



Actions for Small Island Developing States are the focus of the world | Realizing population and development commitments beyond 2014 | Rights, resources and lands at the centre of the First World Conference on Indigenous Issues

Global dialogue on development: United Nations General Assembly, Expert committee gives UN General Assembly options to finance future sustainable development agenda, United Nations calls for nominations for the 2015 United Nations Public Service Awards

Trends and analysis: Enhancing multi-stakeholder internet governance, International Conference on the measurement of Trade and Economic Globalization

[Publications and websites](#) | [Comings and goings](#) | [Calendar](#)

Feature Articles

Actions for Small Island Developing States are the focus of the world

World leaders, CEOs, United Nations and civil society representatives will seek to galvanize renewed action for Small Island Developing States, and articulate small island priorities for the next 20 years at the Third International Conference on SIDS, which begins on 1 September in Apia, Samoa. They are expected to announce major new commitments and initiatives on a range of issues that will have measurable impact in advancing the economic, social, and environmental well-being of SIDS.



The conference will thus provide a crucial opportunity to mobilize all sectors of society to promote equitable growth, social well-being, and a low-carbon economy, while at the same time preserving the environment on which many SIDS are dependent.

The S.A.M.O.A. Pathway

“A big Conference success has already been achieved. This is the first international conference many of us can remember that has reached agreement on its political outcome during the preparatory process, before reaching the Conference itself”, said Under-Secretary-General Wu Hongbo, Secretary-General of the Conference, at a press briefing in the run up to the global gathering.

This shows that there is “broad agreement among UN Member States on the challenges that SIDS are facing today” he continued. Conference participants will now be able to focus their energy on how to take forward the decisions in the outcome document and on generating sustainable partnerships. The outcome document, called the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway, or S.A.M.O.A. Pathway, has already been agreed on in principle and is to be adopted at the Conference.

Multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues

This is the first UN international conference that has multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues as part of the official programme, running in parallel with the plenary sessions. This

reflects the realization that sustainable development can't be achieved by governments alone.

The pre-conference activities that took place between 28 and 31 August had partnerships as a main theme, and the results of these four fora – The Youth Forum, the Major Groups and other Stakeholders Forum, the Renewable Energy Forum and the Private Sector Forum – will serve as inputs to the Conference.

The Conference will consist of an opening and a closing ceremony and a total of six plenary meetings to be held from Monday, 1 September to Thursday, 4 September. The Conference will also include six multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues on:

- Sustainable Economic Development
- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
- Social Development in SIDS, Health and non-communicable diseases, youth and women
- Sustainable Energy
- Oceans, Seas and Biodiversity
- Water and sanitation, food security and waste management

Strong UN Commitment

The UN system is strongly committed to this Conference. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and at least 19 heads of agencies will attend.

Around 700 participants from Major Groups and other stakeholders representing almost 150 organisations have registered for the Conference. This is significantly more than attendance to the previous two SIDS Conferences. Furthermore, 121 side and parallel events will be held in Apia. The host country is expecting around 3000 participants.

Island voices, global choices

The Conference is taking place on the eve of major global choices. The UN's post-2015 development agenda is expected to be adopted at a Summit in September 2015, and the world is also aiming to reach a new climate change agreement in 2015. One of the aims of the Conference is to ensure that island voices are heard loud and clear when people and leaders discuss and agree on these major issues next year.

For more information:

[SIDS Conference Website](#)
[Video about the Conference](#)

Realizing population and development commitments beyond 2014

Civil society, the UN system and other partners will join Governments at UN Headquarters in New York on Monday, 22 September, for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Population and Development. The Governments will gather at the highest political level to follow up on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives.



