

# Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization







Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March















65. Despite the persistence of security threats and the impact of climate change in some parts of the continent, some progress was made in addressing election-related threats and in strengthening the nexus between peace, security and development. Given the importance of women's and girls' empowerment and leadership in peace, security and development, the United Nations also worked to enhance global visibility and awareness of the African Union's agendas in this regard, including through a possible continental results framework on women and peace and security in Africa, and 2015 was proclaimed by the African Union as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063.

#### **D. Promotion and protection of human rights**

66. As human rights abuses are so often a cause and a major consequence of strife, unrest, displacement and humanitarian crises, it is no surprise that the gloomy picture painted elsewhere in this report prevails in this section too. The reporting period was marked by brutal disregard for human rights, extreme violence, persisting impunity and by the worst displacement the world has seen since the Second World War, exposing millions of innocent people to long-term uncertainties.





I commissioned a study on armed unmanned aerial vehicles, which included a focus on humanitarian and human rights issues related to their use. The Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in December 2014, contributed to growing awareness of the risks posed by nuclear weapons. Such conferences deepen our knowledge of the risks of use and the fundamental challenges to our emergency response capability. The more we understand about the humanitarian impacts, the more it becomes clear that we must pursue disarmament as an urgent imperative. The United Nations also continued to support the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

88. I deeply regret the inability of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reach consensus on a substantive outcome. While increasing international tension demonstrates the need for tangible progress in nuclear disarmament, a wide gap persists on how to move this agenda forward. States must not let this setback stop the momentum they have built in recent years for new initiatives in the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and continuing efforts to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation.

89. In the field of conventional arms regulation, we saw the rapid entry into force of the landmark Arms Trade Treaty, on 24 Decemb





## Chapter III

### Strengthening the Organization

102. The General Assembly made important strides in the past year to enhance the Organization's decision-making capabilities and to make it more reflective of the twenty-first century. Intergovernmental negotiations continued on Security Council reform and the Assembly placed a new emphasis on coordination among the principal organs on topical issues. Enhanced interaction between the Assembly and civil society was also prioritized. There was a 21 per cent rise in the frequency of Security Council meetings and a 36 per cent increase in the number of General Assembly meetings, and the Secretariat provided quantitatively more but qualitatively consistent conference service support. Delivery of conference services was modernized in a variety of ways, including with a global United Nations platform for computer-assisted

objectives for which a partnership facility had been proposed. It also allows any subsequent proposals in this area to be informed both by the discussions held in the context of the consideration of the proposed partnership facility and by decisions of Member States on financing for development and on the post-2015 development framework.

112. With respect to existing partnership we continue to focus on increasing the impact of our work with a broad range of partners, including Governments, civil society, the private sector, philanthropy, academia, and other multilateral organizations.

rough the United Nations Global Compact, over 8,000 companies in more than 150 countries are already advancing responsible business practices. In addition, consultations were held across the United Nations system to revise the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector. The Department of Public Information raised global awareness of the work and goals of the Organization through partnerships with traditional and new media outlets across multiple languages, the creative community, and over 1,000 universities that have committed themselves to the United Nations Academic Impact. Outreach programmes mandated by the General Assembly, including those related to the Holocaust, the Rwanda genocide and the transatlantic slave trade, continued to be strengthened with the association of new partners and the enlargement of audiences. The Organization also signed a Revised and Restated Relationship Agreement with the United Nations Foundation, to reflect the evolving nature of the Foundation's activities, from primarily grant making to advocacy and resource mobilization and cross-sector partnerships.

## Chapter IV

### Conclusion

113. In this seventieth anniversary year, I am convinced that the world needs the United Nations more than ever before. The Millennium Development Goals we adopted 15 years ago have helped to lift more than a billion people out of extreme poverty, and have saved millions of lives and improved conditions for millions more around the world. Governments have a window of opportunity to chart a sustainable future; they are poised to adopt a new universal development agenda for the next 15 years in September 2015, and to agree on an ambitious climate change agreement in December. The increasingly complex and intercon-

**Target 1.B**

**Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people**

**Indicator 1.4**

**Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed**

**(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed**  
(Percentage)

	2001	2014 <sup>a</sup>
World .....	0.8	1.8
Developing regions .....	1.6	3.1
Northern Africa .....	2.8	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	1.0	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	-1.4	-0.1
Caribbean .....	3.2	1.6
Latin America .....	-1.7	-0.2
Eastern Asia .....	6.3	6.4
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	2.5	2.9
Southern Asia .....	1.2	3.3
Southern Asia excluding India .....	0.5	1.8
South-Eastern Asia .....	1.2	2.8
Western Asia .....	-1.1	0.5
Oceania .....	-2.7	2.4
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	7.7	3.0
Developed regions .....	1.4	0.7
Least developed countries .....	2.7	2.7
Landlocked developing countries .....	3.3	2.4
Small island developing States .....	0.7	1.3

