



# Chief Executives Board for Coordination

25 May 2010

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## First regular session of 2010

Vienna, 9 April 2010

## Summary of conclusions

### I. Introduction

1. The first regular session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) for 2010, chaired by the Secretary-General, was held at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) headquarters in Vienna, on Friday morning, 9 April 2010.
2. Following the conclusion of the session, a CEB private meeting was held on Friday afternoon, 9 April, during which the Secretary-General briefed on political, economic and social issues on the United Nations agenda. A CEB retreat was held on Saturday morning, 10 April, at the Hofburg Palace. Executive heads had an exchange of views on current developments, including with regard to the financial and economic crisis and global governance.
3. The Board expressed its appreciation to Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General of UNIDO, for the excellent arrangements that he and his colleagues had made for the CEB session, and also thanked the Government of Austria for its warm hospitality.
4. The present report covers the outcome of the first regular session of CEB for 2010, which was held during the morning of 9 April.
5. On behalf of the Board, the Secretary-General welcomed Irina Bokova, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Yukiya Amano, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Filippo Grandi, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, who were attending CEB for the first time.

### Agenda

6. The agenda of the first regular session of 2010 of CEB was as follows:
  1. Adoption of the agenda.
  2. Reports of high-level committees:



- (a) United Nations Development Group;
  - (b) High-level Committee on Management;
  - (c) High-level Committee on Programmes.
3. Issues of system-wide concern:
- Climate change — beyond Copenhagen towards the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Mexico).
4. Other matters:
- (a) Cybersecurity;
  - (b) Addressing the world;
  - (c) Tribute to departing members;
  - (d) Expo 2010 — Shanghai — “Better city, Better life”;
  - (e) Dates and venues of the CEB fall 2010 and spring 2011 sessions.

## **II. Reports of the committees**

### **A. United Nations Development Group**

7. Helen Clark, Chair of the United Nations Development Group, introduced the reports of meetings held by the Group on 30 November 2009 and 24 February 2010. She informed CEB that the United Nations Development Group Principals had held a meeting on 8 April 2010 to review the work of the Group, particularly with regard to the development of strategic priorities that would inform a well-considered workplan. The priorities, which aimed to respond to the triennial comprehensive policy review and align with the work of the High-level Committee on Programmes, would give particular attention to the support needed by United Nations country teams in the roll-out of 90 United Nations development assistance frameworks over a three-year period, including 46 in 2010. The Chair stressed the importance of ensuring that the United Nations development assistance frameworks speak for the United Nations system as a whole with regard to its in-country priorities and that they focus on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. She added that particular attention would be given to crisis and transition countries, as well as the “delivering as one” pilots and the self-starter countries.

8. Miss Clark informed CEB that a functional review had been undertaken of the secretariat support provided to the United Nations Development Group by the Development Operations Coordination Office. At the 8 April meeting, there had been discussion on a proposal to streamline and reprioritize the work of the Development Operations Coordination Office and staffing structure in alignment with the strategic priorities. In addition, the Group reviewed the capacity assessment for the United Nations Development Group at the regional level, looking at the work flow in closer relation to the country teams.

9. The Chair highlighted the joint missions commissioned by the Chair of the High-level Committee on Management currently taking place to review the

harmonization of business practices at the country level, with the aim of confronting the systemic issues that prevented organizations of the United Nations system from working together more closely. She also noted that in June she would join the Deputy Secretary-General and other senior United Nations officials in Hanoi for the next intergovernmental meeting on delivering as one. The meeting was expected to focus on a country-led discussion of the delivering as one pilots as well as the overall evaluation of the eight pilots whose modalities were still to be decided.

**10. The Board took note of progress and endorsed the reports of the United Nations Development Group.**

## **B. High-level Committee on Management**

11. The Chair of the High-level Committee on Management, Josette Sheeran of the World Food Programme, briefed the Board on the conclusions of the last meeting of the Committee of 22 and 23 February in Torino, Italy, hosted by the United Nations System Staff College. Introducing her report, the Chair thanked the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its Executive Director for making available the outstanding leadership and expertise of Jan Beagle, the Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS, to her new functions of Vice-Chair of the Committee.

