23.6
South-Eastern Asia	47.0	33.7	11.5
Western Asia	2.4	1.3	1.6
Oceania	42.2	36.9	26.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.4	22.4	8.3
Developed regions	0.1	0.2	0.0
Least developed countries	65.9	61.1	37.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.8	49.3	26.4
Small island developing States	17.9	15.8	12.6

a Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7**Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment****(a) Both sexes (Percentage)**

	1991	2000	2010	2012 ^a
World	54.6	53.1	50.2	49.2
Developing regions	67.7	64.3	59.6	58.2
Northern Africa	37.5	32.6	34.8	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.1	81.7	77.6	76.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.9	35.8	31.9	31.5
Eastern Asia	66.9	58.9	51.6	49.3
Southern Asia	80.0	80.2	77.3	75.6
South-Eastern Asia	68.2	65.1	61.8	60.9
Western Asia	43.4	34.7	24.8	24.1
Oceania	74.6	73.4	76.9	76.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.7	53.2	41.0	39.6
Developed regions	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.1
Least developed countries	86.6	85.9	81.9	81.2
Landlocked developing countries	74.3	77.0	72.4	71.9
Small island developing States	32.3	34.8	36.3	36.4

(b) Men (Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2012 ^a
World	52.2	51.3	49.3	48.4
Developing regions	63.5	60.9	57.1	56.0
Northern Africa	33.4	29.1	30.5	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.3	76.3	70.8	70.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	35.3	31.7	31.3
Eastern Asia	61.0	53.9	48.2	46.4
Southern Asia	76.8	77.3	75.2	73.6
South-Eastern Asia	63.7	61.3	58.8	58.0
Western Asia	36.3	29.5	21.0	20.5
Oceania	69.2	67.4	70.8	70.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	47.3	52.5	39.7	38.4
Developed regions	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.2
Least developed countries	83.3	81.8	76.7	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	71.4	73.2	67.9	66.4
Small island developing States	32.1	35.6	37.5	37.7

(c) Women (Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2012 ^a
World	58.2	55.8	51.5	50.4
Developing regions	74.6	69.8	63.5	61.8
Northern Africa	54.7	46.7	50.4	49.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.5	88.4	85.9	85.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.0	36.7	32.4	31.9
Eastern Asia	74.1	65.0	55.7	52.9
Southern Asia	88.4	87.7	83.2	81.2
South-Eastern Asia	74.2	70.4	66.0	64.8
Western Asia	67.8	54.2	39.6	37.2
Oceania	81.3	80.4	84.0	83.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	41.3	54.1	42.6	41.1
Developed regions	10.9	10.7	9.1	8.8
Least developed countries	90.8	91.2	88.5	87.9
Landlocked developing countries	78.1	81.8	78.0	76.8
Small island developing States	32.6	33.5	34.6	34.5

a Preliminary estimates.

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^{a, b}

(a) Total (Percentage)

	1990	2011
World	25	16
Northern Africa	10	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	21
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	3
Eastern Asia	15	3
Southern Asia	50	31
South-Eastern Asia	31	17
Western Asia	15	5
Oceania	19	14
Caucasus and Central Asia	14	4
Developed regions	1	2

(b) By sex, 2006–2010^c (Percentage)

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boy-to- girl ratio</i>
Developing regions ^d	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) By residence, 2006–2010^c (Percentage)

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Developing regions ^d	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) By household wealth, 2006–2010^c (Percentage)

	<i>Poorest quintile</i>	<i>Richest quintile</i>
Developing regions ^d	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–

	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

- a The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. UNICEF and who have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.
- b Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of this report.
- c Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.
- d Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (Percentage)

	1990–1992	1999–2001	2007–2009	2010–2012
World	18.6	15.0	12.9	12.5
Developing regions	23.2	18.3	15.5	14.9
Northern Africa	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.2	30.0	26.5	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	11.6	8.7	8.3
Caribbean	28.5	21.4	18.6	17.8
Latin America	13.6	11.0	8.1	7.7
Eastern Asia	20.8	14.4	11.8	11.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	10.4	14.0	14.5	11.7
Southern Asia	26.8	21.2	18.8	17.6
Southern Asia excluding India	26.4	21.0	18.1	17.8
South-Eastern Asia	29.6	20.0	13.2	10.9
Western Asia	6.6	8.0	9.4	10.1
Oceania	13.6	15.5	11.9	12.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.9	15.8	9.2	7.4
Developed regions	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3
Least developed countries	37.3	34.6	30.5	30.6
Landlocked developing countries	34.7	34.4	28.1	27.1
Small island developing States	25.4	20.3	17.4	16.9

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^a

(a) Total (Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	81.9	84.5	89.2	91.2
Developing regions	79.6	82.8	88.2	90.5
Northern Africa	79.6	89.5	95.1	97.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.6	60.2	70.7	77.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	94.2	95.7	95.3
Caribbean	76.5	81.6	79.7	81.4
Latin America	88.6	95.2	97.0	96.4
Eastern Asia	97.0	96.4	96.4	98.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.2	96.9	96.8	97.6
Southern Asia	74.2	78.4	90.2	93.0
Southern Asia excluding India	66.2	67.1	76.8	79.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.0	92.7	92.9	95.6
Western Asia	83.1	85.9	90.1	92.1
Oceania	69.5	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	94.6	94.5	94.5
Developed regions	95.9	97.3	96.7	97.3
Least developed countries	52.7	59.1	72.8	80.8
Landlocked developing countries	55.5	64.1	72.8	82.6
Small island developing States	76.5	81.2	78.7	80.1

(b) By sex (Percentage)

	1990		2000		2011	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	86.2	77.5	87.4	81.5	92.1	90.3
Developing regions	84.6	74.5	86.1	79.3	91.5	89.4
Northern Africa	87.9	71.0	92.4	86.5	99.1	95.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.0	47.2	64.2	56.2	79.2	75.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.8	86.4	94.8	93.5	94.9	95.6
Caribbean	76.1	77.0	81.3	81.9	81.6	81.3

	1990		2000		2011	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Latin America	89.9	87.2	96.0	94.5	96.0	96.8
Eastern Asia	99.8	94.1	96.3	96.6	97.9	98.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.9	97.6	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7
Southern Asia	82.8	65.1	85.0	71.3	94.1	91.6
Southern Asia excluding India	74.7	57.4	72.7	61.2	82.7	75.5
South-Eastern Asia	94.2	91.6	93.7	91.7	95.1	96.1
Western Asia	87.6	78.4	90.8	80.7	94.5	89.6
Oceania	73.5	65.2	–	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	95.0	94.2	95.1	93.9
Developed regions	96.0	95.9	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.5
Least developed countries	59.0	46.3	62.8	55.4	82.6	78.8
Landlocked developing countries	62.9	48.0	69.1	59.0	85.7	79.4
Small island developing States	77.1	75.8	81.9	80.5	81.1	79.0

a Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school^{a, b}

(a) Total

	1990 ^b	2000 ^b	2011 ^b
World	80.5	82.4	90.6
Developing regions	77.6	80.2	89.4
Northern Africa	73.1	84.3	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.2	53.6	69.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.5	97.0	101.5
Caribbean	72.7	76.7	77.7
Latin America	84.2	98.6	103.2
Eastern Asia	107.8	100.2	–
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	98.1	99.7
Southern Asia	63.0	68.3	–
Southern Asia excluding India	56.3	61.2	68.2
South-Eastern Asia	85.5	90.8	100.5
Western Asia	78.8	80.2	89.2
Oceania	58.3	65.1	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	96.6	100.2
Developed regions	97.2	97.2	99.9

	1990 ^b	2000 ^b	2011 ^b
Least developed countries	40.8	45.8	63.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.0	54.7	66.1
Small island developing States	71.0	75.8	76.8

(b) By sex

	1990 ^b		2000 ^b		2011 ^b	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	84.6	76.2	85.2	79.4	91.3	89.8
Developing regions	82.5	72.4	83.4	76.8	90.3	88.4
Northern Africa	81.7	64.1	87.6	80.8	96.8	94.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	46.6	58.4	48.7	72.6	65.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.3	85.8	95.3	98.8	100.0	103.1
Caribbean	71.5	74.0	75.8	77.6	77.8	77.7
Latin America	82.0	86.6	96.8	100.4	101.6	104.9
Eastern Asia	–	–	100.3	100.2	–	–
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	95.2	98.2	98.0	99.9	99.6
Southern Asia	72.8	52.5	75.1	61.0	–	–
Southern Asia excluding India	63.2	49.0	66.2	55.9	71.8	64.4
South-Eastern Asia	86.1	84.8	91.1	90.5	99.8	101.2
Western Asia	85.1	72.3	85.7	74.5	92.4	85.8
Oceania	62.1	54.3	69.0	61.0	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	94.5	92.8	100.9	99.4
Developed regions	–	–	97.2	97.2	99.6	100.3
Least developed countries	47.3	34.2	50.4	41.0	66.3	61.0
Landlocked developing countries	58.0	47.9	60.0	49.4	69.6	62.5
Small island developing States	71.0	71.1	76.0	75.6	77.8	75.9

a 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 Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B. This explains figures over 100 per cent.

b The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

Indicator 2.3**Literacy rate of women and men, aged 15 to 24****(a) Total (Percentage who can both read and write)**

	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2011 ^a
World	83.4	87.2	89.5
Developing regions	80.2	85.0	87.9

	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2011 ^a
Northern Africa	67.5	79.4	89.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.5 ^b	68.3	69.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1 ^b	96.3	97.1
Caribbean	–	–	89.8
Latin America	93.3 ^b	96.6	97.6
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–
Southern Asia	59.6	73.8	80.7
Southern Asia excluding India	53.7 ^b	67.1	79.7
South-Eastern Asia	94.5	96.4	97.5
Western Asia	87.7	91.6	93.8
Oceania	–	74.8	77.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8 ^b	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.6 ^b
Least developed countries	55.8 ^b	64.5	71.2
Landlocked developing countries	64.3	68.3	75.2
Small island developing States	–	88.3	87.8

(b) By sex (Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990 ^a		2000 ^a		2011 ^a	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	87.6	79.1	90.4	83.9	92.2	86.9
Developing regions	85.3	75.0	88.8	81.1	91.0	84.9
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.3	73.4	92.8	85.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.9 ^b	58.6 ^b	75.1	61.9	75.7	63.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8 ^b	93.4 ^b	95.9	96.7	96.8	97.3
Caribbean	–	–	–	–	90.0	89.7
Latin America	92.9 ^b	93.7 ^b	96.2	97.0	97.3	97.9
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.7	99.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	69.8	48.7	81.3	65.6	86.8	74.9
Southern Asia excluding India	60.2 ^b	47.1 ^b	73.9	60.4	83.0	76.2
South-Eastern Asia	95.5	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.6	97.4
Western Asia	93.8	81.3	95.5	87.7	95.9	91.6
Oceania	–	–	76.8	72.6	74.8	79.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8 ^b	99.8 ^b	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9

	1990 ^a		2000 ^a		2011 ^a	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.6 ^b	99.6 ^b
Least developed countries	64.1 ^b	47.6 ^b	71.5	58.0	75.9	66.6
Landlocked developing countries	70.1	58.7	74.7	62.6	79.4	71.3
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	87.6	88.0

a 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 Partial imputation due to incomplete country coverage (from 33 per cent to 60 per cent of population).

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^a

	1990	2000	2011
World	0.88	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.86	0.92	0.97
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.94
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.99	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.91	1.02	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.74	0.84	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.74	0.83	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.97	0.99
Western Asia	0.85	0.86	0.93
Oceania	0.89	0.90	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	1.00	0.99	0.99
Least developed countries	0.79	0.85	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.84	0.94
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.96

(b) Secondary education^a

	1990	2000	2011
World	0.83	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.76	0.89	0.96
Northern Africa	0.76	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.81	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.06	1.07	1.07
Caribbean	1.09	1.06	1.02
Latin America	1.06	1.07	1.07
Eastern Asia	0.76	0.94	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.96	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.59	0.76	0.92
Southern Asia excluding India	0.60	0.88	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.97	1.01
Western Asia	0.66	0.76	0.90
Oceania	0.87	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.98	0.97
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.58	0.80	0.86
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.85	0.87
Small island developing States	1.06	1.04	1.01

(c) Tertiary education^a

	1990	2000	2011
World	0.90	1.00	1.08
Developing regions	0.69	0.85	0.98
Northern Africa	0.64	0.82	1.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.48	0.66	0.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	1.18	1.27
Caribbean	1.35	1.42	–
Latin America	0.93	1.17	1.25
Eastern Asia	0.49	0.70	1.08
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.53	0.66	0.80
Southern Asia	0.49	0.67	0.77
Southern Asia excluding India	0.39	0.72	0.90
South-Eastern Asia	0.92	1.03	1.06
Western Asia	0.63	0.76	0.89

	1990	2000	2011
Oceania	0.61	0.84	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.92	1.06
Developed regions	1.10	1.21	1.29
Least developed countries	0.38	0.60	0.62
Landlocked developing countries	0.85	0.83	0.78
Small island developing States	1.25	1.34	1.44

a Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	35.3	37.6	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	29.1	31.8	32.6	34.2
Northern Africa	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.7	27.8	29.7	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.1	41.9	43.1	44.2
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.8	42.1
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.3	18.4	18.0	18.3
Southern Asia	13.5	17.1	18.1	19.5
Southern Asia excluding India	40.1	42.3	43.9	45.0
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	38.6
Western Asia	14.9	16.9	17.6	19.1
Oceania	33.1	35.6	35.6	37.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.1	43.2	43.8	43.9
Developed regions	44.5	46.1	46.8	47.7

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament^a

(Percentage in single or lower houses only)

	1990	2000	2005	2013
World	12.8	13.6	15.9	20.8
Developing regions	11.9	12.3	14.2	19.5
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	17.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	24.5
Caribbean	22.2	20.6	26.0	30.3

	1990	2000	2005	2013
Latin America	8.7	13.2	16.4	22.3
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	15.6
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.5
Southern Asia excluding India	6.0	5.9	9.0	20.4
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	18.0
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	12.2
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	9.9	17.7
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	23.9
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	21.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	23.5
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.9

a As at 31 January 2013.

