

U N IN RUSSIA

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Translating economic growth into sustainable human development with human rights

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**As of December 2008,
there were an estimated 26 million
internally displaced persons in the world / 14**

People /4

The current child mortality rate in Russia is four times higher than in Western Europe. Families with children are more than three times as likely to be poor as other population groups. There are 730,000 children (2.7% of the child population) without parental care in Russia today, with about 156,000 children living in institutions

Society /6

"Interaction with those at a terminal stage of the disease is crucial both for me and for them", says Vladimir Mayanovskiy, Chair of the Coordination Council of the All-Russian Union of People Living with HIV. "This is both a duty and a wish to do more so that as many people as possible could avoid this situation"

Events /12

In Russia, half a million people die of tobacco-related diseases annually. The country signed the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control a year ago. What has been done since then? This topic was discussed at both the 2nd All-Russian Forum 'Health or Tobacco' and at the 5th Russian Conference for Doctors Against Tobacco

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Interview

The Female Face of Peacekeeping

The twenty-ninth of May is traditionally celebrated worldwide as International Day of UN Peacekeepers. Yuri Shishaev of the UN Information Centre in Moscow shared with *UN in Russia* his views on the significance of this event:

- *This year, we celebrated International Day of UN Peacekeepers for the seventh time. What exactly is this memorable date about?*

- We are faced with a kind of a paradox: on the one hand, 'peacekeeping' as such is not even mentioned in the UN Charter; on the other hand, at the moment peacekeeping as a form of international aid in crisis situations is in a very high demand worldwide. The UN has been getting requests to provide peacekeeping services since its early years; thus, 1948 witnessed the deployment of unarmed UN military observers in the Middle East, whilst in January 1949, the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan came into being.

Since then, more than 60 operations of the kind have been undertaken with 17 of them in this decade. Not all of them were a complete success - and it is important that the international community does not forget the lessons of Rwanda, Srebrenica and Somalia in the



1990s. In some cases, peacekeepers failed to deliver solutions to crisis situations (for instance, the two above mentioned conflicts - in the Middle East and Kashmir - are still unresolved), but their continued presence guaranteed that the bloodshed did not recur. However, the overwhelming majority of peacekeeping missions have undoubtedly been successful.

Peacekeeping is a catchy topic, one that is easily visualized: TV scenes showing blue helmets and white armoured vehicles make up a way more interesting and favourable image of the UN than that of various meetings and voting by delegates. However, for many UN staff peacekeeping is an everyday routine, because peace operations require civilian expertise in the most diverse fields, as much as they require military capacity. Veterans of the UN peacekeeping missions will never use high-sounding language as they speak of their work, but the fact that in 1998, the UN peacekeepers were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize speaks for itself.

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The General Assembly Resolution of 11 December 2002 that proclaimed 29 May International Day of UN Peacekeepers is also a way to pay tribute to all those who participated in operations under the UN blue flag, especially those who lost their lives while on duty. There are too many such brave men and women: during the 60 years of peacekeeping operations, more than 2,500 of them gave their lives in the name of peace.

- What is the scope of the UN peacekeeping activities nowadays?

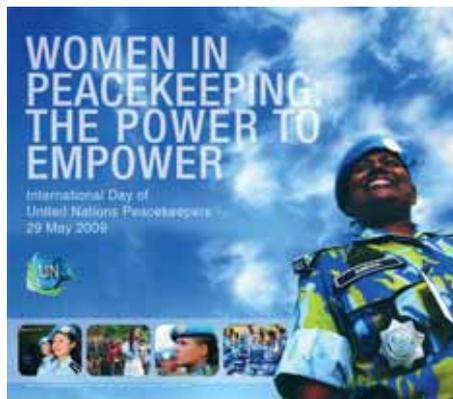
- Unfortunately, the demand for UN peacekeeping forces stays very high. Luckily, the decades since World War II have seen no global armed conflict; however, recently UN peacekeeping has been in the focus of attention yet again, because of reactivation of old and emergence of new conflicts as a consequence of misbalance of the global system following the end of the Cold War.

At present, the deployment figures of UN peacekeeping forces have reached their record high: more than 113, 000 people are serving in 20 operations on 4 continents of the planet. As compared to 1999, the number of peacekeepers has increased seven-fold. Apart from this, the UN is providing operational support to another 12 special political and field missions responsible for peacebuilding. These missions are rather similar to peace missions as they both work in the most troubled and least welcoming areas of the world facing instability insecurity and violence on a day-to-day basis.

In 2008, 132 peacekeepers lost their lives while on duty - the absolute record for the



entire UN peacekeeping history. Among them are 10 women – a tragic reminder that women are becoming more and more prominent in peacekeeping, and a



confirmation of their readiness to share with men the burden of the most grave dangers of it.

- Women's contribution to peacekeeping is the main theme of this year's International Day of UN Peacekeepers, isn't it?

- Indeed, both the member states and senior officials of the United Nations have been emphasizing the need for wider participation of women in peacekeeping operations. This is not to say that we are striving for gender parity in yet another field of activity just for the sake of it. In fact, the aim is to make use of the unique and most efficient contribution women bring into whatever they do.