12. The Chair emphasized that the work of the Committee continued to produce concrete results in the transformation of United Nations management systems for an improved and more flexible support to the delivery of programmatic mandates. The past Committee had considered a number of important issues on its agenda, including the safety and security of staff, an initial reflection on the Haiti earthquake and the effectiveness of United Nations organizations' support to staff and their families, the new system of administration of justice and others.

13. The Chair reported that there had been good progress on several fronts, indicating that on some issues — particularly in the discussions about staff safety and security — work was reaching a critical point, where sensitivities around the issue of possible additional costs could have the potential to limit the quality and scope of the United Nations system's response. In that respect, she asked the Board's support in maintaining the momentum in putting in place important improvements to the system's management framework.

14. On the issue of staff safety and security, the Chair recalled that CEB had been the driving force behind the changes to the current United Nations security management system. The Board had already endorsed the implementation of a number of recommendations developed over the past two years by a Steering Committee of the High-level Committee on Management led very effectively by the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra.

15. The Chair indicated that the work of the High-level Committee on Management in this area was nearing completion with the approval, after extensive field testing, of the new Security-Level System, which formed the core of the new security risk management approach of "how to stay" rather than "when to leave". In the words of the Chair, the new Security-Level System represented a major step forward in addressing the shortcomings of the current security-phase system. The pilot phase of the system had met with widespread approval and it was being

recognized as a better way of rating security threats and facilitating collaboration at all levels to determine appropriate mitigating measures. The new Security-Level System also promoted transparency and consultations with host Governments.

16. The Committee adopted the new Security-Level System and the proposed date of 1 January 2011 for its full implementation, with the understanding that an extensive training programme would be developed, provided and funded by the Department of Safety and Security, and a concurrent process to address the linkages with administrative issues (particularly those related to relocation, evacuation, hazard pay and other security-related entitlements) would be undertaken.

17. Underlining that this was an outstanding product of the intense work undertaken jointly by all CEB organizations' representatives in the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, under the guidance of the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, Gregory Starr, the Chair asked the Board to endorse the Committee's decision to adopt the new Security-Level System.

18. The Chair also urged CEB members to provide guidance to their representatives in a forthcoming joint undertaking related to another key component of the security risk management — the guidelines for acceptable risk — that is, determining which programmes are critical to maintain under various security conditions.

19. On that subject, the Chair indicated that the Committee had endorsed the establishment of a Programme Working Group composed of members of the programme community, including the High-level Committee on Programmes, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the United Nations Development Group, as well as security professionals, to develop a framework for determining programme criticality for decision by the High-level Committee on Management at its fall session of 2010.

20. The Chair then moved to a last essential aspect of the Committee's work on staff safety and security, which involved the analysis of current benefits, entitlements and insurance related to service-incurred injury, illness, death and disability, in the event of a malicious act as well as in case of natural disasters or similar circumstances. She explained that the analysis was necessary to identify the current gaps in coverage, and to make recommendations on how to address these gaps in all personnel categories, namely: (a) international staff; (b) national and locally recruited staff; and (c) international and locally recruited non-staff personnel. This work would also provide a direct response to the decisions of the Policy Committee of 16 February 2010, focused on support to survivors and families following the Haiti earthquake. During that meeting, the Secretary-General had asked the High-level Committee on Management to take urgent action on United Nations personnel benefits coverage, and to consider the extent to which the policies and benefits applicable in the case of malicious acts should be extended to cover natural disasters and other emergencies, including additional insurance.

21. The Chair explained that this work was expected to reach its conclusion by the next session of the Committee, but that a great deal still needed to be done, particularly in the area of costing the new proposals. She therefore asked executive heads to give their full support to the process and to be prepared to make more decisions on this delicate subject. The ultimate objective was to improve the conditions for the women and men who are asked to work in increasingly risky and dangerous contexts under the flag of the United Nations.

22. The Secretary-General added his voice of strong support to this process, stressing that United Nations organizations need to use the lessons learned in these tragic circumstances to improve their ability to protect all their staff, and to adequately compensate them and/or their families in the event of service-incurred injuries, illness or death, resulting from both malicious acts and natural events.

23. The Chair briefed the Board on the latest developments with the High-level Committee on Management Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations system. Both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly had recently passed resolutions indicating support for the harmonization of business practices. Following this broad endorsement at the intergovernmental level, the Plan had attracted considerable extrabudgetary resources and had moved from the planning stage to the implementation stage.