The special session marks the twentieth anniversary of the Programme of Action and provides an opportunity for the international community to respond to new challenges relevant to population and development (such as ageing and climate change) and to reinforce the integration of population issues into the post-2015 development agenda. The special session will be composed of plenary meetings and will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Member and Observer States and observers, and five selected representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Two reports will inform discussions at the special session: a report on the operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and an index report of recurrent themes and key elements identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development, especially during the forty-seventh session in 2014, which focused on an assessment of the Programme of Action. The index report reviews statements highlighting the importance of human rights and a people-centred approach for the post-2015 development agenda and urging priority to goals of gender equality,

empowerment of women, investment in young people, inclusive economic growth and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Key findings from the operational review emphasize the significant progress that has been made since 1994 in women's equality, population health and life expectancy, educational attainment and reducing extreme poverty. The report also calls attention to the continued, critical needs to extend human rights and protect all persons from discrimination and violence; invest in lifelong health and education, especially for young people; achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; ensure security of place and mobility; build sustainable, inclusive cities; change patterns of consumption; and strengthen global leadership and accountability.

When 179 Governments met in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, 5.7 billion people were living on the planet. Today, the world's population has reached 7.2 billion people. Despite slowing population growth, UN projections suggest that world population could reach 9.6 billion by 2050, with most of the increase concentrated in the poorest countries. The world's population today is characterized by unprecedented diversity and change, reflected in patterns of fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization and ageing. The consequences of these major population trends present new opportunities and challenges not only for the achievement of the objectives of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, but also for sustainable development overall as highlighted in the proposal by the Open Working Group for a set of sustainable development goals.

“There are very few factors that will shape the future global development situation as fundamentally as population patterns and trends. At the same time, the world is an increasingly complex place to live, with Governments facing quite different demographic opportunities and challenges,” said Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary-General of UN DESA.

Population growth increasingly concentrated in Africa and Asia

The World Population Situation in 2014, a report released by UN DESA's Population Division, shows that future population growth will be predominately concentrated in Africa and Asia, which will account for 90 per cent of the growth in the world's population between 2014 and 2050. Approximately 40 per cent of global population growth will occur in the least developed countries of the world.

Yet considerable diversity exists in future population trajectories, driven mostly by differences in fertility. Population decline and the acceleration of population ageing are important concerns for many Governments. Between 2014 and 2050, the populations of more

than 40 countries and major areas are expected to decrease. Europe as a whole is projected to experience population decline after 2020.

World population grows older as the number of younger people stabilises

The number of young people has grown rapidly in recent decades but is expected to remain relatively stable over the next 35 years. In 2014, there are 1.2 billion people aged 15 to 24. Today's young people are healthier compared to their counterparts in 1994. They are also more likely to attend school, to postpone entry into the labour force and to delay marriage and childbearing.

The number and proportion of older people, in contrast, are expected to continue rising. Globally, the share of older persons (aged 60 years or older) in the total population increased from 9 per cent in 1994 to 12 per cent in 2014, and is expected to reach 21 per cent by 2050. The number of people over age 60 almost doubled between 1994 and 2014, and older persons today outnumber children under the age of five. Better policies are needed to ensure economic security in old age, to improve health care at all ages and to strengthen family support mechanisms.

Changing patterns of birth and death

Total fertility for the world had fallen to around three children per woman by 1994, compared to around 4.5 children per woman in the early 1970s. In 2014, total fertility for the world had reached around 2.5 children per woman. More than 90 per cent of Governments now support family planning programmes. However, only a few countries have met even a minimal benchmark of a 50 per cent reduction in the unmet need for family planning. Increased efforts will be needed to provide universal access to voluntary and high-quality family planning information, counselling and services for all countries of the world.

Declining fertility rates have also been driven by expanded opportunities for women and significant declines in infant and child mortality. Worldwide, the risk of death for children under age five fell by 40 per cent between 1994 and 2014. Likewise, life expectancy at birth increased worldwide from 64.8 years in 1990-1995 to 70.0 years in 2010-2015. However, the gap in life expectancy between the more developed regions and the least developed countries remains large at 17.1 years.

“We still have a lot of work to do in order to meet the agreed targets for life expectancy and for infant, child and maternal mortality,” said John Wilmoth, Director of UN DESA's Population Division.

The world becomes more urban and more mobile

More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas, rising from 2.3 billion people in 1994 to 3.9 billion in 2014 and is projected to grow further to 6.3 billion people by 2050. The rapid growth of urban populations presents challenges to sustainable urban planning and good governance. Urban policies that improve access to education, health care, housing and other services, mitigate environmental impacts, and expand economic opportunities, are needed.