GOAL 4

Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1

Under-5 mortality rate^a

	1990	2000	2012
World	87	73	50
Developing regions	97	80	55
Northern Africa	77	45	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	178	153	105
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	34	18
Eastern Asia	48	35	14
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	30	17
Southern Asia	116	88	59
Southern Asia excluding India	119	87	58
South-Eastern Asia	69	47	28
Western Asia	63	42	30
Oceania	73	61	49
Caucasus and Central Asia	76	61	41
Developed regions	15	10	6
Least developed countries	171	136	95

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

Indicator 4.2**Infant mortality rate^a**

	1990	2000	2012
World	61	51	36
Developing regions	67	56	40
Northern Africa	59	37	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	94	68
Latin America and the Caribbean	42	28	15
Eastern Asia	38	29	12
Eastern Asia excluding China	17	22	14
Southern Asia	83	65	46
Southern Asia excluding India	88	66	46
South-Eastern Asia	48	35	22
Western Asia	50	33	23
Oceania	54	47	38
Caucasus and Central Asia	62	51	35
Developed regions	12	8	5
Least developed countries	107	86	63

a Deaths of children before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3**Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles^a**

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2011
World	72	72	84
Developing regions	71	70	83
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	53	74
Latin America	77	94	94
Caribbean	64	76	76
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	58	77
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	89
Western Asia	79	86	86
Oceania	70	67	64
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	95
Developed regions	84	92	92

a Children aged 12 to 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^a**

	1990	2000	2010
World	400	320	210
Developing regions	440	350	240
Northern Africa	230	120	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	850	740	500
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	100	80
Caribbean	280	220	190
Latin America	130	96	72
Eastern Asia	120	61	37
Eastern Asia excluding China	53	64	45
Southern Asia	590	400	220
Southern Asia excluding India	590	410	240
South-Eastern Asia	410	240	150
Western Asia	170	110	71
Oceania	320	260	200
Caucasus and Central Asia	71	62	46
Developed regions	26	17	16

a Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2**Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Percentage)**

	1990	2000	2011
World	56	60	67
Developing regions	55	59	66
Northern Africa	47	69	82
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44	48
Latin America and the Caribbean ^a	74	82	90
Caribbean	70	70	70
Latin America	74	83	91
Eastern Asia	94	97	100
Southern Asia	30	36	50
Southern Asia excluding India	17	18	41

	1990	2000	2011
South-Eastern Asia	42	65	75
Western Asia	59	67	74
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	89	97
Developed regions	–	–	–
Least developed countries	31	32	46

a Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B

Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

Contraceptive prevalence rate^{a, b}

(Percentage of women who are using any method of contraception among women aged 15 to 49, married or in union)

	1990	2000	2011
World	55.0	61.3	63.2
Developing regions	51.6	59.5	62.1
Northern Africa	43.3	57.7	62.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	18.5	25.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.0	69.8	72.8
Caribbean	54.0	58.7	60.7
Latin America	61.7	70.7	73.7
Eastern Asia	78.2	85.6	83.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.5	76.0	75.0
Southern Asia	39.0	48.2	56.2
Southern Asia excluding India	30.9	46.0	51.9
South-Eastern Asia	48.3	57.2	62.9
Western Asia	43.5	50.9	57.8
Oceania	28.3	31.6	36.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.1	57.9	58.3
Developed regions	68.4	69.9	70.1
Least developed countries	15.9	26.3	35.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.9	28.6	37.6
Small island developing States	49.6	53.1	55.2

a The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.

b Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4**Adolescent birth rate^{a, b}** (Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15 to 19)

	1990	2000	2010
World	59.3	51.0	48.6
Developing regions	64.3	55.3	52.4
Northern Africa	43.1	33.2	29.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.4	121.7	117.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.6	87.5	78.9
Caribbean	79.8	77.8	68.4
Latin America	91.5	88.2	79.7
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	3.2	2.3
Southern Asia	88.4	58.5	45.6
Southern Asia excluding India	120.8	75.7	62.0
South-Eastern Asia	53.7	40.4	43.2
Western Asia	62.8	50.5	48.4
Oceania	84.0	64.5	62.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.4	28.3	32.2
Developed regions	33.8	25.6	21.7
Least developed countries	133.2	119.8	114.9
Landlocked developing countries	107.8	106.5	97.7
Small island developing States	77.2	72.1	63.6

a The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.

b Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5**Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)****(a) At least one visit^a** (Percentage)

	1990	2000	2011
World	63	71	81
Developing regions	63	71	81
Northern Africa	50	63	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	72	79
Latin America and the Caribbean	74	90	96
Caribbean	85	88	92
Latin America	73	90	96
Eastern Asia	70	89	94

	1990	2000	2011
Southern Asia	53	54	71
Southern Asia excluding India	27	31	60
South-Eastern Asia	79	90	93
Western Asia	54	63	77
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	49	56	76
Subregions of Africa ^b			
Central Africa	77	73	82
Eastern Africa	–	–	91
North Africa	50	63	79
Southern Africa	90	91	95
West Africa	59	66	68

(b) At least four visits^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2011
World	–	44	51
Developing regions	37	44	51
Northern Africa	23	37	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	52	49	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	81	88
Caribbean	59	66	72
Latin America	69	82	89
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	27	36
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	–
South-Eastern Asia	45	69	77
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–

a Defined as the percentage of women (15 to 49 years old) who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel.

b Based on the subregional classification adapted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Indicator 5.6**Unmet need for family planning^{a, b}**

(Percentage of women who have an unmet need for family planning among women aged 15 to 49, married or in union)

	1990	2000	2011
World	15.3	12.9	12.3
Developing regions	16.6	13.5	12.7
Northern Africa	22.6	14.0	12.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.4	26.6	25.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.2	12.8	10.4
Caribbean	19.3	18.5	17.5
Latin America	17.0	12.3	9.9
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.1	3.7
Southern Asia	21.5	17.7	15.2
Southern Asia excluding India	25.5	20.7	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	18.8	15.6	12.8
Western Asia	21.9	19.6	16.0
Oceania	27.7	27.0	25.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.6	14.4	14.1
Developed regions	10.5	9.9	9.9
Least developed countries	28.7	26.7	23.6
Landlocked developing countries	26.8	26.3	23.7
Small island developing States	20.1	19.6	18.8

a The averages are based on the data available as at 28 March 2013.

b Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

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^{a, b}** (Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49)

	2001	2011
World	0.08 (0.07:0.08)	0.06 (0.05:0.07)
Developing regions	0.09 (0.08:0.10)	0.06 (0.06:0.07)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.01:0.01)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.61 (0.57:0.65)	0.37 (0.33:0.41)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04 (0.03:0.05)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Caribbean	0.11 (0.09:0.12)	0.06 (0.04:0.07)

	2001	2011
Latin America	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.02)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.02 (0.01:0.03)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Western Asia	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.06 (0.03:0.11)
Developed regions	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Subregions of Africa ^c		
Central Africa	0.55 (0.50:0.61)	0.33 (0.28:0.39)
Eastern Africa	0.37 (0.34:0.39)	0.26 (0.24:0.29)
North Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
Southern Africa	1.91 (1.78:2.05)	1.02 (0.93:1.13)
West Africa	0.33 (0.30:0.38)	0.24 (0.19:0.28)

a “HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 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 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. Therefore HIV incidence rate is presented here together with hiv prevalence data among population aged 15 to 49 years.

b Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

c Based on the subregional classification adapted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years^a

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2011	
	<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	43	0.8	49	0.8	49
Developing regions	0.3	48	0.9	51	0.8	52
Northern Africa	<0.1	49	<0.1	33	0.1	38
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	53	5.6	57	4.6	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	34	0.5	35	0.4	35
Caribbean	0.9	48	1.2	53	1.0	52
Latin America	0.2	31	0.4	31	0.4	32
Eastern Asia	<0.1	24	<0.1	27	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	26	<0.1	28	<0.1	29
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	35	<0.1	17	0.1	19

	1990		2001		2011	
	<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>
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	15	0.4	30	0.4	33
Western Asia	<0.1	39	<0.1	33	<0.1	41
Oceania	0.2	32	0.7	46	0.6	48
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	14	0.1	16	0.3	20
Developed regions	0.2	16	0.4	24	0.5	26
Least developed countries	1.6	52	2.3	57	1.9	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.9	53	4.0	57	2.8	57
Small island developing States	0.7	48	1.0	52	0.9	52

a Trend data for the actual indicator 6.1 “Hiv prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years” is available from only 35 countries, almost exclusively sub-Saharan Africa, and is therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,^a 2007–2012^b

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	34.1	21	54.7
Oceania	–	–	4	25.6
Southern Asia	2	22.2	2	37.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	1	76.2

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

b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,^a 2007–2012^b

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>
World	77	21.3	59	32.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	28.2	27	37.0

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge
Southern Asia	6	17.2	3	33.7
Southern Asia excluding India	5	8.8	2	–
South-Eastern Asia	6	23.1	4	24.3

a Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 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.

b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,^a 2007–2012^b

	Number of countries with data	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	0.95
Southern Asia	2	0.72

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

b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out 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^a (Percentage)

	2010	2011
World ^b	47	54
Developing regions	47	55
Northern Africa	31	36
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	64	68
Caribbean	59	67
Latin America	64	68
Eastern Asia	28	38
Eastern Asia excluding China	4	5
Southern Asia	32	41
Southern Asia excluding India	11	14

	2010	2011
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	53	56
Western Asia	20	20
Caucasus and Central Asia	15	19
Least developed countries	46	52
Landlocked developing countries	55	66
Small island developing States	57	70

a Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells/mm.

b Including 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

(a) Incidence (Number of new cases per 1,000 population)

	2010
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	264
Latin America and the Caribbean	15
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	33
South-Eastern Asia	36
Western Asia	24
Oceania	178
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	214
Landlocked developing countries	218
Small island developing States	96

(b) Deaths (Number of deaths per 100,000 population)

	2010
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	2
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	6
Western Asia	7

	2010
Oceania	43
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	67
Landlocked developing countries	69
Small island developing States	26

a For populations at risk of malaria in malaria endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2008-2012^a

(a) Total^b (Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries)	37 ^a
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(b) By residence^b (Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	36	41

a Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

b Calculation includes data available as of March 2013.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs, 2008–2012^a

(a) Total^b (Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	37
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(b) By residence^b (Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	48	39

a Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

b Calculation includes data available as of March 2013.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis^a

(a) Incidence (Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	<i>1990</i>		<i>2002</i>		<i>2011</i>	
World	147	(135:159)	148	(139:156)	125	(120:130)
Developing regions	179	(165:194)	174	(164:184)	147	(141:153)
Northern Africa	64	(55:73)	55	(49:61)	51	(45:57)

	1990		2002		2011	
Sub-Saharan Africa	251	(196:306)	322	(268:376)	264	(245:284)
Latin America and the Caribbean	90	(76:103)	57	(53:61)	43	(40:45)
Caribbean	94	(68:120)	91	(79:104)	75	(64:85)
Latin America	89	(75:104)	54	(50:59)	40	(37:43)
Eastern Asia	157	(125:188)	105	(92:119)	81	(72:90)
Southern Asia	207	(178:236)	206	(189:223)	181	(167:195)
South-Eastern Asia	246	(209:282)	238	(216:260)	210	(192:228)
Western Asia	53	(46:59)	38	(35:41)	26	(25:34)
Oceania	245	(171:318)	265	(178:353)	261	(173:349)
Caucasus and Central Asia	132	(122:142)	291	(267:315)	116	(107:125)
Developed regions	29	(28:31)	38	(35:40)	25	(23:27)
Least developed countries	288	(256:321)	281	(258:304)	235	(222:248)
Landlocked developing countries	269	(230:309)	314	(276:352)	197	(181:212)
Small island developing States	113	(92:134)	121	(105:137)	112	(96:127)

(b) Prevalence (Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2011	
World	268	(243:294)	246	(223:271)	170	(150:192)
Developing regions	330	(299:362)	292	(264:320)	201	(176:225)
Northern Africa	111	(66:156)	78	(47:109)	74	(44:103)
Sub-Saharan Africa	388	(249:528)	380	(270:490)	298	(249:348)
Latin America and the Caribbean	147	(102:192)	77	(58:96)	54	(40:68)
Caribbean	156	(80:232)	129	(72:185)	101	(56:147)
Latin America	146	(98:195)	73	(53:93)	50	(36:65)
Eastern Asia	226	(209:243)	168	(146:190)	115	(100:129)
Southern Asia	451	(385:516)	407	(344:469)	264	(194:334)
South-Eastern Asia	548	(401:696)	477	(357:597)	329	(249:408)
Western Asia	74	(46:103)	52	(35:68)	34	(24:44)
Oceania	518	(192:843)	408	(128:687)	401	(116:687)
Caucasus and Central Asia	265	(185:345)	585	(407:762)	180	(128:232)
Developed regions	42	(33:52)	54	(37:71)	32	(21:42)
Least developed countries	514	(406:621)	430	(357:503)	332	(278:386)
Landlocked developing countries	360	(305:414)	394	(339:449)	268	(215:321)
Small island developing States	200	(131:270)	177	(120:234)	158	(103:213)