24. The further development of the Plan would benefit from the results of a joint mission currently being undertaken with the United Nations Development Group to a number of delivering as one pilot countries and self-starter countries, aimed specifically at identifying critical areas where countries believe that further efforts in harmonization are essential to lift impediments to the operational effectiveness of the United Nations system on the ground.

25. Underlining that the most important thing was now to ensure that member organizations would work quickly and efficiently to deliver concrete results, the Chair concluded by indicating that this strong support by donors was a great success and a testament to the ability of CEB member organizations to demonstrate common purpose in the United Nations system, at the operational level and not only at the programmatic level.

26. Finally, the Board was informed that the High-level Committee on Management had started a discussion on the new United Nations system for administration of justice, and that member organizations would work together to share lessons learned and develop common approaches and best practices to the new system.

27. **The Board took note of progress and endorsed the decisions taken by the High-level Committee on Management on its behalf, including the adoption of the new Security-Level System and its implementation as at 1 January 2011.**

### C. High-level Committee on Programmes

28. Juan Somavia, the Chair of the High-level Committee on Programmes, introduced the report of the Committee at its nineteenth session, thanking executive heads for the quality of their organizations' contributions and the CEB secretariat for its support to the Committee. He noted that the Committee had anchored its agenda in the context of the current global economic landscape, focusing on lessons learned from the crisis, and building on the opportunities that growing receptivity among countries and institutions for new policy approaches offered. The Committee had undertaken a rigorous analysis of current macroeconomic trends, and reviewed progress by the lead and cooperating agencies within the framework of the CEB Joint Crisis Initiatives. He recalled, in that connection, that the Joint Crisis Initiatives, which had received wide support, had been designed to respond to the crisis, while also addressing pre-existing imbalances that had constrained the economy in moving towards balanced and sustainable growth. Most of the Initiatives had been based on ongoing activities by member agencies.

29. Mr. Somavia thanked the Chair of the United Nations Development Group for her leadership in ensuring an integrated approach to the crisis at the country level. The Committee had observed a clear tendency towards increased reliance on the United Nations development assistance frameworks and the United Nations country teams; the projects and activities under way at the country and regional levels provided anecdotal evidence of the application of the Joint Crisis Initiatives. The Committee would undertake an assessment of implementation, with a view to drawing lessons for policy interaction and convergence. He added that it appeared that the policies and approaches underpinning the Joint Crisis Initiatives themselves had resonated well with Member States.

30. The Committee also observed that the focus on the most vulnerable had led to important synergies among the individual Joint Crisis Initiatives (e.g., food security, social protection floor, humanitarian security). The Committee recognized that, despite progress on the Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System, more needed to be done to ensure the availability of real time data at the local level on the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable, in order to inform better-targeted interventions. Finally, it felt that the time was approaching for the Joint Crisis Initiatives to be reframed in relation to the regular development agenda, to better address global systemic risks, while maintaining the One United Nations approach. The Chair underscored the important opportunity to do so within the context of the current roll-out of the 90 United Nations development assistance frameworks.

31. In reviewing preparations for the forthcoming 10-year review of the Millennium Development Goals, the Committee concurred that a positive and inclusive outcome would be of immense value in reinvigorating the international commitment to the Goals. It would reinforce the wider framework of the internationally agreed development goals as well as the “delivering as one” objective. The Committee had seen value in the development under the leadership of the Secretary-General of a succinct policy-oriented political messaging around the key objectives and outcomes to be advanced at the Summit. Such messaging would ensure that CEB members could all speak with one voice in their policy development and advocacy efforts within their mandates.

32. On the issue of climate change, the Committee had agreed that, despite the difficult negotiation process in Copenhagen, the United Nations system had successfully demonstrated that it could be a powerful instrument for change when all members align their strengths to deliver as one. Looking ahead to the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, in Mexico, the Committee considered that it would be useful to develop a clear joint message on the Copenhagen outcome as a basis for leveraging concrete operational contributions of the United Nations system to the climate change process, thus maintaining positive momentum. It decided to continue the mandate of its Working Group on Climate Change, encouraging it to maintain a light approach with a structured exchange of progress through a knowledge-sharing Internet-based platform. Finally, the Committee recognized the interconnectedness among the issues of climate change, the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations system’s response to the global financial and economic crisis.