The number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million in 2013, up from 154 million in 1990. There are more people living outside their country of birth than ever before, and it is expected that the numbers will increase further. With international migration increasingly recognized as an enabler of social and economic development, increased efforts are needed to ensure regular, safe and orderly processes of migration.

Population trends matter for the post-2015 development agenda

During the upcoming special session of the UN General Assembly commemorating the Cairo conference, the international community will have the opportunity to forge clear links between the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the setting of the post-2015 global development agenda, including goals and targets for sustainable development. This new development agenda must take into account numerous demographic factors, including the impacts of population size, growth and decline, the needs of children, youth and older persons, and the reality of people's mobility both within and between countries.

Related information (including reports)

[GA Special Session on Population and Development](#)

[Video about the GA Special Session](#)

Rights, resources and lands at the centre of the First World Conference on Indigenous Issues

“The interests of the indigenous peoples must be part of the new development agenda in order for it to succeed. As we prepare for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September, I urge all Member States to work in full partnership with indigenous peoples and their representatives to improve their lives and opportunities. Together, let us recognize and celebrate the valuable and distinctive identities of indigenous peoples around the world. Let us work even harder to empower them and support their aspirations”, said UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message for the 2014 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples.



The UN is working in many different ways to ensure that the voices of indigenous are heard. As part of these efforts, the UN General Assembly is organizing the first ever World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, a High Level Meeting on 22-23 September 2014. Today, there are some 370 million indigenous peoples in the world. They represent remarkable diversity — more than 5,000 distinct peoples in some 90 countries. They are still among the most disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, with many of them struggling to remain on their lands and retain the right to their natural resources, while others have long since been removed from their lands, denied their languages and traditional ways.

Bridging the gap: Implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples

The United Nations and indigenous peoples have made significant progress in their collaboration with the establishment of the three pillars of engagement — the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of

Indigenous Peoples — the United Nations has undertaken important steps towards greater recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples. What is required now is more decisive action at international and national levels to bridge the gap between the promise of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (adopted by the General Assembly in 2007 to set out minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world) and the reality of its implementation.

“Greater efforts are needed to bridge this implementation gap. Coordination among Governments, UN Agencies and others when dealing with indigenous peoples’ issues should be improved. Existing mechanisms for consultation with indigenous peoples should be strengthened, and new mechanisms established where they are needed,” Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said at this year’s International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples.

The World Conference will focus on how to ensure that regional, constitutional, federal/national, provincial and local laws, policies and procedures comply with Declaration and other international human rights standards that uphold the rights of indigenous peoples. It will consider potential actions under the UN system for the implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Addressing Indigenous Peoples’ lands, territories and resources

A centrepiece of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is article 3, which affirms: “Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.” During the more than two-decade debate that preceded the adoption of the Declaration, it was increasingly understood that self-determination is a foundational principle that anchors the constellation of indigenous peoples’ rights.

Lands, territories and resources have particular cultural and spiritual significance and value for indigenous peoples; they constitute the basis for the continued existence of their societies. For centuries, indigenous peoples have faced and continue to face colonization of their lands, territories, resources, air, ice, oceans and waters, and mountains and forests. This has resulted in patterns of domination, exploitation and subjugation of their peoples. The provisions of the Declaration affirm their inherent rights to participate fully in decision-making that affects them.

This year, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recognized that good governance – including transparency; responsiveness; consensus-building; equity and inclusiveness; effectiveness and efficiency; accountability; participation; consultation and consent; human rights; and the rule of law – must

be achieved at the international, national, regional and local levels and applied to governments and institutions of indigenous peoples. Good governance is about who has access to decision-making and authority with regard to lands, territories and resources that result in revenue and services to peoples.

The Forum also noted that there are examples of indigenous laws, traditions and customs that represent good governance. There are instances where States have worked with indigenous peoples to develop governance structures that improve conditions in indigenous communities and where indigenous peoples are involved in every stage of project design.

The World Conference will examine indigenous people’s right of self-determination and permanent sovereignty over lands, territories, resources, oceans and waters. It will consider how to establish effective mechanisms through agreements reached between states and indigenous peoples to effectively implement these rights.

