

Annex

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration³⁰

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
I. Poverty eradication and sustainable development				
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Multi-donor trust fund	Support capacity building in low income countries with poverty reduction strategies.	Jointly managed in-country by the World Bank and the UN	(i) Strengthen the preparation and implementation of national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs); (ii) Focuses on activities that are critical to the successful development and implementation of the poverty reduction strategies, building sustainable country capacity and supporting domestic stakeholders and international partners.
	United Nations System Network on Rural Development and Food Security	Global partnership to achieve the shared goals of "food for all" and rural poverty reduction.	FAO, IFAD, WFP, UN, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDCP, UN-Habitat, World Bank, IAEA, IMF, WMO, UNHCR and UNAIDS	(i) Supporting efforts by governments and their partners to implement the World Food Summit Plan of Action and rural development and food security programmes; (ii) Reinforcing ties between UN System organizations and other stakeholders, notably NGOs and civil society organizations; (iii) Fostering synergies among Network members; (iv) Exchanging and disseminating information, experiences and best practices among network members with country-level theme groups.
	Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS)	(i) Reduce global food insecurity and vulnerability, and address their multiple causes closely linked to poverty; (ii) Improve data quality and analysis through the development of new tools and capacity-building in developing countries.	FAO (Lead agency), IFAD, ILO, UNOCHA, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNU, World Bank, WFP, WHO and WMO	(i) Development of best practices in food security information systems at country level and across a variety of socio-economic circumstances; (ii) Greater co-ordination among donor and technical agency efforts in food security information systems; (iii) Linking information systems to remedial action programmes and evaluating their impact.
	International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)	Reduce hunger and poverty, improve rural livelihoods and achieve equitable, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable development through the generation, access to, and use of agricultural knowledge as well as science and technology.	World Bank, FAO, UNEP, WHO and UNDP	Assessment activities focus on: (i) The challenges that can be addressed through agricultural knowledge, science and technology (KST); (ii) The likely positive and negative consequences of agricultural KST; (iii) The enabling conditions required to optimize the uptake and diffusion of agricultural KST; (iv) Investments to help realize the potential of agricultural KST.
	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS)	Create an environment conducive to development and poverty eradication in the area of trade and development.	UNCTAD, ITC, IMF, World Bank, WTO and UNDP	DTIS prepared for three pilot countries – Cambodia, Madagascar and Mauritania.

30. The examples presented in the following table are illustrative of the range of collaborative work undertaken by United Nations system organizations in areas covered by the Millennium Declaration.

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	Informal International Working Group (IIWG) to coordinate the Implementation of International Year of Rice – 2004 and beyond	(i) Increase public awareness, at all levels, on the contributions of rice-based systems for food security, better nutrition, poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement; (ii) Promote and help guide the efficient and sustainable development of rice and rice-based production systems now and in the future.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IFAD and WHO	The IIWG provide a multi-stakeholder mechanism of the UN, donors, countries, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) center, NGO and private sector. It is facilitating the pooling of experience and funding support of both developed and developing countries and sharing of lessons learned.
	Initiative to stem the impact of HIV/AIDS on hunger	Reverse the burden of HIV/AIDS on hunger and the decline in food production.	FAO, WFP, IFAD and UNAIDS	(i) A strategic plan developed by FAO in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and the UNAIDS Secretariat to address HIV/AIDS and hunger; (ii) In southern Africa, UN partners collaborate closely, and work with a variety of international NGOs, on collaborative activities.
	Regional Networks for Rural Finance (Regional Agricultural Credit Associations) and Marketing (Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries Networks)	Strengthen the capacity of financial service providers and policy makers.	FAO, IFAD and UNCTAD	Workshops, bank and microfinance training, materials development and policy dialogue and development.
2. Achieve universal primary education	Education for All (EFA) partnerships	(i) Ensure the integration of international initiatives into national action plans and programmes and improve the linkages between them; (ii) Support countries most at risk of failing to achieve the education MDG.	World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA	EFA partnerships involve collaborative efforts such as the UN Girls' Education Initiative, led and coordinated by UNICEF; the Fast-Track Initiative, led by the World Bank; HIV/AIDS and Education, in which UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning is a key actor; and the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012), for which UNESCO is the lead agency. These initiatives are channelling donor support to countries with financing gaps, providing technical support for education sector plans and ensuring that gender issues are fully incorporated in the planning and financing of national efforts to achieve universal primary education. The UN agencies and other partners target their support and coordinate their responses to EFA at the country level.
	UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI)	(i) Expand girls education through health and nutrition measures. (ii) Focus especially on the six most cost-effective, scalable interventions (food for education, de-worming, separate sanitary facilities/latrines, safety and security measures, support for female teachers and cash for school supplies and fees); (iii) Raise funds globally for these specific activities, allocating the funds for each intervention to the agency/group that will be most effective in carrying out the intervention in that country.	UNICEF, ILO, World Bank, UNAIDS, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, WFP, UNDP and WHO	(i) A minimum package of health and nutrition interventions developed by WFP and UNICEF to promote girls' education with a special focus on Africa. The package includes provision of clean water and sanitary latrines, health, nutrition, hygiene education and micronutrient supplement; (ii) A simple, global approach for UNGEI developed by WFP to raise funds for and implement 6 key interventions to support girls' education in targeted countries under lead agency arrangement.