It is a tragic reality that women are often subjected to the most terrible abuses in the course of military conflicts, such as the horrid acts of sexual and gender-based violence. This is why women in blue helmets, women in police uniforms and female human rights observers are often in a better position to establish links with the local populations, providing a sense of security, acting as role models to the local inhabitants and promoting the new status and possibilities available to women.

Almost ten years ago the Security Council adopted a resolution that recognized that because women bear the main brunt of wars and all the resulting miseries, they should have a right to play a commensurate role in prevention and resolution of conflicts. There are still far too few female peacekeepers. However, as the number of women in the army and the police force is increasing, it is extremely important that the member states provide more such employees to the UN.



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1st June: International Children's Day

Dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



From May 29 to June 1, 2009, UNICEF and IKEA carried out an annual joint action to mark International Children's Day celebrated on June 1. During these four days all young visitors to IKEA shops in Moscow and St. Petersburg as well as their parents could take part in an exciting and informative game. At the entrance to IKEA shops, they were all given forms with questions about child rights. In the shop display areas, children could find clues to the questions in the form of UNICEF information boards. At the shop exits, children were awarded for their efforts and given prizes in exchange for their completed forms - small flags and badges, puzzle games and photo frames, and, of course, a Child Rights passport.

It was not accidental that the theme of child rights was selected for the joint action this year. In 2009, the 20th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is marked worldwide. It is for this reason that UNICEF and IKEA decided to get a message across to children and their parents about young citizens' basic rights and to call upon adults to protect child rights - and to do all this in a child-friendly manner.

Russia ratified the UN Convention in 1990, a year after its adoption. A lot of changes have taken place over these years, and a new generation of children has grown up. The children's status in Russia has improved noticeably: new laws have been adopted and the family support system has been upgraded; a sizable portion of budget funds is assigned towards the implementation of social programmes.

One of the major achievements during this period has been the creation of the Association of Child Rights Ombudspersons, supported by UNICEF, which is today effectively operating in 24 Russian regions (both at the regional and municipal levels). The Child Rights Ombudspersons have been working closely with local and regional authorities. They carry out independent monitoring of child rights implementation and represent



children's interests in court as well as facilitate the development of legislation in this area. Russia should be rightfully proud of the fact that today, the Association of Child Rights Ombudspersons in Russia is one of the most efficient in Europe.

However, there are still many problems that need to be addressed. The current child mortality rate in Russia is four times higher than in Western Europe. Families with children



are more than three times likely to live below the poverty line than other population groups. Regardless of the recent development of family-based care for children without parental care, the child population at institutions is not decreasing. There are 730,000 children (2.7% of the child population) without parental care in Russia today, with about 156,000 children living in institutions.

The well-being of children depends on the region and the population group they belong to. In St. Petersburg, where the under-five mortality rate is less than 6 deaths per 1,000 live births, all children are almost certain to celebrate their fifth birthday along with their peers from Australia and the UK. For children from Tyva, like for those from Egypt and Mexico, surviving the first five years of their life will be more challenging, as the under-five mortality rate in this region is 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, four times higher than in St. Petersburg.

Particularly vulnerable are those children who fall through the cracks: children in crisis, children living with HIV, street children, children from migrant families, etc.

“We understand that in the context of the current economic crisis, children, particularly those without parental care, as well as children from poor families and families at risk, will become even more vulnerable,”



Bertrand Bainvel, UNICEF Representative in the Russian Federation, said. “We intend to further expand our activities aimed at protecting child rights, preventing child abandonment and providing support to families. We sincerely appreciate the efforts of our corporate partners, who have not reduced their charity donations even at this difficult time; we call upon the government and business community to pay careful attention to the needs of extremely vulnerable children and families.”

UNICEF and its partners in Russia work to



ensure an opportunity for every child to live in a family environment, receive adequate education, be free from any discrimination, and participate in social life of their communities.

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Society



Vladimir Mayanovskiy: "This Is Both Duty and Wish ..."

Today, our guest is Vladimir Mayanovskiy, Chair of the Coordination Council of the All-Russian Union of People Living with HIV (AUPLHIV), a unique civil society organization and one of the leading partners of the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS among NGOs.



- *What are your organization's goals and objectives?*

- Our mission is as follows: we, people living with HIV, unite to mobilize efforts of the society to improve living standards of each person affected by HIV epidemic in Russia.

AUPLHIV, which implements this work on the territory of the RF, is structured on a district principle. PLHIV unions work in all seven federal districts of the RF. They have similar governing structure - a District Coordination Council based on elected administering organizations, which include representatives of regions. AUPLHIV Coordination Council is a unified collegiate governing body of the union at the national level. It includes seven district representatives to ensure a democratic approach and proper representation in the framework of AUPLHIV, as well as consolidation of participants' efforts. AUPLHIV Coordination Council and its district bodies include primarily representatives of the PLHIV community with an open HIV status. We run 50 offices in 46 districts, and I believe, we will have a few thousand members by the end of 2009.

We are working on the design and implementation of non-medical services monitoring and effective therapy adherence programmes, as well as development of case management and non-medical resources on both the all-Russian and local levels. Our aim is to introduce tertiary prevention programmes and to work with vulnerable groups and people who are close to them.

In our work, we actively collaborate with the Federal Service for Surveillance of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being. Our Union participated in the Government Commission on HIV/AIDS, Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM), Commission of the Ministry of Health and Social Development, and Tender Committee for ARVT Procurement. AU PLHIV representatives are members of regional HIV/AIDS Commissions and Public Chambers.