Indigenous priorities for the post-2015 sustainable development agenda

“We are all committed to ensuring that the priorities of indigenous peoples are duly recognized and reflected in our global development efforts, specifically in the crafting of the upcoming post-2015 development agenda”, said H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe, President of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in his remarks at the Informal interactive hearings for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, 17 June 2014.

Indigenous peoples are actively involved in the work preparing for the post-2015 development agenda, including the designing of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to ensure that their concerns are reflected and their rights protected. The interests of the indigenous peoples must be part of the new development agenda in order for it to succeed,” said Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples at this year’s International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples. A discussion on the post-2015 development agenda will take place at the World Conference, with indigenous peoples presenting their priorities for the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the connection between customs, belief systems, values, languages, cultures and traditional knowledge.

The World Conference will be an opportunity to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Conference will also result in a concise, action-oriented outcome document prepared on the basis of inclusive and open informal consultations with Member States and indigenous peoples.

For more information:

[World Conference on Indigenous Peoples](#)

[United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues](#)

Global Dialogue on Development

United Nations General Assembly

The sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly will commence at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 16 September. Indigenous Issues, Population and Development will be the main topics on the agenda.

Following the opening on 16 September, a special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development will be held on 22 September. The high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples will be held from 23 to 24 September.

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Comprising all 193 Member States of the United Nations, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the UN Charter. The Assembly meets in regular session intensively from September to December each year, and thereafter as required.

Second and Third Committees

The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) and the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee) will discuss the items on the agenda related to economic questions and social and humanitarian issues, respectively. The Committees seek where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and present their recommendations, usually in the form of draft resolutions and decisions, to a plenary meeting of the Assembly for its consideration.

The Assembly's Second Committee deals with the economic and financial aspects of development and its Third Committee addresses social, humanitarian and cultural matters. Both the Second and Third Committees will convene in October.

For more information: [United Nations General Assembly](#)

Expert committee gives UN General Assembly options to finance future sustainable development agenda

The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) forwarded to the UN General Assembly its report that considers how to finance efforts to improve people's lives and protect the planet for future generations at the conclusion of its fifth and final session at UN Headquarters on Friday, 8 August.

The report provides an analytical framework for financing sustainable development, proposes a basket of policy options for countries to choose and suggests areas for advancement of the global partnership for sustainable development.

Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Wu Hongbo praised the work of the Committee and the leadership of its two co-chairs, Pertti Majanen of Finland and Mansur Muhtar of Nigeria, in guiding the group's efforts.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the report you have adopted will provide a significant contribution to the post-2015 development agenda," Mr. Wu said.

The Expert Committee's report will be considered by the General Assembly as part of the broader post-2015 development agenda. The report provides a foundation for continued intergovernmental discussions in the lead up to the third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in July 2015, and the Summit in September 2015 in New York where world leaders are expected to adopt the post-2015 development agenda.

The Committee finds that the \$22 trillion in annual global savings is sufficient to meet the large financing needs for sustainable development. However, most resources are not allocated where they are needed most, and even a small shift in the way resources are allocated would have an enormous impact.

To better meet different financial needs, the Committee suggests an approach built on a set of key principles, including: country ownership of sustainable development financing strategies; the central role of the public sector and the importance of official development assistance (ODA); the use of all financing sources – domestic and international, public, private and blended – in a holistic and efficient manner; and the mainstreaming of sustainable development criteria in financing strategies and implementation approaches.

Based on these principles, the Committee proposes a toolkit of policy options and financial instruments to be used within a cohesive national sustainable development strategy. With a wide

range of options proposed, the report says that the choice of specific policy measures should be determined by domestic political considerations and other country-specific circumstances.

The report also emphasizes the need to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It offers recommendations to boost the partnership in the area of global economic governance, trade, investment, the international financial system, taxation, debt, regional cooperation, and development cooperation.

The Committee was conceived by the [outcome document](#) of the 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+20. In accordance with the mandate of the Committee, as contained in the Rio+20 outcome document, its report proposes “*options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives.*”

For more information: www.un.org/esa/ffd and <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1558>

United Nations calls for nominations for the 2015 United Nations Public Service Awards



The UN Public Service Awards (UNPSA) is an international contest designed to promote and support innovations in public service delivery worldwide. The award is open to all public organizations, including governments and public-private partnerships involved in

delivering services to citizens.