(c) Deaths (Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2011	
World	24	(20:28)	21	(18:25)	14	(12:17)
Developing regions	30	(25:35)	25	(21:30)	17	(14:19)
Northern Africa	9	(2.2:16)	6.2	(2.1:10)	5.2	(2:8.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	(28:57)	37	(25:49)	27	(21:32)
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	(7.2:11)	5	(4.3:5.6)	3.4	(2.9:3.9)
Caribbean	10	(4:16)	12	(5.2:19)	9	(4.1:14)
Latin America	8.8	(7:11)	4.4	(4:4.9)	3	(2.6:3.4)
Eastern Asia	18	(16:20)	7.3	(6.1:8.5)	3.6	(3.3:3.9)
Southern Asia	42	(28:55)	41	(28:53)	26	(18:34)
South-Eastern Asia	54	(34:73)	45	(29:61)	28	(20:37)
Western Asia	8	(4.2:12)	4.3	(2.7:5.9)	2.1	(1.2:3.1)
Oceania	58	(15:102)	39	(9.1:69)	39	(7.9:69)
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.1	(7.6:8.7)	20	(19:22)	8.9	(8.2:9.6)
Developed regions	3	(3:3)	4.7	(4.7:4.8)	3.2	(3.2:3.2)
Least developed countries	58	(43:72)	45	(34:55)	32	(25:39)
Landlocked developing countries	32	(26:39)	29	(24:34)	18	(15:21)
Small island developing States	17	(9.3:24)	17	(10:23)	15	(8.7:20)

a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

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)^a

	1990		2000		2011	
World	48	(45:52)	41	(39:44)	67	(64:69)
Developing regions	47	(43:51)	40	(37:42)	66	(63:69)
Northern Africa	57	(50:67)	75	(68:84)	74	(66:84)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	(26:40)	39	(33:47)	60	(56:65)
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	(44:61)	69	(64:75)	81	(76:87)
Caribbean	11	(9:16)	51	(45:59)	65	(57:75)
Latin America	55	(47:66)	71	(66:78)	83	(78:90)
Eastern Asia	23	(20:29)	34	(30:40)	90	(81:100)
Southern Asia	71	(62:82)	42	(39:45)	58	(54:63)
South-Eastern Asia	48	(42:56)	32	(29:35)	70	(65:77)
Western Asia	80	(72:92)	77	(71:83)	76	(72:82)
Oceania	25	(20:36)	56	(42:82)	62	(47:94)

		1990		2000		2011
Caucasus and Central Asia	37	(34:40)	29	(27:31)	63	(58:68)
Developed regions	78	(75:82)	77	(72:83)	84	(78:90)
Least developed countries	24	(21:27)	33	(31:36)	57	(54:61)
Landlocked developing countries	34	(29:39)	37	(33:42)	63	(59:69)
Small island developing States	21	(18:26)	53	(47:62)	65	(57:76)

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

	1994	2000	2010
World	75	69	87
Developing regions	75	69	87
Northern Africa	80	88	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	71	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	76	76
Caribbean	74	72	82
Latin America	65	77	75
Eastern Asia	88	92	95
South Asia	74	42	89
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	90
Western Asia	72	77	85
Oceania	61	76	63
Caucasus and Central Asia	73 ^b	79	74
Developed regions	68	66	63
Least developed countries	66	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	57	75	82
Small island developing States	67	73	78

a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

b The number refers to 1996 data.

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
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6

	1990	2000	2010
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
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Indicator 7.2**Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)****(a) Total^a (Millions of tons)**

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	21 550	23 841	27 852	31 387
Developing regions	6 727	9 936	13 525	17 791
Northern Africa	229	330	395	464
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	635	711
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 006	1 330	1 491	1 701
Caribbean	84	99	105	137
Latin America	922	1 231	1 386	1 564
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 387	8 975
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	597	688
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 072	2 824
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	661	815
South-Eastern Asia	423	774	1 000	1 216
Western Asia	615	926	1 149	1 418
Oceania	6	7	11	11

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	0	327	386	472
Developed regions	14 824	13 904	14 327	13 596
Least developed countries	61	111	157	213
Landlocked developing countries	50	398	458	563
Small island developing States	139	160	151	168
Annex I countries ^{c, d, e}	14 986	14 436	14 917	14 158

(b) Per capita (Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	4.08	3.91	4.30	4.57
Developing regions	1.66	2.03	2.57	3.16
Northern Africa	1.91	2.33	2.57	2.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.91	0.83	0.84	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.29	2.57	2.70	2.90
Caribbean	2.76	2.87	2.88	3.63
Latin America	2.26	2.55	2.68	2.85
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	6.30
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.40	8.30
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.31	1.66
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.49	1.70
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.48	1.79	2.05
Western Asia	4.85	5.73	6.32	6.85
Oceania	1.00	0.96	1.25	1.09
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	7.33	4.59	5.25	6.10
Developed regions	12.37	11.67	11.79	10.90
Least developed countries	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.26	1.21	1.25	1.37
Small island developing States	3.20	3.15	2.74	2.85
Annex I countries ^{c, d, e}	12.76	11.75	11.88	11.02

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

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.47
Developing regions	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.41

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.55
Latin America	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.45	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37
Southern Asia	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.49
Southern Asia excluding India	0.46	0.54	0.52	0.30
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.44
Western Asia	0.49	0.55	0.56	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.26	0.37	0.24
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	2.31	1.72	1.32	1.09
Developed regions	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.91	0.74	0.64
Small island developing States	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23
Annex I countries ^{c, d, e}	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.38

a Total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons of CO₂) include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

b The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

c 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.

d 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.

e Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1986	1990 ^a	2000	2011
World	1 667 551	1 121 310	210 735	31 837
Developing regions	280 530	236 892	208 013	39 037
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	860
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 347	23 449	9 597	1 640
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	4 834
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	117
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	4 717
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	23 510

	1986	1990 ^a	2000	2011
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	2 211
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	2 320
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	836
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 255
Western Asia	16 349	3 481	8 299	3 598
Oceania	113	47	129	19
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	132
Developed regions	1 228 998	828 590	25 364	-1 458
Least developed countries	3 494	1 457	4 813	767
Landlocked developing countries	14 616	3 354	2 395	350
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	274

a 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 to the Montreal Protocol, 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	2009
Not fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5

Proportion of total water resources used^a (Percentage)

	<i>Circa 2006</i>
World	9.2
Developing regions	7.4
Northern Africa	89.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Caribbean	15.2
Latin America	1.9
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	52.9
Southern Asia excluding India	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.8

Circa 2006

Western Asia	54.9
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	55.1
Developed regions	10.0
Least developed countries	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	12.9
Small island developing States	1.5

a Defined as surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a 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^{a, b} (Percentage of total territorial area)

	1990	2000	2012
World ^c	8.3	11.3	14.0
Developing regions	7.8	10.5	13.8
Northern Africa	2.9	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.5	15.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	13.9	20.3
Caribbean	3.2	4.0	5.9
Latin America	8.9	14.3	20.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.4	15.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.5	11.9
Southern Asia	5.1	5.7	6.1
Southern Asia excluding India	5.5	6.4	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	6.9	9.4
Western Asia	3.7	14.4	14.7
Oceania	0.6	1.3	4.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.1	12.3	14.0
Least developed countries	9.0	9.7	12.4
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	1.3	2.8	5.1

(b) Terrestrial^{a, b} (Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2012
World ^c	8.9	11.9	14.6
Developing regions	8.6	11.6	14.9
Northern Africa	3.0	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	11.8	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.4	21.2
Caribbean	9.2	10.0	13.5
Latin America	9.0	14.5	21.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	16.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.2	12.6
Southern Asia	5.4	6.0	6.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	6.9	7.5
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	12.6	14.1
Western Asia	4.0	15.5	15.7
Oceania	2.0	3.1	5.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.2	12.4	14.0
Least developed countries	9.5	10.2	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	3.7	6.5	8.7

(c) Marine^{a, b} (Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2012
World ^c	4.6	6.8	9.7
Developing regions	1.6	3.0	5.9
Northern Africa	2.3	3.7	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5	3.3	7.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	9.3	11.9
Caribbean	0.9	1.8	3.0
Latin America	7.7	12.3	15.4
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.4
Southern Asia	1.0	1.4	1.6
Southern Asia excluding India	0.6	1.1	1.7

	1990	2000	2012
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	1.2	4.8
Western Asia	0.7	2.1	3.3
Oceania	0.2	0.8	3.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.9	0.9
Developed regions	8.3	11.8	13.9
Least developed countries	0.9	2.1	4.8
Landlocked developing countries ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.3	3.6

a Differences in figures when compared to the statistical annex of previous reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies, and revised Millennium Development Goal regions.

b Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

c Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

d Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction^a

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

	1988	1990	2000	2012
World	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3
Developing regions	92.4	92.4	92.1	91.7
Northern Africa	98.0	98.0	97.5	96.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.1
Eastern Asia	96.1	96.1	95.9	95.6
Southern Asia	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.2	93.2	92.4	92.4
Western Asia	97.8	97.7	97.3	96.8
Oceania	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.1
Developed regions	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1

a Red List Index of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index 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 gone 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			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	89	96	81
Developing regions	70	93	59	87	95	79
Northern Africa	87	94	80	92	95	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	63	84	51
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	64	94	97	82
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	92	98	85
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	72	90	66	90	95	88
Southern Asia excluding India	78	94	72	87	93	84
South-Eastern Asia	71	90	62	89	94	84
Western Asia	85	95	69	90	96	78
Oceania	50	92	37	56	95	45
Caucasus and Central Asia	89	97	81	86	96	79
Developed regions	98	99	94	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (Percentage)

	1990			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	49	77	29	64	80	47
Developing regions	36	65	21	57	74	43
Northern Africa	72	92	54	90	94	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	43	19	30	42	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	80	38	82	87	63
Eastern Asia	27	53	16	67	76	57
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	56	12	41	64	30
Southern Asia excluding India	41	72	28	58	75	48
South-Eastern Asia	47	69	37	71	81	62
Western Asia	80	94	59	88	96	71
Oceania	36	77	23	36	78	24

	1990			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	96	96	95
Developed regions	95	97	90	96	97	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^a (Percentage)

	1990	2000	2012
Developing regions	46.2	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 ^b	24.1	24.1	24.1

a Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four 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 the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

b Trend data are not available for Oceania.

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 donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance^a (Billions of current United States dollars)

	1990	2000	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^b
All developing countries	52.8	54.0	107.9	104.3	119.8	128.3	133.7	125.7
Least developed countries	15.1	13.8	25.9	32.3	37.4	43.8	44.6	–

a Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

b Preliminary data.

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

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^a
All developing countries	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.29
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10	–

a 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	2011
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	10.1	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	18.7
Billions of United States dollars	2.9	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	14.7

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied^a

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	84.5	83.7	84.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	60.3	71.3	74.6	65.1

a Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

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

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.2	7.0	5.9	6.0	5.1	3.4
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	25.0	25.1	25.7

Indicator 8.5**ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes**

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.9	4.1
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	6.8	5.3

*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	2011
Excluding arms					
Developing countries ^a	53	63	75	81	83
of which, preferential ^b	17	15	18	17	17
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	99
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	94	94	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	74
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	82
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	97
Oceania	85	83	89	91	97
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	99
Least developed countries	68	76	83	89	91
of which, preferential ^b	29	42	28	27	30
Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries ^a	54	65	75	77	80
of which, preferential ^b	20	17	22	20	20
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	67
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	81
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	94
Oceania	82	79	87	89	97
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	91

	1996	2000	2005	2007	2011
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	83
of which, preferential ^b	35	35	49	52	53

a Including least developed countries.

b 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	2011
Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	8.8	7.2
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	9.7	7.5
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.7	10.0
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.1	8.9
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.0
Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.9
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	6.0	5.3
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.6	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
Clothing				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.4	7.9
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.3

	1996	2000	2005	2011
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.2
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.7
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.5
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	10.5	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.2
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.7
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.7

Indicator 8.8**Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product**

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	2.38	1.07	1.04	0.89	0.96	0.93	0.95
Billions of United States dollars	325	338	368	351	377	384	407

Indicator 8.9**Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity^a**

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment ^b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	16.2
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.8	14.2
Total aid for trade	38.5	29.0	30.7	27.7	28.8	31.4

a Aid for trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA, world.

b 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 heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)**

	2000 ^a	2012 ^b
Reached completion point	1	35
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	1
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	3
Total eligible countries	34	39

a Data for 2000 are status as at the end of the year.

b Including only countries that are HIPC in 2012. Data for 2012 reflect status as of March 2013.

Indicator 8.11**Debt relief committed under heavily indebted poor countries and multilateral debt relief initiatives^a** (Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2012
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	94

a Expressed in end-2011 net present value terms. Commitment status as of December 2012.

Indicator 8.12**Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services^a**

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011
Developing regions	19.7	11.9	3.7	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.8	3.8	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.6	9.5	3.3	2.4	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.7	19.9	7.7	6.3	6.2
Caribbean	17.2	8.0	15.0	11.5	12.8
Latin America	20.8	20.3	7.5	6.1	6.0
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	6.5	4.1	4.3	1.5
Southern Asia	17.6	13.9	3.6	2.8	7.0
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.6	9.9	8.9	7.0
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	4.2	3.3	3.7
Western Asia	27.8	16.1	8.8	8.1	7.9
Oceania	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	2.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	8.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Least developed countries	16.8	11.5	5.1	3.8	3.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.3	8.7	2.0	1.8	1.3
Small island developing States	13.9	8.8	9.3	6.2	8.1

a Including 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.

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 inhabitants**

	1995	2000	2011
World	12.1	16.0	17.3
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	11.5
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	14.7	18.3
Caribbean	9.0	11.3	10.7
Latin America	9.1	14.9	18.8
Eastern Asia	5.5	13.7	23.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.0	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	11.1
Western Asia	13.1	17.1	15.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	6.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.8	14.4
Developed regions	43.0	49.4	43.8
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	12.2

Indicator 8.15**Cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants**

	1995	2000	2011
World	1.6	12.1	85.5
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	78.2
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	106.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	53.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	107.1
Caribbean	1.2	7.5	59.0
Latin America	0.8	12.6	110.6
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	74.8

	1995	2000	2011
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	95.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	69.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	61.5
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	102.5
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	98.2
Oceania	0.2	2.4	43.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	108.2
Developed regions	6.4	40.0	119.2
Least developed countries	<0.1 ^a	0.3	42.5
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	55.5
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	66.4

a The number refers to 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16

Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2011
World	0.8	6.5	32.5
Developing regions	<0.1	2.1	24.3
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	35.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	12.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	38.8
Caribbean	<0.1	2.9	27.8
Latin America	0.1	4.0	39.7
Eastern Asia	<0.1	3.7	39.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	59.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	10.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1 ^a	0.3	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	<0.1	2.4	23.6
Western Asia	<0.1	3.2	34.4
Oceania	<0.1	1.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	32.2
Developed regions	3.2	25.0	70.2
Least developed countries	<0.1 ^b	<0.1	6.0
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1 ^a	0.3	11.6
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	27.2

a The number refers to 1996 data.

b The number refers to 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal 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 2010 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at <http://mdgs.un.org>.