- *The organization had gone a long way before its official registration in May 2009. How did it start?*

- The first meeting took place in 1998, when we, a few people representing different non-governmental organizations gathered together and realized the need to join our efforts. A year later, a meeting of the community was held in

Novorossiysk, where this idea was supported on a larger scale. Then, representatives of various movements in the community built their relationships in the course of several years. Discussions, debates, conflicts, and reconciliations occurred parallel to real day-to-day work in different NGOs. I used to work in Centre Plus NGO. In September 2008, we drafted, collected, and presented over 800 (!) documents, and in May 2009, obtained an official registration of the Union.

- *You know from experience all aspects of NGO work in the sphere of HIV response. You used to work on a hotline, as a peer councillor, and you still provide palliative care.*

- I learnt about my HIV status in 2001 while in hospital. After that I started dying at home. I drafted a will. Four months later I found an address of the 'Positive' group, began attending sessions, and lived from one session to another. At the second session, I realized that I would live. Then I realized that if this helped me, I could help others. In 2002, I volunteered for the 'Info+', then in 2004, we founded the 'Centre Plus' NGO, and I am still its president. Every week, 'Centre Plus' gathers groups of 40 Moscow residents. On Saturdays, we organize meetings for residents of the Moscow region. We are going to organize groups of movie fans on Sundays. There are only three organizations providing direct services in Moscow: 'Yasen' (NAN Fund), 'AIDS Infoshare', and 'Centre Plus'. By the way, we experience serious problems with funding of these programmes in Moscow since donors prefer to work with regions. And coming back to palliative care, interaction with those at a terminal stage of the disease is crucial both for me and for them. To bring medication and food, to talk, to take to a doctor... This is both a duty and wish to do more so that as many people as possible could avoid this situation. How can I encourage others to volunteer if I do not



The logo of the All-Russian Union of People Living with HIV

do it myself? This approach is unacceptable to me.

- What is on AUPLHIV agenda today?

- In 2009, one of the priorities is the institutionalization of peer counselling. The level of counselling differs greatly all over Russia, so we have developed training standards to be implemented in all regions. Examinations will include two parts: a written exam on the range of anti-retroviral therapy medication and an oral exam modelling interaction with a client. As a result, councillors will be awarded certificates that will guarantee the quality of their services. Councillors' job is to help improve therapy adherence, assist people who have learnt about their status in finding their niche. We try to improve the level of councillors' work. Conversation with a peer councillor should not be just a conversation of two HIV positive people. The certificate is a guarantee of the quality of services. An information pack to assist peer councillors has also been designed on the basis of the experience of various organizations. This project is supported by UNDP and the Russian Healthcare Foundation.

This year, we have implemented an all-Russian campaign 'Stars against AIDS' in collaboration with UNAIDS. Round tables on topics of interest to the community were held in Kaluga, Kazan, Naberezhnye Chelny, and Togliatti in May-June 2009. These discussions took place amid photo portraits of celebrities who speak up against PLHIV discrimination. We used this format for the first time, and it obviously worked. The format generates much more interest among both specialists and youth than regular discussions. In 2009, we will conduct such events in several cities of the Central Federal District, Orenburg, and the Orenburg Region. Preparation for the 3d Eastern European and Central Asian AIDS Conference, the largest HIV forum in our region, which will be held in Moscow in October, takes a lot of effort.

- Last year, you participated in 'Stop AIDS' motor rally and personally lead a column of artists. What is your opinion on this type of HIV/AIDS prevention? What else needs to be done?

- We participated in the motor rally for the second time, and I can admit that my

team was not the easiest! We prohibited alcohol in my column, and guys fully complied with it. It was more difficult for musicians, but they did their best... I think youth needs such big events with celebrity involvement.

The quality of prevention programmes should prevail over their quantity. We should keep changing types of activities. What was good yesterday will not work tomorrow. Our job is to identify what will be interesting and efficient in the future. We need professional staff in prevention as well as all other areas - palliative care, increasing therapy adherence, work with women and children, rehabilitation of injecting drug users, and others. We have



created All-Russian public committees of the community within AUPLHIV to deal with these issues. To put it plainly, these are committees dealing with specific issues with an aim to facilitate and improve the living standards of PLHIV.

- Who works on these committees now?

- These are mainly community members. However, I think, though we should help PLHIV to find employment, in the first place, we should hire professionals. Recruiting specialists to a medical committee and paying them decent salaries is a huge issue for us now. Committees are created so that PLHIV could receive qualified assistance and advice on all HIV-related topic of interest, be it therapy adherence, placing a child in a nursery or social rehabilitation after release from penitentiary institutions.

- What programmes will be of interest to the All-Russian Union of PLHIV in future?

- It is important for us to get cooperation with Russian businesses up and running to achieve sustainable funding of prevention and service programmes. Now Russian employers do not express much interest in HIV/AIDS topic, and we have not succeeded in catching their interest yet. We need to persuasively show to an employer that, for instance, there is a problem of drug use in their city, and that joint efforts suggested by us will lead to a decrease in drug use and risk of spread of the HIV infection. We need quality trainings on fundraising and advocacy for this purpose. We need to avoid stereotypes in our work and seek to work with

governmental structures at an equal professional level. It means learn more and more and also train and retain staff in the regions.