The UNPSA is an annual event which takes place every year on 23 June, United Nations Public Service Day.

The United Nations Public Service Day was established by the Economic and Social Council in 2003 to promote better delivery of services by governments and to encourage excellence in the public service.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, stated that “at a time of complex and interdependent global challenges, effective governance and efficient public administration are central to meeting our development goals. They will also be vital for implementing the post-2015 development agenda”. He also stated

that the “winners and finalists have overcome complex challenges through innovative public service. They have revitalized education for the marginalized, enhanced transparency and accountability, supported environmental protection and deployed technology to increase the efficiency of health and water services. These trail-blazing efforts have resulted in greater equity and inclusion in the delivery of public services in their communities”.

The 2015 UNPSA will be given to those public institutions that have distinguished themselves in one of the following categories: i) Improving the Delivery of Public Services; ii) Fostering Participation in Policy-making Decisions through Innovative Mechanisms; iii) Promoting Whole-of-Government Approaches in the Information Age, and iv) Promoting Gender-Responsive Delivery of Public Services. The award highlights cutting edge innovations and recognizes that democracy and effective governance are built on a competent civil service.

As Mr. Wu Hongbo, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, emphasized during the 2014 United Nations Public Service Awards ceremony held in the city of Goyang, Republic of Korea, “The awards competition process helps us uncover and share many innovations that are going on all over the world in public sector institutions – innovations that make the lives of many people better”.

The UNPSA is organized by the Division of Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

Nominations must be submitted online at: <http://www.unpan.org/applyunpsa2015> between August and the end of October 2014.

Nominations have to be made by another entity other than the institution being nominated. Self-nominations will not be accepted. Interested institutions deemed to have designed and implemented innovations in any one of the prize categories can have their names put forward by governments or civil society organizations.

To learn more about the UNPSA and past winners, please visit: <http://www.unpan.org/unpsa>. All winning cases from previous years are also available as iPad and iPhone applications through the Apple App Store, as well as in a PDF format which can be downloaded at:

<http://unpan1.un.org/intrdoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan046119.pdf>

For more information on the 2015 UNPSA, please contact Mr. John-Mary Kauzya, Chief, Public Administration Capacity Branch, DPADM, UNDESA, kauzya@un.org or Ms. Stefania Senese, Coordinator of the UNPSA Programme, DPADM, UNDESA at senese@un.org.

Share your water for life voice



On the occasion of the conclusion of the "Water for Life" decade, UN will host an exhibition to reflect on the success of the campaign.

The 'Water for Life' Decade ends in 2015. It has seen the recognition of the human right to water and sanitation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water well in advance of the 2015 deadline.

But what does this mean at ground level? Have these advancements improved your daily life? Did your water and sanitation situation improve? Have you benefited from the successes of the Decade?

We welcome your thoughts, messages, photographs, videos and audio related to your water and sanitation situation.

To celebrate the end of the Decade, the United Nations Headquarters in New York will welcome these global voices. Taking place on World Water Day, 22 March 2015, an exhibition is planned to reflect on the successes of the 'Water for Life' Decade, especially in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, while also looking to the post-2015 development agenda.

Your voices will speak directly to UN delegates and guests. We'd like as many voices as possible to reach the delegates who will attend World Water Day in New York.

The International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015, was officially launched on World Water Day in 2005, with the primary goal to promote efforts to fulfill international commitments made on water and water-related issues by 2015.

For more information:
<http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/waterforlifevoices.shtml>

Trends and Analysis

Enhancing multi-stakeholder internet governance



The Ninth annual meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) will be hosted by the Government of Turkey and will take place from 2 – 5th September in Istanbul.

Convened by the UN DESA on behalf of the Secretary-

General, the overarching theme for the meeting is: “Connecting Continents for Enhanced Multistakeholder Internet Governance.” The Forum will be linked with other Internet Governance processes including the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (NETmundial) that took place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in April 2014. The 2014 IGF will actively respond on the suggested principles of, and roadmap for, the Internet issues of the [outcome document](#) of the NETmundial in a variety of ways, by both taking forward for further discussion, and by improving, its outcomes.