Commonwealth of Independent States comprises Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

Where shown, “Developed regions” comprises Europe (except Commonwealth of Independent States countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. Developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter I (pp. 33–83)

International peace and security

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 35: Maintenance of international peace and security, 35; Conflict prevention, 39; Peacemaking and peacebuilding, 43; Protection issues, 45; Special political missions, 49. THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 52: International terrorism, 52. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, 60: Comprehensive review of peacekeeping, 65; Operations in 2013, 65; Roster of 2013 operations, 66; Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations, 68.

Peacekeeping, peacebuilding in post-conflict countries and counter-terrorism strategies were among the key challenges addressed by the United Nations in 2013. During the year, the Security Council issued presidential statements on cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, protection of civilians in armed conflict, and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

By a resolution on conflict diamonds, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and for the Kimberley Process as a whole. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on comprehensive reviews of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and of special political missions; the support account for peacekeeping operations; rates of reimbursements to troop-contributing countries; the financing of the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi, Italy; and the criminal accountability of UN officials and experts on missions.

On 26 September, the Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee held a high-level meeting on women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding. The meeting adopted a declaration entitled "Women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding", which affirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding.

Acts of international terrorism resulted in the deaths of many innocent civilians and injuries to others in Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Lebanon, Mali, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen. The Security Council and the Secretary-General condemned those and other attacks.

The United Nations continued to work to prevent and combat all forms of terrorism. In December, the Assembly reaffirmed its strong condemnation of acts of terrorism and called upon Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects and without delay, and to strengthen measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

At the end of 2013, there were 15 peacekeeping operations served by 116,755 uniformed and civilian personnel, including United Nations Volunteers. To support a national political dialogue and electoral process, the Security Council in April decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, which commenced its mandate in July, for an initial period of 12 months.

At the year's end, the United Nations was conducting 13 political or peacebuilding missions. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia was established in June, replacing the United Nations Political Office for Somalia.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations held its 2013 substantive session in February, March and September. Expenditures for peacekeeping operations decreased by 3.6 per cent, from \$7,544.2 million in the previous fiscal year, to \$7,273.1 million. The overall level of unpaid assessments decreased by 1.3 per cent from \$1,385.1 million to \$1,366.9 million.

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter II (pp. 84–286)

Africa

PROMOTION OF PEACE IN AFRICA, 85. CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION, 100: Democratic Republic of the Congo, 106; Burundi, 124; Central African Republic, 128; Central African Republic and Chad, 144; Rwanda, 145. WEST AFRICA, 146: Regional issues, 146; Côte d'Ivoire, 157; Liberia, 170; Sierra Leone, 180; Guinea-Bissau, 184; Mali, 192; Cameroon–Nigeria, 205; Guinea, 206; Mauritania, 207. HORN OF AFRICA, 207: Sudan–South Sudan, 207; South Sudan, 236; Chad, 246; Somalia, 247; Eritrea, 269. NORTH AFRICA, 273: Libya, 273; Western Sahara, 280. OTHER ISSUES, 286: Mauritius–United Kingdom, 286.

In 2013, the United Nations continued to support countries in Africa in their efforts to achieve stability and security, and to rebuild following conflict. It maintained eight peacekeeping operations and eight political and peacebuilding missions on the continent, and worked to sustain international engagement.

The Security Council conducted a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia, including the African Union (AU), and encouraged further work towards peace and stability. The seventh consultative meeting between the Council and the AU Peace and Security Council was held in October.

The Secretary-General proposed new measures to strengthen the work of the UN interdepartmental/inter-agency task force on African affairs. The measures provided direction to the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and defined its role more clearly as the office that advised the Secretary-General on matters relating to the linkages between Africa's peace, development and human rights needs.

The United Nations Office for Central Africa continued its efforts to counter the threat and impact of the Lord's Resistance Army. In addition to the Office's collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) on piracy and armed robbery at sea, the Office continued to work closely with ECCAS in support of regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in the ten States members of ECCAS.

In the DRC, the Government militarily defeated the rebel 23 March Movement (M23), with the help of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its Intervention Brigade. By December, the Kampala Dialogue led to an agreement between the Government and M23 to cease hostilities. The Group of Experts on the DRC noted, however, that sanctioned M23 leaders were moving freely in Uganda and that the group continued to recruit in Rwanda.

Burundi continued to make progress on consolidating peace. Notwithstanding the political challenges it faced, the country enjoyed comparative security and stability.

In the Central African Republic, the security situation deteriorated drastically towards the end of the year, with incidents of religious violence occurring in and around Bangui. Nevertheless, the transitional process remained broadly on track.

In the Sahel, significant steps were taken in Mali towards the re-establishment of constitutional order and territorial integrity. A two-round presidential poll, held in July and August, resulted in the election of Boubacar Keita as President. In April, the Security Council established MINUSMA—the United Nations

Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. The Council transferred authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to MINUSMA in July.

In Nigeria, the activities of suspected Boko Haram terrorist elements in the north-eastern part of the country and the military operation launched by the Government against Boko Haram led to a significant increase in violence and reports of massive human rights violations, including loss of life. The Niger continued to face serious socioeconomic and security challenges. The spill-over effects of the crises in Libya, Mali and northern Nigeria continued to affect security and stability in the Niger. In Guinea-Bissau, there was limited progress in restoring constitutional order. In the four States members of the Mano River Union—Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone—illegal movements of armed groups across porous borders and rising ethno-political extremism continued to affect the security situation.

In Côte d’Ivoire, President Alassane Ouattara and his Government continued to stabilize the situation in the country by taking steps to ease political tensions, alleviate insecurity and accelerate economic recovery and national reconciliation.

A constitutional review process underway in Liberia provided an opportunity to build the foundations for a more stable, democratic and just political system. In Sierra Leone, President Ernest Bai Koroma initiated the review of the 1991 Constitution and launched the country’s third poverty reduction strategy, known as the “Agenda for Prosperity”, which included plans to prepare youth for employment in the private sector. The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission made progress in demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries.

An exchange of presidential visits between the Sudan and the South Sudan led to a thawing of relations between the two nations, even as disputes over the Abyei region persisted. In the Darfur region of the Sudan, the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement focussed on the implementation of the Darfur Development Strategy formulated by the Darfur Regional Authority, the Government and development agencies.

South Sudan celebrated the second anniversary of its independence on 9 July, but by the end of the year, a political dispute had led to renewed violence. On 15 December, fighting erupted in a Presidential Guard barracks in Juba and quickly spread to residential areas of the capital and elsewhere in the country, resulting in large-scale killings and human rights abuses. In response to the crisis, the Security Council, on 24 December, endorsed the Secretary-General’s recommendation to temporarily increase the overall force levels of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to support the protection of civilians and provision of humanitarian assistance.

In Somalia, preparations for elections scheduled to be held in 2016 remained the focus, even as the situation in Mogadishu remained unstable due to the terrorist attacks by Al-Shabaab. The Security Council encouraged the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to continue its discussions on the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region. Eritrea strengthened relations with Somalia but maintained close links to a network of warlords and other elements in Somalia, which included at least two leaders of Al-Shabaab.

In Western Sahara, renewed mediation by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General led to one round of direct talks between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario).

Libya adopted a law on transitional justice, which could play an important role in addressing the legacy of past abuses. The political situation, however, remained unstable. In October, Prime Minister Ali Zeidan was abducted in Tripoli for several hours. The continued detention of thousands of people by armed groups outside of State control remained a serious human rights and rule of law concern. Libyan judges, prosecutors and prison officials continued to face major obstacles in their work.

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Chapter III (pp. 287–297)

Americas

CENTRAL AMERICA, 287: Guatemala, 287; Gulf of Fonseca zone of peace, 288. HAITI, 288: Political and security developments, 288; MINUSTAH, 294. OTHER ISSUES, 296: Cuba–United States, 296.

During 2013, 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, protracted delays in the holding of elections and strained relations between the executive and legislative branches of government risked undermining the stabilization process. The adoption by Parliament of the electoral law and its promulgation in December by the executive branch helped to significantly defuse political tensions. As at the end of 2013, 90 per cent of the population displaced by the earthquake of 2010 had left the camps, largely due to the return and relocation programmes implemented by the Government, the United Nations and non-governmental partners. The overall incidence of cholera had been halved since the 2010 outbreak.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) further consolidated the surge capacities authorized after the earthquake and focused its efforts on key mandated tasks, such as support for the political process, police development, ensuring the accountability of rule of law and upholding human rights. The Secretary-General appointed a Senior Coordinator for Cholera Response in Haiti and established within MINUSTAH an Integrated Solutions Support Unit to assist in the coordination of cholera-related activities throughout the UN system.

In Guatemala, the International Commission against Impunity continued to implement its mandate. 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.

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

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter IV (pp. 298–354)

Asia and the Pacific

AFGHANISTAN, 298: Political and security developments, 299; UNAMA, 320; International Security Assistance Force, 320; Sanctions, 325. IRAQ, 327: Political and security developments, 327; UNAMI, 331; Post-Development Fund mechanism, 331; UN Iraq escrow account, 332. IRAQ–KUWAIT, 332: UN mediation of bilateral issues, 332; UN Compensation Commission and Fund, 336. TIMOR-LESTE, 336: Financing of UN operations, 336. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 338: Non-proliferation, 338. IRAN, 346: Non-proliferation, 346. YEMEN, 349: Political and security developments, 349; Children and armed conflict, 351. OTHER ISSUES, 352: Cambodia, 352; Myanmar, 353; The Philippines, 354; United Arab Emirates–Iran, 354.

In 2013, the United Nations continued to address political and security challenges in Asia and the Pacific in its efforts to restore peace and stability in the region, in particular in Afghanistan, Iraq and Yemen. The United Nations also continued to address non-proliferation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as well as Iran’s nuclear programme.

In Afghanistan, the phased transition of lead security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, entered its final stage, and preparations for the 2014 Afghan presidential and provincial council elections intensified. Challenges, however, persisted in the security and narcotics sectors and more needed to be done in meeting mutual commitments under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. On 26 April, the third “Heart of Asia” Ministerial Conference was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, where participants adopted implementation plans for six priority confidence-building measures. The final tranche of the security transition from ISAF to Afghan forces was announced on 18 June and, with Afghan security forces conducting most operations, the number of casualties they endured rose considerably. In 2013, the United Nations recorded 20,093 security incidents in Afghanistan, making it the most violent year—second only to 2011—since the fall of the Taliban regime. Delays in the passage of two major pieces of legislation were a cause of concern; nonetheless, technical preparations for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections continued to proceed. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) supported the civilian aspects of the security and political transitions and assisted with stability and development efforts of an Afghan-led and owned process in the post-2014 period. The Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 19 March 2014. The sanctions regimes against individuals and entities connected to insurgent activities, in particular the Taliban and Al-Qaida, remained in effect.

In Iraq, political tensions intensified and security incidents increased, making the security environment volatile and unpredictable. Despite efforts by political leaders to reinforce national unity, inter-sectarian tensions were on the rise and widespread demonstrations continued throughout the year. In January, a joint committee of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government began steps towards a mutual withdrawal of troops and implementation of a joint security agreement in the disputed territories. During the year, Governorate Council elections were conducted in 14 of the country’s governorates and parliamentary elections were held in the Kurdistan Region. The Security Council extended the mandate of United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2014.

In regard to the normalization of relations between Iraq and Kuwait, much progress was achieved. Iraq and Kuwait completed their boundary maintenance project pursuant to Security Council resolution

833(1993). The Council terminated Iraq's obligations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter concerning the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners, missing persons and property, as well as the mandate of the High-level Coordinator pursuant to resolution 1284(1999), and transferred the responsibility to UNAMI.

The Security Council Committee established to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) continued its work, supported by its Panel of Experts. The mandate of the Committee was strengthened during the year in response to the DPRK February 2013 nuclear test. In March, the Council extended the Panel's mandate until 7 April 2014.

The United Nations also continued to address Iran's nuclear programme through the work for the Committee established to oversee implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, which was assisted by its Panel of Experts. In June, the Council extended the Panel's mandate until 9 July 2014. On 11 November, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed with Iran a "Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation" in which both parties agreed to cooperate further with respect to verification activities to be undertaken by the IAEA.

In Yemen, a Security Council mission reaffirmed the Council's continued support for the political transition in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism. The second phase of the transition focused on restructuring the military, efforts to regain control over territory lost to Al-Qaida and other Islamic militants, and the completion of preparations for the National Dialogue Conference, which was launched on 18 March 2013.

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter V (pp. 355–376)

Europe and the Mediterranean

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 355: Implementation of Peace Agreement, 356. KOSOVO, 361: Political and security developments, 361; EULEX, 362; UNMIK, 362; KFOR, 364. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 364. GEORGIA, 365: UNOMIG, 366. ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, 367. CYPRUS, 368: Political and security developments, 368; UNFICYP, 369. OTHER ISSUES, 375: Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, 375. Organization for Democracy and Economic Development-GUAM, 376.

The restoration of peace and stability in the post-conflict countries in the European and Mediterranean region advanced in 2013, as efforts to re-establish their institutions and social and economic infrastructure continued. A number of issues in the region, however, remained unresolved.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was no concrete progress on integration with the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and little was done to implement the outstanding requirements for the closure of the Office of the High Representative. Throughout the year, the political situation remained stagnant and the leadership of the Republika Srpska intensified its policy of directly challenging the fundamentals of the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, advocating for the dissolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the independence of the Republika Srpska. The Security Council extended the mandate of the European Union Force for a further 12-month period.

In Kosovo, Belgrade and Pristina initialled an agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations. Meanwhile, instability and doubt remained in the aftermath of the 2010 International Court of Justice advisory opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence. Serious incidents occurred throughout the year, particularly in northern Kosovo where the security situation remained fragile.

Although the United Nations continued to support negotiations towards solving the dispute between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the name of the latter, the issue remained unresolved at year's end.

The Georgia-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 United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to address security, stability and humanitarian issues in Georgia were held throughout the year. In June, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region in South Ossetia, Georgia, in which it called on all participants in the international discussions to take steps to 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.

In Cyprus, the Secretary-General's good offices continued. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) further cooperated with Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots by facilitating projects benefiting both communities in the buffer zone, with the aim of restoring normal conditions and humanitarian functions in the island. The Security Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP through 31 January 2014.