**(b) GDP per person employed**

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	2000	2014 <sup>a</sup>
World .....	20 699	23 648	32 094
Developing regions .....	9 479	12 115	21 418
Northern Africa .....	26 013	28 758	35 332
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	6 870	6 544	9 070
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	26 127	27 394	30 836
Caribbean .....	26 586	28 425	34 585
Latin America .....	26 091	27 321	30 597
Eastern Asia .....	3 923	7 862	23 202
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	22 164	32 748	50 573
Southern Asia .....	6 258	8 065	14 633
Southern Asia excluding India .....	10 293	11 112	14 478
South-Eastern Asia .....	10 042	12 154	18 991
Western Asia .....	61 456	72 701	85 795
Oceania .....	5 869	6 071	7 130
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	16 625	11 472	24 937
Developed regions .....	57 745	66 577	78 706
Least developed countries .....	2 985	3 235	4 887
Landlocked developing countries .....	6 796	5 391	8 863
Small island developing States .....	26 984	31 795	41 203.5

	1991	2000	2014 <sup>a</sup>
Developed regions.....	0.5	1.0	0.03
Least developed countries.....	68.5	62.2	33.9
Landlocked developing countries.....	49.1	47.4	25.7
Small island developing States.....	17.4	16.4	10.8

*a* Estimates.

### Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes  
(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 <sup>a</sup>
World.....	55.8	52.2	45.0
Developing regions.....	69.3	63.3	53.1
Northern Africa.....	36.4	32.4	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa.....	81.5	80.1	76.6
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	36.6	35.6	31.0
Eastern Asia.....	71.2	57.2	40.4
Southern Asia.....	79.8	79.9	73.9
South-Eastern Asia.....	70.1	65.9	49.2
Western Asia.....	42.5	32.9	20.5
Oceania.....	77.2	71.5	71.9
Caucasus and Central Asia.....			

harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

- b* Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of the present report.
- c* Projections.
- d* Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.
- e* Excluding China.

### Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption  
(Percentage)

	1990– 1992	2000– 2002	2010– 2012	2014– 2016 <sup>a</sup>
World .....	18.6	14.9	11.8	10.9
Developing regions .....	23.3	18.2	14.1	12.9
Northern Africa .....	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	33.2	30.0	24.1	23.2
Latin America and the Caribbean ...	14.7	11.4	6.4	5.5
Caribbean .....	27.0	24.4	19.8	19.8
Latin America .....	13.9	10.5	5.5	<5
Eastern Asia .....	23.2	16.0	11.8	9.6
Eastern Asia excluding China ...	9.6	14.6	15.1	14.6
Southern Asia .....	23.9	18.5	16.1	15.7
Southern Asia excluding India ..	24.5	21.0	17.5	17.0
South-Eastern Asia .....	30.6	22.3	12.1	9.6
Western Asia .....	6.4	8.6	8.8	8.4
Oceania .....	15.7	16.5	13.5	14.2
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	14.1	15.3	8.9	7.0
Developed regions .....	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries .....	40.0	36.5	27.7	26.7
Landlocked developing countries .....	35.6	33.6	24.1	22.7
Small island developing States .....	24.5	22.5	18.2	18.0

*a* Projections.

## GOAL 2

**Achieve universal primary education**

### Target 2.A

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and

	1997 <sup>a</sup>		2000 <sup>a</sup>		2015 <sup>c</sup>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Eastern Asia.....	-	-	94.2	90.9	97.9	98.6
Eastern Asia						
excluding China ...	82.3	81.8	92.3	93.0	-	-
Southern Asia.....	59.0	52.8	62.4	61.9	61.0	66.0
Southern Asia						
excluding India ....	-	-	70.4	70.1	63.1	70.8
South-Eastern Asia.....	67.8	70.9	78.1	81.5	86.8	92.3
Western Asia.....	78.8	75.7	81.8	80.1	80.6	78.3
Oceania.....	58.8	55.1	58.1	58.9	47.5	46.1
Caucasus and Central Asia..	-	-	97.0	95.1	97.8	97.0
Developed regions.....	-	-	93.2	94.6	94.6	96.5
Least developed c						



**Indicator 4.3**

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles<sup>a</sup>

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2013
World .....	73	73	84
Developing regions .....	72	71	83
Northern Africa .....	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	56	53	74
Latin America .....	77	95	92
Caribbean .....	64	77	79

East Asia and the Pacific 2000-2013, Latin America and the Caribbean 1990-2013, Northern Africa 1990-2013, Sub-Saharan Africa 1990-2013, World 1990-2013





Landlocked developing countries.....	2.8	52	4.2	57	2.8	57
Small island developing States.....	0.7	48	1.2	51	1.0	52

*a* “H prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years” was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the United Nations Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. *e* incidence rate is therefore presented here together with prevalence data among people aged 15 to 49 years.

