

Explanatory Note

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Relevant additional resources are welcome, submitted as per the template below by the authors or UN entity.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in the following documents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials or Member States.

FUNCTIONS

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: Regional Commissions

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 1 - How Relevant Are the UN’s Regional Commissions?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/02

HYPERLINK: <http://futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=6>

SYNOPSIS: This paper asks whether it matters that there is widespread concern about the relevance of the UN’s regional commissions? Regional commissions are considered ‘too-friendly-to-fail’, and in the absence of any objective performance criteria by which to assess them they could – like all UN organizations – continue indefinitely. Together they cost global tax-payers US\$ 400 million per year, but the real cost is to the UN’s declining reputation as a serious development interlocutor.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System (Post-2015)

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 7 - New Development Goals, Plus ça change?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/06

HYPERLINK: <http://futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=13>

SYNOPSIS: The FUNDS project established an informal global panel of experts, and asked them which development goals the UN should give highest priority post-2015; where the UN’s principal merits lie in comparison with other multilateral sources; and who should have primary responsibility for achieving the new goals. The range of opinions is substantial, but 70% of respondents believe that the UN’s primary contribution to the new goals will be in monitoring progress. This paper analyses the survey results and makes recommendations.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 22 - Africa, Emerging Economies and the Changing Development Landscape

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/10

HYPERLINK: <http://futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=53>

SYNOPSIS: This Paper asks: What are the implications of new patterns of South-South cooperation (SSC) for Africa? Will they be reformist or transformative for global development policy? What will be the impact on multilateralism and the United Nations? Many analysts see new partners as offering the potential to open policy space for African countries, while others fear “recolonization by invitation.” This briefing explores possible interpretations of this dilemma, which is key to ongoing discussions about the shape of the UNDS.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 24 - UN Reform: Top of the Agenda for the Next Secretary-General?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/12

HYPERLINK: <http://futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=60>

SYNOPSIS: In this paper, Margaret Joan Anstee looks back on the defective intergovernmental compromise that derailed the first comprehensive review of the UNDS almost half a century ago, and concludes that no effective reform can take place without a sea change in the attitudes of member states. She also asks: should we insist that future candidates for the post of UN Secretary-General spell out their vision of system-wide reform as part of their platforms?

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 26 - The "A" Word: Monitoring the SDGs

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/02

HYPERLINK: <http://futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=61>

SYNOPSIS: "A" is for Accountability! There exists a real danger that commitments made in the Post-2015 development agenda will remain empty promises without effective monitoring and accountability. The analysis of the SDGs in this Briefing – including consideration of whether Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) of SDG progress could be the answer – concludes with five clear recommendations.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Post-2015 UN Development: Making Change Happen?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415856638/>

SYNOPSIS: This new book, edited by Stephen Browne and Thomas G. Weiss, critically examines the role and functions of the organizations of the UNDS, and seeks to capture in a single volume a comprehensive review of the UN’s performance and prospects for development. The expert contributors each offer extensive experience and familiarity—as practitioners and researchers—with the UN and development, and the book will contribute to the urgently needed debate on the reform of the UNDS at this critical juncture.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Expert Survey on Post-2015 Development Goals: Key Findings

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/05

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=26>

http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/surveys/130507_Expert_Survey_1_RESULTS.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The FUNDS project established an informal global panel of over 200 experts, and asked them: which development goals the UN should give highest priority to post-2015; where the UN’s principal merits lie in comparison with other multilateral bodies; and who should have primary responsibility for the new goals. Key findings are summarised in this document, which reveals that the experts surveyed

believe that governments and civil society in developing countries are most important for achieving Post-2015 goals, while the UNDS should concentrate on monitoring progress.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Animated Film – Why does the UN Development System Need to Reform? And How?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/index.php?section=podcast&id=18&cid=>

SYNOPSIS: This five-minute animation highlights the complex interactions, duplications and competition that currently exist among the many member organisations and other partners within the UNDS, and the need for change so that they can deliver as one, and meet post-2015 challenges.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Conference report - New challenges, new partners, a new UN development system?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/05

HYPERLINK: http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/reports/new_challenges_new_partners_a_new_UN_development_system.pdf

SYNOPSIS: Held at Wilton Park, UK, this conference was part of an ongoing process towards greater reform of the UNDS. The 60 participants (representing key stakeholders including diplomatic corps, development agencies and partner countries, civil society, academia and the private sector) concluded that for the UNDS to continue to be effective, efficient and relevant, it will have to gain better understanding of when to act as a system, when through an individual agency, and when best to rely on “global issues networks” as clusters of international, state and non-state actors collaborating on specific issues as “new partners” that cross institutional and other boundaries.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Conference report - The future of the UN Development System

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2010/11

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/reports/wp1033-report.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: This event focused on the core problems impacting the efficiency of the UNDS, and the single largest obstacle to any reform of the UN system: the absence of central governance. Participants noted that many at the UN are willing to take on the challenges, but because of fragmentation, vested interests and no clear line of command, the pathway to effective reform was not clear. The Delivering as One programme was singled out as the greatest hope for reform, and with more countries signing up to it, change may be effected from the bottom up.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions

UN ENTITY: World Food Programme

TITLE: The UN World Food Programme and the Development of Food Aid, D. John Shaw. -Chapter 5: “Food for Development”

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2001

HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/WFPShaw5.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: The first thirty years of WFP were characterized by two different phases: the first 10 years in which WFP faced unstable and fluctuating resources while searching for its identity; and the next 20 years in which project food aid for development was institutionalized.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions
UN ENTITY: World Food Programme
TITLE: The World's Largest Humanitarian Agency, D. John Shaw – Chapter 3: Emergency Assistance
DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2011/08
HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/WFPShaw3.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: Given WFP's experience and expertise in handling emergencies, WFP was called to assist with food aid in large and complex international relief operations as emergencies increased worldwide during the 1990s.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions
UN ENTITY: World Food Programme
TITLE: The World's Largest Humanitarian Agency, D. John Shaw – Chapter 6: Food aid to food assistance
DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2011/08
HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/WFPShaw6.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: In 2008, there was an official shift in WFP's strategy moving from food aid to food assistance. This shift would enable the provision of hunger solutions in additional ways other than direct food aid that would reduce dependency and support government efforts.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions
UN ENTITY: World Food Programme
TITLE: The World's Largest Humanitarian Agency, D. John Shaw – Excerpt on Emergency Assistance, pages 32 and 52
DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2011/08
HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/WFPShaw3252.docx>

SYNOPSIS: WFP emergency response contributed to the development of its logistics expertise that further enhanced WFP's capacity to respond. In the course of the 1970s and 1980s, WFP increasingly responded to emergencies. This shift in activities was due to the fact that during its pilot years, WFP became known for having the ability to move large quantities of food commodities throughout what was at the time called the developing world (Shaw, 2011: 32)^[1]. Donors and NGOs consequently began requesting that WFP help in the transport and delivery of their food aid (Shaw, 2011: 32). To respond to these emerging needs, WFP further developed its expertise in logistics. This increase in logistics capacity contributed to even further positioning the organization as a reliable emergency responder. Another factor in WFP's move towards emergency response was the simultaneous expansion of WFP's work in development assistance. The presence of WFP food stocks in countries for development purposes, which could be borrowed in the case of a crisis, indeed facilitated swift emergency responses^[2] (Shaw, 2011: 52).

