

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

I. UN SYSTEMS ORGANIZATIONS

July 2004

ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT PROGRAMME AND FUNDS

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (homepage: www.unctad.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>UNCTAD aims at the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.</p> <p>UNCTAD is the <i>focal point within the United Nations</i> for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.</p> <p>UNCTAD functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a <i>forum for intergovernmental discussions and deliberations</i>, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus-building. • undertakes <i>research, policy analysis and data collection</i> in order to provide substantive inputs for the discussions of experts and government representatives. • UNCTAD, in co-operation with other organizations and donor countries, provides <i>technical assistance</i> tailored to the needs of the developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries, and countries with economy in transition. The thrust of UNCTAD's technical cooperation is capacity-building in four main areas of its work i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – globalization and development; – international trade in goods and services and commodities, – investment, technology and enterprise development; – services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. <p>In performing its functions, <i>the secretariat</i> works together with member Governments and interacts with organizations of the United Nations system and regional commissions, as well as with governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, including trade and industry associations, research institutes and universities worldwide.</p>

Activities:	<p>In performing its functions, UNCTAD conducts these following programmes:</p> <p>1. Globalization and Development Strategies</p> <p>Through this programme, UNCTAD contributes to the international debate on globalization and the management of its consequences for developing countries. The programme promotes policies at the national, regional and international level that are conducive to stable economic growth and sustainable development. It regularly examines the trends and prospects in the world economy, undertakes studies on the requirements for successful development strategies and on the debt problems of developing countries.</p> <p>The projects under this programme are: Assistance to the Palestinian people; Debt Management and Financial Analysis System; Development of Africa; and Trade and Development Report Series.</p> <p>2. International Trade in Commodities</p> <p>The goal of this programme is to promote the development of developing countries through international trade; provide support for their participation in international trade negotiations; strengthen service-sector capacities in developing countries; promote the integration of trade, environment and development; analyse issues related to competition law, policy and development; and seek to enhance the contribution of the commodity sector to development through diversification and risk management.</p> <p>One of its projects is climate change, as explained below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change: Carbon Market Programme <p>The Kyoto Protocol and other measures to address climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions have spurred the emergence of a market for carbon emissions. Domestic climate policies and the application of the Kyoto mechanisms will have trade, investment and economic impacts on both developed and developing economies. The Carbon Market Programme explores these impacts, and works to promote a fair and effective global carbon market.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Engaging the Private Sector in CDM</i> - UNFIP (United Nations Fund for International Partnerships) -funded inter-agency project. The UNCTAD component is focused on supporting the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change and the Brazilian Climate Change Forum to establish a public-private operational entity to facilitate CDM investments in Brazil. 2. <i>Getting started with CDM in Least Developed Countries</i> - a capacity-building project aimed at prompt starting CDM from the ground-up in LDCs. Currently involves Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi in partnership with Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS) in Tanzania and Sustainable Development Promotion Centre (SDPC) in Uganda. 3. <i>Supporting GHG markets in countries with economies in transition</i> - a plan of action project to develop the capacity of economies in transition (starting with the Central Group 11 - Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) to participate in the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, including the proposed EU emissions trading scheme.
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	<p>4. <i>Carbon Market E-Learning Center (CMEC)</i> - prototype funded by UNFIP. The E-Learning Center provides complementary learning opportunities to a global audience on the use of emissions trading (including trading in CDM and JI credits) as an economic instrument to implement the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The Center offers its own on-line courses but more importantly offers its "virtual workshop" facility to other institutions so that they can effectively and conveniently implement their own courses through the e-learning facilities of the CMEC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other projects are: Commodities; Commodities Market Information (InfoComm); Competition and Consumer Policies; Dispute Settlement in International Trade, Investment, and Intellectual Property; Generalized System of Preferences; The Biotrade Initiative; Trade Analysis; Trade, Environment and Development; Trade Negotiations and Commercial Diplomacy. <p>3. Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development</p> <p>Through this programme, UNCTAD analyses trends in foreign direct investment and their impact on development; helps countries to promote international investment and understand the issues involved in international investment agreements; devises strategies for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises; identifies policy options and implements capacity-building programmes to encourage the use of new technologies.</p> <p>The projects under this programme are:</p> <p>Advisory Services on Investment and Training (ASTI); International Investment Instruments on-line; Empretec (Entrepreneurship, Employment, Export – is a <i>capacity-building programme</i> to promote SME development by fostering entrepreneurship, innovation, and business linkages -); Foreign Direct Investment Statistics; Global Investment Prospects Assessment (GIPA); Insurance Programme; International Investment Agreements; Investment Guides; Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development; ISAR (International Standards of Accounting and Reporting) – Corporate Transparency - Accountancy; Science and Technology for Development Network; UNCTAD-ICTSD, Capacity Building Project on Intellectual Property Rights; etc.</p> <p>4. Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing and Small Island Developing Countries</p> <p>UNCTAD's Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries promotes the socioeconomic development of these countries through research, policy analysis and technical assistance, particularly capacity-building.</p> <p>5. Services Infrastructure</p> <p>The activities done by Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (SITE) are analytical work, intergovernmental policy dialogue and implementing technical cooperation programmes in fields such as transport and trade facilitation, the application of ICT to business operations, and training and capacity building programmes.</p>
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UNCSTD United Nations Center on Science and Technology for Development (homepage: http://stdev.unctad.org/unsystem/cstd/index.html and http://stdev.unctad.org/un/uncstd.html)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was established in 1992 by the General Assembly as a result of the restructuring and revitalisation of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. Through this restructuring, the General Assembly abolished the former Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (IGCSTD) and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ACSTD), created at the time of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held in Vienna in 1979, and replaced them by the CSTD.</p> <p>UNCSTD functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant science and technology issues through analysis and appropriate policy recommendations or options in order to enable those organs to guide the future work of the United Nations, develop common policies and agree on appropriate actions. <p>In this context, the Commission acts as a forum for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the examination of science and technology questions and their implications for development; • the advancement of understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries and; • the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system <p>The Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provides substantive servicing to the Commission.</p>
Activities:	<p>The Commission focuses on issues of transfer of technology and capacity-building. The substantive theme and focus of the Commission work during the inter-sessional period 2004-2005 are “Science and technology promotion, advice and application for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals”.</p> <p>Themes 1992-2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003-2004, "Promoting the application of science and technology to meet the Millennium Development Goals" <p>The panel Commission addressed policies and measures which can lead to: (a) improving the policy environment for the application of science and technology to development by identifying potential risks and benefits of new and emerging technologies; (b) strengthening basic and applied research in developing countries and international scientific networking; (c) strengthening technology support institutions and science advisory mechanisms, building human capacity, identifying new</p>

	<p>technologies and applications, and encouraging international collaboration to support research in neglected fields; and (d) promoting universal Internet access at affordable costs and building strategic partnerships in the field of science and technology for development and capacity building for competitiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001-2003, "Technology development and capacity-building for competitiveness in a digital world" The work programme during this inter-sessional period was carried out through panels, which addressed different aspects of the main substantive theme, namely: technology transfer, diffusion and capacity-building with particular attention to absorption and applications of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the purpose of enhancing competitiveness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. • 1999-2001, "National capacity-building in biotechnology, with particular attention to agriculture and the agro-industry, health and the environment" • 1997-1999, "Science and Technology partnerships and networking for national capacity building" • 1995-1997, "Information and communication technologies for development" • 1993-1995, "Technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations; the gender implications of science and technology; and the contributions of science and technology to an integrated approach to land management". <p>Specific emphasis will be placed on at least three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mutual interaction and dependency of science and technology, education with R&D; • infrastructure building as a foundation for scientific and technological development; • promoting gainful employment in general and enterprise development in particular through the use of existing and emerging technologies, especially information and communication technologies (ICTs) and biotechnologies. All entities of the United Nations system working in these areas were invited to collaborate and provide input to the work of the Commission on its main theme. <p>Conducting to its functions, UNCSTD initiative to develop STDev (Science & Technology for Development). The STDev is designed as a gateway to information on science and technology within the United Nations system. It is developed and maintained by the Technology for Development Section, Policy and Capacity-building Branch, Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).</p>
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Headquarters:	New York, USA
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>UNDP substantives focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, HIV/AIDS, human development reports, and a global network.</p> <p>UNDP uses its global network to help the UN system and its partners to raise awareness and track progress, while it connects countries to the knowledge and resources needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>UNDP also helps countries strengthen their capacity to address the challenges of environmental degradation, lack of access to clean, affordable energy services, climate change, loss of biodiversity and ozone layer depletion at global, national and community levels, seeking out and sharing best practices, providing innovative policy advice and linking partners through pilot projects that help poor people build sustainable livelihoods.</p>
Activities:	<p>UNDP's practices areas are:</p> <p>1. Democratic Governance</p> <p>UNDP's work in democratic governance is reinforced by its network of over 166 offices and its global partnerships with democratic governance institutions.</p> <p>UNDP's core services to support national processes of democratic transitions, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advice and technical support; • Capacity development of institutions and individuals; • Advocacy, communications, and public information; • Promoting and brokering dialogue; and • Knowledge networking and sharing of good practices. <p>UNDP's work in democratic governance can be summarised into the following categories :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary Development • Electoral Systems and Processes • Access to Justice and Human Rights • Access to Information • Decentralization and Local Governance • Public Administration and Civil Service Reform <p>2. Poverty Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP advocates developing countries who are working to create their own national poverty eradication strategies based on local needs and priorities and helps to make them effective through ensuring a greater voice for poor people, expanding access

	<p>to productive assets and economic opportunities, and linking poverty programmes with countries' international economic and financial policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP contributes to efforts at reforming trade, debt relief and investment arrangements to better support national poverty reduction and make globalisation work for poor people. In doing so, UNDP sponsor innovative pilot projects; connect countries to global best practices and resources; promote the role of women in development; and bring governments, civil society and outside funders together to coordinate their efforts. • UNDP promotes the concept of human poverty as a complement to income poverty, emphasizing that equity, social inclusion, women's empowerment, and respect for human rights matter for poverty reduction <p>3. Crisis Prevention and Recovery</p> <p>4. Energy and Environment</p> <p>UNDP's Energy and Environment Practice works in six priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development</i> UNDP seeks to develop country capacity to manage the environment and natural resources; integrate environmental and energy dimensions into poverty reduction strategies and national development frameworks; and strengthen the role of communities and of women in promoting sustainable development • <i>Effective water governance</i> UNDP supports the sustainable use of marine, coastal and freshwater resources and improved access to water supply and sanitation services. This requires the appropriate local, national and regional water governance frameworks, and application of integrated water resources management approaches. UNDP also promotes cooperation in trans-boundary waters management. • <i>Access to sustainable energy services</i> UNDP supports energy activities to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development objectives at the local, national and global levels. Its work is focused on strengthening national policy frameworks to support energy for poverty reduction; promoting energy services to support growth and equity with specific focus on the situation of women; promoting clean energy technologies to mitigate climate change; and increasing access to investment financing for sustainable energy, including through the Clean Development Mechanism. • <i>Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation</i> Land degradation is one of the major causes of rural poverty, as well as one of its effects. UNDP works to break this cycle and reduce poverty through sustainable land management and by maintaining land-based ecosystem integrity, particularly in drylands where the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized people live. UNDP assists countries and communities in land governance, drought preparedness, reform of land tenure and promotion of innovative and alternative sustainable land practices and livelihoods.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</i> Through a close integration of GEF and core activities, UNDP helps countries and communities maintain and benefit from the biodiversity and ecosystem services that underpin human welfare and economic development, and provide the poor with food security, fuel, shelter, medicines and livelihoods – as well as clean water, disease control, and reduced vulnerability to natural disasters. UNDP supports the sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, forests and energy, and a pro-poor approach to conservation and protected areas, biotechnology and the development of viable, new markets for ecosystem services. • <i>National/sectoral policy and planning to control emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)</i> The Montreal Protocol and GEF programmes of UNDP support governments as they develop and strengthen national and sectoral strategies for the sustained reduction and elimination of ODS and POPs. Enterprises are assisted in maintaining their economic competitiveness through provision of best available alternative technologies and opportunities for capacity development. <p>5. HIV/AIDS UNDP advocates for placing HIV/AIDS at the centre of national planning and budgets; helps build national capacity to manage initiatives that include people and institutions not usually involved with public health; and promotes decentralized responses that support community-level action. Because HIV/AIDS is a world-wide problem, UNDP supports these national efforts by offering knowledge, resources and best practices from around the world.</p> <p>UNDP Cross Cutting areas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Development Promoted through the five practices areas as described above. 2. Gender in Development 3. Information & Communications Technology UNDP helps countries draw on expertise and best practices from around the world to develop strategies that expand access to ICT and harness it for development. Working in 166 countries, UNDP also relies on ICT solutions to make the most effective use of its own global network.
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Headquarters:	Bonn, Germany
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) is the volunteer arm of the United Nations. It was created by the UN General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states.</p> <p>The UNV programme supports sustainable human development globally by promoting volunteerism and by mobilizing volunteers. It is administered by <u>UNDP</u> and works through UNDP's country offices around the world. It operates amidst growing recognition that volunteerism makes important contributions, economically and socially, to more cohesive societies by building trust and reciprocity among citizens. It serves the causes of peace and development through enhancing opportunities for participation by all peoples. It is universal, inclusive and embraces volunteer action in all its diversity. It values free will, commitment, engagement and solidarity, which are the foundations of volunteerism.</p>
Activities:	<p>UNV activities encompass these thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Electoral Assistance • Environment <p>UNV has supplied specialists diverse in aspects of the environment, such as resource inventory, remote sensing, demography, meteorology, water and sanitation, coastal erosion, preservation of cultural heritage, forestry and tourism.</p> • Global Volunteerism • Gender • Health <p>For three decades, UN Volunteers have worked in health care delivery, education and training. The main focus is community-oriented, based on participatory involvement to strengthen local initiatives for prevention and control of disease.</p> • HIV/AIDS • Humanitarian Relief and Refugees • Human Rights • ICT for Development • International Volunteer Day • Private Sector • Millennium Development Goals • Peace Operations • Urban Development