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	Inter-Agency Task Team on Education and HIV/AIDS	Promote a strategic approach to addressing HIV/AIDS and Education at global, regional, and country levels.	UNESCO, UNAIDS Secretariat, UNDCP, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and World Bank	(i) A framework on the role of education in the protection, care and support of orphans and vulnerable children living in a world with HIV and AIDS developed; (ii) The Global EFA and Global Initiative for HIV/AIDS Prevention Education (GIPE) supported by UN partners.
	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)	Coordinate and strengthen inter-agency responses during emergencies in the area of education.	World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNHCR	INEE undertakes various activities to ensure provision of educational services during emergency periods.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Gender Theme Groups	Serve as a key instrument for dialogue and development of common and coherent strategies and action plans for gender mainstreaming at country level.	86 Gender Theme Groups in 78 UNDP programme country offices involving undg member organizations	(i) Pool resources for joint events and provide gender training; (ii) Facilitate dialogue on gender issues and participate in the development of common strategies and action plans; (iii) Advocacy and awareness raising; (iv) Support governments in legislative action, technical support in capacity-building and community-level interventions; (v) Workshops to sensitize policymakers and government officials, as well as United Nations staff.
	Regional inter-agency mechanisms on the advancement of women	Promote women's empowerment and gender equality through a coordinated response by the UN system at the regional level.	UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA and relevant UN system organizations in the respective regions	Mainstreaming gender into the respective work programmes of the Regional Commissions and undertaking joint activities for achieving gender-related MDGs.
	Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on HIV/AIDS and Gender	Promote common understanding of the gender perspective on HIV/AIDS among IATT member agencies and reinforce efforts to address the gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.	UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, World Bank, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP and UNIFEM.	Developing Gender and HIV/AIDS Resource Packages to guide programming and advocacy consisting of: (i) 17 fact sheets on key topics in HIV/AIDS and gender; (ii) An operational guide to improve capacity at the regional and country level to mainstream gender into HIV/AIDS programming through a set of checklists and tools; (iii) A review paper that considers the issues and challenges of integrating gender into programmatic and policy action.
	Interagency Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance	Integrate gender considerations into humanitarian response planning and operations.	UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO	(i) Developing a matrix for prevention, protection and coherent inter-agency response to GBV; (ii) Reviewing gender dimensions of the CAP process; (iii) Developing guidelines for gender programming in humanitarian settings.
	Women's health in crisis situations	Review the impact of political, social and economic crisis on women's health and develop a conceptual framework for programme improvements.	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR	(i) Establishing an evidence base on challenges to women's health – particularly sexual and reproductive health in conflict settings, with a focus on the health consequences of violent acts against women, through multi-stakeholder,

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
				<p>rapid analysis (with key-informant interviews);</p> <p>(ii) Building the capacity of health services to better respond to women's health needs in conflict settings with particular attention to the consequences of violent acts, risks of sexual and reproductive ill health and HIV;</p> <p>(iii) Improving the support available to those providing women's health care in crisis settings;</p> <p>(iv) Disseminating experiences beyond the high-emphasis settings;</p> <p>(v) Monitoring health services used by women in conflict settings.</p>
4. Reduce child mortality	Child Survival Partnerships	<p>(i) Provide a forum for coordinated action among UN agencies, consistent approaches between partners and concrete efforts at country level to reduce child mortality;</p> <p>(ii) Mobilize global and national political will, commitments and adequate resources to reduce child deaths.</p>	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and WFP	<p>(i) National strategy documents for child survival;</p> <p>(ii) Expansion of primary health care services to children;</p> <p>(iii) Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) for the Child Survival Programme aiming at reducing the mortality rate;</p> <p>of mothers and children and increasing access to health care for the target group and provide supplementary food;</p> <p>(iv) Convene national and international events to increase access to and coverage of essential maternal and child care services;</p> <p>(v) Encouraging better use of existing resources to address identified needs;</p> <p>(vi) Advocating, at global and country levels, for additional resources at the national level to scale up programmes.</p>
	Interagency working group on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)	<p>(i) Provide global guidance on improving family and community practices with the greatest impact on child survival, growth and development;</p> <p>(ii) Increase inter-agency support for best practices on management of childhood illness.</p>	WHO, UNICEF and World Bank	<p>(i) Joint development and use of tools for planning, policy definition, and implementation;</p> <p>(ii) Joint development of regional and country policies and plans;</p> <p>(iii) Sharing of organization or country-specific tools and experiences;</p> <p>(iv) Website developed to make tools and experiences available.</p>
5. Improve maternal health	Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction	Promote, coordinate, conduct and evaluate global research and development in sexual and reproductive health, including maternal and newborn health, family planning, the prevention of unsafe abortion, and the control of sexually transmitted and other reproductive tract infections.	UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, World Bank and a wide range of other UN agencies	A global research partnership to strengthen the evidence base and foster knowledge-sharing to develop interventions in sexual and reproductive health that contribute to making pregnancy safer for women and their newborn by promoting best practices during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and by preventing unsafe abortion through giving couples the means to plan their families.
	Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations	Collaborate on development of standards and protocols for provision of reproductive health (RH) services in humanitarian settings and operational and research cooperation.	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS	<p>(i) Development of Standards for RH services in emergencies and Field Manual on RH in refugee settings;</p> <p>(ii) Development and regular revision of Emergency RH kits (pre-packaged sets of medicine, equipment, supplies for various levels of health care);</p> <p>(iii) Regular technical meetings for review of field experience and for collaborative research;</p> <p>(iv) Recent extensive 10 year evaluation of RH in emergency situations.</p>

