

Key MDG Resources:

International Websites

United Nations website on the Millennium Development Goals
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

United Nations Millennium Campaign Website
<http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

United Nations Development Programme Website on the Millennium Development Goals
<http://www.undp.org/mdg>

United Nations Millennium Project website
<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org>

World Bank website
<http://www.developmentgoals.org>

UN Agency Websites

Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) <http://www.fao.org/mdg/>

International Labor Organisation (ILO) <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/exrel/mdg/>

United Nations Children and Education Fund (UNICEF) <http://www.unicef.org/mdg/>

United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) <http://www.undp.org/mdg/>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) <http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev>.

United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/millennium_development_goals/

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) <http://www.unfpa.org/goals/>

World Health Organisation (WHO) <http://www.who.int/mdg/>

World Meteorology Organisation (WMO) <http://www.wmo.ch/>

Pacific Regional Websites

Secretariat of the Pacific Community

<http://www.spc.int/mdgs/>

(includes useful regional information on Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Pacific Island Forum Secretariat

<http://www.forumsec.org.fj>

Samoa National Websites

National Statistics Division with the Ministry of Finance website

<http://www.spc.int/prism/Country/WS/stats/index.html>

(For National Statistics on the MDGs)

Ministry of Finance website

<http://www.mof.gov.ws/publish/>

(includes economic statistics)

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Millennium Development Goals

No more broken promises?

Explaining the MDGs



Imagine a future where ...

- There is no poverty or hunger*
- all mothers are healthy; children do not die unnecessarily and diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS are preventable
- all boys and girls finish primary school, and all men and women have equal opportunities
- the environment has recovered from long years of exploitation and pollution and parents are proud to pass it on to their children
- the global family of nations and institutions is united and at peace and people work in partnership with efficiency and compassion to promote equality and suffering from the world

Based on the UN Millennium Declaration
and the Millennium Development Goals
8 goals, 18 targets and 40+ indicators

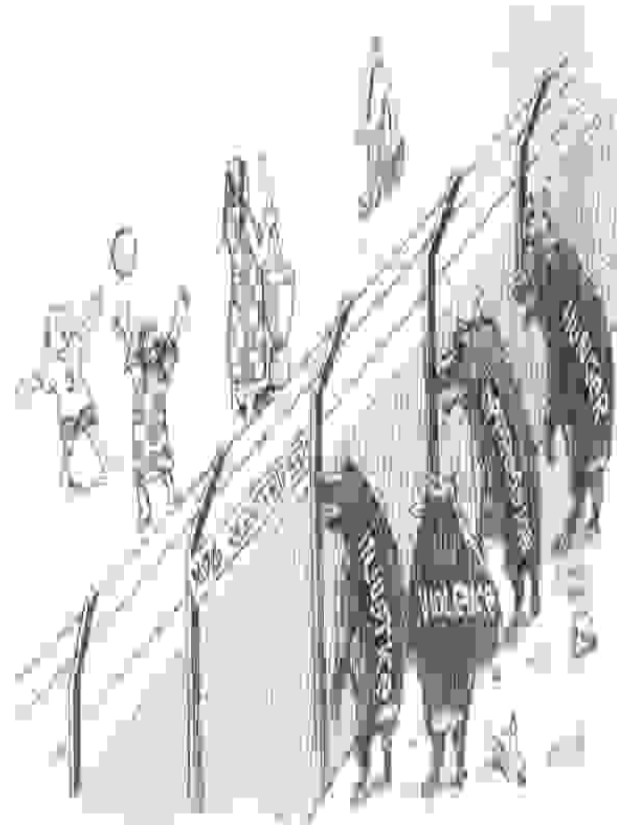
THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2000, meeting at the United Nations Millennium Summit, the world's leaders agreed to a remarkable document, the Millennium Declaration. This was a historic achievement, not just because of the scope of the issues the Declaration covers, or its frank assessment of development issues, but because it committed the global community to a hard and specific agenda for human development.

Rather than simply agreeing that development should continue along much the same lines as before, or call for general improvements, the Declaration demanded that the world set its sights higher and aim for eight specific goals, most of which were to be achieved by 2015 and for which there are now 48 mostly numerical indicators. What subsequently came to be known as the Millennium Development Goals are:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

The goals are ambitious – and rightly so – representing clear and direct challenges both to individual countries and to the global community. Achieving them would bring enormous benefits to Asia and the Pacific.



Millions more people in the region would be free of poverty and deprivation and able to lead lives of dignity and choice. Fewer children would be stunted by hunger and lack of schooling. Many more women would participate and help to lead development activities at every level. There would be greater protection from preventable disease and many more people would receive adequate care. And across the region all sections of society – government, the private sector and civil society – would be working to protect and sustain the natural environment.

But the MDGs are not merely a set of objectives whose achievement can be tallied on a scorecard. Rather they represent a firm commitment to a broader and more inclusive process of human development, one that emphasizes greater involvement and participation, better governance, enhancement of rights, expanded choice and economic and social development with equity. Thus while rapid economic growth, competitive exports, current account surpluses and foreign exchange reserves are clearly important and not easy to attain, they are not goals of development. They are means to an end, to development that reduces poverty and promotes participation by all people in the process and the benefits.