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UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund (homepage: www.uncdf.org)	
Headquarters:	New York, USA
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>UNCDF -a member of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) group- is a multi-sectoral investment Organization. UNCDF works to reduce poverty in Least Developed Countries through a variety of innovative approaches in both local governance and microfinance initiatives.</p> <p>Its main purpose was to finance and help implement investment projects whose cost would be lower than that of the investments carried out by larger international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development banks. In 1973, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting UNCDF to concentrate its investments, first and foremost, in the LDCs. This work is focused in two areas: support to decentralized public investments and support to private investments through microfinance. Within this context, the UNCDF approach in its two areas of concentration is to support the LDCs to pilot small-scale investments that can be replicated on a larger scale with the assistance of other development partners who can bring additional financial support.</p>
Activities:	<p>UNCDF investments and capacity building services are concentrated in two areas – local governance and microfinance. Between 2000 and 2003, UNCDF partially achieved its operational targets in these two areas, while achieving its targets in organizational strengthening. A critical factor that has influenced performance is the core resource situation; despite an increase in core and non-core contributions in 2003, the long-term financial viability of the organization remains a concern.</p> <p>Products and Services of UNCDF/SUM (Special Unit for Microfinance):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, formulation and management of programmes focusing on microfinance in rural areas in the poorest countries; <p>The LDCs represent the poorest and weakest segment of the international community, extreme poverty, the structural weakness of their economies and the lack of capacities related to growth and development, often compounded by geographical handicaps, hamper efforts by these countries to improve effectively the quality of life of their peoples. These countries are characterized by their exposure to a series of vulnerabilities and constraints such as limited human, institutional and productive capacity; acute susceptibility to external economic shocks, natural and man-made disasters and communicable diseases; limited access to education, health and other social services and to natural resources; poor infrastructure; and lack of access to information and communication technologies. To be effective, sustainable development strategies concerning LDCs should seek to address these vulnerabilities, taking into account the special needs, problems and potentials of each country.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new microfinance products and the capacity to deliver them to growing markets by working with a variety of institutions, including NGOs, banks, credit unions and special investment funds; • Provision of technical advisory services to UNDP Country Offices; • Supporting the entrance and stability of new players in the market and developing new products to reach poor and low-income populations, especially women, with financial services such as the MicroSave programme; and • Dissemination of best practices in microfinance through global and regional workshops and the development of a distance learning programme.
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UNEP United Nations Environment Programme (homepage: www.unep.org)	
Headquarters:	Nairobi, Kenya
Goals/missions/functions:	Mission: to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.
Activities:	<p>Works to encourage sustainable development through sound environmental practices everywhere. Its activities cover a wide range of issues, from atmosphere and terrestrial ecosystems, the promotion of environmental science and information, to an early warning and emergency response capacity to deal with environmental disasters and emergencies.</p> <p>Five priorities areas for Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water for the future The target of this programme is to improving sanitation. Eighty per cent of marine pollution originates from land-based sources. UNEP is involved in a number of assessments of freshwater and marine resources. The Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) is producing a comprehensive integrated global assessment of 66 marine and freshwater international water areas. • Clean and renewable energy The principal aims of this programme are to improving air quality and also geared to preventing and mitigating climate change. UNEP energy activities cover five broad areas: renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy policy, energy finance, and sustainable transport. Transport is a major contributor to greenhouse gases and air pollution. UNEP has a number of activities in this area, including the Mobility Forum (a voluntary initiative with automotive manufactures), policy studies on phasing out lead in gasoline in developing countries, and an ongoing collaboration with the aviation industry to explore avenues towards sustainability. UNEP is also working in China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam on a three year project:

	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction from Industry in Asia Pacific. Targeting the chemicals, iron and steel, pulp and paper, and cement and lime industries, the project includes capacity building, the implementation of 40 pilot projects, and a review of government policies and approaches to energy use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and the environment Working with other UN entities and governments on a variety of initiatives which recognize the centrality of environmental factors to health management; particularly active in chemicals and hazardous wastes area; has been instrumental in establishing three important chemicals-related conventions: the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides in International Trade, & the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; also undertake an assessment of mercury and its compounds. • Sustainable agriculture Managing fragile ecosystems: Combating desertification and drought, and has a number of activities dedicated to reducing land degradation and improving agricultural productivity in Africa and beyond. A major activity is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Desert Margins Programme, which is working with nine African countries to build capacity to conduct research and implement technologies to reduce dryland degradation. UNEP is also helping to build the capacity of developing countries and those with economies in transition in the field of biosafety and to make informed decisions regarding the safe handling, transfer and use of living modified organisms. The project of conserving below-ground biodiversity has targeted areas in seven countries: Brazil, Mexico, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Kenya, Indonesia, and India, which are rich in below ground diversity. • The value of biodiversity UNEP provides the secretariat for three biodiversity-related conventions-on biodiversity, migratory species, and trade in endangered species. An area where biodiversity is increasingly threatened is the world's ocean. UNEP work to protect the marine environment includes supporting a network of regional seas agreement and implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities; also a partner in the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN), where climate change, pollution and unsustainable fishing and tourism are taking an increasing toll on the world's coral reefs.
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UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities (homepage: www.unfpa.org)	
Headquarters:	New York, USA
Goals/missions/functions:	UNFPA is the world's largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programmes. The main goals of UNFPA Programme of Action are:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal access to reproductive health services by 2015 2. Universal primary education and closing the gender gap in education by 2015 3. Reducing maternal mortality by 75 per cent by 2015 4. Reducing infant mortality 5. Increasing life expectancy <p>UNFPA missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance Extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raises awareness of these issues in all countries, as it has since its inception. • Reproductive health • Autonomy and empowerment of women • Stabilizing world population and quality of life • Human rights • Leadership and partnership • Mobilization of partnership
Activities:	<p>UNFPA is working to reduce poverty by meeting reproductive health needs in developing countries, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable.</p> <p>Reproductive choice is a human right, but it cannot be exercised without access to relevant information and high-quality services. To help individuals exercise this right, UNFPA supports projects and programmes that help meet the need for family planning, safer and healthier pregnancy and childbirth, and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. Areas of particular concern are adolescent reproductive health, obstetric fistula and gender violence.</p>

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHSP) (homepage: www.unhabitat.org)	
Headquarters:	Nairobi, Kenya
Goals/missions/functions:	UN-HABITAT is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all, sustainable urban development,

	improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, access to safe water and sanitation, social inclusion, environmental protection and the various human rights.
Activities:	Human health and quality of life are at the centre of the effort to develop sustainable human settlements. UNHSP therefore commit to promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equal access to quality education, the highest attainable standard of physical, mental and environmental health, and the equal access of all to primary health care, making particular efforts to rectify inequalities relating to social and economic conditions, including housing, without distinction as to race, national origin, gender, age, or disability, respecting and promoting our common and particular cultures. Good health throughout the life-span of every man and woman, good health for every child, and quality education for all are fundamental to ensuring that people of all ages are able to develop their full capacities in health and dignity and to participate fully in the social, economic and political processes of human settlements, thus contributing, inter-alia, to the eradication of poverty. Sustainable human settlements depend on the interactive development of policies and concrete actions to provide access <i>to food and nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation, and universal access to the widest range of primary health-care services</i> , consistent with the report of the International Conference on Population and Development; to eradicate major diseases that take a heavy toll of human lives, particularly childhood diseases; to create safe places to work and live; and to protect the environment.

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund (homepage: www.unicef.org)	
Headquarters:	New York, USA
Goals/missions/functions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and help them reach their full potential; • Committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children - victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities; • Aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social and economic development of their communities.
Activities:	UNICEF's priorities areas consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection • Girl's education • HIV/AIDS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization plus • Early childhood <p>To performance those priorities areas, UNICEF conducts activities through the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescence (Participation; HIV prevention among young people; Adolescent girls project; Xpression) • Communities and families • Country in Crisis • Evaluation and good practices • Gender equality • Health <p>Improving the health of children is one responsibility among many in the fight against poverty. Healthy children become healthy adults: people who create better lives for themselves, their communities and their countries. Improving the health of the world's children is a core UNICEF objective. Since its founding, UNICEF have made significant progress in immunization, oral rehydration to save the lives of infants with severe diarrhoea, promoting and protecting breastfeeding, fighting HIV/AIDS, micronutrient supplementation and health education.</p> <p>UNICEF has an extensive global health presence, and strong partnerships with governments and non-governmental organizations at national and community levels. UNICEF understands the reasons why children are dying. On a daily basis UNICEF work to bring practical solutions to the women and children at greatest risk. UNICEF knows what it takes to ensure the survival and health of children and women.</p> <p>UNICEF approaches all of the threats to child health – and there are many – with extensive experience, efficient logistics and creativity.</p> <p>One of the UNICEF priorities in health sector is “<i>Early childhood</i>”. Based on successful large-scale experiences worldwide, UNICEF’s approach to early childhood judiciously integrates a number of core interventions – suited to the local context – to create a foundation of support for children, their caregivers, and the community. All children, their caregivers, and communities must be ensured: Primary health care, adequate nutrition, safe water and basic sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skills • Monitoring and statistics • Nutrition • Policy analysis • Procuring supplies for children • Research
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	<p>The Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) is the main research arm of UNICEF. This Centre works to strengthen the capacity of UNICEF and its cooperating institutions to respond to the evolving needs of children and to develop a new global ethic for children. It promotes the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in both developing and industrialized countries, thereby reaffirming the universality of children's rights and of UNICEF's mandate.</p> <p>UNICEF's Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) for 2002–2005 highlights the need for UNICEF to act as a researcher, a policy analyst and communicator and affirms the role of IRC in research, monitoring and policy analysis, and in networking with others, including universities and research institutes.</p> <p>IRC strengthens UNICEF's research capacity and amplifies its voice as an advocate for children worldwide, identifying and examining current and future areas of UNICEF's work and informing UNICEF advocacy and policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights and results • Water, environment, and sanitation UNICEF works to improve water supplies and sanitation for communities including schools, where separate latrines can be a critical factor in whether girls are allowed to attend. UNICEF promote good hygiene practices and also provide water and sanitation when supplies are threatened by crisis situations, such as natural disasters and conflict.
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UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (homepage: www.unfccc.org)	
Headquarters:	Bonn, Germany
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>Under the Kyoto Protocol, some of UNFCCC's mandate was delivered as follow:</p> <p>In achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments and in order to promote sustainable development, each Party (means Party of this Protocol) shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy; - Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation; - Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations; - Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies; - Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market