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	FAO-Emergency Prevention System – Livestock (EMPRES), the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP), the European Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease (EU-FMD), the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) and the Caribbean Amblyomma Programme (CAP)	Redress international spread of animal disease, veterinary public health agents and pathogens emerging in the interface of animals and humans.	FAO, WHO, OIE-WTO, IAEA, World Bank, UNEP and UNDP	Collaboration in disease information functions, early warning, transboundary animal disease control strategy development, standard setting, world reference centres and labs, regional networks for epidemiological surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, harmonization of control and prevention activities, contingency planning, early reaction and emergency response plus field programme support.
	The 3 by 5 initiative	Treat 3 million people with anti-retroviral medicines by the year 2005.	WHO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO and World Bank	Joint efforts on the most appropriate model of care and close collaboration on estimating the total resource needs for the initiative over the years 2004-2005.
	Roll Back Malaria Project	Reduce human suffering and economic losses due to malaria.	(i) Global level: WHO and UNICEF, World Bank and UNDP. (ii) Regional level: WHO and UNICEF. (iii) Country level: UNESCO and FAO	(i) Strengthening health systems to ensure better delivery of health care, especially at district and community levels; (ii) Ensuring the proper and expanded use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets; (iii) Ensuring adequate access to basic health care and training of healthcare workers; (iv) Encouraging the development of simpler and more effective means of administering medicines such as training of village health workers, mothers and drug peddlers on early and appropriate treatment of malaria, especially for children; (v) Encouraging the development of more effective and new anti-malaria drugs and vaccines.
	Inter-agency collaboration to prevent HIV in women in reproductive age, especially pregnant women; to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV; to provide treatment, care, and support to mothers	Advocate for and increase programming in: (i) Preventing HIV infection in women (especially young and pregnant women; (ii) Preventing unintended pregnancies in women living with HIV; (iii) Preventing HIV transmission from pregnant women living with HIV to children; (iv) Providing treatment, care and support for mothers living with HIV and their families.	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank and UNAIDS	(i) Agreement on six core indicators for preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT); (ii) A manual on monitoring and evaluation of PMTCT programmes to guide the development of regional and country-level goals and monitoring and evaluation plans, and harmonize efforts among UN agencies and key collaborating institutions; (iii) An advocacy brochure developed, covering such topics as success stories, lessons learned and future challenges and evidence of the effectiveness of the recommended interventions; (iv) Framework for priority actions on HIV and infant feeding endorsed by several UN agencies; (v) Support for country specific action plans and scaling up of PMTCT services; (vi) Country assessment missions and programme reviews to develop and disseminate lessons learned; (vii) Generic training curriculum developed and pilot tested in the Caribbean and Africa; (viii) Support for regional meetings on HIV and infant feeding to train health workers.

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	Inter-agency collaboration to promote life skills education approaches for in-school and out-of-school youth	Mobilize commitment to preventive education and to support the exchange of information on Education and HIV/AIDS.	UNESCO (lead agency), UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO, World Bank, ILO and UNAIDS	(i) "HIV/AIDS and Education: A Strategic Approach" available electronically in three languages; (ii) Policy package for education decision-makers; (iii) Evidence-based advocacy paper following on from the Strategic Approach; (iv) Communication and advocacy: policy for interagency collaboration and advocacy developed and made available for use; (v) Readiness Survey of national level policy and practice in education and HIV/AIDS; (vi) Technical resource facilities to help countries respond to the impact of AIDS in the education sector; effective preventive education sector responses developed and implemented; (vii) Training on Accelerating the Education Sector Response to HIV/AIDS in Africa; (viii) Promote the Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) framework;
	Inter-agency collaboration to enhance youth-friendly reproductive and sexual health services	Enhance programme approaches on HIV/AIDS prevention among young people at the operational/country-level.	UNFPA (convening organization), WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UNODC, ILO and UNAIDS	(i) Monitoring and Evaluation Guide including options for targets and indicators for HIV/AIDS prevention interventions for young people; (ii) Global consultation on policies and programmes to achieve the global goals on young people and HIV/AIDS; (iii) Publication of "Protecting Young People from HIV and AIDS: The Role of Health Services", based on the outcome of a global consultation.
	UN Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability Reduction in Asia	Deliver regional support to countries and improve coordination on issues of mobility and HIV vulnerability reduction.	UNDP (convening agency), UNAIDS, WHO, UNESCO, World Bank and IOM	(i) Development of agreements on mobility-related HIV vulnerability reduction; (ii) Development of the Regional Strategy and Joint Action Programmes on migrant workers' HIV vulnerability; (iii) Strengthening of partnership of national AIDS authorities with the agriculture, infrastructure construction, maritime and transport sectors; (iv) Establishment of the Early Warning Rapid Response System (EWRRS) as an effective tool to build regional HIV resilience.
	Inter-agency efforts for prevention and care of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (IDUs) and in prison settings	HIV/AIDS prevention and care responses associated with injecting drug use and in prison settings.	UNODC (lead agency), UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO and World Bank	Scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes targeting IDUs at country-level, including: (i) Mapping of the UN system's support for national efforts on HIV/AIDS and IDU, and circulation of the report; (ii) Development and circulation of guidelines on capacity building for UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS; (iii) Regional mobilization and technical support on HIV prevention among injecting drug users.
	Interagency Standing Committee on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings	(i) Provide HIV services to persons in emergency settings, including conflict areas, and to those who are forcibly displaced; (ii) Address the response to the HIV/AIDS problem in crisis settings.	WHO (convenor), UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, World Bank and UNAIDS	(i) An e-space and various reference materials, including Guidelines on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings created; (ii) The UN Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) used as platform to develop a training module to respond to the HIV/AIDS problem in a crisis setting, with a multi-sectoral perspective, both for humanitarian and