- And a personal question in the end. What gives you joy? What do you do at your leisure time after work which does not end at 6 pm and takes much emotional and mental energy?

- My son, who became a militia lieutenant and cares for what he is doing; my girlfriend, who has been with me for six years already. I like fishing and growing flowers.

Anna Chernyakhovskaya

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World Food Programme

Events



World Grain Forum

On 6-7 June, the First World Grain Forum took place in Saint Petersburg convened on President Medvedev's initiative, which he had voiced out at the G-8 Summit in Japan last year. The United Nations World Food Programme took an active part in the Forum organized by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture and the Russian Grain Union. The hunger issue and Russia's assistance in solving this prob-

lem were in the focus of the Forum's discussions.

"...The battle against hunger is winnable. We have already seen tremendous progress. Between 1969 and 2004, the world cut the proportion of the hungry by half. China, Brazil, Ghana, Malawi, and Thailand, among others, led the way. Many factors made these achievements possible. Last year, for instance, Russian

farmers gathered their largest grain harvest in history. Russia is already generously helping WFP to attend hunger needs around the world. On the basis of its agricultural success, we hope Russia will provide additional resources for food assistance. And we encourage other countries to follow Russia's example. ...Victory will also require effective partnerships and concerted actions across all three fundamental elements of world food security - production, access and utilization."

**Sheila Sisulu,
WFP Deputy Executive Director,
at the Plenary Session
of the World Grain Forum,
6 June, Saint Petersburg**

"Today, there are a total of one billion hungry people in the world. Just think for a minute about what this figure represents! Every sixth person on the planet goes hungry. The civilized world no longer has the right to continue ignoring this situation. To put it bluntly, today, many of us simply accept the fact that every five seconds a child dies of hunger on our planet. The world is increasingly concerned with revenues and profits. And that is obviously immoral."

**Dmitry Medvedev,
Plenary Session
at the World Grain Forum,
6 June, Saint Petersburg**



Part of the Russian Intervention Grain Fund may be allocated to cover WFP needs, said Vice Prime Minister Zubkov to journalists at the Grain Summit in Saint Petersburg. According to Zubkov, he has already discussed this issue with WFP Deputy Executive Director, Ms Sheila Sisulu. "We have proposals at hand to WFP, there is a possibility to sell part of the Intervention Fund through this organization," he said.

Moscow Students' Initiative Against Hunger

On 7 June, a group of students from Russian State University for the Humanities (RSUH) arranged a peaceful demonstration in support of hungry people worldwide. It supported the 'Walk the World' march against hunger, which WFP conducts on this day all over the world. The march is aimed to collect money for the WFP school feeding programme, within which a child can stay at school and out of hunger only for 2 cents per day. The demonstration took place in the Old Arbat, where the students got together wearing 'Fight Hunger' T-shirts and caps.

Making preparations for the action, we decided to buy a box of bananas and hand them over to passers-by, together with small strips of paper with the address

of the WFP website www.wfp.org on it. Visiting the site, one can become an active participant of the fight against hunger. Having donated a small sum of money, one can feed a hungry child, for example, in Africa, where every 5 seconds a child dies

of hunger. On the Wall against Hunger one can also put pictures of those relatives and friends for whose sake he or she donates the money. Handing out the bananas, we told all those who agreed to talk to us (and that was the majority of people) that each



one of us, who was lucky to be born in a wealthy country, can help those who are hungry. We asked them not to stay indifferent knowing that there must be enough food in the world for everybody. We wanted to tell the people we met how serious the problem of hunger is and how important it is to tackle the hunger problem. It can be resolved only if all people all over the world, who are not indifferent to this problem, join their efforts in fighting

against this evil. We shared with them hunger facts and figures, showed WFP Hunger Maps, told them about WFP, the organization that is providing food aid to hungry people worldwide, and explained how they could help through this organization.

People's reactions were different, but most of them were interested to listen about WFP. Maybe the world will change

for the better if the society is no longer indifferent.

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Second-year student, Russian
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Publications

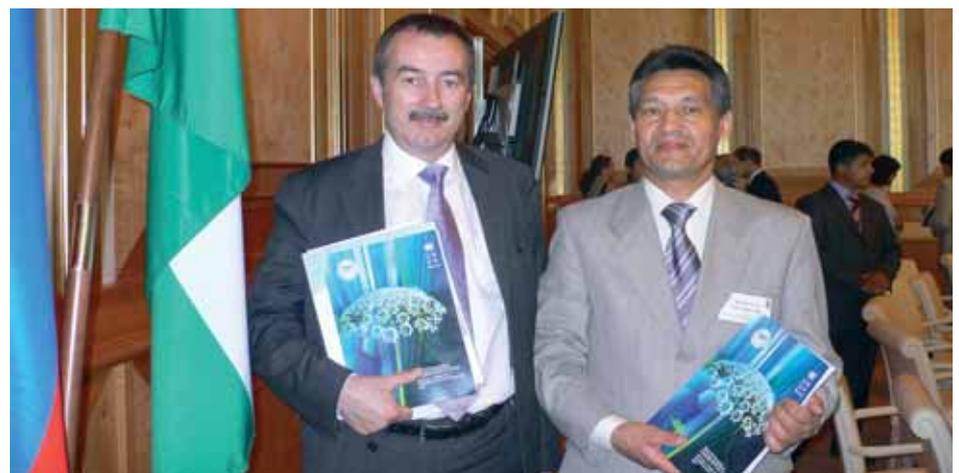
The First Regional Human Development Report

On 9 June, the first Regional Human Development Report for the Republic of Bashkortostan of the Russian Federation was launched in the capital city of Ufa. UNDP sponsored the production of the Report the same as the preparation, with the support of the Russian Government, of 12 National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) since 1995. Experts from Moscow State University, involved in the production of national reports, provided consultations to authors of the Regional Report.