	<p>instruments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; - Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector; - Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy.
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainability of the commitment of “the international community to reduce GHG emissions and to strengthen the capacity of the world’s most vulnerable regions to adapt to climate change” would depend on enhancing technical cooperation between countries and sharing common minimum standards for environmental protection and energy efficiency through a wider use of clean technologies. UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) had been made operational, and the first projects were expected to be registered early in 2004. In addition, three years of work on reporting and reviewing procedures had been completed, and guidance had been provided to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on the priorities for two new funds. • Coordinate climate policies at an international level, such as joint informal meeting of European Union environment and energy ministers convened by the Government of Italy earlier in 2003, and the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy concluded recently by a number of industrialized and developing countries. • Development and transfer technology through UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The UNFCCC technology programme has been working in cooperation with the Climate Technology Initiative to design and implement a new search engine specifically to help users quickly access quality information on environmentally sound technologies, know-how and practices. A key capability of this search engine is that it allows for an advanced search by energy sector, technology, region or even source document. – Sustainable Development-Technology Subprogramme The Technology subprogramme has the task of devising options for implementing the Convention and Protocol commitments on the development and transfer of climate-friendly technologies. It is responsible for supporting the deliberations of the SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific & Technological Advice) on this issue by, for example, organizing roundtables and other specialist meetings on technology and preparing documentation, including technical papers. The sub-programme liaises with other organizations working on technology related issues, such as the IEA and OECD. – UNFCCC-TT (Technology Transfer) Projects covering several areas: Mitigation Energy: (a) Energy generation and supply, (b) Energy transmission and distribution, and (c) Energy end use; Transport; Forestry; Agriculture, Waste management; Industry

	<p>Adaptation</p> <p>Capacity-building; Coastal Zone Management; Agriculture; Human Health; Forestry; Natural Resources Management; River Base Management; Other Vulnerability Assessments.</p>
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UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (homepage: www.unaids.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, is the main advocate for global action on the epidemic. The global mission of UNAIDS is to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response to the epidemic that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent the spread of HIV • provide care and support for those infected and affected by the disease • reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS • alleviate the socioeconomic and human impact of the epidemic. <p>The nine UNAIDS Cosponsors are: UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank</p>
Activities:	<p>UNAIDS supports a more effective global response to AIDS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Leadership and advocacy</i> for effective action on the epidemic • <i>Strategic information</i> to guide efforts against AIDS worldwide • <i>Tracking, monitoring and evaluation</i> of the epidemic and of responses to it • <i>Civil society engagement and partnership development</i> • <i>Mobilization of resources</i> to support an effective response. <p>Some of the wide range of topic areas related to the epidemic are: Agricultural/rural development; Blood safety; Children/orphans; Health reform; Health service delivery; HIV diagnostic tests; Impact on agriculture and rural households; Impact on children and families; Impact on countries' development and economies; Paediatric AIDS; Palliative care; Prevention; Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS; Vaccines; Virology, immunology and laboratory practices; etc.</p>

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services (homepage: www.unops.org)	
Headquarters:	New York, USA
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>UNOPS is an arm of the United Nations that provides project-management services in every field where the UN has a mandate – from landmine awareness to public sector reform, from informatics solutions to eradicating poverty.</p> <p>Mission: UNOPS helps to translate the goals of the UN through efficient and cost-effective project management and specialized services to the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions.</p> <p>UNOPS is the only entirely self-financing entity in the UN system which does not receive contributions from member states: its income is derived from fees earned from services rendered to clients, which can be other UN departments and organizations, developing country governments, bilateral donors, the International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank, The Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, and others, at their request.</p> <p>Because it operates like a business, UNOPS combine the competitive edge of a private-sector enterprise with the humanitarian goals of the United Nations.</p>
Activities:	<p>One of the UNOPS activity is in the area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Waters <p>In partnership with the UNDP and the Global Environment Facility, UNOPS helps establish regional institutional arrangements to protect and manage seas, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water that transcend national boundaries.</p> <p>UNDP and GEF design most of the international water projects managed by UNOPS. While UNDP is the architect, UNOPS is the engineer: the one who does whatever it takes to make a project work in the real-world context.</p> <p>Addressing international water issues requires a cross-sectoral and comprehensive approach to water resource management issues.</p> <p>UNOPS management services in international waters include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing the means for cooperation among countries – Setting up project coordination units to provide managerial and administrative support – Tapping its expertise in different sectors and disciplines – Applying the methodologies that UNOPS has pioneered, refined and tested worldwide – Procuring legal assistance in areas such as international water law and natural-resource legislation – Organizing training courses, workshops, stakeholder meetings and research teams – Assisting local governments and non-governmental organizations to oversee projects and raise public awareness on

	<p>environmental issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Providing technical support to international waters institutions, such as the Global Water Partnership and the Institute for Water Resource Management. <p>Specific aspects of UNOPS-managed International Waters projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses (TDAs) gather and synthesize a wide range of environmental data to identify and define issues and concerns. – Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) provide a blueprint for activities across countries and sectors for water-resource management based on national and regional priorities. – Pollution Reduction Programmes (PRPs) indicate how riparian countries should respond to the transboundary pollution problems identified in the TDA while also showing how the policies and strategies of the SAP can be implemented.
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IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development (homepage: www.ifad.org)	
Headquarters:	Rome, Italy
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution for agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries.</p> <p>The Fund (IFAD) has a very specific mandate: to combat hunger and rural poverty in developing countries.</p> <p>IFAD's mission is to achieve the greatest possible impact in enabling the rural poor to overcome their poverty. The Fund will seek to maximize the direct impact of its programmes by focusing on critical poverty bottle-necks and broadening the catalytic effects of its activities.</p> <p>IFAD's core business calls for rural poverty alleviation through agricultural and rural development supported by loans and grants.</p>
Activities:	<p>IFAD has four major roles, based on its comparative advantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an <i>innovator</i> in the development of effective rural poverty-eradication instruments, models and know-how at the grass-roots level, IFAD seeks new and effective ways to address the constraints faced by its beneficiaries in a diversity of local contexts. In so doing, it consolidates, refines and enhances its 'intellectual capital'. • As a <i>knowledge institution</i>, IFAD builds on its role as an innovator through a process of mutual learning and lesson-sharing

	<p>with other stakeholders active in this field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a <i>catalyst</i>, IFAD extends the outreach of its poverty-eradication efforts through strategic partnerships with other donors, governments, NGOs and civil-society organizations working with the poor at the grass-roots level. • As a <i>leader</i> in effective, sustainable poverty-alleviation strategies, IFAD demonstrates its achievements qualitatively and quantitatively. <p>IFAD supported nine major areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development 2. Financial services 3. Rural infrastructure 4. Livestock 5. Fisheries 6. Capacity-and institution-building 7. Storage/food/processing/marketing 8. Research/extension/training 9. Off-farm activities <p>IFAD also provides grants for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural research (CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) and non-CGIAR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD agricultural research grants are divided into several topics: Agroforestry systems; Appropriate Agricultural Technologies; Crop Production Systems; Income Generating Activities; Integrated Pest Management; Livestock Health; Livestock Production; Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Management 2. Other research 3. Training 4. NGO/ECP (NGO/Extended Cooperation Programme) <p>As an executing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFAD helps governments to develop and implement projects that address global environmental concerns. The GEF is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. IFAD and GEF work together to identify and develop projects that address GEF focal areas, particularly land degradation.</p> <p>IFAD also support development of water-management techniques that can improve use efficiency and conservation technologies</p>
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	based on indigenous knowledge.
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WFP World Food Programme (homepage: www.wfp.org)	
Headquarters:	Rome, Italy
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The World Food Programme (WFP) is the United Nations frontline agency mandated to combat global hunger which afflicts one out of every seven people on earth. The frontline stretches from sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East to Latin America and Asia & the Pacific.</p> <p>As the food aid arm of the UN, WFP uses its food to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet emergency needs • support economic & social development <p>WFP's job is to deal with the near term -- feeding the hungry poor and helping them break the cycle of hunger and poverty. It provides grants in the form of food aid for emergency and development projects, which directly go to beneficiaries.</p>
Activities:	<p>WFP runs emergency and development projects in 81 countries worldwide. In 2003, they reached 104 million people. The projects are divided into four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Operations (EMOP), response to natural and man-made disasters. WFP's emergency operations cover four main kinds of emergency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sudden disasters – Slow-onset disasters – Refugee crises – Complex emergencies. • Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), from crisis to recovery. WFP's Relief & Rehabilitation projects are made up of one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Protracted Relief</i>: used when a population's basic nutritional needs still cannot be met without the continued free distribution of food – <i>Protracted Refugee</i>: implemented when a refugee population remains in a host area for a period of years – <i>Recovery</i>: operations implemented in the wake of acute crises and sometimes referred to as "rehabilitation" or "reconstruction".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Projects (Dev), food aid for social and economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Nutrition</i>: food aid is used to help young children and expectant & nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional needs – <i>School feeding</i>: food aid is used as an incentive to encourage the poor to invest in their futures through education and training – <i>Building for the Future</i>: by receiving food rations, poor families are released from the burden of having to produce their own food and can dedicate time and energy to learning new skills or building better infrastructure – <i>Disaster Mitigation</i>: WFP's development projects include contingency planning to enhance a country's or community's ability to respond to emergencies – <i>Sustainable Livelihoods</i>: enabling households which depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods • Special Operations (SO), logistics to speed up the movement of food aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – repairs to roads, bridges, railways – repairs to airports, port infrastructure and equipment – intermittent airlifts – increasingly provision of common logistics services including Joint Logistics Centres and communications initiatives
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UN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

INSTRAW International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (homepage: www.un-instraw.org/en/)	
Headquarters:	Santo Domingo, DN Dominican Republic
Goals/missions/ functions:	Mandate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSTRAW is the only United Nations Institute devoted to serve as a vehicle at the international level to promote and undertake research and training programmes to contribute to the advancement of women and gender equality worldwide. • By stimulating and assisting the efforts of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, INSTRAW plays a critical role in advancing the global agenda of gender equality, development and peace.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1999, the Institute received an additional mandate to carry out its activities through the utilization of new information and communication technologies (ICTs). As a result, INSTRAW developed a new operational methodology for the production, management and dissemination of gender-related knowledge and information. <p>Mission As a major catalyst in gender initiatives, INSTRAW promotes applied research on gender, facilitates information sharing, and supports capacity building through networking mechanisms such as GAINS (Gender Awareness Information and Networking System) and multi-stakeholder partnerships with UN agencies, governments, academia and civil society.</p> <p>Objectives INSTRAW has prepared a draft Strategic Plan 2004-2007 which features the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Applied research:</i> Conduct research on existing gender-responsive policies to assess the implementation/gaps; promote the application of lessons learned and the replication of best practices, and feed back into local, regional and global policies. • <i>Information sharing and dissemination:</i> Develop effective management of gender-related knowledge to support governments and civil society in their efforts to mainstream gender in policies and programmes. • Address new and emerging issues through <i>Capacity building</i> on gender mainstreaming based on lessons learned from applied research and knowledge management and the use of GAINS. • <i>INSTRAW's institutional development:</i> shape a sustainable institution that is sound, innovative and applies good governance.
Activities:	<p>Through its GAINS, INSTRAW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produces strategic research; • creates synergies for the production and dissemination of knowledge; • builds capacity in organizations working towards gender equality; and • showcases best practices and lessons learned on gender issues. <p>Research Activities INSTRAW, in collaboration with other organizations, promotes and produces knowledge and information on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Institute encourages people and organizations to carry out research on gender-related issues, particularly in developing countries. Currently, INSTRAW is working on two areas: <i>Financing for Development</i> and <i>Remittances and Gender</i>. The Institute will continue to develop other research areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financing for Development</i> Women, especially those belonging to marginalized and extremely poor groups, continue to face discrimination, impediments to the free exercise of their rights, and obstacles to their capacity to develop. It is of vital importance that national, international, and civil society organizations dedicated to the empowerment of women

