

# SHAWMUN

## 2014

### UNDP



# United Nations Development Programme

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Dear Delegates,

As your Dais, we would first like to welcome you to the 2014 Annual Shawnigan Lake School Model UN Conference and, further, thank you for registering for this particular committee.

As they near their end, the Millennium Development Goals have been an important step taken by the international community in order to promote sustainable development, whether that development pertains to environmental sustainability, the reduction of poverty and the mitigation of conflict. It is becoming increasingly apparent, however, that there has been varied success in achieving these goals. Now, more than ever, we see a need for a new post-2015 development agenda in order to sustain and add to current levels of effort towards promoting development.

We have written this background guide with the intent of providing you the basic information that will assist you in the writing of your position papers. As well as this, we have provided a basic history of the United Nations Development Programme to set the context of the agency and its role in the UN. While the topic of discussion will focus specifically on **poverty mitigation, conflict resolution as well as women's empowerment** in the post-2015 development setting, we have chosen to provide a basic overview of all the goals in the case that they should act as supplementary information to your own research. As you know, nothing compares to just jumping into your own research and coming to your own conclusions on the topics.

While the prospect of standing up in front of a group of people and discussing matters as complex as international development can be daunting for even the most experienced delegates, we assure all delegates, new and experienced, to take advantage of the time that you have at the conference and work effectively with other delegates to pass resolutions, while at the same time enjoying the work and effort that must be made to do so. For all the new delegates who are terrified of public speaking, remember that all experienced delegates were once beginners as well. You need to start somewhere!

We are confident that you will greatly enjoy your time at the ShawMUN 2014 conference and will develop long-lasting friendships with some of your fellow delegates as well as gain new knowledge about international development.

Sincerely,

Sameer Rodriguez – *Director*  
Kristina Lau – *Chair*

## History of United Nations Development Program

The United Nations Development Program was founded on 1 January 1966 with the collision of the *Expanded Program of Technical Assistance* and the *United Nations Special Fund*. The purpose was to "avoid duplication of [their] activity"<sup>1</sup> and establish a UN organization that specifies to provide technical and other assistance to the economic, humanitarian and political aspects of underdeveloped countries. In addition, UNDP's main objective is to "help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth the quality of life for everyone".<sup>2</sup> Since its foundation, over 170 countries and **2 billion people** have received assistance from the United Nations Development Program.

While trying to help developing countries to improve the standards of living, UNDP encourages nations to establish their own solutions to global and national development challenges. In other words, UNDP provides technological support, knowledge and resources to help people in developing nations build a better life while not infringing on nations' sovereignty. Specifically, the UNDP had an emphasis on assistance to the least less developed countries.

The organization currently has country offices in 177 countries, where it works with local government to meet development challenges and improve standard of living on a local level. The UNDP has a reputation from working closely with local governments and establish efficient and specific assistance according to the area's necessity. For instance, the Poverty-Environment Initiative, a joint-program of the United Nations Development Program, works with Nepal's National Planning Commission and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to support the greening efforts for several areas of Nepal. Moreover, UNDP supports government of Nepal to conduct training local government planning officials, in order to conduct sustainable infrastructure, climate change adaptation, energy efficient solutions and organic farming.<sup>3</sup> To tackle Nepal's and other nations' specific situation, UNDP works closely on an international, national and local level in order to fully resolve development issues.<sup>4</sup> This is a demonstration of the UNDP's approach towards facilitating the establishment of local structures for local governance and development and to broker UN partnerships for development in local areas. In doing so, the UNDP encourages local industries and creates job opportunities for locals, which in turn improve the poverty in several areas.

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<sup>1</sup> *Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme* GA Res 2029, XX (1965)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/about\\_us.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/about_us.html)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects\\_and\\_initiatives/local-governments-go-green-in-nepal/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects_and_initiatives/local-governments-go-green-in-nepal/)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects\\_and\\_initiatives/local-governments-go-green-in-nepal/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects_and_initiatives/local-governments-go-green-in-nepal/)

Additionally, the UNDP largely relies on the annual Human Development Report, a UNDP-published analysis on each country's development progress, to measure and produce practical methods to resolve nations' issues.