One way or another, but regional analysis has been present in all National Human Development Reports. For example, the 2006/2007 Report was dedicated to human development in Russia's regions. However, significant regional disparities made it clear that a deeper analysis can only be conducted in a form of focused regional Human Development Reports.

The Republic of Bashkortostan has been one of the top ten regions in the Russian Regional Human Development Index (HDI) rating, measured on the basis of life expectancy, education, and the income of the population (according to NHDR 2008, Bashkortostan HDI is 0,805), and has pioneered the production of a HDR of its own.

The Report is based on official statistics, as well as the results of sociological surveys conducted in the republic by



Frode Mauring, UNDP Resident Representative (left), with R. Valiakhmetov, manager of the Report preparation project

the Centre for Social and Political Research of the Academy of Sciences of Bashkortostan. It presents a comprehensive analysis of Human Development in the republic and a set of policy recommendations. Special attention is paid to

the problems of formation and use of monetary income of the population, to the analysis of the demographic development, education environment, and gender issues. In addition to topics, which are traditional for human development reports, it contains the analysis of innovative development, and social and culture potential of the republic.

In his opening speech, Frode Mauring, UNDP Resident Representative, who came to Ufa to participate in the presentation, underlined the uniqueness of the Bashkortostan Report as "a pilot, the first regional report, which opens new opportunities for the republic." He expressed





Frode Mauring, UNDP Resident Representative, meets Murtaza Rakhimov, President of Bashkortostan

hope that it will raise interest in other regions and expand the geography of the reports, as well as help mainstream Human Development as a decision-making tool.

The production of the report was the first step in a broader cooperation envisaged by an agreement between UNDP and the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan, which was signed earlier in the day. The agreement is aimed at sustainable social and economic development of the republic, and according to Frode Mauring, “may be considered to be the first comprehensive agreement of the kind.” It covers a wide specter of activities from working on a socio-economic development concept and strategy of the region to implementing concrete pilot projects.

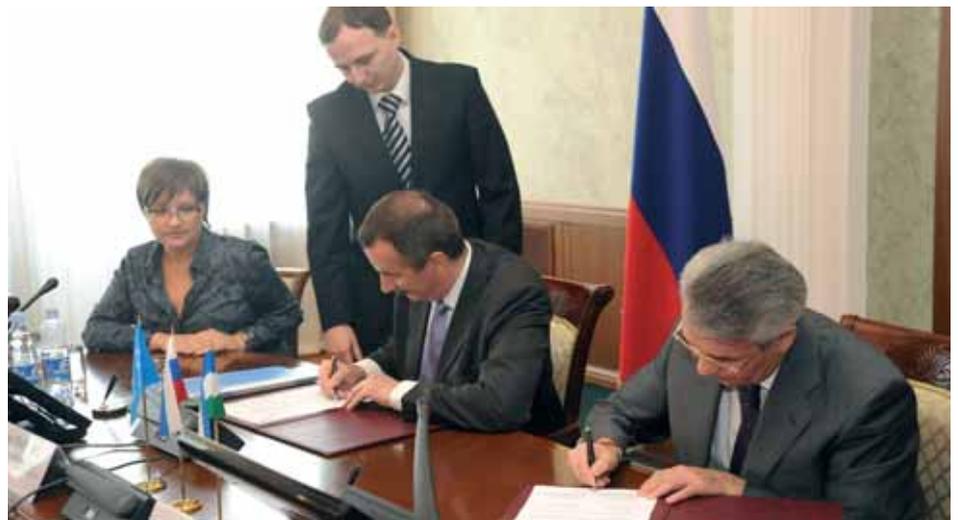
UNDP Resident Representative had a possibility to discuss social and economic situation in the republic and prospects of cooperation

during the meeting with Murtaza Rakhimov, President of Bashkortostan. “A lot is being done to develop social and spiritual spheres: we are building schools, hospitals, sports facilities, etc. Over half of our expenses go to these purposes,”

President Rakhimov said. Frode Mauring responded that the starting point for Bashkortostan is better than in many other places and that to maintain the strong position problems should not be left unresolved.

While on his first visit to one of the regions of the Russian Federation upon arrival in Russia in May, Frode Mauring addressed the Conference of Ethnic Youth Organizations of Bashkortostan. “I was impressed to learn that there are about 130 ethnic groups living in Bashkortostan; that children are taught in 14 languages; that there are various churches coexisting,” he said. “The fact that all these people live in peace side by side can be attributed to the attitudes of young people.” In addition, Mr Mauring underlined the role of young people in resolution of priority global and national problems, such as climate change, demographic crisis and others.