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Chapter VI (pp. 377–461)

Middle East

PEACE PROCESS, 378: Diplomatic efforts, 378; Occupied Palestinian Territory, 379. ISSUES RELATED TO PALESTINE, 403: General aspects, 403; Assistance to Palestinians, 407. LEBANON, 421: Political and security developments, 421; Implementation of resolution 1559(2004), 422; Implementation of resolution 1701(2006) and UNIFIL activities, 423; Special Tribunal for Lebanon, 431. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, 431: Political and security developments, 432; Use of chemical weapons, 441; The Syrian Golan, 451; UNTSO, 461.

The year 2013 witnessed the renewal of direct talks between Israel and Palestine, brokered by the United States. On 29 July, direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations resumed, after being discontinued in September 2010. The Quartet—the coordinating mechanism for international peace efforts comprising the Russian Federation, the United States, the European Union and the United Nations—commended both the President of the State of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, and the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, for resuming direct negotiations, and called on all parties to take every possible step to promote conditions conducive to the success of the negotiating process and to refrain from actions that undermined trust. Preliminary meetings were followed by a first formal round of talks in Jerusalem on 14 August, after the release of 26 pre-Oslo prisoners from Gaza and the West Bank. A second round took place on 20 August in Jericho. Negotiators engaged in several rounds of talks, while envoys of the Quartet consulted each other and engaged with the parties, as well as with Arab partners. An essential component of the political process was the Palestinians' State-building programme. Despite strong international consensus that the Palestinian Authority was capable of running a State, the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians was concerned over the fiscal sustainability of such a process, due to the Palestinian Authority's fiscal difficulties.

On 26 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/15, by which it reaffirmed its support for the Middle East peace process.

The situation on the ground, however, presented a cause for concern in regard to the viability of the two-State solution. Negotiations were complicated by the settlement expansion in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which resulted in daily violence between settlers and Palestinians. The lack of accountability for crimes committed by Israeli settlers persisted. Israel continued to occupy also the Syrian Golan and to encourage the growth of the settlements through socioeconomic incentives.

The situation in Gaza remained precarious, with shortages of fuel and building materials, owing both to the closure of the Egyptian tunnels into Gaza by the Egyptian authorities, and to the sea, air and land blockade imposed by Israel since 2007. Only one crossing for goods from Israel into Gaza was open, which added to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Meanwhile, Israel continued to face the threat of rocket fire originating from Gaza.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to provide services and assistance to the Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Agency experienced a grave and recurrent financial crisis, which threatened its ability to sustain its services and its emergency assistance, as well as to complete essential projects. In February, UNRWA launched an emergency appeal for \$300 million, of which 81 per cent

would cover activities in the Gaza Strip and 19 per cent activities in the West Bank. As a result of the funding shortfall under the 2012 emergency appeal (only 48 per cent was funded) and in view of the expected shortfall for the 2013 appeal, UNRWA was compelled to prioritize and improve efficiency in the implementation of its emergency activities. The registered Palestine refugee population in Gaza stood at 1,240,000, as at 31 December. By the end of 2013, the registered refugee population in the West Bank stood at 754,411.

During the year, the crisis in Syria further impacted Lebanon, increasing concerns about its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, including challenges to uphold the government policy of disassociation from the Syrian crisis. On several occasions, the Security Council appealed to all Lebanese to preserve national unity in the face of attempts to undermine the country's stability, and stressed the importance for all Lebanese parties to refrain from any involvement in the Syrian crisis, consistent with their commitment in the 2012 Baabda Declaration. To mobilize support for the stability of Lebanon against the impact of the Syrian conflict, in September, the Secretary-General established the International Support Group for Lebanon. Throughout the year, the country witnessed devastating terrorist incidents. The situation along the Blue Line and in the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) remained generally calm, despite the increase in the number of Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace and the shooting of an Israeli soldier on 15 December. In August, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2014 with no major operational changes. The influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon reached a dramatic level. As at 29 October, over 805,741 Syrians had approached the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, almost 80 per cent of whom were women and children. The fifth regional response plan, which called for more than \$1.6 billion to address refugee needs in Lebanon until the end of the year, was 44 per cent funded, as at November.

In 2013, the overall situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to deteriorate. The armed forces of the Government, along with pro-Government militias, and the armed opposition continued to engage in violent confrontations. The threat of regional destabilization brought about by the conflict continued to grow. The direct involvement of Hizbullah fighters inside Syria, alongside the forces of the Government and in defiance of the disassociation policy of the Government of Lebanon, gave momentum to the military approach of the Syrian Government, creating a dangerously volatile environment. During the year, the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, Lakhdar Brahimi, chaired several trilateral meetings with senior officials from the Russian Federation, the United States and the United Nations to prepare for the Geneva Conference on Syria.

On 21 March, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Mission began its fact-finding activities in Syria on 19 August and submitted two reports, in September and in December, on the alleged use of chemical weapons in seven locations. The conclusions confirmed that chemical weapons had been used in five of those locations. Furthermore, on 11 October, the Security Council authorized a joint mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the elimination of the chemical weapons programme in Syria. The Mission's mandate was to be completed by 30 June 2014.

The mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), established to supervise the observance of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria in the Syrian Golan and to ensure the separation of their forces, was renewed twice in 2013, in June and December, for six-month periods. Continued military activities in the UNDOF area of operation during the year had the potential to escalate tensions

between Israel and Syria, jeopardizing the ceasefire between the two countries; and adversely affected UNDOF ability to carry out its mandated tasks. The conditions on the ground also had an impact on UNDOF personnel and mission support, with an increase in the number of incidents involving UN personnel, including abductions.

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter VII (pp. 462–539)

Disarmament

UN MACHINERY, 462. UN ROLE IN DISARMAMENT, 466. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 468: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 477; Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 479; Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, 480; Humanitarian approach to nuclear disarmament, 481. NON-PROLIFERATION, 481: Non-proliferation treaty, 481; Missiles, 488; Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 488; Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation, 491; IAEA safeguards, 494; Radioactive waste, 496; Nuclear-weapon-free zones, 498. BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, 502: Bacteriological (biological) weapons, 502; Chemical weapons, 504. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, 507: Arms Trade Treaty, 507; Small arms, 509; Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols, 517; Cluster munitions, 519; Anti-personnel mines, 519; Practical disarmament, 521; Transparency, 521. OTHER DISARMAMENT ISSUES, 525: Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 525; Prevention of an arms race on the seabed and ocean floor, 528; Observance of environmental norms, 528; Science and technology and disarmament, 529. STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, 529. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, 529: Regional centres for peace and disarmament, 535.

Efforts by the United Nations to advance the international disarmament and non-proliferation agenda through its disarmament machinery (the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly's First Committee) were mixed during 2013. A landmark development during the year was the convening by the General Assembly of a one-day high-level meeting on 26 September, with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the goal of nuclear disarmament. The meeting agreed to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review progress made in that regard and declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Momentum towards the entry into force and universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was sustained in 2013, with ratification by four more States. However, on 12 February, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) carried out its third declared nuclear test explosion. In March, the Security Council condemned that nuclear test, as well as the DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities. On the other hand, there was significant breakthroughs with respect to the nuclear programme of Iran, which reached agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on a Joint Action Plan. In November, they also agreed on a Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation, including measures for resolving outstanding issues. The implementation of the commitments agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) remained a central focus. While acknowledging some progress in the implementation of the commitments made at the 2010 Review Conference, States parties recognized that greater implementation efforts were required. Meanwhile, the issue of the humanitarian approach to disarmament continued to gain prominence, centered on building a better public understanding of the humanitarian consequences of using nuclear weapons. In March, Norway hosted an international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons (Oslo, 4–5 March), which recognized the unlikelihood that any State or international body could adequately address the resulting immediate humanitarian emergency, or provide sufficient assistance to those affected.

Major progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, however, continued to be impeded in particular by the inability of the Conference on Disarmament to overcome its differences and agree on a programme of work that would allow for the resumption of substantive work. A major development in 2013 was the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty by the Assembly on 2 April. By the end of the year, 115

countries had signed the Treaty and 9 of them had become parties. Meanwhile, the Security Council adopted its first resolution on small arms and light weapons, recognizing the negative impact of the illicit flows of such weapons, which often undermined the Council's efforts to restore peace and stability in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The Third Review Conference of States Parties to Review the Operation of the Convention (The Hague, 8–19 April) adopted a substantive and forward-looking final outcome document that reaffirmed States parties' commitment to the global chemical weapons ban and provided future policy guidance. Following the decision by the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) elaborated an accelerated programme for removing those weapons from Syria, which was endorsed by the Security Council. That was an unprecedented undertaking in an active war zone. OPCW was awarded the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize.

The United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament continued to help with capacity-building measures for preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, while also assisting Member States and key stakeholders in implementing Security Council resolution 1540(2004) concerning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their acquisition by non-State actors.

Part One: Political and security questions

Chapter VIII (pp. 540–588)

Other political and security questions

GENERAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 540: Support for democracies, 540. REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, 540: South Atlantic, 540; Indian Ocean, 541. DECOLONIZATION, 542: Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 542; Puerto Rico, 549; Territories under review, 549; Other issues, 562. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, 567: Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 567; UN system coordination, 572. EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION, 574. INFORMATION SECURITY, 576. PUBLIC INFORMATION, 578: Committee on Information, 578.

In 2013, the United Nations continued to address political and security questions related to its support for regional peace and cooperation, 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. In that context, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/265, recognizing French Polynesia as a Non-Self-Governing Territory and requesting the Committee to consider the question at its next session. In May, the Committee organized a Caribbean regional seminar in Ecuador to assess ongoing issues and future outcomes of the implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2011–2020).

At its fifty-sixth session in June, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space discussed ways and means to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes and to ensure that space-based technology continued to benefit areas critical to all humanity. The Committee took note of the reports of its two subcommittees, one dealing with scientific and technical issues and the other with legal questions. With regard to the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications continued to promote the use of space technologies and data for sustainable economic and social development in developing countries. In a December resolution, the General Assembly recognized the work of the Legal Subcommittee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and drew attention to the issue of national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

At its sixtieth session in May, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation addressed, among other issues, the consequences of the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident in Japan and findings of an international group of experts on the ongoing effects of radiation exposure.

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 them.

The Committee on Information, at its April-May session, reviewed the information policies and activities of the United Nations and the management and operation of the Department of Public Information.

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter I (pp. 589–626)
Promotion of human rights

UN MACHINERY, 591: Human Rights Council, 591; Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, 595; Other aspects, 596. HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS, 597: Convention against racial discrimination, 599; Covenant on civil and political rights and optional protocols, 599; Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and optional protocol, 600; Convention on elimination of discrimination against women and optional protocol, 601; Convention against torture, 601; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 602; Convention on migrant workers, 611; Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 612; Convention for protection from enforced disappearance, 612; Convention on genocide, 613; General aspects, 613. OTHER ACTIVITIES, 615: Strengthening action to promote human rights, 615; Human rights education, 623; International Decade for People of African Descent, 625; Commemoration of sixty-fifth anniversary of Universal Declaration, 626; Follow-up to 1993 World Conference, 626.

In 2013, United Nations efforts to promote human rights were advanced by several developments. The Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which established a procedure of individual communications for cases of alleged violations of economic, social and cultural rights, entered into force on 5 May. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances registered its first communication and appointed a Special Rapporteur on New Communications and Interim Measures. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights registered its first communication under the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and established a Working Group to address new communications and requests for interim measures.

The Human Rights Council examined the human rights record of 42 Member States through the universal periodic review mechanism, designed to assess the human rights record of all States every four years. During the year, the Council held three regular sessions (twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth). The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, which provided expertise to the Council, held its tenth and eleventh sessions and made five 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.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of its mandate and continued to provide 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.

On 10 December, the General Assembly held a commemorative meeting on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that included a ceremony during which the United Nations human rights prize was awarded. On 23 December the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, 2015–2024.

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter II (pp. 627–731)
Protection of human rights

SPECIAL PROCEDURES, 627. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 628: Racism and racial discrimination, 628; Human rights defenders, 635; Reprisals for cooperation with human rights bodies, 640; Protection of migrants, 640; Discrimination against minorities, 645; Freedom of religion or belief, 649; Right to self-determination, 655; Rule of law, democracy and human rights, 659; Other issues, 670. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, 682: Realizing economic, social and cultural rights, 682; Right to development, 683; Social Forum, 698; Extreme poverty, 699; Right to food, 699; Right to adequate housing, 704; Right to health, 704; Cultural rights, 707; Right to education, 711; Environmental and scientific concerns, 711; Slavery and related issues, 712; Women, 714; Children, 717; Older persons, 722; Internally displaced persons, 723; Persons with disabilities, 727; Indigenous peoples, 727.

In 2013, the United Nations remained engaged in protecting human rights through its main organs—the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council—and the Human Rights Council, which carried out its task 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.

The special procedures mandate holders—special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups and representatives of the Secretary-General—monitored, examined, advised and publicly reported on human rights situations in specific countries or on major human rights violations worldwide. At the end of 2013, there were 51 special procedures (37 thematic mandates and 14 country- or territory-related mandates) with 73 mandate holders.

In 2013, special procedures submitted 168 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 69 on country visits, and 36 reports to the General Assembly. They sent 528 communications to 117 States; 84 per cent of those communications were sent jointly by more than one mandate. Communications covered at least 1,520 individuals, 18 per cent of whom were women. Governments replied to 45 per cent of communications, and 23 per cent of communications were followed up by mandate holders. Special procedures issued 379 news releases and public statements on situations of concern, including 50 statements issued jointly by two or more mandate holders.

Special procedures conducted 79 country visits to 66 States. The number of countries that had extended a standing invitation to special procedures rose to 108 as at 31 December.

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. In promotion of the Declaration, the Assembly adopted a resolution on protecting women human rights defenders.

The Council in 2013 established one thematic mandate: the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons.

Economic, social and cultural rights continued to be a major focus of activity. The General Assembly highlighted the right to development, and special rapporteurs advocated for the rights to food, safe water and sanitation, health, adequate housing, education and a life free from poverty.