33. Mr. Somavia underscored that the Committee, recognizing the long-standing “crisis before the crisis”, considered how the United Nations system could best leverage present momentum to contribute effectively in changing the patterns and

effects of current policies to ensure a globalization process that would be more inclusive, equitable and environmentally and socially sustainable. The Committee saw the need for the United Nations system to be thinking ahead in strategic and systemic terms to identify the elements of new growth and development patterns.

34. In that vein, the Committee had held a rich discussion on “moving towards a fairer, greener, sustainable globalization”, based on a paper by its Vice-Chair, Elliot Harris. In the wake of the crisis, there was a new opportunity to re-examine many long-held approaches and principles underpinning current economic and social policies, which had in fact lost legitimacy. Certainly, the crisis had revealed the downsides of globalization — among them, the prospect of a jobless recovery, and its inability to redress existing inequities, environmental degradation, trade imbalances, and social conflict. The Committee felt that it was necessary to ensure that the benefits of globalization resulted from a much more balanced framework for strong and sustainable global growth.

35. The Committee had agreed that there was a need for a serious reflection on what was missing in the current range of institutions and policy frameworks to advance global public goods and to address the megatrends that were reshaping the world economy. The Committee recognized that the United Nations system, in consultation with Member States, had an important contribution to make in shaping a post-crisis world, and to the development and advocacy of value-based approaches to crisis management and longer-term governance issues. Mr. Somavia called upon CEB members to provide their perspectives regarding the changes required in their fields of expertise to contribute towards a fairer, greener and sustainable globalization. Defining the components of what would be needed in that regard would be a major contribution of the United Nations system in the service of countries.

36. The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) commended the Chair for his excellent report. He noted that, while the issue of climate change would be taken up under a separate agenda item, he was of the view that the negotiating process needed to be improved, as evidenced in Copenhagen, where United Nations representatives had been excluded from some meetings for no apparent reason and had not been able to contribute important inputs to the process.

**37. The Board took note of progress and endorsed the report of the High-level Committee on Programmes at its nineteenth session.**

### **III. Issues of system-wide concern: climate change — beyond Copenhagen towards the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (Mexico)**

38. The Secretary-General briefed the Board on developments since the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, and on arrangements he was putting in place to support the process leading to the 2010 Conference, to be held in Cancún, Mexico. His High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing, which he launched on 12 February 2010 with the aim of identifying sources of revenue for financing mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries, had held its first meeting on 31 March 2010 in London, under the co-chairmanship of Gordon Brown, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of Ethiopia. The

Group was expected to issue its report in October 2010, as an input to the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties.

39. The Secretary-General also intended to establish a high-level panel on climate change and development, with the aim of revisiting sustainable development in the context of climate change and interrelated challenges such as food and water security. The proposed panel was intended to generate ideas that could be fed into the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process as well as preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. While arrangements were under way to finalize the composition of that panel, he announced that Janos Pazstor, who was serving as head of his Climate Change Support Team, would be appointed as Secretary of the panel.

40. The Secretary-General informed the Board that he had established a panel to select the successor to Yvo de Boer as Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He invited CEB members to share their views with him regarding, among other issues, the possible upgrading of that post to the level of Under-Secretary-General. The Secretary-General expected to take a decision on the appointment shortly, in order to ensure a smooth transition.

41. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation to the Director-General of UNIDO, Kandeh Yumkella, for his leadership of the Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change. He noted that the report of the Group would be presented to Member States in New York on 28 April, showcasing the United Nations system's work in the energy sector and demonstrating the opportunities and challenges that energy holds for climate change, sustainable development, global security and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

42. He concluded by encouraging CEB members to continue their efforts to deliver as one on climate change in support of the international community, including through the High-level Committee on Programmes Working Group on Climate Change and the United Nations Development Group Task Team.

43. The Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning, Robert Orr, provided a detailed brief on preparations under way within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, noting that the first negotiating session had just started in Bonn with the aim of developing a work programme for 2010, and in particular determining how the areas of agreement under the Copenhagen Accord fitted into the formal negotiating process. He added that 117 Governments, representing well over 80 per cent of emissions, had formally inscribed to the Copenhagen Accord. In addition, the African Union had endorsed the Accord; with that inclusion, some 140 Governments in total were now associated.