	<p>and to gender equality continue to be involved in research, and to participate in the implementation of development-related international agreements. In this regard, two initiatives are urgently required: 1) integration of the principles and actions of the gender-related agreements (Cairo, Beijing) in financing for development-related processes, and 2) follow-up on advances in the implementation of the agreements from a gender perspective.</p> <p>In order to facilitate these initiatives, INSTRAW promotes analyses of the agreements and actions surrounding financing for development from a gender perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Remittances and Gender</i> INSTRAW recognizes the need to highlight the economic contribution of female migrants to developing countries. It further recognizes the need to generate discussion on policies and migratory and financial processes related to remittances, with different stakeholders. The Institute thus begins the discussion on remittances, which will lead to the organization of both a Seminar and virtual debates, and to the elaboration of an analysis that will include case studies. <p>Training Activities INSTRAW has realized a series of training seminars on several topics related to the advancement of women and gender equality. These international, regional and national events are aimed at policy-makers, development practitioners, researchers and academics and civil society. Many of these events have been carried out in coordination with UN agencies, governments and NGOs. INSTRAW's training activities have allowed for the creation and strengthening of institutional capacities in gender of governmental organizations, NGOs and development organizations as well as academic institutions. INSTRAW has elaborated a series of training materials and methodologies on themes related to gender and development that have been used and replicated by different users.</p> <p>Over the years, INSTRAW has carried out extensive research programmes through which it has been able to identify crucial themes related to gender equality and the advancement of women, indicate new and emerging trends and needs, and determine the existing gaps in order to promote further research and new studies.</p> <p>INSTRAW has carried out research on topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender statistics</i> aimed at measuring gender gaps at different levels. The Institute has also pioneered activities in measuring and valuing women's work, both remunerated and non-remunerated in to national systems of accounts. • <i>Empowerment of women</i> which have identified existing gaps in the political participation of women in both developed and developing countries and have recognized the need to promote the economic empowerment of women through mechanisms such as credit. • <i>Women's access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)</i> and their potential for the empowerment of women.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender, environment and sustainable development</i> showing the relationship that exists between the women's productive and reproductive roles and the management of natural resources and environment. • <i>Human rights, women's role in peace processes</i>, ageing, and migration. • <i>The impact of globalization processes</i> on women and the fundamental role of men in achieving gender equality.
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UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research (homepage: www.unitar.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The UNITAR is an autonomous body within the United Nations with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization through appropriate training and research. The Institute is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental sources.</p> <p>UNITAR has the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct training programmes in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation for diplomats accredited to the United Nations and national officials involved in work related to United Nations activities. • To carry out a wide range of training programmes in the field of social and economic development. • To carry out result-oriented research, in particular, research on and for training and to develop pedagogical materials including distance learning training packages, work books, as well as software and video training packs. • To establish and strengthen cooperation with other inter-governmental organizations, faculties and academic institutions, in particular for the development of research on and for training. <p>UNITAR offices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York Office 2. Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific (HOAP).
Activities:	<p>UNITAR is committed to supporting programmes that will have a sustainable impact. The Institute operates on the principle that only carefully designed and implemented training programmes can make a lasting contribution to national development. UNITAR does not conduct pure research. Rather, its research activities are directly linked to its training and capacity building programmes ("research on and for training").</p> <p>UNITAR's programmes, the 'raison d'être' of the Institute, are established under two main clusters of activity:</p>

	<p>1. Training in international affairs management</p> <p>Programmes designed to address diplomats and staff of ministries within Member States, who are called upon to negotiate in multilateral contexts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence instruction in Peacekeeping Operations This programme provides distance learning courses. All training material is provided in printed text books consisting of a series of lessons and culminating in an end of course examination. • Environmental Law Programme Offering distance-learning courses on international environmental law as well as workshops and seminars held at regional level and selected efforts towards environmental law capacity building at national level. • International Affairs Management Offering practice-oriented training courses in public international law, international relations and diplomatic skills to government officials, university teachers and NGO representatives from around the world. • International Migration Policy Strengthening the capacity of governments in different world regions to deal with migration and forced displacement issues at national and regional levels, and fostering dialogue and co-operation among States sharing common migration concerns and challenges. • Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy The programme was initiated in 1993 to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations' efforts in conflict prevention and resolution. Since then the programme has expanded to provide a range of research and training. • Women and Children in and after Conflict Heightening awareness of the particular difficulties and needs of women and children in conflict or post-conflict zones, organizing training courses targeting international and local civilian staff members employed by UN Peacekeeping Missions. <p>2. Training and capacity building in economic and social development</p> <p>Activities are directed chiefly towards capacity building in the sense of strengthening national human and institutional capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals and Waste Management A variety of programmes and services support training and capacity building efforts to strengthen the foundations for chemicals management at the country level, and assist countries in implementing national priorities and relevant international agreements • Climate Change Programme Supporting country driven capacity building initiatives and serving as a rapid and efficient implementation tool for the work of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change with GEF Implementing Agencies and other bilateral donors.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt and Financial Management (Legal Aspects) Training lawyers and non-lawyers in the legal aspects of external debt management through short-duration regional seminars and workshops, online training courses as well as development and dissemination of best practices and training packages. The debt management programme is also offering e-learning courses. • Foreign Economic Relations Providing training programmes to public sector officials to enhance their knowledge and tools for managing public finances, negotiating loans and trade agreements, as well as capacity building on other related fields such as Trade and Accession to WTO. • Decentralized Cooperation Programme Assisting local actors in the implementation of international commitments made either by their Government or by the territorial community. • Technology and Information Systems for Sustainable Development Enhancing the ability of LDCs to express their needs with regard to the role that information technology can play in alleviating poverty, supporting good governance and human rights protection. • UNAIDS/UNITAR Aids Competence Programme Programme to develop the human capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS with the aim of developing AIDS Competent societies. AIDS Competence means that we as people in families, communities, in organisations and in policy making: acknowledge the reality of HIV and AIDS, act from strength to build our capacity to respond, reduce vulnerability and risks, learn and share with others and live out our full potential. <p>UNITAR also offers "à la carte" training programmes and research services.</p> <p>UNITAR has developed various methodologies and approaches to training and capacity building in consideration of changing patterns of international cooperation and centering on the conviction that training should be linked more closely to efforts towards change at international, national and local level. Among these approaches are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and skills building activities • Tailor-made Training Programmes • Correspondence Instruction • e-Learning • National profile and self assessments • Research approach & activities.
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(homepage: www.unrisd.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The UNRISD is an autonomous UN agency engaging in multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. It is associated with no single specialized agency, it is restricted to no narrow field of concern, and its work is not bound by the bureaucratic or political constraints that frequently characterize many intergovernmental agencies.</p> <p>UNRISD is an unusually open space for research and dialogue.</p> <p>UNRISD research has been guided by two core values: that every human being has a right to a decent livelihood and that all people should be allowed to participate on equal terms in decisions that affect their lives.</p> <p>Through its research, UNRISD stimulates dialogue and contributes to policy debates on key issues of social development within and outside the United Nations system.</p> <p>UNRISD functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging the policy and research communities UNRISD serves as a conduit of knowledge from sites where it is generated to sites where it may be used. The Institute produces results that are academically sound and address the concerns of policy makers, including governmental and non-governmental actors. • Influencing global development debates Provides both an opportunity and an obligation to question prevailing mindsets within the development community and to encourage new thinking. The Institute conducts rigorous comparative research in collaboration with scholars and activists, primarily in the developing world, whose ideas are not sufficiently reflected in current debates. In the academic world, the Institute's publications are used by university professors for course readings and are regularly cited in the work of researchers.
Activities:	<p>Poverty eradication, the promotion of democracy and human rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability and the effects of globalization are overarching concerns in UNRISD's research work.</p> <p>These overarching concerns are reflected in research carried out under the programmes and areas:</p> <p>1. Civil Society and Social Movements Several research projects under this programme area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods • Evolving Agricultural Structures and Civil Society in Transitional Countries: The Case of Central Asia • Grassroots Movements and Initiatives for Land Reform

	<p>2. Democracy, Governance and Human Rights</p> <p>3. Identities, Conflict and Cohesion</p> <p>4. Social Policy and Development</p> <p>Several research projects under this programme area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization of Health Care: Global and Local Dynamics and Policy Responses • Commercialization, Privatization and Universal Access to Water • Globalization, Inequality and Health Care • HIV/AIDS and Development <p>5. Technology, Business and Society</p> <p>UNRISD work in this area draws on case studies and debates at national and international levels to explore ways of encouraging a more socially responsible use of science and technology in a number of fields, including information technology, biotechnology and genetic engineering. It also draws on broader studies of corporate responsibility, often generated in relation to social and environmental issues.</p> <p>Research projects under way in this Programme Area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development • Information Technologies and Social Development <p>UNRISD holds international and regional meetings on its research agenda. These consultations are opportunities for UNRISD to integrate the valuable contributions of national researchers and international experts into its global agenda and to develop a closer working relationship with them.</p>
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UNU United Nations University (homepage: www.unu.edu)	
Centre:	Tokyo, Japan
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>Mission: "to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States".</p> <p>Four key roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An international community of scholars • A bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community • A think-tank for the United Nations system • A builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries

Activities:	<p>UNU main activities are research, policy studies, capacity building, dissemination and communication, and knowledge networks of the University and maintains close contacts with the United Nation system.</p> <p>UNU programme areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace and Governance 2. Environment and Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Science, Technology and Society • Development <p>UNU main thematic focuses and its thematic orientations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace Inter-State Relations and International Order; The UN System; Human Security; Major Armed Conflicts. 2. Governance Human Rights and Ethnicity; Democracy and Civil Society; Leadership; Policy and Institutional Frameworks. 3. Development Globalization and Development; Growth and Employment; Poverty, Inequality and Basic Needs; Urbanization. 4. Science, technology and society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation • Information and Bio-Technologies • Software Technology • Food and Nutrition 5. Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Natural Resource Management Particularly focused on conservation of biological diversity, mitigate the effects of desertification and sustainable management of mountain resources and ecosystems. PLEC (People, Land Management and Environment Change) and Land Degradation in Marginal Lands are the two prominent initiatives under this programmatic theme. • Sustainable Industrial and Urban Development The ESD programme proposes to play a unique role in capacity building and developing guidelines for sustainable development of both urban and industrial realms. Particular emphasis is given on management of natural disasters in the urban setting and industrial development to reduce emissions to the environment. • Water Crisis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water Pollution Monitoring and Governance in Coastal Areas – International Rivers and Lake Basins Management – Technological and Policy Dimensions of the Arsenic Contamination in the Asian Region – Cooperative International Research Project on Marine and Coastal Environment – Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources • Climate Change & Global Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inter-linkages – Integrated Policy Making – Forum for Globally-Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling – Climate Affairs Program – Global Climate Change <p>Cross-Cutting Issues Globalization; Global Public Goods; Human Rights; Gender; Food Security; Water; Focus Africa; China.</p>
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UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (homepage: www.fao.org)	
Headquarters:	Rome, Italy
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads long term international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information.</p> <p><i>FAO's mandate</i> is to help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, raise levels of nutrition/ensure good nutrition for all, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. Since its founding in 1945, FAO have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.</p>

Activities:	<p>FAO's activities comprise four main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting information within reach FAO serves as a knowledge network. FAO use the expertise of its staff - agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals - to collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development. A million times a month, someone visits the FAO Internet site to consult a technical document or read about FAO work with farmers. FAO also publish hundreds of newsletters, reports and books, distribute several magazines, create numerous CD-ROMS and host dozens of electronic fora. 2. Sharing policy expertise FAO lends its years of experience to member countries in devising agricultural policy, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals. 3. Providing a meeting place for nations On any given day, dozens of policy-makers and experts from around the globe convene at headquarters or in FAO field offices to forge agreements on major food and agriculture issues. As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where rich and poor nations can come together to build common understanding. 4. Bringing knowledge to the field FAO breadth of knowledge is put to the test in thousands of field projects throughout the world. FAO mobilizes and manages millions of dollars provided by industrialized countries, development banks and other sources to make sure the projects achieve their goals. FAO provides the technical know-how and in a few cases is a limited source of funds. In crisis situations, FAO work side-by-side with the World Food Programme and other humanitarian agencies to protect rural livelihoods and help people rebuild their lives. <p>FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations help themselves. If a community wants to increase crop yields but lacks the technical skills, FAO introduce simple, sustainable tools and techniques. When a country shifts from state to private land ownership, FAO provide the legal advice to smooth the way. When a drought pushes already vulnerable groups to the point of famine, FAO mobilize action. And in a complex world of competing needs, FAO provide a neutral meeting place and the background knowledge needed to reach consensus.</p>
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Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The ILO is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.</p> <p>The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues.
Activities:	<p>ILO provides technical assistance primarily in the fields of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training and vocational rehabilitation; • Employment policy; • Labour administration; • Labour law and industrial relations; • Working conditions; • Management development; • Cooperatives; • Social security; • Labour statistics and occupational safety and health. <p>It promotes the development of independent employers' and workers' organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure (government, employers, workers) with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.</p> <p>ILO strategic objective is to adjust a clear sense of purpose of its tactics and specific activities to meet changing circumstances. For the period 2002-2005, the organizing theme is putting the decent work agenda into practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work • Child labour • Normative action 2. Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment policy support • Knowledge, skills and employability • Employment creation