FUNDING

THEMATIC AREA: Funding
UN ENTITY: UN Development System, particularly UNDP
TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 2 - Can the UN Adjust to the Changing Funding Landscape?
DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/03
HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=8>

SYNOPSIS: Private sources of financing are a growing feature of UN budgets. An evaluation of the private financing of UNDP activities reveals both advantages (e.g., increased resources, more technical expertise, better management) and challenges (e.g. distorted priorities, unhealthy competition, weakened multilateralism). The UN's position cannot be taken for granted, particularly with the emergence of new global organizations. Working with these funds has brought much benefit to the UN's development work but also carries risks. As these changes are here to stay, it is essential that UNDP and other vital

organizations of the UN system find ways of optimizing the use of these resources without diminishing their core purpose and values.

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 21 - The SDGs - What are the "Means of Implementation"?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/09

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=52>

SYNOPSIS: A major shortcoming of the MDGs was the failure to clearly spell out the resources required for implementation. The latest proposals for the SDGs attempt to do so more comprehensively, in a more meaningful spirit of partnership. But will these proposals survive, and who will be monitoring? Ultimately, the most important means of implementation will be the political will of global leaders, which hopefully will be reflected in the "Declaration" in the final document. The global public's vigilance should seek to keep the feet of political leaders to the fire by constantly reminding them of their commitment to end global poverty and "leave no one behind."

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: PCB Conference Room Paper: Report of the UNAIDS Financing Dialogue

DATE OF DOCUMENT 2014/12

HYPERLINK:

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20141202_UNAIDS_Financing_Dialogue_CRP.pdf

SYNOPSIS: This conference room paper summarizes the key issues discussed at the UNAIDS Financing Dialogue held in Geneva on 12 November, 2014 in follow up to the request of the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) (34th meeting, July 2014) to UNAIDS to hold a Financing Dialogue. The original mandate for the Financing Dialogue is reflected in the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (67/226), which was adopted on 21 December 2012. The QCPR resolution requested each UN organization to hold a financing dialogue with its partners and emphasized that the focus should include attention to: enhancing overall funding, in particular core resources; improving the predictability and quality of resources; and, ensuring full cost recovery.

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

UN ENTITY: WHO

TITLE: WHO's financing dialogue; Reports on the 2 financing dialogues held in June and November 2013

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013

HYPERLINK: http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/financing_dialogue/en/

SYNOPSIS:

A key element of WHO reform, the Financing Dialogue with Member States and key non-state contributors is designed to ensure that WHO is well-equipped to address the increasingly complex challenges of the health of populations in the 21st century. The dialogue aims to ensure a match between WHO's results and deliverables as agreed in the US\$3.977 billion 2014-2015 Programme budget and the resources available to finance them, with the ultimate objective of enhancing the quality and effectiveness of WHO's work. It aims to achieve full funding of the Programme budget

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

ENTITY /AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Timo Casjen Mahn

TITLE: The financing of development cooperation at the United Nations: why more means less, Briefing Paper 8/2012, Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/02

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_8.2012.pdf

SYNOPSIS: Changes in the financing of United Nations development cooperation (UN-DC) are gradually eroding the multilateral character of UN development aid. First, donors have more than doubled their financial contributions for UN development cooperation. Second, the character of these contributions has fundamentally changed: while the share of "core financing" – i.e. funding for the multilateral mandate of the UN's 37 operational agencies – has been shrinking for years, contributions earmarked for specific locations and issues - thus resembling bilateral contributions - have skyrocketed. The balance between the two types of financing is thus shifting, and the result could be a major makeover of the system as a whole. One way to prevent a mass movement of donors onto the bandwagon of bilateral earmarking would be a 'codex of good donorship' which should rest on three pillars:

- a "critical mass" of core funding with respect to each donor's financial wherewithal;
- a system-wide obligation of full recovery of costs for programme support and management regarding earmarked projects, with standards for cost classification to be used by the Secretariat for monitoring; and
- financial commitments for 3-5 years instead of the present practice of annual stop-and-go support for long-term development processes in programme countries.

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

AUTHOR: Silke Weinlich

TITLE: Funding the UN System, in Stephen Browne / Thomas Weiss (eds.), Post-2015 UN development: making change happen?, Abingdon: Routledge, 75-94

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2014/06

HYPERLINK: <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415856638/>

SYNOPSIS: Money is not only relevant for realizing the UN's development-related activities, ranging from norm and standard-setting to advocacy, knowledge production to technical assistance. It provides powerful incentives and consequently has a significant impact on the internal logic, functioning, and performance of the UN development system (UNDS). This chapter analyzes past and current trends as well as future prospects for funding the UNDS and discusses the consequences of the current funding system. At the moment, the UNDS relies foremost on supply-driven, headquarter-centered, and agency-oriented funding. The current funding system is fundamentally flawed and in need of reform, with significant consequences for UNDS effectiveness and efficiency as well as for its multilateral character. The chapter begins with an overview of the different types of funding, overall funding trends, and funding sources. It then discusses the impact of the current system on the efficiency, effectiveness and the multilateral core of the UNDS. The chapter concludes by highlighting current reform proposals, discussing their potential for success, and proposing a way forward.

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

UN ENTITY: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office & Dag Hammarskjold Foundation

TITLE: Financing the UN Development System – Getting it right for a post-2015 world

DATE OF DOCUMENT: March 2015 (draft form)

HYPERLINK: <http://www.daghammarskjold.se/publication/financing-the-un-development-system-getting-it-right-for-a-post-2015-world/>

SYNOPSIS: The report familiarizes the reader with the financing instruments of the UN Development System and their possible evolution as part of the post-2015 development agenda.

THEMATIC AREA: Funding

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group

TITLE: From Billions to Trillions: Transforming Development

Finance Post-2015 Financing for Development: Multilateral Development Finance

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/04

HYPERLINK: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/23659446/DC2015-0002\(E\)FinancingforDevelopment.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/23659446/DC2015-0002(E)FinancingforDevelopment.pdf)

SYNOPSIS: To meet the investment needs of the Sustainable Development Goals, the global community needs to move the discussion from “Billions” in ODA to “Trillions” in investments of all kinds: public and private, national and global, in both capital and capacity. Globally, achieving the proposed SDGs will require the best possible use of each grant dollar, beginning with some US\$ 135 billion in ODA. Yet flows for development include philanthropy, remittances, South-South flows and other official assistance, and foreign direct investment—together these sources amount to nearly US\$ 1 trillion that needs to be used just as effectively. The most substantial development spending happens at the national level in the form of public resources, while the largest potential is from private sector business, finance and investment. This is the trajectory from billions to trillions, which each country and the global community must support together to finance and achieve the transformative vision of the SDGs. “Billions to trillions” is shorthand for the realization that achieving the SDGs will require more than money. It needs a global change of mindsets, approaches and accountabilities to reflect and transform the new reality of a developing world with highly varied country contexts.