Victoria Zotikova



I. Ilishiev, Deputy Prime Minister of Bashkortostan, and the UNDP Resident Representative sign the agreement on cooperation

Opinions

Slump and the City

This article is based on the outcomes of an expert meeting held on 10 April by the UN Global Compact Network in Russia in the UN House in Moscow. The meeting was initiated by the Secretariat of the Network and focused on the key risks Russian businesses and local communities face in the on-going economic crisis expanding to Russian cities. The discussion revolved around two issues: the impact of social consequences of the crisis on Russian municipalities and the role of private sector in the process of social and economic recovery at the local level.

On the one hand, Russia is now part of the global economy, but it has no experience of dealing with global economic challenges, on the other hand, it is burdened by 'old' unsolved structural

problems aggravated in the crisis time. According to experts, the main social risks for Russia in the economic recession are dependence on export of mineral resources; low competitiveness of major

industries (engineering); the fact that a large share of the population lives in areas dependent on government funding; significant cutback of regional budgets (reduced profit tax collection); unbal-

anced labour market resulting in high unemployment; and decrease in consumer demand.

In the near future, social tension may concentrate in big cities and regional centres because of the 'office bubble' burst and a critical situation in single-industry towns with higher dismissal rates combined with delays in salary payments. Poor adaptability of single-industry towns to changing environment and lack of risk management skills and mechanisms on the part of local authorities will externalize itself in the sharp reduction of social support of the population previously provided by the town major enterprise. As a result, local authorities will have to abandon habitual reliance on such enterprises and adopt new approaches to cooperation with business. Experts suppose that in most cases city authorities are not prepared to take the lead in planning and implementing social strategies in the new environment.

It was noted at the meeting that economic recession increases the risk of the infringement of social and employment rights, i.e. dismissal without or with low redundancy pay, shift to sub-employment and unwarranted salary reduction. Shortcomings of labour law (i.e. cumbersome procedures to start a strike in conformity with the law) enhance the risk of spontaneous protest actions of employees including hunger strikes and revolts.

Private companies are concerned by irresponsible behaviour of some partners in the production chain, who are demonstrating excessive expectations based on high pre-crisis price levels. This has become a major risk for the companies' social environment. The increasing risk of overregulation on behalf of the government may result in a growing role of public organizations. In the time of crisis they can act as public arbiters resolving complex issues of business and community cooperation, perform independent evaluation of corporate social programmes, and ensure fair and bona fide information dissemination. Businesses also expect an increase in the cost of retraining of temporarily unemployed staff and a decline in trust in businesses on the part of the government.

At the same time, according to the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, most leading Russian

companies are consistent in operating as responsible businesses in the economic recession environment. Russian business leaders seek to formulate long-term corporate policies to be included in their strategies. Companies are more careful in selecting priorities, optimization costs and assessing outputs of their social programmes.

From the point of view of the representatives of the Russian business and



academic communities present at the meeting, the main ways to overcome social consequences of the economic crisis in Russian municipalities could be as follows:

- harmonization of government and business priorities in the sphere of anti-crisis measures and a long-term economic development strategy;
- adequate support of the response to the crisis in the regions;
- government assistance to single-industry towns in their reorganization by supporting non-competitive enterprises with additional social payments, public works and possible resettlement;
- employment restructuring and professional training in industrial cities with the most competitive enterprises;
- maintenance of salaries in the public sector in small towns and rural areas by means of partial compensation of uncollected revenues to regional budgets;
- reduction of the tax and corruption burden on small business and development of services to increase employment potential of city residents;
- assistance to local authorities in mastering strategic planning, social costs optimization, and enhancement of public participation in decision-making at the local level.

Despite the deepening economic crisis and growing unemployment in Russia (more than 7 million unemployed by the end of April 2009 based on unofficial estimates, and over 2 million of unemployed officially registered in employment agencies) Russian businesses and independent experts seek effective and efficient interaction with the state and local authorities to find a better solution to address social risks associated with the economic crisis.

From UNDP point of view, the emphasis in this effort should be made on the joint: development and implementation of specific social and economic projects at the local level where businesses and municipalities are facing the most pressing problems related to unemployment and significant reduction of municipal budgets. These projects should introduce innovative models and practices of job creation, skills retention for temporarily unemployed, effective dialogue between local communities, business and local authorities, and development of SME infrastructure. The new UNDP Russia project 'Engaging Russian Business in GC-driven Sustainable Development' is the most appropriate tool to support Russian private and public sector in this effort. More information about the project is available at the UNDP Russia web-site.

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Highlights

Russia: No Tobacco Day

On 31 May, the Russian Federation joined the world in marking World No Tobacco Day. Introduced in 1987 by the World Health Organization, this annual event aims to raise awareness of the dangers of tobacco use, business practices of tobacco companies, WHO work, and the possibility for each individual to contribute to the fight against the tobacco epidemic.

This year's theme of World No Tobacco Day is 'Tobacco Health Warnings'. According to research, warnings on tobacco products, especially those containing images, are an effective method of raising public awareness and motivating people to quit smoking. However, 90 percent of the world population live in the countries, where warnings with images on tobacco packages are not required. This is why WHO has been actively encouraging countries to make this practice a part of their national policy on tobacco control.

This applies in particular to the Russian Federation, where approximately half a million people die of tobacco-related diseases annually. A year ago Russia signed the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, making a commitment to identify the effective tools and implement measures to fight the unfolding epidemic.