	<p>3. Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social security • Working conditions <p>4. Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social partners • Governments and institutions of social dialogue <p>5. Cross-cutting activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping the ILO agenda: Decent Work: Inter-sectoral Operational Support • Shaping the ILO agenda: Gender equality • Expanding knowledge: Statistics • Expanding knowledge: International Institute for Labour Studies • Expanding knowledge: International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin • Improving awareness of ILO perspectives: External relations and partnerships • Improving awareness of ILO perspectives: Communications
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IMO International Maritime Organization (homepage: www.imo.org)	
Headquarters:	London, United Kingdom
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>IMO is the United Nations' specialized agency responsible for improving maritime safety and preventing pollution from ships.</p> <p>IMO's objectives can be summarized by the phrase: Safe, secure and efficient shipping on clean oceans.</p> <p>The purposes of the Organization are "to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade; to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships". The Organization is also empowered to deal with administrative and legal matters related to these purposes.</p>
Activities:	IMO has developed a Technical Co-operation Programme which is designed to assist Governments which lack the technical knowledge and resources that are needed to operate a shipping industry successfully.

	<p>The emphasis of this programme is very much on training and perhaps the best example is the World Maritime University in Malmö, Sweden, which was established in 1983 and provides advanced training for the men and women involved in maritime administration, education and management.</p> <p>IMO's Technical Co-operation Programme therefore contributes to sustainable socio-economic development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the safety and efficiency of maritime transport. • Enhancing marine environment protection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMO has several conventions regulating and preventing marine pollution by ships, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IMO International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships covers accidental and operational oil pollution as well as pollution by chemicals, goods in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution. - The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC), 1990 provides a global framework for international co-operation in combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution by hazardous and noxious substances. - IMO also has Secretariat responsibilities for the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (LDC), 1972, generally known as the London Convention. • Promoting sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication.
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ITU International Telecommunication Union (homepage: www.itu.int)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>ITU is an international organization within the United Nations System where governments and the private sector coordinate global telecom networks and services.</p> <p>ITU is the leading publisher of telecommunication technology, regulatory and standards information.</p> <p>The purposes of ITU are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds. • To promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union, and to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfillment of the overall objectives embodied in the purposes of the Union. • To promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, and also to promote the mobilization of the material, human and financial resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services in such

	<p>countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation, with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public. • To promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants. • To promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations. • To harmonize the actions of Member States and promote fruitful and constructive cooperation and partnership between Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends. • To promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications.
Activities:	<p>The three Sectors of the Union i.e.: Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T), and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D), work today to build and shape tomorrow's networks and services. Their activities cover all aspects of telecommunication, from setting standards that facilitate seamless interworking of equipment and systems on a global basis to adopting operational procedures for the vast and growing array of wireless services and designing programmes to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world.</p> <p>The ITU Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU) supports the Secretary-General by, <i>inter alia</i>; identifying emerging trends in the telecommunications environment and analysing their implications for ITU and its membership; promoting the growth and expansion of advanced infocommunications networks; organizing strategic planning workshops and symposia; conducting telecommunication and Internet country case studies; producing reports on telecommunications and Internet policy trends (e.g. the ITU Internet Reports series); organizing World Telecommunication Policy Forums; and maintaining sound relations with industry, research institutions, the media and the general public.</p> <p>ITU played an important role on the Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellite (GMPCS) programme by support it to finalized the GMPCS-MoU. GMPCS is a personal communication system providing transnational, regional or global coverage from a constellation of satellites accessible with small and easily transportable terminals. Whether the GMPCS satellite systems are geostationary or non-geostationary, fixed or mobile, broadband or narrowband, global or regional, they are capable of providing telecommunication services directly to end users. GMPCS services include two-way voice, fax, messaging, data and even broadband multimedia.</p>

(homepage: www.unesco.org)	
Headquarters:	Paris, France
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>Purposes: “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations”.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A laboratory of ideas • A clearing house <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO has a role in gathering, transferring, disseminating and sharing available information, knowledge and best practices in its fields of competence, identifying innovative solutions and testing them through pilot projects. • A standard-setter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to forge universal agreements on emerging ethical issues • A capacity-builder in Member States • A catalyst for international cooperation.
Activities:	<p>UNESCO’s programme area encompass:</p> <p>1. Education</p> <p>The core purpose of UNESCO’s education programme is to achieve Education for All (EFA) seen in its broadest sense: education for all, at all levels, throughout life. The World Education Forum in Dakar set an agenda for progress towards this aim expressed as six goals. Two of these goals, attaining universal primary education by 2015 and gender parity in schooling by 2005, are also Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.</p> <p>The function of catalyst for international cooperation is particularly salient for the education programme because UNESCO has the responsibility for coordinating the global movement to achieve EFA. Since 2000 it has developed close and productive links with four key stakeholder groups, namely governments of developing countries, multinational agencies, civil society and bilateral development agencies. This has enabled UNESCO and the other agencies to develop their work in a complementary fashion so that each plays to its areas of strength and comparative advantage.</p> <p>The projects under this programme encompass primary education; secondary education; higher education; technical and vocational education; science and technology education; non-formal education; inclusive education; cultural and linguistic diversity in education; education and ICTs; education in situations of emergency, crisis and reconstruction; physical education and sport; peace and human rights; non-violence education.</p> <p>2. Natural Sciences</p>

	<p>This programme is structured in two programmes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Science, environment and sustainable development</i>, aimed to improve human security through a better management of the environment; • <i>Capacity-building in science and technology for development</i>, that seeks to enhance human and institutional capacities in science and technology to allow the widest possible participation in the knowledge society, and to adapt science policy to societal needs. <p>The thematic areas under this programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fresh Water</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Hydrological Programme (IHP), UNESCO's intergovernmental scientific co-operative programme in water resources, is a vehicle through which Member States can upgrade their knowledge of the water cycle and thereby increase their capacity to better manage and develop their water resources. It aims at the improvement of the scientific and technological basis for the development of methods for the rational management of water resources, including the protection of the environment. - World Water Assessment Programme This programme seeks to develop the tools and skills needed to achieve a better understanding of those basic processes, management practices and policies that will help improve the supply and quality of global freshwater resources. • <i>People and Nature</i> • <i>Oceans</i> The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO provides Member States of the United Nation with an essential mechanism for global co-operation in the study of the ocean. The IOC assists governments to address their individual and collective ocean and coastal problems through the sharing of knowledge, information and technology, and through the coordination of national programs. The IOC activities are in the area of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine Environment Protection (including Harmful Algal Bloom Programme) 2. Fisheries and Ecosystems 3. Climate Change 4. Ocean Observing and Monitoring 5. Coastal Area Management 6. Data and Information Management 7. Disaster Mitigation • <i>Earth Sciences</i> • <i>Basic and Engineering Sciences</i> • <i>Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands</i> The driving force and main goal are the mitigation and management of conflicts over coastal resources and values.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Science Policy</i> <p>3. Social Sciences 4. Culture 5. Communication and Information</p>
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UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization (homepage: www.unido.org)	
Headquarters:	Vienna, Austria
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>Vision: To improve the living conditions of people and promote global prosperity through offering tailor-made solutions for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>Mission: The UNIDO helps developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their fight against marginalization in today's globalized world. It mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment.</p> <p>Core Functions:</p> <p><i>As a global forum</i>, UNIDO generates and disseminates knowledge relating to industrial matters and provides a platform for the various actors in the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and the policy- making community in general to enhance cooperation, establish dialogue and develop partnerships in order to address the challenges ahead.</p> <p><i>As a technical cooperation agency</i>, UNIDO designs and implements programmes to support the industrial development efforts of its clients. It also offers tailor-made specialized support for programme development. The two core functions are both complementary and mutually supportive. On the one hand, experience gained in the technical cooperation work of UNIDO can be shared with policy makers; on the other, the Organization's analytical work shows where technical cooperation will have the greatest impact by helping to define priorities.</p>
Activities:	<p>The activities of UNIDO has been grouped into two areas of concentration:</p> <p>(a) Strengthening industrial capacities, including programmes in support of the global forum function and policy advice;</p> <p>(b) Cleaner and sustainable industrial development.</p> <p>Several services module of the UNIDO are:</p>

	<p>1. Agro-Industry</p> <p>Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Food sector,</i> The activities of the Food Unit within the Agro-Industries and Sectoral Support Branch are centered on the food manufacturing subsector. Spheres of interest are classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General food policy issues - Food safety, quality and hygiene, HACCP and GMP - Animal and fish products - Beverages - Cereals and starches - Fats and oils - Fruits and vegetables - Roots and tubers - Other specific food products • <i>Leather sector,</i> • <i>Textile sector,</i> • <i>Wood sector,</i> • <i>Agro-machinery and re-engineering.</i> <p>2. Sustainable Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rural energy,</i> UNIDO aims to help its clients in developing countries to solve two fundamental problems (i.e. meeting the basic needs such as cooking, drawing water, heating, illuminating, and generating jobs and income on and off the farm) by de-linking economic growth and increased use of energy and by reducing the environmental damage that occurs with expanded energy use. UNIDO's overall work on energy has two components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of technical cooperation projects and programmes, its formulate energy policies aiming at reducing green house gases (GHG) and therefore climate change; increase energy efficiency on both the supply and demand side, and promote the application of renewable (alternative) energies. - Carrying out global forum activities, including the preparation of studies and organizing international conferences to discuss the pertinent issues of the sector. The two largest UNIDO projects in the energy sector (in India and China respectively) are GEF/UNDP- financed. • <i>Industrial energy efficiency,</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol</i> The UNIDO Knowledge Network for Industrial Technology Transfer (KNITT) aims to facilitate the development and application of new knowledge to 'enable' industrial activities under the project-based mechanisms (the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation) of the Kyoto Protocol in developing and transition economy countries. KNITT currently consists of inter-linked industry and CDM networks in several African and Asian countries each supporting the application of locally relevant knowledge to the processes of identification, screening and implementation of industrial CDM projects (assessment, transfer, adaptation, adoption and diffusion of industrial greenhouse-gas mitigation technologies) in their countries. <p>3. Montreal Protocol (substances that deplete the ozone layer)</p> <p>4. Environmental management Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner and sustainable production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleaner production activities - UNIDO at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August – 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa • Water management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Mercury Project (GMP) • Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS)
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WHO World Health Organization (homepage: www.who.int)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>WHO is the United Nations specialized agency for health. WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.</p> <p>WHO's goals are to build healthy populations and communities, and to combat ill-health. To realize these goals, four strategic directions will provide a broad framework for focusing WHO's technical work.</p> <p>Strategic direction 1: reducing excess mortality, morbidity and disability, especially in poor and marginalized populations.</p> <p>Strategic direction 2: promoting healthy lifestyles and reducing risk factors to human health that arise from environmental,</p>

	<p>economic, social and behavioural causes.</p> <p>Strategic direction 3: developing health systems that equitably improve health outcomes, respond to people's legitimate demands, and are financially fair.</p> <p>Strategic direction 4: framing an enabling policy and creating an institutional environment for the health sector, and promoting an effective health dimension to social, economic, environmental and development policy.</p>
Activities:	<p>In carrying out its activities, WHO's secretariat focuses its work on the following six core functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulating consistent, ethical and evidence-based policy and advocacy positions • Managing information by assessing trends and comparing performance; setting the agenda for, and stimulating research and development • Catalysing change through technical and policy support, in ways that stimulate cooperation and action and help to build sustainable national and inter-country capacity • Negotiating and sustaining national and global partnerships • Setting, validating, monitoring and pursuing the proper implementation of norms and standards • Stimulating the development and testing of new technologies, tools and guidelines for disease control, risk reduction, health care management, and service delivery <p>The six core functions describe the most important activities carried out at <i>all</i> levels of WHO.</p> <p>WHO's functions have often been described as falling into two categories: normative work and technical cooperation. Normative functions are carried out primarily at headquarters, and technical cooperation describes the work of regional and country offices. Technical cooperation does not appear as a single category. Rather, it is better described as a summary term covering many different combinations of the core functions carried out in specific countries. In this sense, technical cooperation (including between developing countries) will include advocacy, development of partnerships, encouragement of local research and development, and policy advice. Depending on the needs of the specific country, technical cooperation may involve staff from headquarters, as well as from regional and country offices.</p>

WMO World Meteorological Organization (homepage: www.wmo.ch)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	The WMO, -an intergovernmental organization-, is the specialized agency of the United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences.