GOVERNANCE

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 9 - The UN Development System – Taking it Local

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/09

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=15>

SYNOPSIS: Making the normative, policy and operational activities of the UNDS fit for purpose in the twenty-first century will require a dramatic shift away from inter-governmental conversations in headquarters towards a closer engagement with national and local governments. The UNDS is part of the new global order emerging in the twenty-first century. But interdependence has brought changes. The ultimate objective of a successful UNDS is to improve domestic policies of governments, which can best be done through a closer engagement with governments at the national level.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 19 - Making the UN System More Transparent and Accountable

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=49>

SYNOPSIS: Against a backdrop of economic austerity, the ongoing debate about the new UN SDGs is a potentially pivotal opportunity to re-examine how the UN system should be re-aligned and its transparency and accountability enhanced. To assess the past and present UN system with regard to transparency and accountability, this article examines four components: funding, accounting for dollars and results, oversight, and staff management.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: The Governance Handbook

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2010/01

HYPERLINK: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2009/jc1682_governancehandbook_lr_en.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The Governance Handbook is collection of key documents pertaining to the governance of UNAIDS including the founding ECOSOC resolutions, Memoranda of Understanding between the Secretariat and Cosponsoring organizations, and key Political Declarations related to HIV. It is intended as a portable reference tool for a wide audience including member states, Cosponsors, PCB non-governmental organizations as well as UNAIDS staff members. The Handbook includes descriptions of bodies such as the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations with guiding principles for UNAIDS

Cosponsors. It also details non-governmental civil society participation in Programme Coordinating Board. Under Frequently Asked Questions, it explains the membership and composition of the PCB and its decision making process among other things.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: Modus Operandi

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2011/12

HYPERLINK:

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/sub_landing/files/20120301_Revised_Modus_operandi_dec2011_en.pdf

SYNOPSIS: Modus Operandi of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (December 2011 Update), detailing establishment of UNAIDS, purpose, composition and functions of the Board and procedures.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: UNIDO

TITLE: Economic diversification strategies: A key driver in Africa's new industrial revolution

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2012/February

HYPERLINK:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Research_and_statistics/Branch_publications/Research_and_Policy/Files/Working_Papers/2012/WP022012_Ebook.pdf

SYNOPSIS: African countries can build on their recent economic growth achievements to initiate a new industrial upswing that will transform the continent's currently unbalanced economies towards increased manufacturing value added, currently accounting for less than 15% of GDP. The diversification of manufacturing industries play a key role in this challenge, but this goal cannot be achieved with a blueprint approach. A strategic, tailor-made mix of capacity building (CB), private sector development (PSD), service models for cluster development and global value chain (GVC) support is needed to boost industrial development in Africa.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance

UN ENTITY: World Food Programme

TITLE: The UN World Food Programme and the Development of Food Aid, D. John Shaw. –Evolution of Governance Arrangements

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2001

HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/WFPShaw.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: The evolution of WFP governance arrangements: The Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) was set as the first governing body in the administration and management of WFP, holding its first session in 1962. In 1974, the Committee on Food Aid (CFA) was established as a forum for intergovernmental discussion on food aid. In 1993, the governing body was transformed into an Executive Board following a UN General Assembly Resolution.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UNIDO

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 5 – UNIDO: Facing the Future

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/05

HYPERLINK [if any]: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=11>

SYNOPSIS: At the end of 2012, the UK withdrew its membership from UNIDO, the most recent of several major donor countries (including the United States and Canada) to do so. Although it has had strong support from many developing countries, UNIDO has for many years been regarded with scepticism by some donors. But just as it seemed to be re-launching itself into new initiatives, the sudden loss of nine percent of UNIDO's core funding has plunged the organization into a new period of introspection. In fact, evolution in funding since the 1990s has had a profound effect on UNIDO, casting its very existence into doubt. After the appointment of the new director-general appointed in 2013, what does the future hold?

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UNDP

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 6 - UNDP: Reviving a Practical Human Development Organization

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/06

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=12>

SYNOPSIS: Constant reform has characterized UNDP throughout its existence. Change bespeaks an organization ready to adapt but also fundamentally uncertain about its proper role. It teeters between two sets of tensions. The first tension is between being both coordinator and competitor in the UN development system; the second tension is between exerting priorities from the center while being flexible in program countries. These tensions should be resolved to enable UNDP to be the UN's human development organization.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 12- Africa Rising? A Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/12

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=24>

SYNOPSIS: Africa's recent economic performance is impressive, but major obstacles remain. African governments lack political will, while the landscape of international institutions is crowded and confused. Moreover, the UN development system's support for Africa and its institutions is disjointed. Under these circumstances, meaningful coordination is elusive - perhaps even a fool's errand. The UN development system has a lot to offer Africa, but it requires urgent rationalization if it is to find a coherent voice.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UN Development System (relations with WTO)

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 15 - The WTO, the UN, and the Future of Global Development: What Matters and Why?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/03

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=35>

SYNOPSIS: Will the agreement reached in Bali in December 2013 breathe new life into the otherwise moribund Doha Round? Or, become yet another example of the WTO delivering unequal benefits? If the WTO does not, by its own reckoning, have a development portfolio, should it be taking steps towards the UN? The kind of trade governance we have under the WTO is important to the UNDS not only because it threatens the way development is understood in the UN system, but also because it underscores the necessity of bringing the WTO more closely into the UN orbit and to improve and enhance co-operation therein, with the IMF, World Bank, UNDP and the Economic and Social Council. We fail to heed the necessity of WTO reform, or its importance to and relationship with the UNDS, at our peril.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UNEP

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 16 - International Environmental Governance and UNEP's Future

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/04

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=36>

SYNOPSIS: IN 2014, the General Assembly reappointed UNEP's incumbent Executive Director, Achim Steiner, for two more years. He thus has the opportunity to implement UNEP's strengthening as proposed by the "Rio+20" summit in June 2012, and hopefully also to deal with the urgent challenges that remain for international environmental governance (IEG). Humanity requires a "lean and mean" body of excellence at the very center of the IEG system, fully participating in but not dominating the post-2015 sustainable development framework.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: WHO

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 17 - Is Time Up for WHO? Reform, Resilience and Global Health Governance

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/05

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=44>

SYNOPSIS: WHO in many respects provides a test-case for how members of the UNDS can either adapt or wither in the contemporary era of partnerships, new sources of financing, and the crowded institutional terrain. While often praised as among the most competent and essential of UN agencies, it must now emphasize its considerable comparative advantages. Effective leadership and management rather than just reconciliation of institutional tensions are vital to WHO's future resilience. The alternative is decline. As the plethora of shiny new institutions begin to appear less effective and responsive than previously thought, this briefing reviews possible reforms options for WHO.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: FAO, IFAD, WFP

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 18 - A Global Partnership Program to End World Hunger

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/06

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=47>

SYNOPSIS: The three Rome-based UN agencies dedicated to food security – FAO, WFP and IFAD – could be doing a lot more and a lot better. Given the complementarities of their missions and mandates, calls have been made for these three UN agencies to work more closely together to prevent inefficiencies and competition. The agencies could demonstrate solidarity and establish coordination by declaring a global initiative to end world hunger. They could share their respective advantages in a global partnership program.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 19 - Making the UN System More Transparent and Accountable

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=49>

SYNOPSIS: Against a backdrop of economic austerity, the ongoing debate about the new UN SDGs is a potentially pivotal opportunity to re-examine how the UN system should be re-aligned and its transparency and accountability enhanced. To assess the past and present UN system with regard to transparency and accountability, this article examines four components: funding, accounting for dollars and results, oversight, and staff management.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UNESCO

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 23 - A 21st Century UNESCO: Ideals and Politics in an Era of (Interrupted) US Re-Engagement

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2014/11

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=54>

SYNOPSIS: How has UNESCO fared in the three years since Palestine's entrance and the accompanying halt in US funding? What has been the impact on institutional reform? On US interests? UNESCO has a tragic flaw, a more acute version of one which afflicts the UN system as a whole: its mission is to advance high ideals for global governance in a world of Machiavellian actors and distributional politics. It often scurries for new methods and funds as it implements plans to address ambitious challenges. The US return in 2003 brought energy and enthusiasm; the funding cut-off in 2011 had the opposite effect. However UNESCO has not been brought to its knees. It will survive as a trimmed and restructured organization.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: How Relevant is the Development UN?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/08

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/reports/How-Relevant-Is-the-Development-UN.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: This report presents the findings of FUNDS' 2012 Global Survey. It focuses only on the issue of perceived "relevance." In asking respondents for their opinions about the relevance of different UN organizations, the survey sought feedback about their roles as advocates of solutions and development problem-solvers. The rankings presented in this report are based only on answers from people relatively well versed about particular organizations. WHO and UNICEF are consistently perceived as the most relevant UN organizations by all professional categories. Four of the five UN regional commissions are perceived as having low relevance by all professional categories. UN respondents are the harshest critics of their own system: UN staff consider one-third of the organizations of the UNDS to be of low relevance (50% or less).