In December, the General Assembly proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists.

Part Two: Human rights
Chapter III (pp. 732–766)
Human rights country situations

GENERAL ASPECTS, 732. AFRICA, 733: Central African Republic, 733; Côte d’Ivoire, 734; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 735; Eritrea, 736; Guinea, 737; Libya, 738; Mali, 738; Somalia, 739; Sudan, 741; South Sudan, 741. AMERICAS, 742: Bolivia, 742; Colombia, 742; Guatemala, 742; Haiti, 743. ASIA, 743: Afghanistan, 743; Cambodia, 744; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, 745; Iran, 748; Myanmar, 752; Sri Lanka, 755; Yemen, 756. EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, 756: Belarus, 756; Cyprus, 757. MIDDLE EAST, 757: Syrian Arab Republic, 757; Territories occupied by Israel, 763.

In 2013, 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, a fact-finding mission dispatched to the Central African Republic found that the non-State armed group, the Séléka coalition, after seizing power on 24 March, had continued to commit gross violations of international human rights law. The Human Rights Council appointed an independent expert to monitor the situation in the country. In Côte d’Ivoire, despite the establishment of the permanent framework for dialogue, the political dialogue was still deadlocked. The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had deteriorated since 2011, especially in the eastern part of the country where armed conflict had caused an increase in human rights law violations. In Eritrea, the situation remained serious with widespread and systematic violations. In Guinea, legislative elections were held and security sector reform efforts continued, while Libya expressed the wish to continue its cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Council condemned abuses committed in Mali and established a one-year mandate for an independent expert to support Government efforts to promote and protect human rights. After more than 20 years of armed hostilities, the improved security situation in Somalia, particularly in Mogadishu, was reflected by the return of a number of people from the diaspora. The mandate of the independent expert was renewed for two years to assist the country. The Government of the Sudan submitted a mid-term report on the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review and South Sudan made strides in its efforts to lay down the foundations of a new country.

In the Americas, progress was made in Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala, yet issues remained. The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti identified five main problems in the country: social inequality, detainees, the rule of law, previous human rights violations, and the impact of natural disasters on human rights.

In Asia, the human rights agenda in Afghanistan was at a critical crossroads with general elections, the handover of security responsibilities to Afghan forces and the withdrawal of a large portion of the international donor presence expected in 2014. Overall, Cambodia was moving along on the road to democracy, yet the country had some way to go in promoting and protecting human rights. The Council established a commission of inquiry to investigate violations of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. In Iran, the Secretary-General noted the reduced number of offences for which the death penalty might be applied against juveniles, yet expressed concern about the impact of sanctions on human rights. Myanmar witnessed dramatic changes as reform measures continued to be pursued through the building of new institutions and the enactment of new laws. In Yemen, despite the commencement of the National Dialogue Conference in March, the Government did not reach a consensus on the appointment of commissioners for the national commission of inquiry.

In Europe, the human rights situation in Belarus remained systemically and systematically restricted, and in Cyprus, concerns were expressed about factors impeding the implementation of international human rights standards in view of the protracted conflict.

In the Middle East, the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic found that the human rights situation had continued to deteriorate, with both the Government forces and affiliated militia and anti-Government armed groups committing violations. The United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic on the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Ghouta area of Damascus on 21 August 2013 concluded in September that chemical weapons had been used resulting in numerous casualties, particularly among civilians and including many children. The Assembly condemned the use of chemical weapons in Syria and demanded that all parties immediately end all violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law. In territories occupied by Israel, settlement activity, including increased settler violence, continued.

Part Three: Economic and social questions

Chapter I (pp. 767–835)

Development policy and international economic cooperation

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, 770: Economic and social trends, 770; Development and international economic cooperation, 771; Sustainable development, 779; Eradication of poverty, 794; Science, technology and innovation for development, 800; Information and communications technologies, 806. DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 816: Committee for Development Policy, 816; Public administration, 818. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS, 820: Least developed countries, 820; Small island developing States, 828; Landlocked developing countries, 832.

In 2013, the world economy continued to expand at a subdued pace. Several new policy initiatives in major developed economies had reduced systemic risks and helped stabilize consumer, business and investor confidence, but with very limited impact on growth. Developing countries and economies in transition continued to register much stronger growth than developed economies, as many of them adopted more expansionary monetary and, to a lesser extent, fiscal policies to strengthen domestic demand. At the same time, more than 1 billion people were living in extreme poverty; income inequality within and among many countries was rising; and unsustainable consumption and production patterns had resulted in significant economic and social costs. At the United Nations, accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as steps for advancing the development agenda beyond 2015, were major focus areas in development policy and international economic cooperation. At a special event in September, the General Assembly expressed concern about the unevenness and gaps in the achievement of the MDGs; called upon developed countries to urgently fulfil their official development assistance commitments; and underlined the need for a coherent approach that integrated the three dimensions of sustainable development. With regard to implementation of the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, the Economic and Social Council abolished the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which concluded its work on 20 September. It was replaced by the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The Assembly set out the modalities for the functioning of the high-level political forum, which held its first meeting (24 September, New York) on the theme “Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda”. The Assembly also established the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing to propose options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives. On 25 September, the Assembly held a special event to follow up efforts made towards the achievement of the MDGs. In its outcome document, the Assembly decided to launch intergovernmental negotiations, which would lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

The Economic and Social Council, at its high-level segment in July, discussed the theme of science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the MDGs. The Assembly, in December, expressed its concern that many developing countries lacked affordable access to information and communication technologies, and emphasized the need to effectively harness technology to bridge the digital divide. Further activities by the UN system in the field of sustainable development were related to agricultural technology for development, sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America.

The Assembly reviewed progress made in implementing the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017) and urged Member States to address the global challenge of youth unemployment by developing and implementing a global strategy, building upon the Global Jobs Pact and the call for action of the International Labour Organization.

In June, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development considered progress made in implementing and following up on the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society. It also addressed its two priority themes on science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities, and on peri-urban communities and Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society.

With regard to development policy and public administration, the Committee for Development Policy, in March, addressed four themes: science, technology and innovation in achieving sustainable development; the vulnerabilities and development needs of the small island developing States (SIDs); emerging issues in international development in the post-2015 era; and issues relating to the least developed countries (LDCs).

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration, at its session in April, considered the role of responsive and accountable public governance in achieving the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda, including making public governance work for the post-2015 development agenda; accountability of stakeholders in public governance for development; and creating an enabling environment for the post-2015 development agenda.

The United Nations continued to address the development problems of groups of countries in special situations, including follow-up on the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; UN system support to SIDs, as well as progress in implementing the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the follow-up on the 2005 Mauritius Strategy; and the 2003 Almaty Programme of Action for assisting landlocked developing countries.

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Chapter II (pp. 836–861)

Operational activities for development

SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES, 836. TECHNICAL COOPERATION, 842: UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board, 842; UNDP, 842; UNFPA, 852; UNOPS, 853; Joint matters, 855. OTHER COOPERATION, 858: UN Office for Partnerships, 858; Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, 859.

In 2013, the UN system focused its development activities on addressing the institutional and structural barriers to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as well as inclusive pro-poor growth through targeted interventions, such as the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and the prioritization of social protection for vulnerable groups.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) approved its new strategic plan, 2014–2017, and the Integrated Results and Resources Framework in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development. The strategic plan would concentrate on seven outcomes within three substantive areas of work: sustainable development pathways; strengthening inclusive and effective democratic governance; and building resilience. In 2013, contributions to regular and other resources were \$4.7 billion, below the \$4.8 billion estimate. Earmarked contributions from bilateral donors decreased from \$1.33 billion in 2012 to \$1.26 billion in 2013. Similarly, earmarked contributions from multilateral partners and the European Commission also decreased, from \$1.53 billion in 2012 to \$1.4 billion in 2013. Local resources provided by programme countries, however, increased from \$0.92 billion in 2012 to \$1.14 billion in 2013. Total provisional expenditure for development activities in 2013 amounted to \$4.49 billion, of which \$0.57 billion was funded from regular resources, \$3 billion from other donor resources and \$0.92 billion from local resources. Total expenditure in UN development coordination, management and special purpose categories reached \$0.12 billion, \$0.45 billion and \$0.05 billion, respectively.

The UNDP-administered United Nations Volunteers programme, with 6,351 volunteers from 152 countries, provided a total financial value of \$210 million, including UNDP regular resources.

During the year, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) provided implementation, advisory and transactional services that benefited people in need. Four high-level contribution goals defined the work of UNOPS during 2010–2013: rebuilding peace and stability after conflict; the early recovery of communities affected by natural disasters; the ability of people to develop local economies and obtain social services; and environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change. In 2013, UNOPS supported 1,230 active projects on behalf of its partners. Sixty per cent of UNOPS delivery was on behalf of the UN system, down from 65 per cent in 2012 but closer to figures from previous years. Forty-three per cent of delivery was attributable to project management, 30 per cent to infrastructure, 18 per cent to procurement and 9 per cent to other management services required by partners.

In regard to South-South cooperation, Member States renamed the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, affirming its system-wide coordination role. The Group of 77 proposed that the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation be renamed the Commission on South-South Cooperation.

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Chapter III (pp. 862–907)
Humanitarian and special economic assistance

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 862: Coordination, 862; Resource mobilization, 867; Humanitarian action, 874. DISASTER RESPONSE, 880: International cooperation, 880; International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 885; Mine action, 892. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, 895: African economic recovery and development, 895; Other economic assistance, 906; Haiti, 906.

In 2013, the United Nations and its partners continued to face major challenges in responding to humanitarian needs generated by conflicts and natural disasters throughout the world. During the year, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with an operating budget of \$277.3 million, coordinated humanitarian assistance for 81.21 million people in countries with a strategic response plan. Three level-three emergencies—the highest-level crises for the United Nations and partner agencies—were declared during the year in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, crises in Mali and South Sudan were designated as corporate emergencies—when all OCHA offices, branches and sections provided their full support to response activities both at Headquarters and in the field.

During the year, consolidated inter-agency and flash appeals were launched for Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the CAR, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, Syria, Yemen and Zimbabwe. The initial global humanitarian appeal for 2013 was \$8.5 billion to provide assistance to at least 51 million people in 16 countries. By mid-2013, however, with the humanitarian crisis in Syria escalating, the appeal had grown by more than 50 per cent to \$12.9 billion, with 73 million people in need of assistance. As the year closed, a further \$677 million was required to assist 14 million people affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Some \$8.3 billion was made available, meeting 64.9 per cent of requirements. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) continued to allow for the rapid provision of assistance to populations affected by sudden-onset disasters and underfunded emergencies. In 2013, CERF allocated more than \$482 million for humanitarian action in 45 countries worldwide.

During the year, the Economic and Social Council considered ways to strengthen UN humanitarian assistance coordination; and analysed the need to reduce vulnerability and manage risks, as well as the need to promote humanitarian innovation. The General Assembly adopted resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development; the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; assistance in mine action; and the New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support.

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Chapter IV (pp. 908–944)

International trade, finance and transport

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, 908: Multilateral trading system, 908; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 911; Commodities, 915; Coercive economic measures, 919. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT, 920: Debt situation of developing countries, 923; Financing for development, 928; Other matters, 937. TRANSPORT, 940: Maritime transport, 940; Transport of dangerous goods, 941.

In 2013, the work of the United Nations on international trade, finance and transport continued to focus on multilateral efforts to support the global recovery from the world economic and financial crisis of 2008. Efforts to ensure a pattern of inclusive and sustainable growth and development remained a central objective for the international community as it prepared to negotiate the development agenda beyond 2015.

Five years after the world financial and economic crisis, the world economy continued to struggle. Developed countries experienced subdued growth with the continuation of the global employment crisis. The recovery in world trade following the financial crisis lost momentum; trade in developing and transition economies decelerated; and export growth further declined to 3.4 per cent, reflecting weak demand, in particular from developed countries. Moreover, as many developing countries integrated in global networks of production and trade, they increasingly experienced the effects of the global slowdown. Meanwhile, bilateral, regional and interregional free trade agreements continued to proliferate, while progress on a multilateral trade system stalled. Also, commodity prices continued to decline from their peaks reached in 2011.

In April, 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 in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda. In May, the Council held a special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters.

At its annual session in September, the Trade and Development Board—the governing body of UNCTAD—took action on its contribution to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, economic development in Africa and UNCTAD technical cooperation activities and their financing.

In October, the General Assembly held its sixth 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. Participants reaffirmed that the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development provided a sound conceptual basis for discussions on the financing strategy for the post-2015 development agenda.

In December, the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference adopted the Bali Ministerial Declaration and accompanying ministerial decisions collectively known as the “Bali Package”, covering trade facilitation, agriculture and development. The Bali Package represented the first major agreement among WTO members since its creation in 1995.

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Chapter V (pp. 945–978)

Regional economic and social activities

REGIONAL COOPERATION, 945. AFRICA, 945: Economic trends, 946; Activities, 946; Programme and organizational questions, 951. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 954: Economic trends, 954; Activities, 955; Programme and organizational questions, 959. EUROPE, 963: Economic Trends, 963; Activities, 963; Programme and organizational questions, 964. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 973: Economic trends, 973; Activities, 973. WESTERN ASIA, 977: Economic trends, 977; Activities, 977.

In 2013, the five UN regional commissions continued to provide technical cooperation, including advisory services, to Member States, promote programmes and projects and provide training to enhance national capacity-building. Three of those bodies—the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)—held regular sessions during the year. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) did not meet in 2013. The executive secretaries of the commissions held periodic meetings to exchange views and coordinate activities and positions on major development issues.

ECA held its forty-sixth session in March under the theme “Industrialization for an Emerging Africa”, and adopted a ministerial statement on a wide range of issues. ESCAP held its sixty-ninth session in April and May under the theme “Opportunities to build resilience to natural disasters and major economic crises”. At its sixty-fifth session in April, ECE considered the follow-up to Rio+20 and post-2015 development agenda.

In July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the outcome of the ECE review of the 2005 reform; the updated statute of the ECA African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; the ESCAP conference structure; and the ESCAP revised statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization. It also adopted a resolution relating to the Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar project.