	<p>The vision of the WMO for the Sixth Long-term Plan (2004-2011) is to provide world leadership in expertise and international cooperation in weather, climate, hydrology and water resources, and related environmental issues, and thereby to contribute to the safety and well being of people.</p> <p>The purposes of the WMO are “promote and foster meteorology and hydrology and related geophysical sciences and to facilitate world-wide co-operation for the benefit of humankind”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks for meteorological/hydrological and other geophysical observations; • Development of operational hydrology; • Standardization of observations and publication; • System for processing and rapid exchange of data; • Applications for socio-economic development (transportation, water issues, agriculture, oceans, pollution control, etc), environment protection and policy formulation; • Disaster prevention and mitigation; • Research and training.
Activities:	<p>WMO is playing a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes. For instance, in collaboration with the UN agencies and the NMHSs (National Meteorological and Hydrological Services) of Members, WMO continues to support the implementation of relevant conventions such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Vienna Convention on the Protection of Ozone Layer and its Protocols and Amendments.</p> <p>WMO carries out its work through ten major scientific and technical programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The World Weather Watch Programme (WWWP) is the backbone of the overall programme of WMO. It combines data-processing centres, observing systems and telecommunication facilities – operated by Members – to make available meteorological and related geophysical information. It also includes a Tropical Cyclone Programme, in which more than 60 countries are involved, an Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme to promote standardization and development of meteorological and related observations. 2. The World Climate Programme (WCP) promotes the improvement of the understanding of climate processes through internationally coordinated research and the monitoring of climate variations or changes. It also promotes the application of climate information and services to assist in economic and social planning and development. The research component of the Programme is the joint responsibility of WMO, the International Council for Science and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO. The Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies component is coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme (AREP) promotes atmospheric research, in particular through the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW), which integrates monitoring and research activities carried out under the Global Ozone Observing System and the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network and serves as a system to detect changes in the composition of the atmosphere. The programme also includes weather-prediction research; a Tropical Meteorology Research Programme relating to studies of monsoons, tropical cyclones, rain-producing tropical weather systems and droughts; and a programme on physics and chemistry of clouds and weather modification. 4. The Applications of Meteorology Programme (AMP) comprises four vital areas of application of meteorological services and information: public weather services, agricultural meteorology, aeronautical meteorology and marine meteorology, and promotes the development of infrastructures and services which are required in those areas for the benefit of Member countries. 5. The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) is concerned with the assessment of the quantity and quality of water resources in order to meet the needs of society, to permit mitigation of water-related hazards, and to maintain or enhance the condition of the global environment. It includes standardization of all aspects of hydrological observations and the organized transfer of hydrological techniques and methods. The Programme is closely coordinated with UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme. 6. The Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme (NSPMP) is a cross-cutting programme that ensures integration of relevant activities being carried out under the various WMO Programmes in the area of disaster prevention and mitigation. It provides for the effective coordination of the pertinent WMO activities with related activities of international, regional and national organizations including civil defence organizations. The Programme also provides scientific and technical support to WMO's actions in response to disaster situations. 7. The Space Programme (SP) is to make increasing contribution to the development of the Global Observing System (GOS) of WWW, as well as to the other WMO-supported Programmes and associated observing systems. 8. The Education and Training Programme (ETRP) promoting all efforts in Member countries to ensure that the necessary body of trained meteorologists, hydrologists, engineers and technicians is available. 9. The Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) comprises the mainstream of organized transfer of meteorological and hydrological knowledge and proven methodology among the Members of the Organization. The Programme is funded mainly by UNDP, by WMO's own Voluntary Cooperation Programme, trust funds and the WMO regular budget. 10. The Regional Programme (RP) cuts across the other major WMO Programmes of relevance to the Regions and addresses meteorological, hydrological and other geophysical issues which are unique to and of common concern to a Region or group of Regions. It provides a framework for the formulation of most of the global WMO Programmes and serves as a mechanism for their implementation at the national, subregional and regional levels.
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(homepage: www.wto.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The World Trade Organization (WTO) - successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) - is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.</p> <p>The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.</p> <p>Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering WTO trade agreements • Forum for trade negotiations • Handling trade disputes • Monitoring national trade policies • Technical assistance and training for developing countries in trade policy issues • Cooperation with other international organizations
Activities:	<p>WTO trade topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods Agriculture and agriculture negotiations; Anti-dumping; Balance of payments; Customs valuation; GATT and the Goods Council; Import licensing; Information technology products; Market access for goods and related negotiations; Rules of origin; Safeguards (contingency trade barriers); Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (food safety, animal, and plant health and safety); Schedules of concessions on goods; State trading enterprises; Subsidies and countervailing measures; Technical barriers to trade; Textiles; Trade facilitation. 2. Services Services are the largest and most dynamic component of both developed and developing country economies. Important in their own right, they also serve as crucial inputs into the production of most goods. The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) covers all services, with few exceptions. Sectors: Business and professional services; Communication services; Construction and related services; Distribution services; Educational services; Energy services; Environmental services; Financial services; Health and social services; Tourism services; Transport services 3. Intellectual property The Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and related issues in the WTO; TRIPS and public health; Geographical indications; Protection for plants and animals, traditional knowledge and biodiversity; Non-violation complaints; Technology transfer

	<p>4. Other topics Civil aircraft; Competition policy; Development; Electronic commerce; Environment; Government procurement; Investment and Trade.</p> <p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Technical Cooperation</i> The WTO manages several technical cooperation programmes in collaboration with other international agencies. The Integrated Framework is a technical cooperation programme specifically for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) in collaboration with ITC, IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD and UNDP. The Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Program (JITAP) is also a programme for trade-related technical assistance to LDCs. Technical cooperation covers all areas of the WTO's competence and takes on diverse shapes, according to the needs of the recipient countries. The main types of activities are: seminars, workshops, technical missions, briefing sessions, technical cooperation in electronic form. • <i>Training Course</i>, intended for government officials only.
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UN ORGANIZATIONS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMME

UN-ESCAP United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (homepage: www.unescap.org)	
Headquarters:	Bangkok, Thailand
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>As the regional arm of the United Nations, UNESCAP serves as the main economic and social development centre for the UN for Asia and the Pacific. UNESCAP provide the strategic link between global and country level programmes and issues; and support its 58 regional governments in consolidating regional positions and in advocating regional approaches to meeting the region's unique socio-economic challenges in a globalizing world.</p> <p>The functions of UNESCAP have been defined by the Secretary- General as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration; 2. Serving as the main economic and social development forum within the United Nations system for the UNESCAP region; 3. Formulating and promoting development assistance activities and projects commensurate with the needs and priorities of the

	<p>region while acting as an executing agency for relevant operational projects;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Providing substantive and secretariat services and documentation for the Commission and its subsidiary bodies; 5. Carrying out studies, research and other activities within the terms of reference of the Commission; 6. Providing advisory services to governments at their request; 7. Developing and executing programmes of technical cooperation; 8. Coordinating UNESCAP activities with those of the major departments/offices of the United Nations at Headquarters and specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations.
Activities:	<p>UNESCAP programme priorities are aligned with three cross-cutting "thematic areas" of the UNESCAP work programme, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing poverty 2. Managing the impact of globalization 3. Addressing emerging social issues <p>The thematic approach in the UNESCAP work programme ensures focus and synergy as well as policy coherence. There are seven interrelated and complementary subprogrammes under each thematic area of the UNESCAP work programme:</p> <p>1. Reducing poverty</p> <p><i>Poverty and development</i></p> <p>The Poverty and Development Division undertakes a blend of multidisciplinary research and operational activities on pro-poor policies and strategies and the macroeconomic, socio-economic and institutional aspects of poverty reduction as well as gender dimensions of poverty. Special attention is paid to the emerging economic and social issues faced by least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p><i>Statistics</i></p> <p>UNESCAP works towards improving statistical capabilities of countries in the region by strengthening national statistical infrastructure and promoting improvement in data quality, international comparability, and the appropriate use of new techniques. UNESCAP assists countries in developing their statistical systems to produce relevant, accurate, internationally comparable, and timely data.</p> <p>2. Managing the impact of globalization</p> <p><i>Trade and investment</i></p> <p>Plays a major role in assisting developing countries in the region to understand and implement regional and multilateral trading and investment systems in order to help them to participate more effectively in the global economy.</p> <p><i>Transport and tourism</i></p> <p>The Transport and Tourism Division is working with member countries, the private sector and other stakeholders to help them in exploring the opportunities of globalization. The work is focused in three sections:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Infrastructure Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Asian Highway (AH) project - The Trans-Asian Railway (TAR) - Developing Euro-Asian Transport Linkages • Transport Facilitation Section <p>Seeks to assist member countries to integrate all modes of transport, adopt effective multimodal and logistics solutions, overcome non-physical bottlenecks, harmonize legal regimes relating to facilitation and strengthen human resources and institutional capacities.</p> • Transport Policy and Tourism Section. <p>The main areas of work include transport planning and policy formulation, networking, public-private partnership, and social, environmental and safety aspects of transport.</p> <p><i>Environment and sustainable development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting sustainable energy development partnerships for implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the Asia Pacific Region. <p>National capacities on climate change and energy are strengthened to enable developing countries to exploit potential advantages of the clean development mechanism.</p> 2. Survey on electric power sector developments. <p>Every two years, a regional survey is carried out on electric power sector development.</p> • Water resources <p>Assisting countries of the region in capacity building to promote integrated water resources management, pro-poor water management, water conservation, awareness of the importance of freshwater, water use efficiency, groundwater protection, public-private partnerships for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services.</p> • Environment <p>Focus primarily on coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, 2001 – 2005, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), the Phnom Penh Regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific and other recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific; reviewing the regional implementation of relevant international conventions; promoting the integration of environmental considerations into economic and social planning; developing and implementing strategic environmental plans and sustainable development indicators; and promoting the increased involvement of stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals.</p> <p><i>Information, communication and space technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focusing on supporting the development of cross-sectoral policies and strategies, and on promoting ICST applications in key sectors, through support to key national institutions.
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	<p>- Promoting regional cooperation geared towards making the resources of the many relatively advanced countries of the region available to the less-advanced countries, and to address critical issues requiring regional cooperation.</p> <p>3. Addressing emerging social issues <i>Social development, including emerging social issues</i> The Emerging Social Issues Division works to identify emerging social issues, especially those that directly affect the poor and the other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people in the region. It increases awareness and understanding of how various issues like population ageing, migration, lowered fertility rates and HIV/AIDS affect each country and the region as a whole. Special emphasis is placed on ways to empower women and prevent the stigma and discrimination faced by many persons with disabilities. The Division's three sections include: Health and Development; Gender and Development; and Population and Social Integration</p>
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UN-ECA United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (homepage: www.uneca.org)	
Headquarters:	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>ECA is one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of United Nations. As the regional arm of the UN in Africa, it is mandated to support the economic and social development of its 53 member States, foster regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.</p> <p>The Commission is organized around six substantive programme divisions: Development Policy and Management; Economic and Social Policy; Gender and Development; Information for Development; Sustainable Development; and Trade and Regional Integration. Five subregional offices contribute a subregional perspective to the work programme and support outreach.</p>
Activities:	<p>Under the programme divisions, ECA deploys several modalities and services to support its member States:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Partnership 2. Technical Assistance 3. Communication and Knowledge Sharing 4. Supporting Sub-regional Activities 5. Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