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Timo Casjen Mahn

TITLE: Country-level aid coordination at the United Nations: taking the Resident Coordinator system forward. Studies 77 (2013) Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2013/05

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_77.pdf

SYNOPSIS: How does aid coordination work within the United Nations, and how can it be improved? This study examines the role of resident coordinators – normally the UN's highest ranking official on the ground – in forging coherence among the three dozen organisations that together form the UN development system. A functioning system of resident coordinators has been deemed key for the functioning of the UN development system overall. The proliferation of actors and the fragmentation of aid are important determinants for the organization of development cooperation, including for the UN development system. Against this background, the study considers the case for aid coordination within the United Nations, examines its institutional setup, historical evolution and differentiation over time. A particular focus concerns the United Nations Development Programme as manager of the resident coordinator system. The study offers relevant lessons on how to mandate, organize and manage aid coordination at the country-level.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY / AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Silke Weinlich

TITLE: Lessons from delivering as one: options for UN member states. Briefing Paper 13/2012. Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2012/06

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_13.2012.pdf

SYNOPSIS: Since 2007, the UN development system has experimented with new approaches to enhance its coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in eight pilot countries. Similar to other international processes aiming to increase the effectiveness of aid and development policy through coordination, the results are mixed. Some benefits could be reaped, although the pilot initiative Delivering as One (DaO) has demonstrated that there are clear limits to what can be achieved with voluntary coordination within existing mechanisms and accountability structures. In principle, member states have four options: a) States could agree that the pilots provided interesting insights, but that DaO should not be pursued further. b) States could decide that DaO is a valuable new approach that programme countries can adopt on a voluntary basis, yet fail to give clear and decisive guidance to the UN agencies to overcome the identified obstacles. c) States could combine their support for DaO as a voluntary option with imperative directives to UN agencies by – among other things – replacing the current consensus-based decision making at the country level with an *Arbitrator System*. In such a system, the Resident Coordinator would have ultimate authority, for instance with regard to allocating tasks and resources among agencies. In parallel, a more reliable and sustainable funding mechanism would be put into place. d) States could agree that the DaO pilots were too modest a reform attempt, and decide to tackle the challenges of the UN development system in a more fundamental way and completely redesign the UN structure and accountability system at the country level with for example a small number of *Operational Lead Agencies*.

CAPACITY

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 4: Why We – Especially the West – Need the UN Development System

DATE [YYYY/MM]: 2013/05

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=10>

SYNOPSIS: Western countries have created a UNDS that is underfunded and hamstrung by politics. As the relative power of the West declines, these countries should invest more in the UN to ensure global stability. It is time to invest in the UN system. To revive weakening multilateral institutions, the place to start is reversing the “zero-growth” policy for UN budgets. Stronger multilateral processes and institutions serve long-term Western interests and are inexpensive.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 8 - Rebuilding War-Torn States: Is the UN System Up to the Challenges?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=14>

SYNOPSIS: With civil war raging in Syria, and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa embarking on complex transitions to peace and stability, the time is past due for the UN system to examine in depth how it can improve its record in supporting countries in such a transition. This is all the more urgent at a time when some countries are reluctant to channel aid through the UN system because of its perceived ineffectiveness and waste. How can the UN system assist war-torn states to stand on their own feet again? This question cries out for a coherent international response.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 20 - UN Fit, or Unfit, for Post-2015 Purpose? Views of the Global Public

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/08

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=62>

SYNOPSIS: How is the UN's development machinery perceived? Does anyone care? After a year-and-a-half of juggling and negotiations, member-states on the Open Working Group (OWG) decided by acclamation a supposedly "concise" list of 17 development goals and 169 indicators. But, little thought has been given to the shape of the UN system itself and whether it is fit for whatever purpose is decided. This FUNDS Briefing draws on FUNDS' 2014 global survey that examined how the world organization is perceived, and how it needs to change for the post-2015 era. Whether the UN's development glass is half-full or half-empty, clearly there is room for improvement to get the UN we want for the world we want.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing No. 27 - What's the UN's Future in Peacebuilding? Results of the December 2014 Survey

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/03

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=50>

SYNOPSIS: Identifying the UN's peacebuilding weaknesses and strengths in the pivotal 2015 year. In preparation for our March 2015 workshop in Geneva—"Pulling Together the UN System in Conflict-Prone States: Problems and Prospects?"—FUNDS devoted a survey to soliciting views about the perceived performance of the UN system in fragile and conflict-prone states. The goal was to learn lessons for the post-2015 era in order to help identify the UN's comparative operational advantages and disadvantages. Respondents were asked to both assess the UN's peacebuilding record and propose changes that could strengthen its role in the future, resulting in the six recommendations outlined in this paper.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: All / Peacebuilding Commission

TITLE: The UN in Conflict-Prone States – Survey Results

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/01

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=56>

SYNOPSIS: A targeted group of respondents was asked to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the UN's record of working in conflict-prone states, and recommend strategies for future change. When asked to assess the UN's record in different areas of work, respondents ranked 'Peacebuilding & Development' lowest with just 52% believing that it has been 'effective', after 'Humanitarian Aid & Human Rights' (74% believe effective), and 'Security & Peacekeeping' (57% believe effective). This document presents the survey findings in an array of graphs, and ranked lists of recommendations.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS' 2014 Global Perception Survey Results

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/04

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=34>

<http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/surveys/FUNDS2014Surveysummaryresults.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: Over 3,200 people from over 150 countries participated in this, FUNDS' third biennial global survey. The good news is that 77% of respondents are confident that the UN is capable of significant change, but on the other hand 69% of those surveyed believe that there is more competition than cooperation between UN development organizations when it comes to funding. The survey findings also reveal which UN organizations are considered the most, and least, effective; which are thought the most relevant; what are the UN Development System's greatest strengths; and where most respondents believe its key weaknesses lie.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: The Future of the United Nations Development System – Results of FUNDS' 2012 Global

Perception Survey

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/05

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=19>

<http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/surveys/Summary-Results-of-2012-Survey2.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: The FUNDS 2012 survey provides a detailed account of the relevance and effectiveness of the organizations within the UN Development System as well as an account of the key challenges and priorities moving forward. The survey contains information from 3345 respondents covering 153 countries around the world.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: The Future of the United Nations Development System – Results of the 2010 Global Perception Survey

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2010/04

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=20>

<http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/surveys/funds-report-april2010.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: The large sample of respondents (3,266) is broadly representative of all regions and professions. In February 2010, the FUNDS Project carried out its first global survey on the future of the UNDS. At the global level, these respondents expressed overwhelming support for NGO and private sector representation in UN agency governance, and in changes in the mandates and functions of the system as a whole. Over 70% “agree” or “somewhat agree” that there should be fewer UN agencies by 2025. A similar proportion (68%) thinks that a single overall global head of the UNDS will be needed.