44. He pointed out that the key issues that needed to be advanced included reconciling the overall goal of a 2-degree limit on temperature rise with the level of commitments made by Governments; achieving the significant new commitments of short- and long-term financing; translating national commitments into an international regime; determining the future of the Kyoto Protocol; developing a new system of measuring, reporting and verification; and deciding on the final governance arrangement for all the agreements to be made through the Framework Convention process. Reflecting on the outcome of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen, he also noted that there was a range of



almost final draft agreements as an outcome of negotiations under the two tracks of the ad hoc working groups.

45. The Assistant Secretary-General added that there was broad consensus that the two formal negotiating sessions scheduled for June in Bonn, Germany, and at the end of November in Cancún would not be sufficient. While a proposal had been put forward by the Group of 77 for additional negotiating sessions, it remained to be clarified as to how those sessions would be financed. He noted the very important work being done by the incoming presidency of Mexico to rebuild the formal and informal processes, and stressed that it was well recognized that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change remained the legitimate framework for achieving a legally binding treaty. There was a clear turn towards the Secretary-General's overall leadership, and the United Nations system as a whole for delivery on a range of actions on climate change.

46. In the ensuing discussion, CEB members commended the leadership role of the Secretary-General and recommitted their support to him. They concurred that it was crucial for the Secretary-General and the leaders of the United Nations system to maintain the highest possible expectations for a positive outcome to intergovernmental negotiations, while addressing the weaknesses of the process and also the practical issues that countries were facing in adapting to the impact of climate change. Such issues as desertification and drought, for instance, required sustained efforts by United Nations system organizations. A number of important initiatives, such as the safe stoves now being rolled out in several countries, were having a real impact on the lives of affected populations. CEB members also stressed the critical importance of their joint efforts and concrete steps in delivering as one on climate, including through confidence-building measures with Member States. It was suggested that in doing so, attention should also be given to the important role of local authorities and mayors.

47. It was acknowledged that the public perception of the outcome of Copenhagen did not reflect the actual level of achievement that had been reached, and the critical role of the Secretary-General in this regard. Some members suggested a need to better explain the role of the United Nations through enhanced advocacy and a targeted communications campaign, with the involvement of all CEB members.

48. Several members also pointed out that there had already been a sea change in the level of commitment by Member States to addressing the realities of climate change, as evidenced in a new political willingness by them to tackle the related issues, such as adaptation and mitigation, through agencies' governing bodies. In this connection, however, it was important to identify technical issues that needed to be resolved. For instance, while international shipping represented a relatively small contribution to the total of greenhouse gas emissions and the sector was willing to make a difference and reduce its emissions further through the technical, operational and market-based measures being developed by IMO, the notion of common but differentiated responsibilities, as outlined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, presented a challenge to the sector, given that some 75 per cent of the world's fleet today operated under the flags of developing countries. Similarly, concern remained regarding the implications of the Copenhagen Accord for the shipping industry, in particular whether it would be subject to "double taxation" as a result of financing being raised from the sector, both through the Accord and also under the IMO market-based measures.

49. A number of agencies stressed the critical importance of ensuring that the negotiations were supported by their substantive work, as well as by the scientific and technical expertise that they provided. In this regard, disappointment was expressed that such knowledge was not fully tapped during the negotiations at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. For instance, such expertise could have helped to inform Member States that were advocating for a 1-degree limit on temperature rise that this goal would not be technically achievable. CEB members welcomed the independent review of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in order to shore up all efforts to strengthen the scientific basis, but expressed their concern that this not lead to an overly cumbersome process that could potentially weaken the contribution of the Panel.

50. The Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization recalled that he had written to CEB members regarding the establishment of the High-level Task Force for the Global Framework on Climate Services. In this regard, he suggested that the Task Force interact with the panels announced by the Secretary-General, perhaps through regular interaction among the co-chairs.

51. Several members stressed the issue of energy within the context of climate change, noting also that energy was critical to development and the peace and security agenda. It was noted that 60 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions stemmed from energy-related activities, and that nuclear power had a role to play in mitigation efforts. It was expected that the event jointly hosted on 28 April by UN-Energy and the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change would generate new momentum for a more sustained effort to address energy issues within the United Nations system.