The IGF is an outcome of the World Summit on Information Society, held in 2003 and 2005. The objective of each annual IGF program is to maximize the opportunity for a multi-stakeholder, open and inclusive dialogue on internet governance. Over 2000 delegates from over 110 countries — representing Governments, the private sector, civil society, the Internet community, international organizations and the media — are expected.

Close to equal number of additional participants are expected online. Information on the full IGF program is available on: <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/>.

International Conference on the measurement of Trade and Economic Globalization

UN DESA’s Statistics Division and the Statistical Office of Mexico (INEGI) are organizing an international conference from 29 September – 1 October 2014 in Aguascalientes, Mexico, to discuss practical ways of measuring trade and economic globalization.

The high level of import content in exports makes gross bilateral trade statistics unsuitable for bilateral trade negotiations. Trade analysis requires new measures which better reflect the level of interdependencies among countries engaged in global value chains. In order to understand the true nature of trade relationships, it is necessary to know what each country along a global value chain contributes to the value of a final product. In addition, it is important to understand how that contribution is linked to those of other suppliers in other countries coming before and after along the chain, and how much employment and income is generated through this value addition.

Within this context the UN DESA’s Statistics Division and the Statistical Office of Mexico (INEGI) in cooperation with OECD, the World Trade Organization and Eurostat are organizing an international conference on the measurement of trade and economic globalization. The objective of this international conference is to discuss conceptual and practical ways of measuring trade and economic globalization, through the understanding of comprehensive statistical frame, global production and business practices, requirements and micro-data compilation for a global Supply-Use Table, firm heterogeneity and the impact of global production on national, regional and global economy. This international conference will bring together international and national experts in the compilation of trade, business or national account statistics and analysts/researchers who are interested in measuring trade and economic globalization.

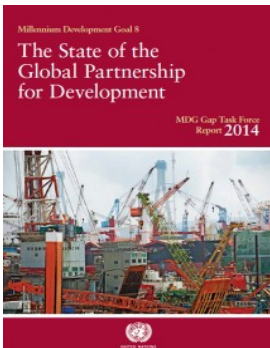
For more information:

[International Conference on the measurement of Trade and Economic Globalization](#)

Publications and Websites

Technical reports

MDG Gap Task Force Report 2014: The State of the Global Partnership for Development



To be launched on 18 September, the report serves to review the experiences of recent years in pursuing a global partnership for development. Its analysis is particularly important as the international community focuses on formulating the post-2015 development agenda.

The MDG Gap Task Force was created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in May 2007 to improve monitoring of the global commitments contained in MDG 8, the Global Partnership for Development.

The main purpose of the Task Force is to systematically track existing international commitments and to identify gaps and obstacles in their fulfillment at the international, regional and country level in the areas of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, and access to essential medicines and new technologies. The Task Force integrates more than 30 United Nations and other international agencies.

- [For more information](#)

Mental Health Matters



In General Assembly resolution A/RES/50/81 the World Programme of Action for Youth, Member States were called upon to address health issues of young people. In this context, UNDESA has prepared a publication on the emerging issue of the Social Inclusion of Youth with Mental Health Conditions.

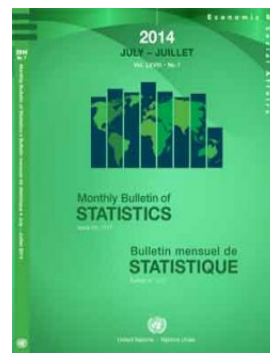
The publication raises awareness on the situation of youth with mental health conditions among relevant stakeholders and aims to start a global conversation regarding strategies for addressing the specific challenges faced by

young people with mental health conditions. It underscores the critical need to move beyond treatment-oriented mental health programmes to include broader public health-inspired approaches that will ultimately foster the social and economic integration of youth with mental health conditions.

- [To download](#)

Statistical compilations

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and MBS Online



The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics presents current economic and social statistics for more than 200 countries and territories of the world. It contains over 50 tables of monthly and/or bimonthly, quarterly and annual data on a variety of subjects illustrating important economic trends and developments, including population, prices, employment and earnings, energy, manufacturing, transport, construction, international

merchandise trade and finance.