On 25-26 May in Moscow, the State Duma of the RF, Ministry of Health and Social Development, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, US National Cancer Institute, and WHO organized the 2nd All-Russian Forum 'Health or Tobacco' to mark World No Tobacco Day. The forum gathered together over 1,500 participants including experts in the field of medicine, politicians and NGO representatives. The purpose of the event was to discuss political, legal, and scientific aspects of



smoking in Russia, promoting healthy lifestyle among the Russian population, and implementing the provisions of the Framework Convention. Foreign partici-



pants from the USA, Poland, and Canada had an opportunity to share their knowledge and experience in the field of tobacco control.

During the conference, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Health Protection, academician of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Nikolai Gerasimenko, was presented with a medal in recogni-

tion of his work on tobacco control. As Dr. Luigi Migliorini, WHO head in the RF, noted, "Mr. Gerasimenko is an undisputed leader in the fight against the tobacco epidemic in the RF. Owing to his personal efforts the Russian national tobacco control policy has seen considerable progress."

In addition, on 28-29 May in Yaroslavl, the 5th Russian Conference for Doctors Against Tobacco took place, organized by the Ministry of Health, Research Institute for Pulmonology, WHO, World Lung Foundation, and the International Union Against





Tuberculosis and Lung Disease in Yaroslavl. The conference included a number of practical seminars on treatment of tobacco addiction and prevention of tobacco-related non-communicable diseases. The participants had an opportunity to check the condition of their lungs and, if needed, obtain help in quitting smoking.

In 2008, the Yaroslavl region was included in a pilot WHO project, which is part of the national strategy on tobacco control. The project's objective is to promote a healthy lifestyle and develop measures to help people quit smoking. The Yaroslavl Region Clinical Hospital runs the only help centre in Russia that provides assistance to people willing to quit smoking.

Maria Charnaya

European Immunization Week

Immunization is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions, saving between two and three million lives worldwide annually. The vaccination coverage in the European Region of the World Health Organization (WHO) is quite high (over 90 percent), however, an estimated 600,000 children in the region miss routine vaccination every year.



European Immunization Week poster

Accumulation of susceptible populations increases the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles; and indeed, outbreaks of measles have again been occurring in Western Europe since 2006. These populations include certain ethnic and religious minorities as well as some migrant

populations, who are not vaccinated due to the lack of knowledge about the importance of immunization or access to the service. In some extreme cases the unwillingness to vaccinate is due to unfounded scepticism among parents about the effectiveness and safety of vaccines, fuelled by anti-vaccination movements with dubious motives. In this situation, the immunization programmes become 'victims of their own success' as the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases decreases, and parents tend to underestimate the risk of contracting infection.

To address the communication challenges faced by the national immunization programmes, the WHO European Region introduced the European Immunization Week (EIW). Launched in 2005, with 7 countries joining the initiative, EIW expanded to 36 countries in 2009. During the fourth European Immunization Week (20-26 April 2009), the WHO Regional Office for Europe focused on promoting routine immunization under the motto 'Back to Basics: Immunization Works'. The following issues were highlighted:

- Immunization is safe and effective in preventing severe illness, disability and even death caused by vaccine-preventable infections and diseases.
- Immunization remains important in the region.
- The recent increase of measles outbreaks in Western Europe.
- The risk of the introduction of diseases (such as the importation of polio cases into the region and measles exportation cases from the European Region to other regions).
- Only one year is left to achieve 2010 measles and rubella elimination goals in the European Region.
- Keeping the region polio-free (November 2008 marked 10 years since the last indigenous case of polio was identified in the European Region; all 53 Member States were certified polio-free in June 2002)

Countries organized a wide range of immunization-related activities



involving parents, children, healthcare workers, policy-makers, politicians, and the media. They targeted vulnerable and hard-to-reach groups, varying from minority populations, such as the Roma and migrants (including foreign wor-



kers and political refugees), to abandoned children and religious objectors.

In addition to these activities that are becoming traditional for EIW, WHO/Europe used innovative Internet-based viral techniques and social media to advocate for immunization across Europe. The initiative, launched in 36 countries, was spearheaded by an animated YouTube video that aimed to spread the EIW message by word-of-mouth (virally) online as well as drive users to an information website. Social networking sites Facebook, VKontakte and StudIVZ were used to reinforce the message. Starting from 22 April 2009,

millions of individuals were contacted electronically and encouraged to view a short video prepared by WHO/Europe. The potential perils facing young children were presented in a film available on 16 video-sharing websites and more than 120 social communication sites, blogs, and discussion forums. The campaign website contained sections on reasons to vaccinate, myths about vaccination, questions and answers and links to recent reports on outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases in the European Region.

WHO Country Office supported a range of activities to mark the European Immunization Week 2009: a meeting of deputy heads of Moscow polyclinics, and a training of trainers workshop based on WHO course 'Immunization in Practice' in Kislovodsk for participants from the Stavropol Region, Chechnya, North Ossetia, and Ingushetia. Three thousand posters were printed and distributed to 83 territories of the Russian Federation.

More information on the European Immunization Week is available on the web site www.euro.who.int/eiw

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When Does Internal Displacement End?