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
				development actors from UN Country Teams, national authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders; (iii) Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS, with a refugee, internally displaced person, returnee and host surrounding community component; (iv) Forced and Voluntary Migration symposium and satellite session; (v) Epidemiological research by UNHCR and others for groups in conflict and displaced situations that have changed the perception of HIV in such situations; (vi) Guidelines developed with involvement of all members of the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings, field peer-reviewed and published.
	Inter-Agency Task Team on HIV/AIDS in the World of Work	Prevention of HIV and management/mitigation of the impact of AIDS on the world of work; care and support of workers infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; elimination of stigma and discrimination on the basis of real or perceived HIV status.	ILO (lead agency), FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS Secretariat, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, WIPO and World Bank	(i) Assessment of UN HIV/AIDS policies and their compliance with the key principles of the ILO Code of Practice; (ii) Development of a set of indicators to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes.
	Global Coalition on Women and AIDS	(i) Highlight the effects of HIV and AIDS on women and girls through global and national advocacy; (ii) Stimulate concrete and effective action to prevent the spread of HIV.	UNFPA, UNAIDS Secretariat, UNIFEM, WHO, FAO and UNICEF	Advocacy for action covers: (i) Preventing HIV infection among young women and girls; (ii) Reducing violence against women; (iii) Protecting the property and inheritance rights of women and girls; (iv) Ensuring women and girls have equal access to care and treatment; (v) Supporting improved community-based care, with a special focus on women and girls; (vi) Promoting access to new prevention options for women, including female condoms and microbicides; (vii) Supporting ongoing efforts towards universal education for girls.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Provide new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the incremental costs of measures to achieve global environmental benefits in the protection of biological diversity; the reduction of greenhouse gases; the protection of international waters; the prevention and reduction of releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs); the reduction of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation; and the protection of the ozone layer.	Implementing agencies: World Bank, UNEP and UNDP. Executing agencies: IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA, FAO and IMO	(i) Since 1991, GEF has provided grants to more than 1,300 projects in 140 countries, providing \$4.5 billion in grants and generating \$14.5 billion in co-financing from other partners for projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. 32 donor countries pledged \$3 billion in GEF funds for operations between 2002 and 2006. (ii) As the financial mechanism for four international environmental conventions, the GEF helps fund initiatives that assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of the conventions. GEF also collaborates closely with other treaties and agreements.

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	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	UN-Water	Coordinate, implement and follow-up the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) water agenda throughout the UN system in collaboration with other stakeholders.	FAO, World Bank, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, UNIDO, IAEA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNU/INWEH, UN-DESA, UN-ECA, UN-ECE, UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UN-ESCWA, CBD and UNFCCC	Has been charged with important series of mandates both from the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development. The World Water Development Report is the principal collaborative product of UN-Water. A second report is scheduled to be launch at the fourth World Water Forum in Mexico City in 2006. UN-Water is also responsible for organizing the annual UN World Water Day and the UN Decade of Water, 2005–2015.
	World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)	Develop tools and skills to achieve a better understanding of basic processes, management practices and policies that will help improve the supply and quality of global freshwater resources.	FAO, World Bank, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, UNIDO, IAEA, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNU/INWEH, UNDESA, UN-ECA, UN-ECE, UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UN-ESCWA, CBD and UNFCCC	(i) Assessing the state of the world's freshwater resources and ecosystems; (ii) Identifying critical issues and problems; (iii) Developing indicators and measure progress towards achieving sustainable use of water resources; (iv) Helping countries develop their own assessment capacity; (v) Documenting lessons learned and publish a World Water Development Report (WWDR) at regular intervals.
	2005 Water Resources Alliance Initiative	Coordinate and strengthen support to developing countries to meet the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target of developing integrated water resource management and efficiency plans by 2005.	UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UN-HABITAT, UN-DESA and UNESCO	(i) Compilation of national 2005 status reports; (ii) Assisting and enabling regional and sub-regional networks for knowledge sharing on lessons learned and for concept development in support of integrated water resource management; (iii) Development of specific international guidance documents, capacity development and technical assistance to national activities related to the 2005 integrated water resource management target.
	Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Water	Improve water quality monitoring and assessment capabilities in participating countries and determine the status and trends of regional and global water quality.	UNEP, FAO, IAEA, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, World Bank and WMO	Provides authoritative, scientifically-sound information on the state and trends of global inland water quality required as a basis for the sustainable management of the world's freshwater to support global environmental assessments and decision-making processes.
	Water for Africa's Cities	Addresses different aspects of water for Africa's largest cities.	UN-HABITAT, UNEP, and other partners including the World Bank	Promotes a demand-side perspective of water management and water pollution control methods, gender mainstreaming and improvement of water access for urban poor and peri-urban areas. A similar programme "Water for Asian Cities" has also been launched.
	Cities Alliance	Improve the living conditions of the urban poor through the preparation of the City Development Strategies and large-scale slum upgrading programmes.	UN-HABITAT, World Bank and UNEP	(i) Pools the resources and experience of Alliance partners to foster new tools, practical approaches and an exchange of knowledge to promote city development strategies, pro-poor policies and prosperous cities without slums; (ii) Focuses on the city and its region rather than on sectors; (iii) Promotes partnerships between local and national governments, and those organizations