	<p>The programmes conducted by the six programme divisions consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development Policy and Management, conducted by Development Policy and Management Division (DPMD). Strengthening development management in support of the capable state encompasses three broad priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and monitoring good governance • Building economic management and corporate governance capacities • Fostering institutional management and effectiveness Modalities for delivery of these services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting research and policy analysis • convening stakeholders and building consensus • providing technical cooperation and advisory services. 2. Policy Analysis, conducted by Economic and Social Policy Division (ESPD). The primary goal of the ESPD is to produce timely, appropriate and influential information as well as synthesize analyses and research results on economic and social policies relevant to Africa. The division is focused on the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic policy: Analysis on Macro and Growth • Trade and Finance • Social Policy and Poverty Analysis • Coordination and Monitoring of Special Issues 3. Genders Issues/Empowering Women, conducted by African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD) The ACGD mission aims to influence the content of policies and programs debated and adopted by decision makers at the national, sub-regional and regional level in sectors of economic as well as social development. The program of work emphasizes the <i>three following functions</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of policies and lobbying for the integration of the gender perspective in national development plans; • Mobilization of policy makers and the drafting of a consensus on the progress already achieved, best practices and new priorities that have arisen from the process of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action; • Technical cooperation with government services, intergovernmental organizations, parliamentary organizations or civil society within the areas related to development of national, sub-regional and regional policies. The ECA's ACGD organized the first training workshop on Women's Human Rights Education in Africa (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 27-31 Octobre 2003). 4. Harnessing Information for Development, conducted by Development Information Services Division (DISD) The objective of this programme is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To publish, market and disseminate the work and activities of ECA to target audiences
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harmonize and coordinate the design and layout of ECA's publications • To widen range and use of electronic media and other information and communications technologies to creatively package, market, and disseminate information. <p>In order to achieve these objective, the activities carried out by this Division encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printed materials (design, publish, market and disseminate ECA's publications programme, with particular emphasis given to critical high-visibility publications) - Database dissemination through CD-ROM, cassettes, printed material and other media - Develop and maintain of the ECA Web site and use this medium to disseminate information about ECA's work and programmes, as well as to market and disseminate electronic versions of ECA's reports and publications - Promotional Materials. Develop and disseminate statistical wall charts, graphs, topical maps and posters for ECA publications, displays and exhibitions, as well as develop and disseminate promotional materials for ECA and ECA-supported activities. <p>5. Fostering Sustainable Development, conducted by Sustainable Development Division (SDD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Food Security • Science and Technology • Natural Resources Policy • Sustainable Development Monitoring <p>These subprogrammes will place emphasis on the WEHAB priority areas identified in the WSSD plan of implementation, namely: Water and sanitation; Energy; Health and environment; Agriculture; Biodiversity and ecosystem management.</p> <p>In response to urgent sustainable development challenges, consistent with the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) framework, the activities of the subprogramme will focus on the following four priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Strengthening strategies and programmes for integrated water resources management (IWRM)</i> Strategies of activities will comprise three elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - building human and institutional capacities for implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); - assisting Member States, river basin organizations (RBOs) and regional economic communities (RECS) in the development and implementation of integrated river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for the major river/aquifer basins; and - ensuring enhanced irrigation development to improve agricultural production and food security through policy dialogue, formulation of basin-wide irrigation development strategies for selected major river and aquifer basins, and disseminating best practices for small-scale irrigation in close collaboration with FAO, IWMI, AfDB and other IGWA member institutions. 2. <i>Improving land resources management</i> Focusing on analytical work, capacity building, sharing of information and experiences, and advocacy for best practices on
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	<p>land-related institutional and legal frameworks, and land improvement investments.</p> <p>3. <i>Harnessing science and technology for sustainable development</i> Focus on creating awareness on the potential contribution of science and technology -- including biotechnology -- to sustainable development. For further activity, the subprogramme will, inter alia, aim at building/strengthening institutional, analytical and policy-making capacities of selected member states to foster expansion, acquisition, application and diffusion of scientific knowledge and technological resources for poverty reduction and sustainable development.</p> <p>4. <i>Assessing and monitoring progress on the implementation of the WSSD outcomes</i> The monitoring of progress on sustainable development has so far proceeded from an approach of follow-up to individual global/international conferences pertaining to different aspects such as population and development (ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development)), food security (WFS (World Food Summit)), and environment and development (Agenda 21). The Sustainable Development Monitoring Cluster (which was established in the SDD) will also coordinate the production and publication of the Bulletin on Sustainable Development in Africa. For the 2004-2005 biennium, the SDM Cluster will also review the application of environment impact assessment (EIA) in selected African countries; organize training seminar on natural resources accounting and PEDDA (Population, Environmental Development and Agriculture) and develop field project on relationships between women's reproductive health and household food security in rural areas in Africa.</p> <p>6. Trade and Regional Integration, conducted by Trade and Regional Integration Division (TRID). The objective of the subprogramme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote regional cooperation and economic integration in the region, focusing mainly on policy issues, infrastructure development and related services in the transport sector; • to strengthen the capacity of African countries to engage in intraregional trade as a step towards integration into the global economy within the context of the new WTO Agreements. <p>Activities carried out in order to achieve the objective are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing of Intergovernmental and Expert Bodies • Technical Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advisory services. Ten advisory services missions to African governments for the formulation of joint proposals for the WTO process, mainstreaming of trade and regional integration strategies and supporting transport development within NEPAD and SSATP. - Group training (workshop, seminars and symposia) - Field projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity building through cooperation in developing interregional land and land-cum-sea transport linkages (ECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA, ECA); ii. Trade-related capacity building, research and training programme to Africa.
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UN-ECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (homepage: www.unece.org)	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It is the forum where the countries of western, central and eastern Europe, central Asia and North America – 55 countries in all – come together to forge the tools of their economic cooperation. That cooperation concerns such areas as economics, statistics, environment, transport, trade, industry and enterprise development, sustainable energy, timber and habitat.</p> <p>To that end UNECE provides a forum for communication among States; brokers international legal instruments addressing trade, transport and the environment; and supplies statistics and economic and environmental analysis.</p>
Activities:	<p>The Commission offers a regional framework for the elaboration and harmonization of conventions, norms and standards. The Commission's experts provide technical assistance to the countries of South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). This assistance takes the form of advisory services, training seminars and workshops where countries in transition can share their experiences and receive support from other countries in the region.</p> <p>UNECE programmes:</p> <p>1. Economic Analysis</p> <p>This programme carried out by the <i>Economic Analysis Division (EAD)</i>. <i>EAD</i> carries out regular, comprehensive analyses of economic developments and prospects of the ECE region. The economic analysis is complemented by population analysis carried out by the Population Activities Unit of EAD. These two strands of work contribute towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ECE region.</p> <p>Projects under the Economic Analysis programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing for Development; - Economic and Environmental Dimensions of Security in Europe. <p>Co-operation projects under the Population Activities Unit are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generations and Gender programme - Population Ageing - Fertility and Family Surveys

	<p>2. Environment</p> <p>The broad aim of UNECE's environment activities is to safeguard the environment and human health, and to promote sustainable development in its member countries in line with Agenda 21. The practical aim is to reduce pollution so as to minimize environmental damage and avoid compromising environmental conditions for future generations.</p> <p>To this end, UNECE has adopted a four-pronged approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Its Committee on Environmental Policy brings together governments to formulate environmental policy and support its implementation by organizing seminars, workshops and advisory missions and providing a forum for sharing experiences and good practices. 2. UNECE also takes a very active role in certain regional and cross-sectoral processes, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial process - The Environment, transport and health tripartite cooperation 3. Through its environmental performance reviews, UNECE assesses individual countries' efforts to bring down pollution levels and manage their natural resources, and makes recommendations to improve their environmental performance. 4. UNECE has negotiated five environmental treaties, all of which are now in force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; - Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; - Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; - Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents; - Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. <p>3. Human Settlements</p> <p>The Committee on Human Settlements is an intergovernmental body of all ECE member States. It provides a forum for the compilation, dissemination and exchange of information and experience on housing, urban development, land administration, national and local objectives and policies. Through various workshops, research on urban issues, analyses of housing sector and related publications, the Committee advises member countries on human settlements policies and strategies and encourages their practical implementation.</p> <p>In 1999, the Working Party on Land Administration was established to promote land administration through security of tenure, establishment of real estate markets in countries in transition and modernization of land registration systems in the market economies.</p> <p>The Committee promotes partnership between the public, NGOs and the business sector of the ECE countries at regional, national and local levels. In 1997 the Housing and Urban Management Advisory Network (HUMAN) was established.</p> <p>4. Industrial Restructuring and Enterprise Development</p> <p>Sub-programme under this programme are:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemised - Enterprise Development (the major objective is the provision of assistance to countries in transition in: setting up an effective support system for the formation and development of new enterprises developing property markets; establishing an effective enforcement of property rights; promoting the development of Internet enterprise and e-economy components promoting international commercial and legal practices. - Industrial Restructuring - Knowledge-Based Economy (Knowledge Based Economy Country Assessment Reports; Internet Enterprise Development; E-Transition Programme) - Entrepreneurship (SME Creation and Development; Women's Entrepreneurship; Youth's Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship in Poverty Alleviation; etc.) - Trade Facilitation and E-business. <p>5. Statistics</p> <p>6. Sustainable Energy</p> <p>The sustainable energy work programme has five major components centred on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting convergence in the overall legal, regulatory and policy framework, including the development of classification systems and guidelines; - promoting energy efficiency and conservation, notably in economies in transition; - encouraging the greater use of natural gas as a "transitional" fuel to bridge the gap until "new" environmentally benign energy sources are developed and commercialised; - greening the coal-to-energy chain; and - addressing issues related to electric power network system interconnections. <p>The Committee on Sustainable Energy is the principal intergovernmental body at the UNECE responsible for promoting international cooperation in the field of energy.</p> <p>The Committee provides a forum for the exchange of information, views and experiences among ECE member states on general energy issues, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industry restructuring - market liberalization, and - energy pricing <p>7. Technical Cooperation</p> <p>At present, the UNECE project portfolio contains more than 40 technical cooperation projects in the area of environment, energy, transport, trade, statistics, entrepreneurship, and the development of SMEs and property markets. Among the most important on-going projects are:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Efficiency 21 projects; - Energy Efficiency Investment Project Development for Climate Change Mitigation; - Trans-European Railway Project (TER); - Trans-European North-South Motorway Project (TEM); - Environmental Impact Assessment; - Project on Visa Regime in SECI (The Southeast European Cooperative Initiative); - The SPECA (The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia) project on the efficient use of water and energy resources. <p>8. Timber</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNECE Timber Committee work together with the FAO European Forestry Commission to promote sustainable forest management in Europe, the CIS and North America (Joint ECE/FAO). - Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training. <p>9. Trade Development</p> <p>10. Transport</p>
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UN-ECLAC United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (homepage: www.eclac.org)	
Headquarters:	Santiago, Chile
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>ECLAC (the Spanish acronym is CEPAL) is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It was founded for the purposes of contributing to the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries and with the other nations of the world. The promotion of the region's social development was later included among its primary objectives.</p> <p>ECLAC is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. In carrying out its work, it cooperates with other bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including the other four regional commissions, INSTRAW, UNCHS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO, UNESCO, Pan American Health Organization PAHO/WHO, the World Bank, IMF, UNIDO and WTO. ECLAC also works in close collaboration with regional organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Organization of American States (OAS), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and Latin American Economic System (SELA).</p>