THEMATIC AREA: Capacity

UN ENTITY: UNIDO

TITLE: Industrial Development Report 2013. Sustaining Employment Growth: The Role of Manufacturing and Structural Change

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2013/December

HYPERLINK:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Research_and_Statistics/UNIDO_IDR_2013_main_report.pdf

SYNOPSIS: UNIDO’s Industrial Development Report 2013 provides a detailed and largely path-breaking account of how structural change has taken place over the last 40 years. One of the key findings of this report is that countries need to move from lower tech to higher tech sectors, from lower value-added to higher value-added sectors and from lower productivity to higher productivity sectors. The structural change analysis performed for this report indicates that while conditions may vary significantly across time and space and technological change may still bring large surprises, the trends of the past are very likely to stretch into the future. There is much to learn from understanding history and what drove it. And there is much to learn by developing countries from countries both slightly – and further – ahead of them

IMPACT

THEMATIC AREA: Impact

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 14 - The UN has Lost the Aid Effectiveness Race: What is to be Done?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/02

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=33>

SYNOPSIS: Recent events have confirmed that the UN has a deep reservoir of goodwill worldwide, but its reputation is undermined by the ineffectiveness of its development assistance. UN agencies could improve their performance by implementing effective evaluations. However, the UN should not be judged solely on the basis of its development assistance as the organization also plays a key role in ensuring security, operating humanitarian missions, and setting global norms. In these realms, the UN is peerless.

It could and should play a far more influential role. Member states should recognize that the UN's future lies in making full use of its convening power and its legitimacy at the intersection of governments, private sector institutions, and civil society organizations.

THEMATIC AREA: Impact

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Is the UN Development System Becoming Irrelevant? Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation development dialogue paper

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/12

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/reports/FUNDS-UNDSBecomingIrrelevant.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: A particular problem facing the UNDS is the lack of a unifying paradigm consolidating its ideational and operational parts. Human Development could have been such a paradigm but failed to achieve a universal status, partly due to the compartmentalized structure of the UN. Will the operational efforts of the UNDS be transformed and become fit-for-purpose, or alternatively an irrelevant relic of times past? The answer depends on whether the system is able to confront four challenges that begin with 'C': competition, coherence, capacity, and complacency. Referencing the 2006 UN report 'Delivering as One', Thomas G. Weiss and Stephen Browne suggest a way forward.

THEMATIC AREA: Impact

UN ENTITY: UNIDO

TITLE: International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2015/February

HYPERLINK: [http://www.unido.org/news/press/global-manufacturing-1.html#pp1\[g1\]/0/](http://www.unido.org/news/press/global-manufacturing-1.html#pp1[g1]/0/)

SYNOPSIS: The International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics is UNIDO's major statistical publications. It presents detailed, country-specific, business structure statistics, which provide empirical evidence for formulating industrial policy and carrying out comparative analysis of structural change and productivity. Analysis of current growth trends for global manufacturing is provided in quarterly reports.

PARTNERSHIPS

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 3 - The G20 versus the UN: Rival Development Forums?

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/04

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=9>

SYNOPSIS: The Group of 20 nations is more in tune with contemporary development paradigms than the UN. However, there remains an essential balancing role for the UNDS. If the G20 and the UN are perceived and function as zero-sum alternatives, both will lose legitimacy and effectiveness. The G20 and the UNDS should support and strengthen each other in delivering common goals. Alternatively, the UN system could confound doubters, reform structures and procedures, realign itself to today's world problems and challenges, become tougher in compliance with respect both to pledges of assistance and performance benchmarks, and render the G20 and other alternative forums irrelevant and obsolete.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing No.10 - Emerging Economies and the UN Development System

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/09

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=21>

SYNOPSIS: Brazil, China, India, and South Africa (the BICS), along with other emerging economies, have views on the UN development system that are distinct from both lower-income countries in the global

South and higher-income countries in the North. A survey carried out by FUNDS reveals that emerging economies want more influence in the UN and a reformed development system. The rise of these countries implies the need for major adjustments in the system, including reducing its physical presence and programs in middle- and upper-middle income countries where its traditional development cooperation services are becoming redundant.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UN / World Bank / IMF

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 13 - The UN and the World Bank: Time for Closer Relations

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/12

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=29>

SYNOPSIS: UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim undertook joint-missions to Africa in May and November 2013. Why was this even news? It is high time to develop much closer relations between the World Bank, the IMF and the UN, as was originally intended at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference. This FUNDS Briefing paper considers the options. Richard Jolly explores how closer collaboration might help all groups of countries in both the UN and the World Bank, and lead to a stronger set of international institutions able to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UN Development System / WHO

TITLE: FUNDS Briefing Paper No. 25 - Vertical Funds: Lessons for Multilateralism and the UN

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/01

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=55>

SYNOPSIS: WHO has been criticized for its slow response to the Ebola epidemic. This Briefing asks several questions, including: Were the new funding mechanisms for health created to compensate for the shortcomings of UN organizations in the health field? Are vertical funds effective channels for assistance or distortions of multilateralism? Can the UN learn from them?

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: All

TITLE: Emerging Powers and the UN: What Kind of Development Partnership? Special Issue of Third World Quarterly

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/12

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=46&teaserId=4>

SYNOPSIS: Whether the emerging powers phenomenon reinforces the North–South divide or increases the diversity of positions and alignments within the international system, remains very much open to debate. The ten essays in this volume address this debate and are the product of a fruitful collaboration between FUNDS and the Institute of International Relations at the Pontifical Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro (and its BRICS Policy Center), including at a conference in Rio in April 2014. This joint research effort sought to analyse the changing role of emerging powers in light of ongoing intergovernmental discussions about the UN's capacity to foster sustainable development, and to test analyses of these dynamics from a variety of perspectives.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UN Development System

TITLE: Expert Survey on the role of Emerging Economic Powers in the UNDS

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/11

HYPERLINK: <http://www.futureun.org/en/Publications-Surveys/Article?newsid=25>

http://www.futureun.org/media/archive1/surveys/131126_GlobalExpertPanelSurvey1.pdf

SYNOPSIS: FUNDS' 2013 global expert survey provides perspectives and predictions regarding the future role of the emerging economic powers (for example the BICS - Brazil, India, China and South Africa) in the UNDS. According to a majority of respondents, emerging powers will play a leading role in influencing and prioritising overall development agendas within the UNDS, but the UNDS presence actually in these states should become more selective and streamlined.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2011/06

HYPERLINK: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20110609_JC2137_Global-Plan-Elimination-HIV-Children_en_1.pdf

SYNOPSIS: This Global Plan provides the foundation for country-led partnership movement towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive. The Global Plan was developed through a consultative process by a high level Global Task Team convened by UNAIDS and co-chaired by UNAIDS Executive Director Michel Sidibé and United States Global AIDS Coordinator Ambassador Eric Goosby. It brought together 25 countries and 30 civil society, private sector, networks of people living with HIV and international organizations to chart a roadmap to achieving this goal by 2015.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: WHO

TITLE: WHO's engagement with non-state actors

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: On-going

HYPERLINK: http://www.who.int/about/who_reform/non-state-actors/en/

SYNOPSIS: Engagement is a key aspect of WHO's role in global health governance and non-State actors play a critical role in supporting WHO's work to fulfil its constitutional mandate. The discussion among member states is on-going on the finalizing a Framework of engagement with non-state actors (expected to be finalized and adopted at 68th World Health Assembly in May 2015)