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				directly representing the urban poor; (iv) Promotes inclusive urban citizenship emphasizing active consultation by local authorities with the urban poor; (v) Scale up solutions promoted by local authorities and the urban poor; (vi) Promotes engaging slum dwellers as partners, not problems; (vii) Promotes the role of women in city development; (viii) Engages potential investment partners, encouraging the development of new public and private sector lending and investment instruments to expand the level of resources reaching local authorities and the urban poor, enabling them to build their assets and income.
	UN-Energy	Ensures coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to the WSSD and to ensure the effective engagement of non-UN stakeholders in implementing WSSD energy-related decisions.	UN-DESA, UN-ECA, UN-ECE, UN-ESCWA, ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IAEA, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNIDO, WIPO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WMO and World Bank	(i) UN-Energy convened its first meeting on 2 July 2004 following a meeting of an ad hoc task force on energy on 14-15 April 2004 and the subsequent approval of its terms of reference by HLCP in May 2004; (ii) A work programme has been elaborated that focuses on providing input to the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), promoting policy coherence and galvanizing inter-agency operational coherence.
	Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)	Enhance the capacity of national institutions to develop policies and undertake planning and research efforts that integrate solutions to energy, environment and development challenges, and reduce pollution from energy activities while allowing developing countries to meet growing needs for energy services.	UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, UN-DESA and World Bank	(i) Building knowledge and sharing lessons learned; (ii) Improving capabilities, i.e., capacity development on multiple levels; (iii) Facilitating development of new approaches and projects; (iv) Generating new knowledge through structuring energy policy research projects.
	Clean Fuels and Vehicles Partnership	Promote improved urban air quality in developing countries through the promotion of clean fuels and vehicles.	UNEP, UN-DESA, World Bank and WHO-PAHO	(i) Help developing countries develop action plans to complete the elimination of leaded gasoline and start to phase out sulphur in diesel and gasoline fuels; (ii) Provide a platform for exchange of experiences and successful practices, as well as technical assistance; (iii) Develop public outreach materials, educational programmes, and awareness campaigns; (iv) Adapt economic and planning tools for clean fuels and vehicles analyses in local settings; (v) Support the development of enforcement and compliance programmes, with an initial focus on fuel adulteration.
	National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPC)	(i) Promote clean technologies and building of national cleaner production capacities; (ii) Access methods of analysis and introduction of new	UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, FAO, IFAD, WHO and World Bank	(i) A comprehensive network of NCPCs has been established covering 30 countries; (ii) UNIDO is cooperating with UNDP, ILO, FAO, IFAD, WHO, and the World Bank in the field of small and medium enterprise development,

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		production processes at the highest international standard; (iii) Increase the application and raise awareness of cleaner production in industry and encourage the inclusion of cleaner production measures in national environmental policy and legislation in developing countries and economies in transition.		agro-industries and other sectors. (iii) The programme has established a total of 22 centres in developing countries and economies in transition by the end of 2001; (iv) NCPCs have assisted companies to rationalize their production processes and save money on raw materials, energy, water and water treatment; (v) NCPCs are working with the multinational chemical corporation BASF, on eco-efficiency programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises.
	The Marrakech Process: Inter-agency cooperation on the 10-year framework on sustainable consumption and production	Promote international co-operation and inter-agency coordination in support of national and regional activities to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.	UN-DESA, UNEP, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD, ILO, UNDP and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention	(i) Identifying specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators; (ii) Adopting and implementing policies and measures to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle; (iii) Developing production and consumption policies to improve products and services; (iv) Developing awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly among youth and relevant segments in all countries; (v) Developing and adopting consumer information tools to provide the information related to sustainable consumption and production; (vi) Increasing eco-efficiency for capacity-building and technology transfer.
	UN-Oceans	Ensure effective information sharing and coherence in the wide spectrum of activities in the UN system relating to oceans and coastal areas.	UN-DESA, UN-DOALOS/Legal Affairs. World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IAEA, UNFCC, UNESCO, IMO, CBD and ISA	(i) Establishing a workplan to identify areas for enhanced cooperation and collective action in support of the Millennium Development Goals, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the main topics addressed in UNGA's 5th Informal Consultative Process (ICP) on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; (ii) Creating a database of active projects and a website.
	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)	Serve as a source of conceptual and practical guidance to be drawn upon by national and/or regional authorities for devising and implementing sustained action to prevent, reduce, control and/or eliminate marine degradation from land-based activities.	UNEP, WHO, IAEA, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, GEF, IOC/UNESCO, UNIDO, World Bank, WMO and IMO	GPA provides for implementation through partnerships, including through its clearing-house nodes, i.e. sewage, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and physical alterations, radioactive substances, nutrients and sediment mobilization, oils and litter.
	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)	Obtain and make available to all potential users observations and information needed to address climate-related issues.	WMO, IOC/UNESCO and UNEP	(i) Climate system monitoring, climate change detection and monitoring the impacts of and the response to climate change, especially in terrestrial ecosystems and mean sea-level; (ii) Collecting climate data for application to national economic development; (iii) Research towards improved understanding, modelling and prediction of the climate system.