Up to this date, UNDP has launched over 15,000 with the focus on **Poverty Reduction and Achievement of Millennium Development Goals**, Democratic Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development. Since the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, the UNDP's major programs focus on completing the eight major goals with the specific attention towards encouraging the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

Although over 189 countries made commitment to the Millennium Development Goals<sup>5</sup>, many countries were not able to complete all of the Millennium Development Goals due to a variety of reasons. While some countries completed many goals, other countries were not on track to complete any of the goals. Therefore, the process in achieving the goals were uneven. With the Millennium Goals coming to an end and only one of the eight goals completed by all of the countries signatories, nations across the world have begun to discuss the post Millennium agenda and what should follow the eight original goals. The topic for this committee will focus on the Post-Millennium goals while keeping in mind the approaching completion of the Millennium Goals.

## The Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

### The Development of the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals are a set of 8 goals established by the United Nations during the Millennium Summit of 2000, promptly following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The scope of the goals ranges from “halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education” and the target date of completion is 2015.<sup>6</sup> The 8 millennium development goals are listed as follows:

- Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
- Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Goal 8: Establish a Global Partnership for Development<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/about/millennium-development-goals>

<sup>6</sup> "Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015", The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

It has, however, become increasingly more apparent that the likelihood of achieving these goals in their entirety by the target date of 2015 is slim. The international community has now realized that, should the goals not be met, a new plan should be made for the years following the target date of 2015. Elaborated in the following section will be the current progress of the millennium development goals.

## Overall Progress on Millennium Development Goals

The international community has undertaken numerous measures in order to accelerate the progress of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2010, the Summit on the Millennium Development Goals concluded with the adoption of a global action plan, entitled “Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.” Further, announced were a number of initiatives taken against poverty, disease, and extreme hunger. In addition to this, various Heads of State and Government from MEDC<sup>8</sup> and LEDC<sup>9</sup> countries, alongside the private sector and various foundations and international organizations, pledged over \$40 billion in resources to be allocated to appropriate funds over the course of the next 5 years,<sup>10</sup> and notable progress has been made.

Statistics indicate “the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been halved at the global level.” Further, over 2 billion people gained access to improved sources of drinking water and the hunger reduction target is “within reach”<sup>11</sup> Adding to this, the proportion of slum dwellers in cities and other metropolises has decreased significantly. It is evident that, overall, much progress has been made towards achieving the millennium development goals. There are, however, many areas within this framework that need accelerated progress and the undertaking of bolder measures. These areas include environmental sustainability, the prevention of maternal deaths, and the halting of HIV/AIDS.<sup>12</sup> In traditional societies, women are still denied the basic right to education. Likewise, too many children go without sufficient education that is necessary to enable them to seek sustainable employment.<sup>13</sup> The next section shall elaborate on goal specific progress.

### Goal Specific Progress:

#### Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

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<sup>8</sup> Most Economically Developed Countries

<sup>9</sup> Least economically Developed Countries

<sup>10</sup> “Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015”, The United Nations,  
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml>

<sup>11</sup> “The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations,  
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Access to antiretroviral therapy as well as basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS is limited in many developing states in sub-Saharan Africa. Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

**Goal 1A:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 per day. Extreme poverty rates have been seen to have fallen in every developing region. Further, progress in Southern Asia has been nothing short of outstanding. This goal has been met. However, still, 1.2 billion people live in extreme poverty and the international community must take the necessary measures in order to reduce that figure further, possibly through private sector development.

**Goal 1B:** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young children. While the first subdivision of target one has been met, the second has not. Decline in economic growth in developing nations has resulted in further loss of employment, and the bearers of the most brunt of this crisis has been the youth. From 2007 to 2012, “the developed regions registered a 1.7 percentage point drop in the employment-to-population ratio. Over the same period, the developing regions experienced a decline of 0.9 percentage points.”<sup>14</sup> It is imperative that the international community counteracts this contraction of economic growth in order to stimulate job creation and produce reductions in unemployment.