VALUES, RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE

The Millennium Declaration calls for the creation of “an environment, conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty” and specifies a set of “fundamental values.” These values are:

- **Human Dignity:** Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice.
- **Equality:** No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.
- **Equity:** Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice.
- **Human Rights:** Human beings must respect one another in all their diversity of belief, culture and language.
- **Environmental Stewardship:** Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development.

- **International Solidarity:** Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally.

The Importance of Rights

This comprehensive and inclusion approach reflects the core values and principles of the United Nations. These were established in 1949 when the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that every human being has two broad sets of rights: economic, social and cultural rights; and civil and political rights.

For many years these two groups of rights were considered by many to be separate and historically, some countries have been put more emphasis on one set than the other. Each group of rights also has a corresponding covenant through which signatories can enter into a binding obligation. Some Governments, including many in the developing countries, have argued that the economic and social rights are more fundamental and should be given priority; others have put more emphasis on freedom and on civil and political rights. Nevertheless, many countries ratified both covenants, although of the 114 countries that have ratified neither covenant, 24 are in Asia and the Pacific.

The division between these rights was in principle removed in 1986 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development, a document that fused both sets of rights into one indivisible whole. The Declaration states, inter alia:

“The right to development is an inalienable human right in which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully realized.”
(General Assembly resolution 41/128)

This Declaration can also be seen as part of a broader “rights approach” to development that has been gaining momentum in recent decades. This approach not only establishes that everyone has basic rights but asserts that there are also corresponding duties to fulfil these rights. These duties do not simply fall on Governments, but also on society as a whole.

Millennium Development Goals and Targets

<p>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p>	<p>1 Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by 2015</p> <p>2 Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015</p>
<p>2. Achieve universal primary education</p>	<p>3 Make sure that all boys and girls are able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015</p>
<p>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</p>	<p>4 Get rid of gender inequalities in primary and secondary education by 2005</p>
<p>4. Reduce child mortality</p>	<p>5 Reduce the number of under-five children who die by two thirds by 2015</p>
<p>5. Improve maternal health</p>	<p>6 Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015</p>
<p>6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>	<p>7 Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015</p> <p>8 Halt and begin to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases by 2015</p>
<p>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015</p> <p>10 Have the proportion of people with improved access to safe drinking water by 2015</p> <p>11 Make a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020</p>
<p>8. Develop a global partnership for development</p>	<p>12 Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, promotes sustainable development and poverty reduction nationally and internationally</p> <p>13 Assist the least developed countries (special regard: The landless, hill and spine-less) for their exports, enhance debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries, expansion of foreign investment, and improve generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>14 Assist the special needs of agriculture and small island developing States</p> <p>15 Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> <p>16 In cooperation with the developing countries, develop, decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>17 In cooperation with international companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies</p>

Six core values in the UN Millennium Declaration of Sept 2000

Freedom. Men and women have the right to live their lives, and bring their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

Equality. No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

Tolerance. Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.

Respect for nature. Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interests of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

Shared responsibility. Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.



General Assembly

55th Session
18 September 2000

55th session
Agenda item 61 (b)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

(without a vote) (A/RES/55/2)

55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration

The General Assembly

adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Millennium Declaration

I. Values and principles

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a new peace, full prosperity and just world.
2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.
3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which have proved timeless and universal, indeed their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly inter-connected and inter-dependent.
4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We solemnly undertake to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion and national origin, cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people. The world's globalization offers great opportunities at present. Its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to the central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to pursue a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity can globalization be made truly inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition and are harmonized and implemented with their active participation.
6. We consider *ethical* fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:
- **Freedom:** Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.
 - **Equality:** No individual within a nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.
 - **Solidarity:** Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.
 - **Tolerance:** Human beings must respect one another in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.
 - **Respect for nature:** Prudence must be shown in the management of all living systems and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the irreplaceable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. Our current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed to fit today's and future welfare and that of our descendants.
 - **Shared responsibility:** Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development as well as efforts to international peace and security must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.
7. In order to translate these shared values into action, we have identified key objectives to which we assign special significance:

II. Peace, security and disarmament

8. We will apply our effort to end our peoples from the scourge of war, which will be a between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the

and decide. We will also seek to eliminate the largest posed by weapons of mass destruction.

4. We resolve therefore:

- To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and to particularly to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations in cases to which they are parties;
- To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations¹ and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously;
- To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter;
- To ensure the implementation by States Parties of treaties or laws such as arms control and disarmament and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To take concerted action against international terrorism and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions;
- To identify and strive to implement our commitment to eradicate the world drug problem;
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling of human beings and undue laundering;
- To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties;
- To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of negotiating an international convention to identify, ban and eliminate nuclear dangers;
- To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and

¹ S/2005/809, see the annex herewith to document A/RES/59/26, Supplement to the 2005 Report and Recommendations 2005, paragraph 8, 20050904.

my then Destruction,³ as well as the amended annex proposal to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.⁴

10. We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individuality and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal.