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS)	Facilitate access to information on terrestrial ecosystems to aid researchers and policy makers in detecting and managing global and regional environmental change.	FAO, UNEP, UNESCO and WMO	Observations, modelling and analysis of terrestrial ecosystems to support sustainable development.
	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA)	Serve the needs of decision makers and the public for scientific information concerning the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and options for responding to those changes.	World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, and the Secretariats of the GEF, UN-CCD, UNFCCC and CBD	(i) Identifying priorities for action; (ii) Developing and providing tools for planning and management; (iii) Providing foresight/assessments concerning the consequences of decisions affecting ecosystems; (iv) Identifying response options to achieve human development and sustainability goals; (v) Helping build individual and institutional capacity to undertake integrated ecosystem assessments and to act on their findings.
	Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)	(i) Support the work of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) and its member countries; (ii) Foster increased cooperation and coordination on forests.	UN-DESA, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, World Bank, CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and GEF	(i) Providing information and technical assistance to countries; (ii) Facilitating regional and international initiatives; (iii) Identifying and mobilizing financial resources; (iv) Strengthening political support for sustainable forest management; (v) Providing expertise and advisory services to UNFF.
	Ecosystems Conservation Group (ECG)	Promote inter-linkages and complementarities, encouraging the compatibility of different approaches to common problems, and enhancing synergy and harmony among and between work programmes of the Group's members with those of the global environmental conventions.	UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP and World Bank	Promoting thematic joint programming and advice on the development and implementation of relevant ecosystems and genetic resources conservation activities.
	International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)	Pursue implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and other international Conventions and agreements for the conservation of coral reefs and related ecosystems.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IOC/UNESCO, World Bank, CBD and CITES	Mobilizing governments and a wide range of other stakeholders to improve management practices, increase capacity and political support and share information on the health of these ecosystems.
	International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions	Improve, strengthen and promote greater cooperation between all mountain stakeholders, such as donors, implementing agencies, NGOs, private sector, mountain communities, academia and other field practitioners.	FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNU, World Bank and CBD	Providing an instrument to implement the WSSD Plan of Implementation as agreed in paragraph 42, on Mountains, with actions at all levels.
	Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)	(i) Serve as the main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for the reduction of natural hazards; (ii) Identify gaps in disaster reduction policies and programmes	FAO, ITU, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, WFP, WHO, WMO and World Bank	Working group II on early-warning, led by UNEP (members include UNEP, FAO, UNCCD, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and WMO), prepared a partnership proposal launched at WSSD on "Integrating early warning and disaster risk management into the sustainable development agenda and practice" (involving, inter alia,

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
		and recommend remedial action; (iii) Provide policy guidance to the ISDR secretariat; (iv) Convene ad hoc meetings of experts on issues related to disaster reduction.		ISDR, UNEP, WMO and the UNEP/OCHA joint unit) which looks to strengthen existing early warning systems and disaster risk management strategies at global, regional and national levels and to highlight their important relation to sustainable development. The Partnership is about utilizing effectively and efficiently the existing resources allocated among, and efforts undertaken by, partners and key-stakeholders.
	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level programme (APELL)	Raise awareness and improve the preparedness of communities exposed to environmental emergencies, particularly those related to industrial activities and natural disaster preparedness.	UNEP, in cooperation with various partners, including WHO, (management of chemical accidents through IPCS), IMO (hazardous substances in port areas), UNIDO and IAEA	UNEP, UNIDO and WHO have an inter-agency programme which brings together expertise in health, the environment, industry and energy, for effective risk management.
	ProVention Consortium	Reduce disaster impacts in developing countries.	World Bank, UNEP, PAHO/WHO, WFP, UNDP, WMO, ISDR and UN-ECLAC	Functions as a network to share knowledge between National Ozone Units (NOUs) and connect governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and to leverage resources to reduce disaster risk.
	Partnership for the Development of Environmental Laws and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA)	(i) Enhance capacity of African countries in implementation of existing environmental laws; (ii) Develop legal instruments to fill gaps in the existing laws; (iii) Enhance capacity for sustained development and implementation of environmental law.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO and World Bank	(i) Development of environmental law materials; (ii) Compilation of judicial decisions and national legislative texts related to environment; (iii) Training courses; (iv) Development and strengthening of environmental law courses.
	The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP)	(i) Clean up stockpiled pesticides and pesticide-contaminated waste (e.g., containers and equipment) in Africa in an environmentally sound manner; (ii) Catalyze development of prevention measures; (iii) Provide capacity building and institutional strengthening on important chemicals-related issues.	World Bank, FAO, UNECA, UNEP, UNIDO and Secretariat of the Basel Convention	The Africa Stockpiles Programme brings together the skills, expertise and resources of a diverse group of stakeholders, enabling national leadership to carry out country-led activities. By reducing and removing long-standing toxic threats throughout Africa, ASP promotes improved public health, poverty reduction, and environmental safety—critical elements of sustainable development.
	Global Campaign for Secure Tenure	Improve the lives of people living in informal settlements.	UN-HABITAT, UNDP and UNHCHR	Advocating a right-based approach to housing and urban poverty reduction and promote norms, guidelines and action plans for large-scale slum upgrading.
8. Develop a global partnership for development	Inter-agency support for the Information and Communications (ICT) Task Force	Support ICT-for-development.	ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFIP, World Bank and WIPO	The Task force serves as a multi-stakeholder mechanism of the UN system, donors, programme countries, private industry, financing trusts and foundations and other stakeholders. It is facilitating the pooling of relevant experience of both developed and developing countries and the sharing of lessons learned.