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

ENTITY / AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Sander Chan, Pieter Pauw

TITLE: Proposal for a Global Framework for Climate Action to Engage Non-state and Subnational Actors

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/11

HYPERLINK: <http://www.die-gdi.de/en/briefing-paper/article/proposal-for-a-global-framework-for-climate-action-to-engage-non-state-and-subnational-stakeholders-in-the-future-climate-regime/>

SYNOPSIS: This briefing paper proposes a Global Framework for Climate Action (GFCA), a comprehensive and collaborative programme to build advantageous linkages between the multilateral climate regime and non-state and subnational climate initiatives.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY/AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Sander Chan, Pieter Pauw

TITLE: A Global Framework for Climate Action (GFCA) – Orchestrating Non-state and Subnational Initiatives for More Effective Global Climate Governance

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/11

HYPERLINK: <https://www.die-gdi.de/en/discussion-paper/article/a-global-framework-for-climate-action-orchestrating-non-state-and-subnational-initiatives-for-more-effective-global-climate-governance/>

SYNOPSIS: This discussion paper investigates whether and how a Global Framework for Climate Action (GFCA) could become an advantageous link between the multilateral climate regime and non-state and subnational initiatives. It seeks to answer these questions by deriving lessons learnt from two case studies on existing frameworks that link non-state actions to multilateral processes: the Partnerships for Sustainable Development framework and the Private Sector Initiative under the UNFCCC Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, respectively. Based on lessons learnt, this discussion paper presents a design for a GFCA, a comprehensive and collaborative programme, combining multiple functions, namely: the mobilisation of new and enhanced initiatives; the recording of initiatives in a publicly available registry; the monitoring and verification of progress; and the conducting of periodic overall assessments to ensure that the framework leads to higher ambitions and better implementation.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

AUTHOR: Philipp Pattberg, Frank Biermann, Sander Chan, Aysem Mert

TITLE: Public-Private Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Emergence, Influence and Legitimacy

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/06

HYPERLINK [if any]: http://www.e-elgar.com/Bookentry_Main.lasso?id=14268

SYNOPSIS: This book provides a first authoritative assessment of partnerships for sustainable development, ten years after the Johannesburg Summit. The extensive research builds on an exclusive Global Sustainability Partnerships Database and a series of in-depth qualitative case studies. Key questions studied in this book include the overall effectiveness and influence of partnerships, their geographical, functional and organizational scope, and their legitimacy. This unique book systematically investigates the questions of emergence, influence and legitimacy, which will prove invaluable for scholars and students interested in global environmental governance and sustainability, public-private partnerships, sustainability at the UN level and environmental governance beyond international agreements and policies.

THEMATIC AREA: Partnerships

UN ENTITY: UNIDO

TITLE: Networks for Prosperity: advancing sustainability through partnerships

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/March

HYPERLINK: N/A

SYNOPSIS: This report contains the annual “Global Connectedness Index”, and reasserts the crucial importance of “connectedness” – through knowledge and investment networks – for the elaboration of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. In this connection, bridging the micro- and macro-dimensions of increasingly networked governance systems is a crucial next step in helping individual countries’ attain their developmental and sustainability objectives.

INTERLINKED AREAS

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Silke Weinlich

TITLE: Reform of the UN development system: new multilateralist reform coalition needed. Briefing Paper 1/2011. Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2011/01

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_1.2011.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The UN development system is in need of thorough reform. It currently punches below its weight. Reform options include the radical merger of agencies, or the more incremental building of a unified country presence (Delivering as One Initiative). Some argue that the UN should gain clout vis-à-vis the Bretton Woods Institutions. Others argue that it should confine itself to niche areas (such as fragile countries) where it can perform better than other actors considered less legitimate and neutral. The most

recent round of reform negotiations showed that the time is not yet ripe for a consensus on fundamental reforms. But more incremental reforms gained approval and have led to improvements. UN agencies are becoming more results-oriented, working more closely together and harmonising their business practices. The Delivering as One pilot initiative shows promise. There is real room for improvement if governments act more coherently across governing bodies and make UN agencies deliver better results more efficiently. But there are limits to what can be achieved. Governments should begin to strategically build the basis for a more fundamental reform of the UN and its development system. A new multilateralist reform coalition is called for. But not only small states should rediscover the merits of the UN which – however imperfect – stands for an international system based on the rule of law. The key to success or failure will be the attitude of emerging powers in the UN.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance; Organizational Arrangement; Impact

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: ECOSOC resolution 2013/11 on the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/07

HYPERLINK: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2013/11

SYNOPSIS: This Resolution was passed following the biennial debate on the Joint Programme. The resolution includes operational paragraphs that:

- Recognize the value of the lessons learned from the global HIV and AIDS response for the post-2015 development agenda, including the lessons learned from the unique approach of the Joint Programme;
 - Also recognizes that the Joint Programme offers the United Nations a useful example, to be considered, as appropriate, as a way to enhance strategic coherence, coordination, results-based focus and country-level impact, based on national contexts and priorities, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;
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THEMATIC AREA: Governance; Functions; Impact

UN ENTITY: WHO

TITLE: 12th General Programme of Work

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014

HYPERLINK: http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/twelfth-gpw/en/

SYNOPSIS: The Twelfth General Programme of Work provides a high-level strategic vision for the work of WHO for the period 2014–2019. It reflects the three main components of WHO reform: programmes and priorities, governance and management.

The general programme of work sets out leadership priorities that will both define the key areas in which WHO seeks to exert its influence in the world of global health and drive the way work is carried out across and between the different levels of the Secretariat.

Second, the general programme of work sets the direction for more effective governance by Member States, as well as a stronger directing and coordinating role for WHO in global health governance.

Lastly, through a clear results chain, it explains how WHO's work will be organized over the next six years; how the work of the Organization contributes to the achievement of a clearly defined set of outcomes and impacts; and the means by which WHO can be held accountable for the way resources are used to achieve specified results. The three programme budgets in the period set out the details of what will be achieved during each biennium.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangement; Capacity, Impact

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: Strengthening UNAIDS Secretariat to deliver on the global AIDS targets

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013

HYPERLINK: http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2013/JC2511_organizational-realignment

SYNOPSIS: In line with an evolving epidemic, the UNAIDS Secretariat has pursued a change agenda with the goal of positioning resources closer to the epidemic—to where the difference can be made with results delivered effectively, efficiently and creatively—with the following three overarching objectives to: Ensure human and financial resources are aligned with corporate priorities and optimal deployment to support countries achieve the MDGs and the global AIDS targets; Continue strengthening country focus, and particularly in addressing the needs of the high impact countries; and Lower overall operating costs and demonstrate value for money.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangement; Capacity; Impact

UN ENTITY: UNAIDS

TITLE: UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012

HYPERLINK: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/sub_landing/files/IC2353%20UBRAF_en_0.pdf
http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/sub_landing/files/20110526_UBRAF%20Part%201_final.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) is UNAIDS instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the UN's response to AIDS by combining the efforts of the UN Cosponsors and UNAIDS Secretariat in 2012-2015. The UBRAF aims at achieving UNAIDS long term vision of zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths, and zero discrimination by catalyzing and leveraging resources for the AIDS response but also for broader health, development and human rights outcomes.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance; Function, Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Silke Weinlich, Steffen Bauer

TITLE: Rio+20 and the future of the UN sustainability architecture: what can we expect? Briefing paper 6/2012. Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2012/02

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_6.2012.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The development of the UN's institutional sustainability architecture must not be treated as a secondary issue. It is indeed a precondition if the visionary green economy ideas are to become tangible for the day-to-day business of multilateral development cooperation and if any SDGs that may emerge are to be achieved. A high ranking Council for Sustainable Development and an environment agency that carries more political weight may be instrumental, so long as they are not restricted to symbolic policies. This calls for unequivocal political support from the heads of state and government, international agreement on the development of more efficient negotiating and decision-making processes, more effective instruments for implementation and supervision and reliable financial resources on an adequate scale. Any new or reformed agency must fit into the overall UN institutional structure and take account of reforms already being undertaken to achieve "system-wide coherence". Only then can the United Nations be put in a position to provide the enduring support expected of it for a global transformation to sustainable development.