**Goal 1C:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Between 1990 and 1992, a 23.2 per cent drop in the proportion of undernourished people in developing countries was observed. Similarly, between 2010 and 2012, there was a 14.9 per cent drop in the proportion of undernourished peoples in developing regions.<sup>15</sup> The target of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger is therefore, in reach. However, the distance between the 23.2% drop between 1990 and 1992 and the 14.9% drop between 2010 and 2012 may be attributed to economic recessions as well as food supply shocks. If the slow-down in progress can be reversed, the target is reachable.<sup>16</sup>

## Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

**Goal 2A:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. If the current trends continue, the world will not meet the goal of universal primary education by 2015.<sup>17</sup> In 2011, 57 million children of primary school age did not receive any formal education. Further, one in four children who enter primary school will probably leave before reaching the last grade.<sup>18</sup> Poverty is a key factor that is preventing children from receiving formal education. Education, therefore, is an area of much importance and the international community must dedicate much effort towards reaching this goal and continue to focus on poverty reduction.

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<sup>14</sup> “The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

### Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**Goal 3A:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. Progress made towards achieving this end has been steady. However, more action is needed in many developing regions. Statistics indicate that gender parity “is closest to being achieved at the primary level<sup>19</sup>; however, only 2 out of 130 countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.”<sup>20</sup> Women are indicated to have been gaining ground in the labor market. However, they have not done so in all regions and in all areas of work. Among the obstacles the international community faces in reaching this goal are those that are sociocultural, namely religious and cultural paradigms that work against the goals of the UN and its constituent members. That being said, we must not seek to impose our will upon each respective culture, rather, we should work hand in hand with said cultures to achieve a goal that is in the best interest of both parties.

### Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

**Goal 4A:** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. The international community has observed a great degree of progress regarding this goal. However, if the goal is to be met, efforts must be redoubled. Since 1990, we have observed a 41 per cent drop in child mortality.<sup>21</sup> In sub-Saharan Africa, one out of every nine children dies before they reach the age of five. Unsurprisingly, child deaths are concentrated in the poorest regions. Given the above, the international community must focus effort towards poverty reduction and maintain and double previous efforts towards reaching this goal.

### Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

**Goal 5A:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2001, the maternal mortality ratio. Since 1990, the maternal mortality ratio has declined by nearly half.<sup>22</sup> However, this falls short of the MDG target. Statistics indicate that nearly 50 million babies worldwide are delivered without sufficient, if any, skilled care.<sup>23</sup> Further, only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of care. The international community must therefore focus efforts towards providing sufficient health care to developing regions in order to achieve this goal, in partnership with the World Health Organization.

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<sup>19</sup> Primary level of school

<sup>20</sup> The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

**Target 5B:** Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health. As stated above, only half of women receive sufficient care. Further, “African countries show wide disparities in maternal and reproductive health, emphasizing the need to expand effective interventions.”<sup>24</sup>

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

**Target 6A:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. The incidence of HIV has declined significantly in most regions. However, 2.5 million people become infected each year.<sup>25</sup> Statistics indicate that about 95% of the approximately 6,300 new HIV infections each day in 2012 are in low and middle-income countries. Further, about 700 are in children under 15 years of age and about 5500 are adults, of which 47% are women.<sup>26</sup> The sustained HIV infection can be attributed to a number of causes, the most prominent being insufficient access to antiretroviral therapy and a lack of basic education regarding the disease. Sociocultural obstacles are also pertinent in this discussion, namely religious and cultural paradigms and the fear of stigmatization.<sup>27</sup> The international community must seek to combat these sociocultural obstacles whilst not imposing on the traditions and values of each respective country.

**Target 6B:** Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. It is indicated that universal access for HIV support is within reach, but in order to do so, sustained political support is of necessity.<sup>28</sup> With regards to Malaria, between 200 and 2010, mortality rates fell by more than 25% on the global scale, resulting in the prevention of 1.1 million deaths.<sup>29</sup> The global community is also well on its way to halting the spread of and reversing the prevalence of tuberculosis. On the global scale, tuberculosis cases per 100,000 people fell by 2.2 per cent between 2010 and 2011. Should this trend be sustained, the MDG target of halting the spread of tuberculosis will be met.<sup>30</sup> The international community must therefore sustain and increase current efforts with regards to reducing the incidence of HIV, Malaria, and Tuberculosis.

### Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

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<sup>24</sup> “The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> “Core Epidemiology Slides” UNAIDS,

[http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2013/gr2013/201309\\_epi\\_core\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2013/gr2013/201309_epi_core_en.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> This fear reduces the inclination of HIV infected victims and potential victims from reaching out for help and seeking medical care.

<sup>28</sup> Op cit. United Nations.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

**Target 7A:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.<sup>31</sup> Disconcerting is that forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. Further causing a concern is that these forests act as a safety net for the poor. Statistics indicate that 3.6 million hectares of forests per year is lost in South America and Africa. This chronic and severe deforestation is jeopardizing progress made towards poverty and hunger eradication. The world is in need of more integrated approaches between agriculture and forest sectors in order to reverse the loss of natural resources. It is therefore of great importance that the international community act with great haste in promoting environmental sustainability.

**Target 7B:** Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. Progress made since 1990 regarding the increase of coverage of protecting areas has been significant. Between 1990 and 2012, protected terrestrial areas grew nearly 6%, from 8.9 per cent to 14.6 per cent. Further, marine protection has more than doubled.<sup>32</sup> Birds, mammals, and other species, however, are heading for extinction. The Red List Index of endangered species now contains more than 10,000 species of birds and animals. These species are moving towards extinction “at an ever faster pace.”<sup>33</sup> The international community must act with haste in order to ensure the reaching of target 7B.

**Target 7C:** Halve by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Statistics indicate that more than 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved water sources, well exceeding the MDG target. However, access to drinking water for the rural poor “along with water quality and safety” still act as a cause for concern.<sup>34</sup>

**Target 7D:** By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at last 100 million slum dwellers. This target has been met. However, improvements in slum conditions are being outpaced by urbanization. Further still, the number of slum dwellers continues to grow. The international community must strengthen efforts directed towards improving the lives of slum dwellers and residents of poor cities and metropolises.

## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

- Official development assistance stood at \$126 Billion in 2012<sup>35</sup>
  - This is a 4 per cent drop from 2011, which is a 2 per cent drop below the 2010 level
  - This drop in ODA can be attributed to the financial crisis as well as the euro zone turmoil<sup>36</sup>

<sup>31</sup> “The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> “The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2013” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

- Bilateral ODA to Africa fell 10 per cent in 2012  
-Disconcerting still is that the DAC survey has suggested that this shift in aid away from the poorest countries will continue<sup>37</sup>
- The international community must restore previous levels of overseas development assistance if we are to reach the millennium development goal by the target date of 2015.

## Post 2015 Development Agenda

As stated by Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon in his report to the General Assembly, “The world’s quest for dignity, peace, prosperity, justice, sustainability, and an end to poverty has reached an unprecedented moment of urgency.”<sup>38</sup> In order to understand which areas of development need the most focus and attention, it is important to elaborate which areas of development have been successful and which have not.

### The Importance of Economic Growth and Decent Employment

It has been proven that inclusive economic growth with decent employment and wages is crucial in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, most notably goal 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Latin American and African states have successfully combined redistributive policies as well as economic growth.<sup>39</sup> In the same regard, in East Asia, hundreds of millions of people have been lifted out of extreme poverty through successful reforms in the agricultural sector. Further, governments in the region have adopted policies directed towards the increase of social spending and the expansion of social protection.<sup>40</sup> Furthermore, policies promoting rural employment “have proved to have positive results in terms of poverty reduction, food consumption, household spending on education and health, debt reduction and asset creation.”<sup>41</sup>

### Ensuring that more resources and essential services are guaranteed

Statistics indicate positive results from investments in infrastructure alongside female literacy campaigns in western Africa in order to overcome resistance to girl’s education in rural areas. Further, “improved national strategies supported by additional financial resources have contributed to faster progress on the Millennium Development Goals.”<sup>42</sup> Likewise, “according to the General Assembly report, “national initiatives have proven to be effective in achieving water and sanitation targets.”<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> “United Nations Official Document” [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202)