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	Initiative to overcome technical barriers to trade	Help developing countries overcome technical barriers to trade.	UNIDO, UNCTAD and WTO	UNIDO has been working closely with UNCTAD, WTO and the International Organization for Standardization to help developing countries overcome technical barriers to trade and gain greater access to the global market.
	Multi-agency technical assistance programme on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	A multi-agency technical assistance programme launched at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to increase the level of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).	UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) of the World Bank Group	Designing and implementing a coordinated effort to increase the level of FDI flows into LDCs and to maximize the benefits generated by FDI.
	Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP) for selected least developed and other African countries	Build capacity on multilateral trade issues involving partnership among their organizations and eight beneficiary countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda).	ITC, UNCTAD and WTO	Pioneering a bottom-up, integrated and comprehensive approach to delivery of trade-related technical assistance at the country and inter-country levels.
	Inter-agency collaboration on trade facilitation	Support developing countries in reducing the cost of their international trade transactions and improve their market access.	ILO, WTO, World Bank, FAO, IMF, UNIDO, UN-ECLAC, UN-ECE, UN-ESCAP and UNCTAD	Exchange of information, sharing of knowledge, best use of UN system competencies and joint initiatives to address trade facilitation issues and assist developing countries in this regard.
II. Human rights, democracy and good governance				
1. Advancing human rights, democracy and the rule of law	Action 2 Inter-Agency Initiative	(i) Develop the capacity of UN country teams to support the establishment, strengthening and sustainability of national human rights protection systems; (ii) Support UN country teams to effectively integrate human rights into their development and humanitarian activities, in Common Country Assessments (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process, MDG reporting and any other UN common planning and programmatic frameworks as well as national planning instruments; (iii) Encourage collaborative actions and joint programming on human rights in area of human rights education, strengthening the rule of law, protection of the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups and adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law;	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNDPKO, UNDPA, UNRWA, Office of the Special Representative of the SG/CAC, WHO, UNFPA and FAO	(i) Practical tools for knowledge-sharing and capacity-building in human rights for UN country teams and their national partners; (ii) Increasing the number and quality of CCAs and UNDAFs and other planning instruments that have systematically integrated human rights; (iii) Promoting integration of human rights in the PRSP process and MDG reporting; (iv) Increasing the number of stand-alone Theme Groups on human rights established in country offices and working effectively to discuss and coordinate human rights issues at the country level and facilitate engagement of national partners, and support implementation of international human rights obligations; (v) Joint programming among UN agencies to support national efforts in areas of human rights education, strengthening rule of law, protection of rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups and adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law.