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Chapter VI (pp. 979–985)

Energy, natural resources and cartography

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 979: Energy, 979; Natural resources, 983. CARTOGRAPHY, 984.

The conservation, development and use of energy and natural resources continued to be the focus of several United Nations bodies in 2013. The International Atomic Energy Agency continued to assist member States in applying nuclear technology in the areas of food and agriculture, health, water resources and the environment; and addressed matters related to nuclear safety and security, nuclear verification and technical cooperation. During the year, the General Assembly adopted resolutions on the role of the international community in averting the radiation threat in Central Asia; and on the reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation.

In regard to natural resources, priority areas for UN-Water during the year included drinking water and basic sanitation; transboundary waters; water and climate change; and water quality. Events in observance of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, included a High-level Interactive Dialogue on Water Cooperation held on World Water Day (22 March), and a High-level International Conference on Water Cooperation held in August.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the reports of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session and of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific. It decided that the twenty-eighth session of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names would be held in New York in 2014. The Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas was held in New York in August 2013.

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Chapter VII (pp. 986–1019)

Environment and human settlements

ENVIRONMENT, 986: UN Environment Programme, 986; Global Environment Facility, 994; International conventions and mechanisms, 994; Environmental topics, 1004; Other matters, 1009. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 1013: UN-Habitat, 1013; Follow-up to the 1996 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1016.

In 2013, the United Nations and the international community continued to work towards protecting the environment and improving living conditions for people residing in cities through legally binding instruments, as well as other commitments and activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

The twenty-seventh session, which was also the first universal session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, was held in February and focused on emerging policy issues in the context of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the role of UNEP in sustainable development. In addition, the first session of the plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services met in Bonn, Germany, in January.

The tenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, convened in April, focused on forests and economic development, interconnections with the international arrangement on forests, the outcome of Rio+20, and the post-2015 development agenda.

In March, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification convened a high-level meeting on national drought policy. The eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in September, adopted 40 decisions and one resolution, including the Namib Declaration on a stronger United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification for a Land-Degradation Neutral World.

The eleventh 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 April and May, adopted 26 decisions.

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at its nineteenth session held in November, agreed to further advance the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action towards achieving a global agreement in 2015. It invited all parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their nationally determined contributions, and resolved to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period by urging developed country parties to increase technology, finance and capacity-building support to enable increased mitigation ambition by developing country parties.

The General Assembly, by a December resolution, decided to proclaim 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day.

UN-Habitat continued to support the implementation of the 1996 Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. The twenty-fourth session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, held in April, adopted 15 resolutions addressing issues related to housing and urban development, and one decision. By a December resolution, the General Assembly designated 31 October as World Cities Day beginning in 2014.

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Chapter VIII (pp. 1020–1034)

Population

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1020: Follow-up to 1994 Conference on Population and Development, 1020; Commission on Population and Development, 1022. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 1024. UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, 1027. OTHER POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1032.

In 2013, the world population neared 7.2 billion people and had increased by over 1.5 billion people since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 [YUN 1994, p. 955]. The demographic landscape and political climate had also changed significantly. African and some Asian countries saw their largest ever cohort of young people. Due to internal mobility and migration, more than half of the world's population now lived in urban areas. Cities were growing at an estimated 1.3 million persons per week. Maternal mortality remained especially high in the sub-Saharan countries.

The changing population resulted in an unprecedented diversity in demographics.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) responded to the changing global context by reaffirming its strategic direction in its strategic plan for 2014–2017, with the aim of addressing unfinished aspects of the ICPD agenda. Throughout the year, the Fund worked with 159 countries and territories, with emphasis on improving maternal and newborn health; increasing access to voluntary family planning; making HIV and sexually transmitted infections services more accessible to pregnant women, people living with HIV, young people and key populations; advocating for gender equality and reproductive rights; increasing young people's access to sexual and reproductive health services and information; linking population dynamics, policymaking and development plans; and harnessing the power of data.

UN population activities continued to be guided by the ICPD Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation adopted at the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly in 1999. In October, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development when Member States resolved to work towards an effective and inclusive agenda on international migration that integrated development and respected human rights, strongly condemned acts of racism and intolerance, and reiterated their commitment to prevent and combat human trafficking. During the year, the Commission on Population and Development considered the special theme "New trends in migration: demographic aspects". The Population Division analysed and reported on world demographic trends and policies, making its findings available in publications and on the Internet.

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Chapter IX (pp. 1035–1086)

Social policy, crime prevention and human resources development

SOCIAL POLICY, 1035: Social development, 1035; Ageing persons, 1047; Persons with disabilities, 1053; Youth, 1058; Family, 1061. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1065: Culture of peace, 1065; Sport for development and peace, 1072; Culture and development, 1075. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, 1078: UN research and training institutes, 1082; Education, 1084.

In 2013, the United Nations continued to promote social, cultural and human resources development, and to implement its programmes of action pertaining to the situation of ageing persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and the family.

The Commission for Social Development, in February, considered as its priority theme “Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all”. The General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the outcome of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and the further initiatives adopted by the Assembly’s twenty-fourth (2000) special session. The Assembly continued to monitor progress made in the implementation and follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing. It also convened the first-ever high-level meeting on realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities and adopted the action-oriented outcome document that resulted from the meeting. Regarding youth, in follow-up to the Secretary-General’s Five-year Action Agenda, UN bodies contributed to the development of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth, which was closely aligned with the UN World Programme of Action for Youth. A trust fund was launched by the United Nations to boost youth volunteering and Ahmad Alhendawi of Jordan was appointed as the first UN Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth. In other activities, preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 continued.

In the area of cultural development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Alliance of Civilizations continued to play a leadership role in promoting dialogue among cultures and civilizations. UNESCO continued to implement its programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence. At the fifth Global Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations, ministers of the Group of Friends of the Alliance adopted a declaration reaffirming the commitment of several Governments and international organizations to advance cross-cultural dialogue. The General Assembly convened a High-level Forum on the culture of peace, highlighting education as a primary tool towards building such a culture. The Assembly adopted resolutions on follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace; interreligious and intercultural dialogue; a world against violence and extremism; and sport as a means to building a peaceful world. It also proclaimed 6 April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace.

In the field of human resources development, following the conclusion of the UN Literacy Decade (2003–2012), the UNESCO Director-General reported that overall, the Decade was marked by steady progress with more young people and adults becoming literate. There were, however, disparities across regions and countries and different time periods. The General Assembly adopted a resolution on literacy for life: shaping future agendas and a resolution amending the United Nations University (UNU) Charter, which reduced the number of UNU Council members from 24 to 12.

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Chapter X (pp. 1087–1136)

Women

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND BEIJING+5, 1087: Critical areas of concern, 1091. UN MACHINERY, 1125: Convention on elimination of discrimination against women, 1125; Commission on the Status of Women, 1127; UN-Women, 1130.

In 2013, 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.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) provided guidance and technical support to Member States on gender equality, the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming. During its third year of operations, UN-Women continued to consolidate its mandate and functions. In June, the Secretary-General reported that it had successfully integrated the mandates of its four constituent entities, and that the strengthening of its regional architecture was at an advanced stage. The UN-Women Executive Board adopted seven decisions relating to operational activities, the budget, strategic plans, the evaluation function, and internal audit and investigation activities. In September, the Board approved the 2014–2015 integrated biennial budget of \$176.9 million.

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its fifty-seventh session, held a high-level round table and panel discussions on its priority theme, "The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls", and decided to transmit its agreed conclusions on the theme to the Economic and Social Council as input to the Council's annual ministerial review. The Commission 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, along with a resolution on the Commission's future organization and methods of work. The Council also adopted a resolution on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the UN system.

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 the Assembly's twenty-third special session; women in development; improvement of the situation of women in rural areas; violence against women and migrant workers; taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls; women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control; and the girl child.

The Security Council held two debates on women and peace and security, with statements made by the Secretary-General, the UN-Women Executive Director and the Special Envoy of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Angelina Jolie. A Council resolution adopted in June emphasized the importance of addressing sexual violence in armed conflict including in mediation efforts, ceasefires and peace agreements. It encouraged Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions of such acts.

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Chapter XI (pp. 1137–1148)
Children

FOLLOW-UP TO 2002 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN, 1137. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, 1138. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, 1139.

In 2013, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to work to protect the rights and improve the well-being of every child, everywhere, especially the most disadvantaged. Working with partners in more than 190 countries, UNICEF efforts to support the most vulnerable children and their families took place against the backdrop of a fragile global economy in which extreme poverty was heavily concentrated among the young. The Fund continued to focus on five main areas of work: 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.

UNICEF worked with partners at all levels, across regions and countries, to promote the rights of children, and advocated for the inclusion of issues concerning children in national laws, strategies and budgetary frameworks. In 2013, UNICEF programme assistance expenditure totalled \$3,587.5 million.

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Chapter XII (pp. 1149–1170)

Refugees and displaced persons

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, 1149: Programme policy, 1149; Refugee protection and assistance, 1154; Regional activities, 1158; Policy development and cooperation, 1166; Financial questions, 1168.

In 2013, the number of people displaced by conflict and persecution stood at 51.2 million, including 16.7 million refugees. More than half of all refugees came from Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Somalia. The number of persons displaced within their own country as a result of conflict was an estimated 33.3 million—the highest number ever recorded—of whom 23.9 million benefited from UNHCR protection and assistance. The number of identifiable stateless persons stood at 3.5 million. Some 1.1 million individual applications for asylum or refugee status were submitted to Governments or UNHCR offices during the year. An estimated 414,600 refugees were able to return home voluntarily, the lowest level in a decade.

The year was one of the most challenging in the history of UNHCR. The number of people displaced by conflict and persecution reached its highest level since the Second World War. With more than 2.5 million persons forced to abandon their homes, UNHCR saw the highest number of new refugees recorded in one year since the Rwandan genocide in 1994. The war in Syria was the primary cause of the outflows, with 2.4 million people having fled the country by the end of 2013, shifting the country from one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries to one of the largest refugee-producing countries in the span of five years. Syria's neighbours bore most of the burden, prompting the convening of a high-level segment of the UNHCR Executive Committee on solidarity and burden-sharing with countries hosting Syrian refugees. UNHCR worked alongside Governments and more than 150 other partners in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to deliver protection and assistance to Syrian refugees in both camps and urban areas.

Other humanitarian crises, such as those in the Philippines, South Sudan and the Central African Republic, coupled with continued conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Mali and Somalia, placed enormous demands on UNHCR and its partners and heightened the burden on host countries and communities, prompting the Office to deploy 464 personnel on emergency missions to support 43 country operations. In response to Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines in November, UNHCR worked with the Government to deliver emergency shelter and relief items to more than half a million people. In the Americas, the biggest UNHCR operation remained in Colombia. In Europe, UNHCR helped enhance asylum by promoting consistency in asylum procedures, improved reception conditions, protection in mixed migration contexts and alternatives to detention.

Of further concern to UNHCR were the thousands of unaccompanied children arriving in refugee camps, who represented more than 50 per cent of the global refugee population; the widespread sexual and gender-based violence, forced recruitment, armed attacks, abductions, arbitrary detention and trafficking faced by refugees; and the hundreds of lives lost at sea in the Mediterranean, as refugees, asylum seekers and migrants took to the seas to find safety elsewhere. In early October, more than 360 persons lost their lives off the coast of the Italian island of Lampedusa.

During the year, UNHCR assisted 206,000 of the 414,600 refugees who returned home voluntarily. The countries with the largest number of returnees included the DRC, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Sudan and Mali. In light of developments in Myanmar, UNHCR worked closely with Governments and partners in the region to lay the groundwork for the eventual voluntary repatriation of refugees. In December, the sixth High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges focused on the theme "Protecting the Internally Displaced: Persisting Challenges and Fresh Thinking".

In August, UNHCR submitted its first decennial review to the General Assembly, identifying and outlining the progress achieved on institutional reform and on strengthening the protection and emergency response capacities of the Office in the intervening decade.

At its sixty-fourth session, the UNHCR Executive Committee adopted a conclusion on civil registration, recognizing that civil registration and documentation contributed to the enhancement of protection and the implementation of durable solutions. In December, the General Assembly increased the membership of the UNHCR Executive Committee from 87 to 94 States.

Part Three: Economic and social questions

Chapter XIII (pp. 1171–1194)

Health, food and nutrition

HEALTH, 1171: AIDS prevention and control, 1171; Non-communicable diseases, 1174; Tobacco, 1175; Water and sanitation, 1176; Malaria, 1177; Global public health, 1181; Road safety, 1184. FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION, 1185: Food aid, 1185; Food security, 1186; Nutrition, 1193.

In 2013, the United Nations continued to promote health, food security and nutrition worldwide. AIDS remained the leading cause of death among women between 15 and 49 years of age worldwide, and the sixth leading cause of death worldwide.

During the year, progress on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) was insufficient and highly uneven between developed and developing countries. In May, the World Health Assembly endorsed the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020, and adopted the comprehensive global monitoring framework for the prevention and control of NCDs as well as a set of nine voluntary global targets for achievement by 2025.

In July, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs by expanding the mandate of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control. Also in July, the General Assembly designated 19 November as World Toilet Day in the context of Sanitation for All.

Complex emergencies caused by conflicts and large-scale population displacement continued in 2013, resulting in serious implications for food security. The World Food Programme (WFP) responded to four Level 3 crises in the Central African Republic, the Philippines, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. In total, WFP provided food assistance for 80.9 million people in 75 countries, most of whom were women and children. During the year, WFP received \$4.38 billion in confirmed contributions, the second highest level in its history.

The Food Assistance Convention entered into force on 1 January. In February, the International Year of Quinoa, 2013, was launched at UN Headquarters in New York. In December, the General Assembly designated 5 December as World Soil Day, and declared 2015 as the International Year of Soils and 2016 as the International Year of Pulses.

Part Three: Economic and social questions
Chapter XIV (pp. 1195–1259)
International drug control and crime prevention

UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 1195. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL, 1197: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1197; Conventions, 1212. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1218: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1218; Follow-up to the Twelfth UN Crime Congress, 1218; World crime trends and emerging issues, 1220; Integration and coordination, 1230; UN standards and norms, 1255.