*b* Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

*c* Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

*d* Trend data for the indicator 6.1 are available from only 35 countries, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa, and are therefore not presented here.

## Indicator 6.2

### Condom use at last high-risk sex,<sup>a</sup> 2009–2014<sup>b</sup>

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex
Sub-Saharan Africa.....	37	37.2	33	54.6
Southern Asia.....	2	22.2	2	37.1

*a* Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

*b* Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

## Indicator 6.3

### Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,<sup>a</sup> 2009–2014<sup>b</sup>

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge





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	1990	2000	2005	2011
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	0.41	0.40	0.33	0.32

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**(b) Terrestrial<sup>a,b</sup>**  
(Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2014
World <sup>c</sup> .....	8.7	11.8	15.2
Developing regions .....	8.4	11.4	15.6
Northern Africa .....	2.7	3.4	7.7
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	10.5	11.3	15.3
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	8.8	14.4	23.4
Caribbean .....	8.3	9.3	13.9
Latin America .....	8.8	14.4	23.3
Eastern Asia .....	12.0	14.9	16.8
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	4.1	11.9	15.7
Southern Asia .....	5.4	6.1	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India .....	5.9	7.0	8.1
South-Eastern Asia .....	8.4	12.6	14.0
Western Asia .....	3.7	15.2	15.4
Oceania .....	2.0	3.2	5.0
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	2.7	3.5	4.6
Developed regions .....	9.1	12.2	14.4
Least developed countries .....	9.4	10.1	12.9
Landlocked developing countries .....	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States .....	3.5	6.2	8.4

**(c) Marine<sup>a,b,c</sup>**  
(Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2014
World <sup>c</sup> .....	1.2	1.9	8.4
Developing regions .....	0.3	0.6	4.2
Northern Africa .....	0.1	0.5	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	0.1	0.2	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	0.9	1.6	3.1
Caribbean .....	0.2	1.3	1.7
Latin America .....	1.1	1.6	3.3
Eastern Asia .....	0.3	0.5	0.9
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	0.6	0.6	0.8
Southern Asia .....	0.1	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia excluding India .....	0.1	0.2	0.3
South-Eastern Asia .....	0.2	0.6	2.3
Western Asia .....	0.0	0.4	0.8
Oceania .....	0.0	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	0.0	0.7	0.7
Developed regions .....	2.7	4.2	12.4
Least developed countries .....	0.1	0.2	0.5
Landlocked developing countries <sup>d</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States .....	0.0	0.2	1.5

*a* Differences in figures when compared with the statistical annex of previous Millennium Development Goals reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies and revised regional groupings.

*b* Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

*c* Marine areas include marine protected areas in sea areas under national jurisdiction (0-200s200s2ual a, r, C, E, C, E, B, C, D, A, W, B, W, O, I, T, R, e, S, 4, p, ., I, P, a, 0, 0)

**Target 7.D**

**By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

**Indicator 7.10**

**Market access****Indicator 8.6**

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Excluding arms</b>					
Developing countries <sup>a</sup> .....	52	62	75	82	83
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup> .....	17	15	18	16	18
Northern Africa .....	52	57	97	98	97
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	78	80	93	98	98
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	66	75	93	95	95
Eastern Asia .....	35	52	62	67	71
Southern Asia .....	47	48	58	73	72
South-Eastern Asia .....	59	75	77	82	80
Western Asia .....	34	39	66	96	96
Oceania .....	85	83	89	94	96
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	91	84	94	98	97
Least developed countries .....	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup> .....	29	42	28	30	41
<b>Excluding arms and oil</b>					
Developing countries <sup>a</sup> .....	54	65	75	79	79
of which, preferential <sup>b</sup> .....	19	17	21	20	21
Northern Africa .....	20	26	95	96	96
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	88	83	91	96	96
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	73	81	93	94	94
Eastern Asia .....	35	52	62	67	71





## Indicator 8.15

Indicator 8.16  
Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2013
World .....	0.8	6.6	38.0
Developing regions .....	0.1	2.1	29.9
Northern Africa .....	<0.1	0.7	41.7
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	0.1	0.5	16.9
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	0.1	3.9	46.7
Caribbean .....	0.1	2.9	34.7
Latin America .....	0.1	4.0	47.6
Eastern Asia .....	0.1	3.7	47.0
Eastern Asia excluding China .....	1.1	28.6	61.7
Southern Asia .....	<0.1	0.5	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India .....	<0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	13.1
South-Eastern Asia .....	0.1	2.4	26.2
Western Asia .....	0.1	3.1	41.2
Oceania .....	0.1	1.8	14.0
Caucasus and Central Asia .....	–	0.5	39.2
Developed regions .....	3.2	25.1	76.1
Least developed countries .....	<0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1	7.0
Landlocked developing countries .....	<0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3	14.6
Small island developing States .....	0.4	5.2	33.0

<sup>a</sup> 1996 data.<sup>b</sup> 1998 data.