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
		(iv) Give programmatic responses in implementing the recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms in accordance with the second phase of the Secretary-General's reform agenda on human rights.		
	Capacity building in human rights and human rights-based approach to programming	(i) Further enhance the capacities of OHCHR staff in dealing with development issues and the rights-base approach to programming; (ii) Further enhanced the knowledge of UN Country Team members in human rights and rights-based approach to programming.	UN System Staff College, OHCHR and UN Country Teams	(i) Training workshops carried out for OHCHR staff at the UN System Staff College. (ii) The College and OHCHR provided in-country training in nine countries to help develop a rights-based approach to the CCA/UNDAF process.
	Global Campaign on Secure Tenure	Promote secure forms of tenure for the poorest populations, especially those living in informal settlements and slums in cities.	UN-Habitat, World Bank, UN-ESCAP and UN-OHCHR	Raise awareness of housing rights of urban poor, advocacy campaigns for secure tenure, slum upgrading initiatives, establishment of housing rights composite monitoring/indicators, publications and reports.
2. Promoting good governance	International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination	Strengthening international anti-corruption coordination and collaboration in order to avoid undue duplication and to ensure effective and efficient use of existing resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national level.	UNDP, UNESCO, UN-DESA, World Bank, OIOS, UNODC and UN-DPI	Providing a platform for exchange of views, information, experiences and "best practices" on anti-corruption activities for the purpose of enhancing the impact of these activities, including support for the UN Convention against Corruption.
	Global Forums on Reinventing Government	Bring together government officials, international organizations, NGOs, to discuss how governments' performance and capacities can be improved to support the delivery of public services and development in general.	UN-DESA, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF and World Bank	(i) Providing a platform for introducing various countries' experiences in government reinvention, seeking a framework and strategy for future innovations in governance; (ii) Promoting cooperation between government, the private sector and civil society organizations to improve the quality of governance at national and local levels; (iii) Discussing key issues regarding participatory and transparent governance to achieve the MDGs; (iv) Identifying potential areas of South-South and North-South cooperation and action at the local, national, and international levels to enhance the capacity of countries for participatory and transparent governance and to cope with the challenges of globalization; (v) Establishing a "Global Network for Reinvention" which will interconnect the key players in governance: government, business and civil society.
	Inter-agency support for the African Governance Forum (AGF)	(i) Assess the state of governance in Africa and discuss how to make improvements; (ii) Promote democracy and good governance in the context of NEPAD.	UNDP, UNCDF, UN-ECA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UN-OCHA, UN-DESA, UN-OSAA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, World Bank and IMF	(i) An annual event that brings together African leaders, donors, and representatives of civil society and the private sector to discuss a thematic subject that is considered to be pivotal in the advancement of good governance on the African continent. (ii) Supporting the secretariat of the Peer Review Mechanism.

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
	United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN)	Promote the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices throughout the world in sound public policies, effective public administration and efficient civil services, through capacity-building and cooperation among the United Nations Member States, with emphasis on south-south cooperation and UNPAN's commitment to integrity and excellence.	UN-DESA, UN Center for Regional Development, UN-INSTRAW, UN-ECA, UN-ESCWA, UN-ESCAP, UNCT, UN-ECE and UN-ECLAC	(i) Online information, training, advisory, conference and directory services; (ii) Access to regional experience in the practice of public policy development and management at the regional, national and local levels; (iii) Capacity-building and south-south cooperation in information and knowledge management; (iv) Access to worldwide information in all areas of public sector policy and management; (v) Demand-driven and interactive two-way provider of information and knowledge network.
	Global Campaign on Urban Governance and the Urban Millennium Partnership	Apply socially integrated, participatory and accountable urban governance practices.	UN-HABITAT and UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF	Supports principles of good urban governance through advocacy, collaborating and engaging with partners. The Urban Management Programme represents a major effort by UN-HABITAT and UNDP to strengthen the contribution that cities and towns in developing countries make towards the implementation of the MDGs at the local level. It works through anchor, local and national institutions to provide a platform for partners to discuss emerging themes and the replication of good practices in local democracy and good governance.
III. Preventing and managing armed conflict				
1. Enhancing post conflict peace-building	Collaboration between UNDG and UN-Executive Committee for Peace and Security (ECPS)/Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)	Ensure that the CCA/UNDAF process takes into account peace-building and conflict prevention aspects.	UNDG, UN-DPA, UN-OSAA, UN-DPKO, UN-DDA, UN-OCHA, OSRSG/CAC, UNDP, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Bank, UNSECOORD, UNODC, WFP, UN-DESA, OSAGI, UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN-DPKO, UNRWA, WHO, FAO and UNFPA	Joint analyses and/or recovery plans developed by UN Country Teams.
	Inter-agency Capacity Building in Early Warning and Preventive Measures Training	Further enhance the capacities of UN staff in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.	UN System Staff College, UN-DPA, UN-OCHA and other participating UN agencies	Training workshops on Early Warning and Preventive Measures help to build the capacities of UN staff members in these areas.
	Inter-Agency Resource Group on Prevention	Develop a culture of prevention within the UN system.	UN-DPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, FAO, UN-DDA, UN-DESA, UN-DPI, UN-DPKO/BPU, UN-OLA, UNHCR and IMF	(i) The Group was established by the ECPS in 2000 in the context of the preparation of the 2001's Secretary-General's Report on the Prevention of Armed Conflict; (ii) The Group has evolved to become the inter-agency mechanism that considers the implementation of the SG's reports as well as of Security Council res. 1366 (2001) and General Assembly res. 57/337; (iii) The Group has been involved in the preparation of the 2003 SG's Interim Report on prevention and is in the process of preparing

Collaborative initiatives and actions by the organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (cont'd)

	MECHANISMS	OBJECTIVES	UN PARTNERS	INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES
				the 2005 SG's Report on prevention; (vi) The Group's activities are not operational in nature, focusing instead on policy planning and thematic discussions (country level activities are discussed in the Framework Team).
2. Promoting counter-terrorism measures	Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism	Identify the implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations and formulate recommendations.	UN-DPA, UN-OLA, UNODC, UN-DESA, UN-DDA, UN-OSAA, EOSG and the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, UNHCR and UN-DPKO	The Policy Working Group presented its report, containing 31 recommendations, to the Secretary-General in August 2002 (A/57/273-S/2002/875).