In 2013, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the International Narcotic 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 provided technical assistance, legal advice and research to the main United Nations 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. The actions of the Office were guided by the strategic framework for the period 2012–2013, and by the integrated programme approach, through which UNODC operated at the national, regional, interregional and global levels. Initiatives in the fields of drug supply reduction and countering drug trafficking included the West Africa Coast Initiative; the Triangular Initiative; the regional programme for South-Eastern Europe for the period 2012–2015 to counter drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption and terrorism; the Paris Pact initiative; and the Container Control Programme. New and emerging issues that required the attention of UNODC and the international community included trafficking in cultural property, cybercrime and the effects of new technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children.

CND—the main UN policymaking body dealing with drug control—held its fifty-sixth session in March, during which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council one draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, and two decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. It adopted 16 resolutions on topics such as illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan; new psychoactive substances; forensic drug profiling; the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the return for disposal of prescription drugs; precursors and their use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs; and the illicit manufacture and distribution of tramadol.

INCB reviewed the economic consequences of drug abuse in the areas of health, public safety, crime, productivity and governance and discussed how investments in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation could lead to significant benefits in terms of the health-care and crime-related costs. It also expressed concern about some initiatives aimed at the legalization of the non-medical and non-scientific use of cannabis.

CCPCJ—the principal UN policymaking body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice—held its twenty-second session in April, during which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council seven resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly, and five resolutions and two decisions for adoption by the Council. In addition to a thematic discussion on the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that had an impact on the environment, the Commission adopted eight resolutions and two decisions on topics including the governance and financial situation of UNODC; criminal threats to the

tourism sector; trends in transnational organized crime; transnational organized crime committed at sea; and cybercrime.

A high-level meeting of the General Assembly in May appraised progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, evincing strong political will to step up efforts against trafficking in persons. The Assembly also designated 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons to raise awareness of the situation of human trafficking victims and to promote and protect their rights.

In December, the General Assembly requested UNODC to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It also adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions and other stakeholders to take into account those principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes for eradicating the cultivation of illicit drug crops.

Part Three: Economic and social questions

Chapter XV (pp. 1260–1268)

Statistics

STATISTICAL COMMISSION, 1260: Demographic and social statistics, 1260; Economic statistics, 1263; Natural resources and environment statistics, 1265; Other activities, 1265.

In 2013, the United Nations continued its work on various aspects of statistics, mainly through the Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In March, the Commission adopted the revised preamble of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. In July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Principles and recommended them to the General Assembly for endorsement.

Recognizing the need for an overarching measurement framework for international trade and economic globalization, the Commission agreed to the creation of a Friends of the Chair group tasked with preparing a concept paper on the scope and content of the framework and on the appropriate mechanism for coordinating work in this area. The Commission also requested the Statistics Division to establish an expert group to develop a statistical-spatial framework as a global standard for the integration of statistical and geospatial information.

The Commission adopted the implementation strategy for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework; endorsed the revised framework to strengthen the environment statistics programme and action plan; agreed on the use of the minimum set of gender indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics; and supported the African Union decision to create the African Institute of Statistics in Tunis, Tunisia.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter I (pp. 1269–1280)
International Court of Justice

JUDICIAL WORK OF THE COURT, 1271: Contentious proceedings, 1271. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1280: Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes, 1280.

In 2013, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered two judgments, made 11 orders and had 14 contentious cases pending before it. In an October address to the General Assembly, the ICJ President, Judge Peter Tomka, noted that the Court had made every effort to meet the expectations of the parties appearing before it in a timely manner. He stressed that as the Court had been able to clear its backlog of cases, States could be confident that, as soon as they completed their written exchanges, the Court would move to the hearings stage without delay and do its utmost for the advancement of international justice and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter II (pp. 1281–1303)
International tribunals and court

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, 1281: The Chambers, 1282; Office of the Prosecutor, 1284; The Registry, 1285; Financing, 1285. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, 1287: The Chambers, 1287; Office of the Prosecutor, 1288; The Registry, 1288; Financing, 1289. FUNCTIONING OF THE TRIBUNALS, 1291: Implementation of completion strategies, 1291; International Residual Mechanism, 1292. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 1297: The Chambers, 1299.

In 2013, 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 four Trial Chamber judgments, while the Appeals Chamber rendered one final judgment, one contempt judgment and an appeal judgment of a partial acquittal. There were no outstanding indictments for violations of core statutory crimes. As the Tribunal moved towards the completion of its mandate, its activities focused on appeals.

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 Rwanda Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (ICTR) also continued to work towards its completion strategy. In 2013, it completed the substantive work before Trial Chamber and rendered two Appeals Chamber judgments. The transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism) and plans for the closure of the Tribunal continued to draw nearer to completion.

Following the opening of its branch in The Hague on 1 July, the Mechanism operated at two branches and performed functions inherited from both the ICTY and the ICTR. Those functions included attending to judicial matters, providing protection to witnesses, supervising the enforcement of sentences and managing archives. Considerable progress was made in plans for the construction of a new facility for the Mechanism in Arusha, Tanzania.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) continued its proceedings with respect to situations of concern. Its caseload increased during the year, with eight situations under investigation and eight more under preliminary examination. Arrest warrants were issued by the Court against 12 individuals.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter III (pp. 1304–1358)
International legal questions

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS, 1304: International Law Commission, 1304; International State relations and international law, 1311; International terrorism, 1331; Diplomatic relations, 1335; Treaties and agreements, 1336. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW, 1337: Commission on International Trade Law, 1337. OTHER QUESTIONS, 1348: Rule of law at the national and international levels, 1348; Strengthening the role of the United Nations, 1350; Host country relations, 1356.

In 2013, the International Law Commission continued to examine topics relating to the progressive development and codification of international law. It provisionally adopted five draft conclusions on the topic of subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties, three draft articles on immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction and seven draft articles on protection of persons in the event of disasters. The Commission reconstituted its working group on the obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*) and its study group on the most-favoured-nation clause, and included in its work programme the topics of protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict and protection of the atmosphere, with the appointment of special rapporteurs. It also decided to rename the topic of “Formation and evidence of customary international law” as “Identification of customary international law”, and to include in its long-term programme of work the topic of crimes against humanity. In December, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Commission in 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 1268] of the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties, including the guidelines and a detailed commentary, and encouraged its widest possible dissemination.

The Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 51/210 continued to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. The Secretary-General in July 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 in all its aspects. Also in December, the Assembly urged States to become parties to the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and called for continued assistance to Member States for the ratification and implementation of those instruments.

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (with a new article 1, paragraph (4), as adopted in 2013), the UNCITRAL Guide on the Implementation of a Security Rights Registry, the Guide to Enactment and Interpretation of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency and part four of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law. It also adopted the guidance on procurement regulations to be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement and the glossary of procurement-related terms used in the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement. The Commission also updated the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency: the Judicial Perspective. It continued its work on arbitration and conciliation, security interests, insolvency law, public procurement, online dispute resolution and electronic commerce, and considered future work in the areas of public-private partnerships, international contract law and international trade law aimed at reducing the legal obstacles faced by micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises throughout their life cycle.

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 activities to assist members of the UN community, delays in issuing visas, exemption from taxes, the security of missions and their personnel, and transportation and parking.

During 2013, the United Nations continued to provide rule of law assistance to Member States and to ensure system-wide coordination and coherence in strengthening the rule of law and its linkages to peace and security, human rights and development.

Part Four: Legal questions
Chapter IV (pp. 1359–1400)
Law of the Sea

UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1359. INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY THE CONVENTION, 1374: International Seabed Authority, 1374; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, 1375; Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, 1376. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION, 1377: Assessment of global marine environment, 1377; Marine biological resources, 1377; United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process, 1378; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, 1378.

In 2013, 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, one on the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and the other on 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. 1401–1432)

United Nations restructuring and institutional matters

RESTRUCTURING MATTERS, 1403: Programme of reform, 1403. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS, 1407: General Assembly, 1407; Security Council, 1411; Economic and Social Council, 1412. COORDINATION, MONITORING AND COOPERATION, 1417: Institutional mechanisms, 1417; Other matters, 1418. UN AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, 1419: Cooperation, 1419; Participation in UN work, 1429.

In 2013, the General Assembly continued efforts to strengthen the accountability architecture throughout the UN system.

The Secretary-General submitted reports on strengthening the UN system in global economic governance and on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly focused on the Assembly's working methods and authority, and its relationship with other principal UN organs and groups outside the United Nations. A high-level retreat under the theme "Towards a stronger General Assembly" was organized, with the aim of contributing to the revitalization of the Assembly's work.

The Assembly resumed its sixty-seventh session in January and opened its sixty-eighth session on 17 September. It held high-level meetings on the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons; disability and development; nuclear disarmament; international migration and development; and financing for development, in addition to an inaugural meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The Assembly granted observer status to a number of international and regional organizations to participate in its work.

The Security Council held 193 formal meetings and considered 46 questions dealing with regional conflicts, peacekeeping operations and other issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security. In November, the Council held an open debate on its working methods.

In addition to its organizational and substantive sessions, the Economic and Social Council held a 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 United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the main instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordination role of UN intergovernmental bodies on social, economic and related matters, met in two regular sessions and promoted exchanges with Member States, and deepened its efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the UN system by fostering coherence and coordination.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination considered the programme performance of the United Nations for 2012 and the proposed programme budget for 2014–2015, as well as questions related to evaluation and coordination. The Secretary-General also examined consolidating the CEB secretariat in New York.

Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter II (pp. 1433–1469)

United Nations financing and programming

FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1433. UN BUDGET, 1434: Budget for 2012–2013, 1434; Programme budget for 2014–2015, 1445. CONTRIBUTIONS, 1462: Assessments, 1462. ACCOUNTS AND AUDITING, 1464: Financial management practices, 1466; Review of UN administrative and financial functioning, 1467. PROGRAMME PLANNING, 1467.

The financial situation of the Organization at the end of 2013 was generally sound, with the overall cash position providing a solid financial base due to a notable increase in the number of Member States meeting their obligations in full. The cash position was positive across all categories except the regular budget, where it was again necessary to draw on reserves. The total outstanding amount of \$2.2 billion at the end of the year reflected a considerable decrease from the \$3.4 billion reported as outstanding at 1 October. By the end of 2013, a total of 146 Member States had paid their regular budget assessments in full and there was a significant reduction in the level of outstanding assessments to \$461 million.

In December, the General Assembly adopted final budget appropriations for the 2012–2013 biennium, increasing the amount of \$5,399,364,500 approved in 2012 and in June 2013 by \$165,703,300 to \$5,565,067,800, and increasing income estimates by \$31,109,900 to \$543,037,800. For the 2014–2015 biennium, the Assembly approved appropriations amounting to \$5,530,349,800 and income estimates of \$523,145,000.

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 a multi-year payment process. The Assembly granted five Member States exemptions under Article 19 of the UN Charter so that they would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until the end of its sixty-eighth (2013) session. It recommended an assessment rate for the State of Palestine and considered a request by Iraq to reduce its rate of assessment.

The General Assembly in June accepted the financial report and audited financial statements of the UN peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, and in December accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 2012 and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors on eight entities.

There was progress during the year in the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) at the United Nations and throughout the UN system. The review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations remained on the General Assembly's agenda.

Part Five: Institutional, administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter III (pp. 1470–1524)

Administrative and staff matters

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, 1470: Managerial reform and oversight, 1470; Conference management, 1476; UN information systems, 1484; UN premises and property, 1487. STAFF MATTERS, 1491: Conditions of service, 1491; Human resources management, 1498; Staff safety and security, 1507; Other staff matters, 1512; Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, 1519; Administration of justice, 1520; UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, 1524.

In 2013, the United Nations continued its efforts to strengthen the organizational and administrative functioning of the Organization. The General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including the Office of Internal Oversight Service, the Independent Audit Advisory Committee and the Joint Inspection Unit examined issues of managerial reform and external and internal oversight. The Assembly approved the recommendations of those bodies for improving internal controls, accountability mechanisms and organizational efficiency, including for promoting effective information and communications technology governance.

During the year, the UN enterprise resource planning system (Umoja) became fully operational in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and certain offices at UN Headquarters. Challenges remained, however, especially with respect to the procurement of services for the project.

Progress was also made in the implementation of the capital master plan, with the refurbishment of the UN Secretariat Building largely completed and the renovation of the Conference Building completed in May. Work on the General Assembly building commenced in June.

The International Civil Service Commission considered the conditions of service applicable to Professional and General Service categories of staff, locally recruited staff and staff in the field. It commenced a review of the common system compensation package, continued to review the net remuneration margin for Professional and higher categories. In April, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Commission to support the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to raise the mandatory age of separation to age 65 years for new staff of member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, effective no later than 1 January 2014. Following consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on managing after-service health insurance liabilities, the Assembly in December requested the Secretary-General to undertake a survey of health-care plans for active and retired staff within the UN system, to explore all options to increase efficiency and contain costs.

The number of global staff of the UN Secretariat as at 30 June 2013 totalled 41,273, recruited both internationally and locally from 188 Member States. Non-field operations comprised 20,116 staff members, while 21,157 staff served in field operations. United Nations and associated personnel continued to operate in increasingly high-risk areas, and UN premises remained vulnerable to violent deliberate attacks by extremist elements. The General Assembly welcomed the progress made towards further enhancing the security management system and supported the good practice known as “stay and deliver”, which focused on effectively managing the risks to which personnel were exposed to enable the UN system to deliver the most critical programmes even in high-risk environments.

As a rapidly changing global environment increased demands on the United Nations, a mobility and career development framework was under consideration by Member States. The Secretary-General presented a refined version of his mobility proposal that would foster a culture of mobility of staff and improve the Organization's ability to deliver on its mandates.

The Secretary-General provided a broad overview of the administrative machinery in disciplinary matters and a summary of cases in respect of which he imposed disciplinary measures. The second Internal Justice Council presented its first report in August, containing, among others, views on the implementation of the formal system of administration of justice.

A decade after the issuance of the bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, the Secretary-General outlined action taken to strengthen accountability, governance, oversight and enforcement in this area.