III. Development and poverty eradication

11. We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the unjust and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty to which more than 1 billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and in freeing the entire human race from want.

12. We resolve therefore to create an environment at the national and global levels, alike, which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

13. Success in meeting these objectives depends first and foremost on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

14. We are concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We will therefore make every effort to ensure the success of the High Level International and Inter-governmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.

15. We also undertake to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we welcome the Third United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001 and will endeavour to ensure its success. We call on the industrialized countries

- to adopt promptly by the Third UN Conference, a follow-up plan and agenda, free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries;
- to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making significant commitments to poverty reduction; and
- to grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.

16. We are also determined to deal sympathetically and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

³ See I.E.1478.

⁴ Amended protocol on prohibition of ammunition on the use of arms, heavy-type and other devices (CCW/CONF/16/Part I), annex-B.

17. We also resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States by implementing the *Declaration Programme of Action*¹ and the outcome of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly, and in full we urge the international community to assist them in the development of a sustainability index. The special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.
18. We recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transport and communication systems.
19. We resolve further:
- To achieve by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and by the same date to halve the proportion of people who are unable to obtain an affordable drinking water;
 - To ensure that, by the same date, children, especially boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full cycle of primary education and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education;
 - By the same date to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters and under-five child mortality by two thirds of their current rates;
 - To have by then halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity;
 - To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS;
 - By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the *2001 World Summit Outcome*.
20. We also resolve:
- To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable;
 - To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work;
 - To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries;
 - To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.

¹ *Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Declaration on Global Commitment on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Declaration on Barbados, 25 April 1994)* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.I.16 and corrigendum), chapter I, resolution I annex II.

- To ensure that the benefits of key technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the *World Summit on the Information Society Declaration*¹⁰ are available to all

IV: Protecting our common environment

21. We will spare no effort to free all of humanity and especially our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet increasingly spoiled by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.

22. We reaffirm our support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21¹¹ agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

23. We resolve, therefore, to adopt the following environmental objectives and will act accordingly:

- To make every effort to ensure the early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol¹² concluded by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 and to adhere to the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
- To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.
- To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³ and the Convention on Combating Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa.¹⁴
- To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies.
- To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.
- To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

V: Human rights, democracy and good governance

24. We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

25. We resolve, therefore:

Program

Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/92/16 and Corr.anda), vol. I, *Recommendations for Countries*, resolution Annex II.

¹⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Guidelines on Internet Governance* (Geneva: Environment/UNEP and International Programme on Internet Governance, June 2002).

¹¹ A/47/59/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

- To respectfully uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁰
- To strive for the full protection and promotion of all the countries of their political, economic, social and cultural rights for all
- To strengthen the approach of all the countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights
- To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹¹
- To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrant, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many countries and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies
- To work proactively for more inclusive political processes, allowing greater participation by all citizens in all our countries
- To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

26. We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection that they can receive, normal life as soon as possible.

We will, therefore:

- To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians to combat impunity¹² continuously and international humanitarian law
- To strengthen international cooperation, including Women's dialogues to and the coordination of humanitarian assistance for countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity and to re-engage reintegrate into their societies
- To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹³ and optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography¹⁴

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

27. We will support the consolidation of democracy of Africa and assist African in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

¹⁰Resolution 217 A (III)

¹¹Resolution 34/180 annex

¹²Resolution 44/25 annex

¹³Resolution 24/263 annex (para. 1)

28. We resolve to:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa
- To promote and assist regional and sub-regional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a viable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the Continent
- To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfers of technology
- To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases

VII. Strengthening the United Nations

29. We will apply all efforts to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for promoting all of these priorities: the right to development for all the people of the world, the right to just peace, law, order and stability, the right and the right against the right against violence, terror and crime, and the right against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

30. We resolve to:

- To reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, and to enable it to play that role effectively
- To intensify our efforts to address a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects
- To strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on the recent achievements, to help it fulfil the tasks assigned to it in the Charter
- To strengthen the International Court of Justice in order to ensure justice and the rule of law in international affairs
- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions
- To ensure that the Organization is provided with timely and predictable funding, with the resources needed to carry out its mandates
- To urge the Secretariat to make the best use of those resources in accordance with clear rules and procedures issued by the General Assembly in the interests of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices and technologies available and by concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of Member States
- To promote adherence to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 49/59, Annex.

- To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations' agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development;
 - To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues;
 - To give greater opportunities to the private sector through international organizations and civil society in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.
51. We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.
52. We solemnly reaffirm, on this solemn occasion, that the United Nations, as the independent common home of the entire human family, through which we still seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, cooperation and development, We therefore pledge our unwavering support to these complete objectives and our determination to achieve them.

*53rd plenary meeting,
8 September 2000*