The European Consensus on Development is a tripartite policy statement jointly adopted by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission. It reflects the European Union willingness to make a decisive contribution to poverty eradication in the world and to help build a more peaceful and equitable world.

ISSUES

The primary objective is the eradication of poverty, considered in its multidimensional aspects and in the context of sustainable development, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Human rights and good governance are other important objectives.

Principles: ownership, partnership, in-depth political dialogue, participation of civil society, gender equality, engagement towards preventing state fragility

Nine priority areas:
- Trade and regional integration
- Infrastructure, communications and transport
- Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security
- Environment and sustainable management of natural resources
- Social cohesion and employment
- Conflict prevention and fragile states
- Water and energy
- Governance, democracy, human rights and support for economic and institutional reforms
- Human development

Four cross-cutting issues:
- Democracy, good governance, human rights, the rights of children and indigenous peoples
- Gender equality
- Environmental sustainability
- Fight against HIV/AIDS

TARGET COUNTRIES
Food and Agriculture Organisation

(FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to combat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. It helps developing countries and countries in transition to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, it has focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.

ISSUES

FAO is composed of eight departments: Administration and Finance; Agriculture, Biosecurity, Nutrition and Consumer Protection; Economics and Statistics; Fisheries; Forestry; General Affairs and Information; Sustainable Development and Technical Cooperation.

FAO and sustainable development
FAO is promoting the analysis, design and implementation of sustainable bioenergy systems to ensure the delivery of sustainable, equitable and accessible bioenergy sources and services, irrespective of gender, wealth, location or culture, for sustainable development, energy security, poverty reduction and climate change mitigation.

Generation and dissemination of information on bioenergy production, trade and utilization
FAO’s role is the delivery of state-of-the-art information to decision makers and diffusion of comprehensive practical bioenergy assessment, planning and development tools and guidelines, covering formal and informal markets and systems, including the analysis of areas of synergy with other renewables and in particular with energy efficiency objectives.

In this context, one of FAO’s prime tasks is to see that capacity building assistance and training are provided to all key stakeholders, helping to provide the capacity to mobilize and manage sustainable bioenergy systems. This includes long-term institutionalization of bioenergy strategies (based on participatory stakeholder driven processes) and the facilitation of best management practice at the regional, national and local levels including through national bioenergy task forces.

Projects have been formulated and advisory services provided to countries for the design and implementation of bioenergy policies, strategies, programmes and projects, in Africa, Asia, CEE countries and Latin America.

FAO partners with many intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Energy Agency, IEA Bioenergy, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and many other intergovernmental organizations.

Collaboration has also been established with UN organizations such as UNCTAD, UN DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNIDO and others.
TARGET COUNTRIES

FAO represents 189 member countries plus the European Union. It is present worldwide with 48 member countries in Africa, 23 in Asia, 33 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 21 in the Near East, 16 in Oceania, and Canada and the USA.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Every two years, representatives from all members meet at the FAO Conference to review work carried out and to approve a new budget. The Conference elects a smaller group of 49 member countries, known as the Council, to serve three-year rotating terms to govern the Organization's activities. The Conference also elects a Director-General. The current Director-General is Dr. Jacques Diouf, of Senegal.

FAO's Regular Programme budget is funded by its members, through contributions set at the FAO Conference. The budget for 2004-2005 is US$ 749.1 million, and covers core technical work, cooperation and partnerships including the Technical Cooperation Programme, information and general policy, direction and administration.

Information for 2003 indicates that US$386 million paid for 1800 field programme projects, of which 400 were emergency operations amounting to US$183 million across all funding sources and accounting for 47 percent of total delivery. The technical cooperation field programme amounted to US$203 million, of which FAO contributed 25 percent with the remainder coming from outside sources: Trust Funds - 70 percent, and the United Nations Development Programme - 5 percent.
ORGANISATION CHART

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Islamic Development Bank
(IsDB)

The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution which was formally opened on 15 Shawwal 1395H corresponding to 20 October 1975. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law.

The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds.

ISSUES

The vision of IsDB is to be the leader in fostering socio-economic development in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries in conformity with Shariah. The IsDB Group is committed to alleviating poverty; promoting human development; science and technology; Islamic economics; banking and finance; and enhancing cooperation amongst member countries, in collaboration with our development partners.

In this regard, the following three major strategic objectives have been identified to drive forward the Group actions.

- Promotion of Islamic financial industry and institutions
- Poverty alleviation
- Promotion of cooperation among member countries

To achieve these objectives, the IsDB Group will focus on the following six priority areas.

- Human development
- Agricultural development and food security
- Infrastructure development
- Intra-trade among member countries
- Private sector development
- Research and development (R & D) in Islamic economics, banking and finance
MEMBER COUNTRIES

The present membership of the Bank consists of 56 countries. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective member country should be a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, pay its contribution to the capital of the Bank and be willing to accept such terms and conditions as may be decided upon by the IDB Board of Governors.