**52. The Secretary-General thanked CEB members for their commitment and leadership and for their support to him personally in ensuring that the United Nations system delivers as one to meet the needs of Member States on climate change.**

## **IV. Other matters**

### **A. Cybersecurity**

53. The Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Hamadoun I. Touré, briefed CEB on the growing risk of cybercrime and cyberthreats to modern communications and networks. He referred to a possible "cybertsunami" in explaining the serious implications that cyberthreats could have on all sectors, including emergency services, water supply and power networks, food distribution chains, aircraft and shipping, navigation, industrial systems and supply chains, health care, public transportation, government services and education. He stressed the importance of the United Nations system's collective engagement in meeting these threats.

54. Mr. Touré noted that while a number of United Nations system agencies were working on cybersecurity issues, it was now imperative to tackle the challenge on a system-wide scale in full cooperation with civil society and the private sector. He therefore proposed to address the policy issues posed by the growing challenges to cybersecurity and cyberpeace and to define a blueprint for a system-wide approach

to these issues. In the light of the Union's role as facilitator for cybersecurity, as defined by the World Summit on the Information Society, he proposed to hold a United Nations conference on cybersecurity, in 2011. To that end, he proposed the establishment of an inter-agency preparatory committee to address the matter as a key priority for global action, and all interested CEB members would be invited to participate.

55. CEB members agreed on the seriousness of this matter, both in terms of its global threat as well as with regard to the operations of the United Nations system itself. It was noted that the Information and Communications Technology Network under the High-level Committee on Management had been looking into strengthening cybersecurity for the United Nations system. **The Board requested both the High-level Committee on Management and the High-level Committee on Programmes to take up the issue, under the leadership of ITU, and report back to CEB for further consideration as appropriate.**

## **B. Addressing the world**

56. The Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), Edouard Dayan, provided an update on his organization's campaign, "Addressing the world — an address for everyone". He underscored that addresses, which billions of people still lacked, were an essential tool for countries in managing their public policies, whether in terms of health care, education, access to information and basic services such as water and electricity, urban policies, business development or the organization of elections. He recalled that he had informed CEB of his plan to establish an inter-agency working group on addressing, and to organize a global summit on addresses in early 2011. Following his appeal to CEB members to participate in an initiative on addressing, considerable progress had been made.

57. He informed CEB that UPU had held the first meeting in January 2010 of the inter-agency working group on addressing, and noted that the meeting had been a great success. A detailed work programme was adopted, assigning specific tasks to the various participating organizations. It showed all the benefits to be gained from a global and coordinated approach. It was decided to implement a system for information exchange on activities related to addressing. Participating organizations also agreed on the creation of common methodology for the implementation of specific addressing projects and policies in the countries.

58. He also pointed out that the private sector was taking a keen interest in this work, and that various large global service providers and technology companies had suggested partnerships. He considered that much of this interest stemmed from the fact that the initiative had been set up in a coordinated inter-agency framework.

59. The Director-General thanked CEB members for their strong support, and stressed the importance of moving quickly towards the objective of allowing all citizens of the world to access something which is so essential to their identity: namely, their own address.

60. **The Secretary-General thanked the Director-General of UPU for his update and expressed the full support of CEB to the initiative.**

**C. Tribute to Anna Tibaijuka, Ann Veneman and Antonio Maria Costa**

61. The Secretary-General was joined by CEB members in paying tribute to Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Ann Veneman, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, who would all be stepping down as executive heads of their respective organizations in the coming months.

**D. Expo 2010 — Shanghai — “Better city, better life”**

62. The Executive Director of UN-Habitat reminded participants that the “Expo 2010 Shanghai” on the theme “Better city, better life” would open in May. She thanked participants for their support in organizing the United Nations Pavilion and expressed her appreciation for the planned presence of the Secretary-General at the closing ceremonies in Shanghai, China, in October.

**E. Dates of the Chief Executives Board fall 2010 and spring 2011 sessions**

63. With respect to the second regular session of CEB in 2010, further consultations were required to identify suitable dates, taking into account the schedule of various governing body meetings as well as the Secretary-General's commitments.

64. The Board agreed to accept the invitation of the Executive Director of UNEP to host the Board's first regular session of 2011 in Nairobi. CEB members would be consulted shortly on the dates of its spring 2011 session.

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