Activities:	<p>The Commission maintains technical cooperation programme whose individual projects are executed with substantive and financial support from various cooperating entities.</p> <p>These projects are identified in the light of the institution's regular programme of work in order to permit broader comparative research actions, shared with the member countries, to step up technical assistance among member countries and to ensure that the Commission's ability to draw support is of benefit not only to the countries in the region but also to cooperating countries and organizations through seminars, workshops, training courses, databases and expert networks.</p> <p>The projects are generally carried out at the regional or subregional level, but projects are also executed for individual countries or for a small number of countries. Increasingly, a multisectoral approach is adopted in appropriate cases, with the execution of such projects being assigned to various ECLAC subprogrammes and divisions. In their execution, emphasis is placed on combining applied research, training and technical assistance and on collaborating with national institutions and subnational organizations, as well as with subregional, regional and international organizations, whose watchword is excellence.</p> <p>The projects under the technical cooperation programme are classified as follow:</p> <p>1. Social Aspect of Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Relief (Natural Disasters; Flood Control; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Prevention; Disaster Relief) • Political and Legal Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law (Water Law; Competition Law) - Political Conditions, Institutions, Movements (Authority; Democracy; Decentralization in Government; Political Participation; Regionalism) - International Relation (Globalization) • Social Conditions and Equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women Advancement (Women's Employment; Gender Mainstreaming; Women in Politics; Women's Organizations) - Welfare and Social Services (Poverty Mitigation; Pensions; Pension Schemes; Youth Policy; Social Policy; Social Security) - Human Rights (Equality) - Social Development (Quality of Live; Living Conditions; Social Development; Ageing; Social Structure; Ethnicity; Social Institutions; Social Justice; Social Mobility; Poverty; Urban Poverty; Social Values; Gender-Based Violence) - Social Science Disciplines and Methodologies (Social Statistics; Civil Society) - Discrimination (Gender Equality; Equal Opportunity) • Culture

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation, Library and Information Sciences and Reference Works (Databases; Directories; Information Networks; Geographic Information Systems; Information Technology) - Language (Bilingualism) • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Formal Education - Educational Policy and Planning - Educational System • Employment • Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Dynamics - Family Planning (Family Planning Education; Reproductive Health) • Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food and Nutrition (Hunger; Malnutrition; Food Security) - Medical Sciences (Ageing; Genetically Modified Organisms; Reproductive Health) - Health Services <p>2. Productive and Managerial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Education (Agricultural Innovations; Genetically Modified Organisms) - Forestry (Sustainable Forestry) - Agricultural Economics and Policy; Rural Sociology - Fishing (Fishery Cooperative) • Science and Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life Sciences (Biotechnology; Genetically Modified Organisms) - Development and Transfer of Technology and Promotion of Science (Science & Technology; Scientific Cooperation; Case Studies; Research & Development; New Technologies; Environmentally Sound Technology) - Informatics (Databases; Knowledge Management; Computer Software; Information Technology) - Meteorology (Climate Change) • Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial Development Support Services (Product Quality; Industrial Cooperation; Enterprise Development; Industrial Development; Industrial Extension) - Management - Food Industry (Food Industry; Agribusiness) - Electronics and Power Industries (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacturing and Mining Industries and Products (Wood-using Industry; Furniture Industry; Textile Industry; Mining; Environmentally Sound Products) - Chemical Industry and Pharmaceuticals (Hydrocarbons) - Industrial Sector (Business Enterprises; Small Enterprises; Cleaner Production) - Insurance - Tourism and Related Services • Transport and Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Transport and Shipping (Trade Routes; Maritime Transport) - Land Transport (Road Transport) <p>3. Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Questions <p>4. International Insertion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Trade <p>5. Macroeconomics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Development Finance <p>6. Environment and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlement Planning (Urban Management; Quality of Life; Urban Development) - Housing (Housing Finance) • Natural Resources and the Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water (Water; Groundwater; Water Law; River Basin Development; Floodplain Management; Water Management; Water Resources) - Pollution (Air Quality; Air Pollution; Pollution Control) - Geography (Geographic Information System) - Environment (Sustainable Development; Cleaner Production; Environmentally Sound Products; Environmental Protection; etc) - Energy Resources (Energy Consumption; Sustainable Energy; Hydrocarbons; Energy Efficiency; Energy Technology) - Natural Resources (Natural Resources Development; Biological Diversity; Genetic Resources; Renewable Resources) - Land, Plant, and Soil Resources (Land Degradation; Desertification)
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	<p>Using different modalities for implementation in each case, ECLAC also promotes and supports TCDC within its regular Programme of Work and its Technical Cooperation Programme. TCDC activities are incorporated into specific projects, which are executed with extrabudgetary resources from different sources within or outside the United Nations system, as well as with specific funds of the regular programme of work. They are used to pursue one or several objectives, such as strengthening national institutions in the relevant sector; establishing cooperation and support networks for its functioning; reinforcing information systems to improve dissemination of requests for, and offers of, technical cooperation among countries; strengthening the national TCDC focal points; holding seminars and technical meetings to facilitate the exchange of experiences of interest to the countries; preparing studies and reports specifically designed to identify cooperation opportunities, facilitating horizontal cooperation services provided by local experts or consultants linked to the projects.</p>
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UN-ESCWA United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (homepage: www.escwa.org.lb)	
Headquarters:	Beirut, Lebanon
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>ESCWA is a part of the Secretariat of the United Nations and is one of the five regional commissions which report to the Economic and Social Council.</p> <p>ESCWA promotes economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration and serves as the main general economic and social development forum within the United Nations system for the ESCWA region.</p> <p>It formulates and promotes development assistance activities and projects commensurate with the needs and priorities of the region and acts as an executing agency for relevant operational projects.</p>
Activities:	<p>ESCWA cooperates with the United Nations Secretariat and its specialized bodies and agencies as well as with international organizations, Arab regional & sub-regional agencies, government agencies and civil society institutions in carrying out many of its activities.</p> <p>Substantive Division of ESCWA</p> <p>The work of ESCWA centres on the preparation of economic and social studies and reports, convening meetings and conducting training workshops, as well as a number of field projects. ESCWA implements its activities through the following divisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Globalization and Regional Integration Division (GRID) aims to facilitate trans-boundary flows of goods, services, persons and capital in order to meet the challenges posed by the trend towards globalization. The Division focuses on the following main issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating regional markets to cope with emerging economic blocs, with emphasis on facilitating transboundary flows of

	<p>goods, services and persons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The ESCWA Center For Women (ECW) operates a programme specifically directed at improving the status of women and empowering them economically, socially and politically. This is accomplished by sensitizing the society to gender-related issues (through various means including meetings and research publications, media campaigns, TV spots and documentary films), mainstreaming gender into development policies, underscoring partnership in the family and gender roles, and assisting in the capacity and institution-building of national machineries for women and NGOs as tools for promoting advancement of women. 3. The Social Development Division promotes change for sustainable social development and improvement of the quality of life in the region by assisting member States in formulating gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at alleviating poverty, capacity and institution-building, assessing the impact of population on social development, and promoting a comprehensive approach to human development in the region. It addresses critical issues related to the health, education, human rights, governance, rights of the child, advancement of women, gender equality, social integration, human settlements, youth mainstreaming, and the aged. 4. The Sustainable Development and Productivity Division (SDPD) promotes regional and subregional cooperation in the field of energy, water resources, and environment. It provides assistance in the formulation of policies and measures for the proper management of energy and water resources and assists in integrating the environmental dimension in socio-economic development processes. The implementation of its activities are performed by teams within the SDPD pertain to relevant areas of project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Energy management</i> The Energy Team has placed a significant emphasis on the issue of energy sector's sustainability, particularly those relevant to the key energy issues identified by the Johannesburg Plan of Action, namely: energy accessibility, renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency, clean fossil fuels as well as energy in transport. • <i>Water management</i> The Water Management Team aims to strengthen the capacity of member states in efficiently managing their water resources, based on an integrated water resources management approach. Some of the team's initiatives include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop guidelines on the application of water management measures to conserve and protect water resources, in terms of quantity and quality; - Promote regional and inter-regional cooperation, including issues on best practices, scientific and technological advancements in the field; - Strengthen capacity building by organizing training workshops and networking among institutions concerned with ground and surface water management;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the role of the civil society and the private sector in raising awareness, governance and public-private partnership in water projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environment</i> The goal of the Environment team is to promote sustainable development by encouraging decision-makers in the region to integrate environmental concerns into the decision-making process in ESCWA member countries, and to reflect these concerns in the design and implementation of sustainable development programmes. Such a goal can be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness on preventing and reversing environmental degradation trends, and on promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources; - Supporting governments in their efforts to integrate environmental considerations into development policies to move beyond dominating environmental management culture; - Formulation of partnership with the Technical Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE), the United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Office for Western Asia (UNEP/ROWA) in collaboration with the League of Arab States and other regional organizations to implement the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) outcomes, the Arab initiative, WEHAB initiative and the Millennium Development goals; - Promoting increased public participation and access to the process of formulating and implementing sustainable development; - Monitoring the implementation of the United Nations sustainable development programmes; - Networking and exchanging experiences with national, regional and international partners; and - Enhancing institutional and human resources capacities required for sustainable development. • <i>Private Sector</i> The core functions of Private Sector and Enterprise Development (PSED) Team is to: (a) assist Member States in the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), with a focus on the industrial sector; and (b) support the private sector and the development of entrepreneurship. To this end the team produces technical studies, holds expert group meetings, and conducts national and regional workshops and seminars. • <i>Technology</i> Activities carried out by ESCWA in respect to the age of new technologies and innovations, have generally aimed at both generic, and technology/application-specific capacity-building in the member countries. At the generic level, efforts have addressed the formulation of national technology policies in the member countries, promotion of research and development (R and D) activity and viable methodologies for evaluation of overall progress in science, technology and innovation capabilities. The creation of new institutional forms, including technology parks and technology incubators, has also featured prominently in ESCWA activities. ESCWA has also produced annual reviews of
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	<p>science and technology in the ESCWA member countries, as well as a directory of R and D institutes in the ESCWA region to facilitate and encourage collaboration and the dissemination of knowledge.</p> <p>At a more specific level, ESCWA efforts have targeted, and will continue to promote, new technologies, such as ICTs, new materials and biotechnologies.</p> <p>Another area of focus for ESCWA activities is the development of new indicators for science, technology and innovation (STI). These indicators will constitute important tools in science and technology planning, policy formulation, and strategy implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agriculture</i> The Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Team assists ESCWA member states in identifying the specific problems and obstacles encountered in the long-term process of achieving sustainable agricultural development. In this respect, it provides advice and support, as needed and when requested, in the formulation and implementation of national strategies devised to enhance the development process. The tasks of the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Team are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect, analyse and disseminate information on the current status and future prospects of agricultural and rural development in the region. - Promote agricultural development in the region by fostering the mutual exchange of information and expertise and promoting more effective intercountry collaboration. - Prepare policy-oriented studies. - Assess the organization and function of agricultural and rural institutions, with a view to advising member States on improving the socio-economic status of the rural poor by providing them with better access to marketing and credit, and by promoting the constructive participation of both men and women in agricultural development programmes. - Enhance agricultural productivity and competitiveness in member states by advocating the efficient and rational use of resources in agriculture with a view to achieving sustainable development. - Organize and conduct training courses in cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations. • <i>Sectoral Statistics</i> The Sectoral Statistics Team works on the collection, compilation, analysis, dissemination of statistics, and on the maintenance of required databases in various sectoral development fields namely agriculture, energy, environment, private sector, technology, and water resources. The team in collaboration with all the SDPD teams also develops indicators on sustainable development to be used by the member States to guide them in proposing action-oriented sustainable development policies. The team also aims to build the capacities of member countries in statistical methods and applications for sustainable development policy formulation and analysis. <p>5. The Information and Communication Technology Division aims to increase the capabilities of member states in harnessing information and communications technologies for their development. In this respect, it provides support with regard to the</p>
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	<p>development of Information and communications technology (ICT) policies, infrastructure, and applications, and raises awareness with regard to the potential of ICTs in promoting sustainable development and enabling ESCWA countries to integrate into the global economy.</p> <p>6. The Economic Analysis Division contributes to the development of timely, reliable and relevant internationally comparable statistics in the ESCWA region in cooperation with the national, regional and international bodies concerned; collects, assesses and compiles statistics, develops databases and disseminates financial and economic statistics on national accounts and indicators in the area of social statistics. It promotes international statistical standards and classifications and international statistical programmes and systems and adapts them to the needs of ESCWA member States.</p>
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