THEMATIC AREA: Governance; Organizational Arrangements; Capacities

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Silke Weinlich

TITLE: Reforming development cooperation at the United Nations: an analysis of policy position and actions of key states on reform options. Studies 59 (2011), Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2011/03

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_59.pdf

SYNOPSIS: United Nations (UN) development agencies are established multilateral development actors. They set universally valid norms and standards, have a near global presence, and are preferred partners for developing countries. Despite substantial progress, there is still need for improvement and reform of

the UN development system. The UN's contribution to global development challenges needs to become more effective. This study analyses the motives and preferences of key states concerning current UN reform options. It concludes that the opposing positions of industrialized countries on the one and developing countries and emerging powers on the other hand currently do not allow radical institutional change. The ongoing incremental reform process with a focus on UN operational activities seems to have greater chances for success. The study formulates a number of recommendations concerning how the German government should position itself in the current reform process.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY / AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Heiner Janus, Stephan Klingebiel, Timo Casjen Mahn

TITLE: How to shape development cooperation? The global partnership and the development cooperation forum, Briefing Paper 3/2014, Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/01

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_3.2014.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) will convene in April 2014 ; the United Nations (UN) Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) will hold its biennial meeting in July 2014. How will these two platforms shape development cooperation and its future governance architecture? Any global platform to manage development cooperation needs to provide a set of principles, norms, and mechanisms for knowledge exchange around which actors' expectations converge. In order to adequately fulfil this function, it will have to be legitimate, effective and relevant. Applying these criteria to the GPEDC and DCF, three models are possible:

1) Each platform for itself: This model describes a perpetuation of the status quo, characterised by a lack of cohesion between the GPEDC and the DCF. The continuation of parallel efforts on competing platforms will not sufficiently enable current challenges to be addressed. 2) Two platforms, different functions: Under this model, stakeholders in the GPEDC and the DCF agree to clearly describe their functions in support of the overarching post-2015 agenda. This model would mark an improvement over the status quo; however, challenges in day to day coordination between both platforms would remain. 3) One platform for all: This model envisions a merger of both platforms to consolidate discussions around the functioning of development cooperation. The platform would have universal membership and strong monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms, combining the best features of DCF and GPEDC. It would draw on a clear UN mandate to manage development cooperation towards implementing the post-2015 agenda. Only such a common platform would be legitimate, effective and relevant at the same time.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Governance, Funding

ENTITY / AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Pio Wennubst, Timo Casjen Mahn

TITLE: "Post 2015: what it means for the United Nations development system", Briefing Paper 13/2013, Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/04

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_13.2013.pdf

SYNOPSIS:

The post-2015 agenda will involve not just governments, but also the private sector, civil society and individuals. The High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has coined the phrase of a "global partnership" in this respect. To prepare the ground for implementation of the new agenda, the member states of the United Nations (UN) will be called upon to agree the implications for the UN Development System. In order to result in a coherent overall outcome, it seems necessary to provide a closer linkage under a uniting and coherent "vision" for the United Nations Development System. This vision should have three dimensions:

- What: Using the HLPF, member states should translate the post-2015 agenda into a system-wide mandate for the UN Development System that details its purpose as a complement to other actors.
- How: The post-2015 agenda is about the recognition that development challenges such as population growth, economic inequality, water shortages and volatile financial markets are increasingly

interrelated and global. A set of reforms should therefore be undertaken in conjunction with the elaboration of the future mandate so that the UN Development System can fulfil its mandate supported by a cohesive institutional organisation.

- Means: Finally, there is a need to initiate discussions about the future funding of the UN Development System in line with the broadened mandate and reformed structure. What the post-2015 agenda requires is a dramatic shift in perspective to go “beyond aid”.

THEMATIC AREA: Organizational Arrangements; Governance; Funding

ENTITY / AUTHOR: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Pio Wennubst, Timo Casjen Mahn

TITLE: “A resolution for a quiet revolution: taking the United Nations to sustainable development ‘beyond aid’” Discussion Paper 22/2013, Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013 / 11

HYPERLINK: http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/DP_22.2013_01.pdf

SYNOPSIS: What is the future role of the United Nations development system (UNDS), how will it function and what are the necessary means? The UNDS seems to be well positioned to play a key role in implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda. Preparations for the paradigm shift to Sustainable Development require reforms. This paper contributes to these debates by taking the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) as a starting point. The QCPR has evolved into a key vehicle for making system-wide reforms within the UNDS. There currently is no organic link between the mandate and the operations because only fragments of a negotiated system-wide mandate exist. The paper suggests how the QCPR could realise a ‘quiet revolution’ using fundamental yet achievable reforms to instill a system-wide perspective among the various UN organizations. The QCPR is seen as the right vehicle to give the UNDS a new sense of purpose as it adapts its business model from aid to sustainable development. It recommends that Member States upgrade the QCPR to a system-wide strategy that links the system-wide what to the how and the means – similar to a corporate strategy in the business world.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Funding; Organizational Arrangements; Partnerships

ENTITY: The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

TITLE: Making the UN ‘Fit for Purpose’: Lessons from the ‘Delivering as One’ Experience

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/09

HYPERLINK: <http://www.daghammarskjold.se/publication/making-un-fit-purpose-lessons-delivering-one-experience/>

SYNOPSIS: Nearly 60 years have passed since the UN development system was established and, during these years, the world has changed significantly. The UN system faces challenges in keeping pace with the world around it and in remaining a leading ‘partner of choice’ in a rapidly changing world. This represents an opportunity for the UN, member states and other stakeholders to assess and reposition the UN development system vis-a-vis global development challenges and the new universal agenda that will be put in place to deal with them.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Funding; Organizational Arrangements

ENTITY: The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

TITLE: Renewing UN development

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/04

HYPERLINK: <http://www.daghammarskjold.se/publication/renewing-un-development-development-dialogue-paper-8/>

SYNOPSIS: This paper argues that if true multilateralism in the global socio-economic arena is to be saved, there needs to be a radical re-think of what the UN delivers to its increasingly heterogeneous group of member states in the development field. The fundamental challenge for the UN development system is to reposition itself so that it remains relevant and provides an added value to all its member

states.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Funding; Organizational Arrangements; Partnerships

UN ENTITY: The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation

TITLE: UN Development at a Crossroads

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2013/10

HYPERLINK: <http://www.daghammarskjold.se/publication/un-development-crossroads-development-dialogue-paper-3/>

SYNOPSIS: The UN development system stands at a crossroads. It can either embrace the deep reform required to remain relevant to development in today's global economy, or face the prospect of continued marginalisation. The path chosen at this juncture depends on the commitment of all relevant actors – UN agencies and governments – as well as strong leadership: from governments, from within the UN development system, and from the Secretary-General. The magnitude and enormity of global challenges and changes require of the UN development system a major repositioning, well beyond the current focus on operational effectiveness.