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United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

(UNIDO)

UNIDO was set up in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. As part of the United Nations common system, UNIDO has responsibility for promoting industrialization in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with its 171 Member States. Its headquarters are in Vienna, and it is represented in 42 developing countries. This representation together with a number of specialised field offices, for investment and technology promotion and other specific aspects of its work, give UNIDO an active presence in the field.

Mission: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helps developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their fight against marginalization in today's globalised world. It mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment.

Core Functions and Services:

As a global forum, UNIDO generates and disseminates knowledge relating to industrial matters and provides a platform for the various actors in the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and the policy-making community in general to enhance cooperation, establish dialogue and develop partnerships in order to address the challenges ahead.

As a technical cooperation agency, UNIDO designs and implements programmes to support the industrial development efforts of its clients. It also offers tailor-made specialized support for programme development.

The broad programmatic objectives and priorities of UNIDO are (a) Strengthening industrial capacities, and (b) Cleaner and sustainable industrial development. UNIDO meets these objectives through: (a) Integrated programmes (IPs) or country service frameworks (CSFs), based on combinations of its eight service modules or (b) Stand-alone projects involving only one or two service modules.

UNIDO's eight Service Modules are:
- Industrial Governance and Statistics;
- Investment and Technology Promotion;
- Industrial Competitiveness and Trade;
- Private Sector Development;
- Agro-Industry;
- Sustainable Energy and Climate Change;
- Montreal Protocol (substances that deplete the ozone layer);
- Environmental management.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at 31 December 2004, the value of UNIDO’s ongoing programmes and projects totalled approximately US$392.6 million. UNIDO achieved its highest implementation of technical cooperation delivery since 1997 by reaching US$98.8 million in 2004. Integrated programmes (IPs) and country service frameworks (CSFs) are the principal instruments for the delivery of
technical cooperation. At the end of 2004, 65 programmes had been developed. Of the funds already committed to IPs and CSFs, 41% has been allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, 29% to Asia and the Pacific, 20% to the Arab region, 8% to Latin America and the Caribbean and 2% to Central and Eastern Europe. In the area of multilateral environmental agreements, the value of ongoing projects and programmes totalled approximately US$64 million (Montreal Protocol: US$56.87 million; Stockholm Convention and Kyoto Protocol: US$7.15 million).

Financial resources: Funding for UNIDO activities is drawn from the regular budget, the operational budget and voluntary contributions. The regular budget is derived from Member States' assessed contributions. The operational budget is derived from the implementation of projects. The estimated volume of UNIDO operations for 2004-2005 is €356 million (approximately US$449 million). The break-down is as follows: regular budget €144.3 million (approximately US$183 million), operational budget €21.5 million (approximately US$27.1 million) and anticipated voluntary contributions (€189.8 million (approximately US$250.8 million)).
Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

The organization works to fulfil this mandate by carrying out three key functions:

- It functions as a **forum for intergovernmental deliberations**, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at **consensus building**.
- It undertakes **research, policy analysis and data collection** for the debates of government representatives and experts.
- It provides **technical assistance** tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor countries in the delivery of technical assistance.

### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

#### Intergovernmental Process

- Trade and Development Board
- ECOSOC
- Expert Meetings

#### Trade and commodities

- Commodity diversification and development
- Competition and consumer policies
- Trade Negotiations and Commercial Diplomacy
- Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS)
- Trade and environment

#### Investment, technology and enterprise development

- International investment and technology arrangements
- Investment Policy Reviews
- Investment guides and capacity building for the LDCs
- Technology
- Promotion of entrepreneurship and development of SMEs
Macroeconomic policies, debt and development financing
- Policy analysis and research
- Technical and advisory support
- DMFAS programme: Computer-based debt management and financial analysis system specially designed to help countries manage their external debt. Started in 1982, and now installed in 62 countries.

Transport, customs and information technology
- ASYCUDA programme
- ACIS programme
- E-Tourism Initiative
- Global Tourism Trade Point Network (GTPNet)
- Train For Trade programme

Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Small Island Developing Countries
- Identifies the specific needs of these particularly vulnerable countries and tailors technical assistance to these needs.
- Examines the links between development strategies and poverty reduction.
Coordinates assistance to LDCs in their negotiations for accession to the World Trade Organization, and in building greater capacity for future trade negotiations, along with capacity-building activities on trade and investment issues

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
UNCTAD has a two-year budget of US$56.5 million.

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United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP)

PRIORITIES

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP’s network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. The focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Energy and Environment
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, it encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

TARGET REGIONS

The UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working on global and national development challenges in Africa, Arab States, Asia & the Pacific, Europe & the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and the Caribbean.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Budget in net terms for the biennium 2004-2005: €493 million (approximately US$621.92 million), which is €62 million (approximately US$78.2 million) more than the 2002-2003 approved budget.

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