Vol. LXVIII – No. 7, July 2014

In addition to the regular recurrent monthly tables, this issue includes quarterly and annual tables: Civil aviation traffic: passenger-km and cargo net ton-km; Total exports and imports by countries or areas: volume, unit value, terms of trade and purchasing power of exports, in US dollars; World exports by provenance and destination.

- [For more information](#)

UN CountryStats

UN CountryStats, the data visualization APP based on the World Statistics Pocketbook, launched its newest update in August. The revised app, based on the 2014 edition of the Pocketbook, compares key economic, social, environmental and trade indicators for 217 countries and areas for the years 2005 to 2014. Indicators can be viewed as complete country profiles or visualised as bar graphs in country comparisons. Additional tools include the ability to save graphs as favourites and detailed definitions and sources for each indicator.

The World Statistics Pocketbook, 2014 edition, is an annual compilation of key statistical indicators prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

- [For more information](#)

Meeting records

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing

The General Assembly formally received on 18 August an expert report setting out options that can be weighed by Member States on ways to finance the United Nations-driven sustainable development agenda. The Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing outlines an analytical framework for financing sustainable development; proposes various policy options at the country level; and suggests advancing global partnerships for sustainable development.

- [Download](#)

Outreach material

Youth Flash Newsletter

Published by UN DESA's Division for Social Policy and Development Focal Point on Youth, the August issue puts the spotlight on the International Youth Day. The newsletter is prepared with input from UN offices, agencies, and from youth organizations around the world.

- [Read full issue](#)

Enable Newsletter

Prepared by the Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SCRPD) within UN DESA's Division for Social Policy and Development, the July issue is now available featuring input from UN offices, agencies, funds and programmes, and civil society.

- [Read full issue](#)

DESA NGO News

The latest issue provides the most up-to-date information on news and upcoming events of interest to civil society at UN headquarters in New York, Geneva and elsewhere. The newsletter is published by UN DESA's NGO Branch

- [Read full issue](#)

Discussion papers

Monthly Briefing on the World Economic Situation and Prospects No. 69

Prepared by UN DESA's Development Policy and Analysis Division, the August issue is available online, putting the spotlight on the global equity markets, the creation of the New Development Bank by BRICS countries, and Argentina's default on its sovereign debt.

- [To download](#)

Comings and Goings

Comings



Mr. Manoel Sobral Filho was appointed Director of the UN Forum of Forests Secretariat (UNFFS/DESA) effective on 1 September 2014. A Brazilian national, Manoel Sobral has extensive experience on global forest issues, and a demonstrated commitment to sustainable forest management, partnerships, capacity building and stakeholder engagement. He has published widely on issues related to tropical forestry, deforestation, climate change, and wood-based bio energy.

Mr. Sobral previously served as the Director of Brazil's Forest Product Research Center at the National Institute of Amazonian Research, and subsequently as Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO).

Mr. Sobral earned a Ph.D. in Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences and a Master of Science in Wood Utilization from the University of Idaho, and a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from University of Brasilia.

The following staff members were promoted in August:

Astrid Hurley, Social Affairs Officer, Division for Social Policy and Development

Pierre Kohler, Economic Affairs Officer, Development Policy and Analysis Division

Marcelo La Fleur, Economic Affairs Officer, Development Policy and Analysis Division

Stephanie Rudy, Research Assistant, Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination

Sokol Vako, Statistician, Statistics Division

Vysaul Nyirongo, Statistician, Statistics Division

Calendar

September

Third International Conference on SIDS

1-4 September, Apia, Samoa

Ninth Annual Internet Governance Forum

2-5 September, Istanbul, Turkey

United Nations General Assembly

16 September - December

Special Session of the GA on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

22 September, New York

First World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

22-23 September, New York

International Conference on the measurement of Trade and Economic Globalization

29 September – 1 October, Aguascalientes, Mexico

DESA News is an insider's look at the United Nations in the area of economic and social development policy. The newsletter is produced by the Communications and Information Management Service of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with DESA Divisions. DESA News is issued every month. Please click [here](#) to send inquiries.