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> “United Nations Official Document” [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202)

## The Need to Consolidate Global Propensity to Improve the International Policy Environment in Spite of Recent Challenges

Many of the challenges we face in achieving the Millennium Development Goals require immense coordination of global action. Within the last two years, we have observed a contraction of official development assistance and foreign aid, and we must seek to reverse this contraction. Among the actions that can be taken are to crack down on illicit capital flows as well as promote the recovery of stolen assets. Further, cracking down on tax avoidance and evasion is critical.<sup>44</sup> The Secretary-General has urged the members of the World Trade Organization to dedicate more efforts towards reaching a development-oriented conclusion of trade and improve duty and quota free market access for products of least developed countries.<sup>45</sup>

### Capacity Building of Weak States

An area of precedence in the post-2015 development agenda is that of capacity building of weak states. This capacity building can occur through development of political stability as well as rule of law. The previous millennium development goals did not take into consideration to a sufficient enough extent the importance of political development of weak and fragile states. Among the objectives of the post-2015 agenda is to capacitate governments such that they will be able to progress and sustain levels of development with lesser intervention and aid from the international community; the objective is to “look beyond institutional capacity building and take a more politically sophisticated approach to influencing key policymakers and working with endogenous drivers of change as ways of achieving pro-poor development.”<sup>46</sup>

### The Influence of Conflict in Inhibiting Sustainable Development

Conflict remains an issue of pertinence in contemporary development, and poses as an obstacle for development wherever this conflict is found. Over one billion people currently reside in areas afflicted by conflict and fragility. Although the traditional civil war is becoming less frequent, violence still manifests itself through organized crime, trafficking, terrorism, civil unrest that arises from global economic shocks, and insurgencies.<sup>47</sup> Peace is of necessity if we are to progress with the Millennium Development Goals and the international community must seek to strengthen the peacekeeping program in order to achieve this end.

### Possible Financial Solutions Towards Poverty Mitigation

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<sup>44</sup> “United Nations Official Document” [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/202)

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> David Stevens, “The Future is Not Good Enough: Business As Usual After 2015” The United Nations Technical Report for HLP

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

Private sector development has proven to be a strategically critical measure that needs to be taken in order to reduce the effects of poverty. Solidarity lending,<sup>48</sup> particularly when implemented in tribal and ethnic environments, has proven to result in substantial progress in mitigating the effects of poverty. The international community should seek to expand on the work of Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Banking system in order to promote sustainable development of the private sector and ensure further sustainable job creation.

## Summary

This background guide has sought to bring into discussion the current goal specific progress of the MDGs as well as the post-2015 development agenda. It has been stressed that work needs to be done in all areas of the original millennium development goals, and areas of emphasis in the post-2015 agenda that shall be discussed in the conference will be the mitigation of conflict/poverty and the promoting of womens empowerment. The four key tasks necessary to maximize the post-2015 Agenda's chances of success are to: "Upgrade the peacekeeping system,<sup>49</sup> ensure the broader international system supports the post-2015 Agenda, improve management of transitions from crisis to development, and get better at acting on policy coherence."<sup>50</sup> Further, global development advocates must develop a new theory for aid as a means of establishing multilateral cooperation, cooperation that is necessary in the face of the economic crisis and trouble in the Eurozone, troubles that have resulted in decreased ODA. In conclusion, the international community must make haste and redouble its current efforts in order to achieve the current millennium goals, more specifically conflict/poverty mitigation and women's empowerment, and make a successful transition into the post-2015 Development Agenda

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<sup>48</sup> The process of granting uncollateralized loans to small developing communities in order to promote the development of small businesses and the private sector.

<sup>49</sup> The peacekeeping system is currently overstretched and struggles to cope in dangerous or demanding missions. Further, it faces uncertainty about financing from donor states.

<sup>50</sup> David Stevens, "The Future is Not Good Enough: Business As Usual After 2015" The United Nations Technical Report for HLP

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