THEMATIC AREA: Functions; Funding; Organizational Arrangements; Capacity; Governance

ENTITY/ AUTHOR: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/ Constance Hybsier

TITLE: Fit for Purpose? UN Development Reform in the Post-2015 Context: A summary of selected reform options

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/03

HYPERLINK:

http://www.bmz.de/de/zentrales_downloadarchiv/wege_und_akteure/Fit_for_purpose_UN_reform_options.pdf

SYNOPSIS: Political, economic and social developments, sustainability and environmental considerations, as well as the emergence of new development actors have all led development practitioners, academics, governments, civil society organisations and others to re-focus attention on UN development reform. To assist participants of reform discussions in their negotiation and decision-making processes, this paper summarises a variety of small- and large scale UN development reform proposals and places them in a post-2015 context.

OTHER

THEMATIC AREA: Development Cooperation

ENTITY: Center for Global Development

TITLE: The End of ODA (II): The Birth of Hypercollective Action

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2010/06

HYPERLINK: http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/1424253_file_The_End_of_ODA_II_FINAL.pdf

SYNOPSIS: The development business has become much more complex in the past decade, with actors proliferating and collaboration fragmenting. This trend is characteristic of the change from collective action to what the authors term hypercollective action. Such a shift brings new energy and resources to international development, but also more difficulty managing global public policy. Severino and Ray use the lessons of the Paris Declaration—the first large-scale effort to coordinate hypercollective action—as a starting point for envisioning a new conceptual framework to manage the complexity of current international collaboration. They offer concrete suggestions to improve the management of global policies, including new ways to share information, align the goals of disparate actors, and create more capable bodies for international collaboration.

THEMATIC AREA: Displacement; Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

UN ENTITY: OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDP's

TITLE: Ensuring Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees; Need for a Dedicated Target in the Post-2015 Agenda

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 2014/07

HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/IDPs-RefugeesP2015.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: some 33 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and over 17 million refugees have been forced to leave their homes for reasons related to conflict or human rights violations as of the end of 2013. This is the first time that the number of people experiencing forced displacement has exceeded 50 million in the post-World War II era. Displacement due to conflict or disasters has occurred on every continent and is a universal challenge. It is not just a humanitarian issue but also a long-term development challenge with profound political, economic, environmental and security implications. Development actors need to increase their engagement from the onset of a crisis to ensure that the development dimensions of displacement are addressed. The post-2015 development agenda therefore needs to address protracted displacement by ensuring effective support for durable solutions.

THEMATIC AREA: Risk management; Humanitarian and development integrated planning and programming

UN ENTITY: OCHA

TITLE: Five systemic changes required to implement a risk-based approach to humanitarian crises

DATE OF DOCUMENT [2015/02]:

HYPERLINK:

<https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OCHA%20SLTT%20Web%20Final%20Single.PDF>

SYNOPSIS: Since 2004, the number of people in humanitarian need has more than doubled to over 100 million, while the funding requirements have increased by nearly 600 per cent, with the vast majority going towards chronic and protracted crises. This worrying trend brings into question whether the current model for humanitarian-development cooperation is actually fit for the purpose of responding to crises year after year. There seems to be growing consensus now that a new “business model” for the humanitarian system is needed, with risk management at the core, to be able to better analyse, plan, programme and fund aid operations in conjunction with a large group of different partners, including development actors, the private sector and governments when appropriate. This will require overcoming political, institutional and structural obstacles at all levels - HQ and field leadership, donors and affected countries and new public-private partnerships - coupled with a fundamental change in attitudes, behaviour and approaches. The upcoming Sustainable Development Goals, the ECOSOC Dialogues on longer-term positioning of the UN development system, the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Climate Change talks as well as the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit present a generational opportunity to set in place a lasting and sustainable framework for tackling the crises of our day.

THEMATIC AREA: Post-2015 development framework

UN ENTITY: OCHA, in collaboration with FAO, PBSO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP

TITLE: Position paper - Humanitarian concerns in the post-2015 development agenda

DATE OF DOCUMENT [2013/10]:

HYPERLINK: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/pdf/HumanitarianConcerns.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: The document outlines advocacy areas and key messages from the humanitarian community and OCHA on the post-2015 development agenda. It calls for: Stronger focus on resilience and linkages between crisis preparedness/response/recovery, risk reduction and sustainable development; development strategies that are inclusive and benefit the most vulnerable people in the poorest and crisis-affected countries; development strategies that are inclusive and benefit the most vulnerable people in the poorest and crisis-affected countries; sustainable development goals that reflect the aspirations and rights of the most vulnerable people.

THEMATIC AREA: ICT for Development

UN ENTITY: ITU

TITLE: World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14): Final Report

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]:2014/April

HYPERLINK: <http://www.itu.int/pub/D-TDC-WTDC-2014>

SYNOPSIS: The sixth World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) took place in Dubai () from 30 March to 14 April 2014. The Final Report contains the Dubai Declaration, the Conference's contribution to the ITU Strategic Plan for the Telecommunication Development Sector, the Dubai Action Plan (DuAP) focusing on the programmes and regional initiatives, and the resolutions approved by the Conference directed towards the purposes and objectives of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector for the four-year period 2015-2018.

THEMATIC AREA: ICT for Development Statistics

UN ENTITY: ITU

TITLE: Measuring the Information Society Report 2014

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]:2014

HYPERLINK: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2014.aspx>

SYNOPSIS: Features key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society, including the ICT Development Index (IDI). The IDI captures the level of ICT developments in 166 economies worldwide and compares progress made during the last year. The Measuring the Information Society Report 2014 highlights the relationship between ICT development (as measured by the IDI) and the MDGs, a contribution to the ongoing discussions on the potential of ICTs as development enablers. The report includes the results of the ICT Price Basket (IPB) and new mobile-broadband price data for over 140 economies. Price data are analysed to provide insights into the relationship between affordability and income inequality, competition and regulation. The report also looks at new ICT data sources for measurement and examines the possible role of big data from the ICT industry for monitoring and development.

THEMATIC AREA: ICT for Development

UN ENTITY: ITU

TITLE: WSIS+10 Outcome Documents

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2014/06

HYPERLINK: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/doc/outcome/362828V2E.pdf>

SYNOPSIS: Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), the representatives of the peoples of the world adopted a common vision on the Information Society, identifying its main principles and challenges towards a people-centered inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was to foster the use of technology to improve peoples' lives and to bridge the digital divide. The uses of ICTs have developed considerably and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, increasing transparency and accountability, where applicable, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. The information and communication technologies (ICTs) have also demonstrated their value as a facilitator and development enabler in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling all groups and all countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge. Moreover reaping the benefit of ICTs use has yet not been shared in all countries proportionately. In particular we reaffirm para 36 of the Tunis Commitment regarding the potential of ICTs to promote peace and to prevent conflict. To this effect, international law, and in particular, the charter of UN is applicable and is essential to maintaining peace and stability and promoting an open secure peaceful and accessible ICT environment. Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes

and Action Lines. Such approach contributed to strengthening the engagement of all stakeholders¹ to work together, within their respective roles and responsibilities.

THEMATIC AREA: UN History

UN ENTITY: UN library

TITLE: 70 Years, 70 Documents

DATE OF DOCUMENT [YYYY/MM]: 2015/01

HYPERLINK: <http://research.un.org/en/UN70/about>

SYNOPSIS: To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library is presenting an exploration of the seventy key documents that have shaped the United Nations and the world. Each month they will add new documents honouring the historic breadth of the Organization's work in the areas of peace and security, humanitarian assistance, development, and human rights.