As of December 2008, there were an estimated 26 million of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world. These are people who have been forced to abandon their homes because of a conflict or persecution, stay displaced within their own countries often with limited legal or physical protection. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement state that IDPs are “per-

sons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their home or place of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, in particular, the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.”

When civilians cross an international frontier into another country in an effort to escape fighting or human rights violations, they are classified as refugees and as such, are protected by a strong body of international law. However, IDPs remain under the protection of their own government even though the government may be the cause of flight or

incapable of saving its citizens from the cause of their flights. The major difference between refugees and IDPs is that there is no clear international definition as to when internal displacement ends. The refugee status terminates upon repatriation to the country of origin or naturalization in the countries of asylum or resettlement. Some states have different mechanisms to give special status to persons who fled their homes within its territory, but there is no such status under international law.

In 2001, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) requested Mr Francis Deng, the then Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, to provide guidance on when internal displacement ends in order to develop a coherent approach in seeking durable solutions for IDPs. The request resulted in preparation of the Framework for Durable Solutions based on an extensive research by the Brookings Institution Project on Internal Displacement and the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University following consultations with governments, donors, international organizations, and NGOs. In December 2006, Dr Walter Kälin, the present Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, presented the Framework to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. In March 2007, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Working Group welcomed the Framework and encouraged UN Humanitarian Coordinators to use it "to determine when IDPs no longer have needs that differ from the population around them."

The Framework states that displacement ends, when a durable solution is achieved (i.e., return to the place of origin; local integration in the areas, in which IDPs initially take refuge; or settlement in another part of the country), and IDPs no longer have needs specifically related to their displacement.

To determine whether and to what extent a durable solution has been achieved, it is necessary to examine both the process, through which solu-

tions are found, and the actual conditions of the returnees and persons, who have integrated locally or settled elsewhere in the country. In general, it is important to consider whether: 1) the national authorities have established the conditions conducive to safe and dignified return or settlement elsewhere; 2) formerly displaced persons are able to assert their rights on the same basis with other nationals; 3) international observers are able to provide assistance and monitor the

(Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia-Alania) still need to find a permanent home - some of these 60,000 persons have a forced migrant status granted by the Russian Government and some do not.

Unlike in some other countries, the level of legal protection these people can enjoy is relatively high in the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, the GNA confirmed that permanent shelter and stable



Over 60,000 persons in four republics of the North Caucasus still need to find a permanent home; some of them have a forced migrant status granted by the Russian Government

situation of the formerly displaced; and 4) the durable solution is sustainable. The Framework stresses that there is no magic formula for deciding that displacement has ended, but the totality of the situation must be assessed through close consultations with all relevant stakeholders.

What is the implication of this Framework for the situation in the North Caucasus?

While large scale military actions ceased years ago, the region is still characterized as a post-conflict environment with significant challenges and needs. UNHCR's Global Needs Assessment (GNA) conducted in early 2009 identified that over 60,000 persons in four republics of the North Caucasus, where UNHCR operates,

income are the two major factors preventing the achievement of durable solutions - either returning to their places of origin or integrating in the current location. The federal and republican governments have launched programmes, especially in Chechnya, to resolve the housing and livelihood problems. UNHCR, together with other members of the humanitarian community, will run projects to compliment the governmental efforts in 2009 and beyond.

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International
Labour
Organization

Migrant Working Girls, Victims of the Global Crisis

More than 100 million girls are involved in child labour worldwide, according to a new ILO report for World Day against Child Labour 2009. The report warns that the global financial crisis could push an increasing number of children, particularly girls, into child labour. We will tell you about the migrant workers and their children who live and work in Moscow and who are the first to be hit by the crisis.

Three years ago, Sharofat came to Moscow with her three children from Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The 40-year-old woman wanted to join her husband who worked informally at a construction site in Moscow.

“At first, things were more or less o.k.,” she says. “The children were young, and my husband had a job. I also found an informal job as a street cleaner or ‘dvornik’ as they call us in Russian”.

According to Sharofat, she accepted the jobs not so much for the money but for the shelter it would provide - a tiny 9 square meter ‘dvornik’s’ lodge for her family of five.

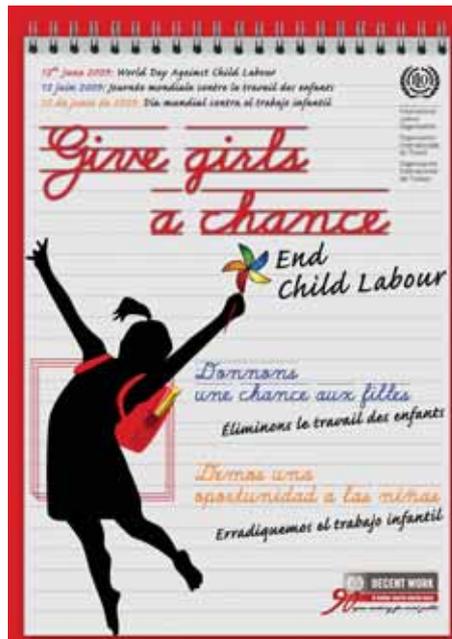
But in last August, with the first signs of crisis, the construction sites in Moscow started to close down, and Sharofat’s husband lost his job. In September, he managed to find a job outside Moscow, in the Vladimir region, and left his family in Moscow.

Sharofat received only one telephone call from her husband and has not heard from him since then. She is now struggling to make a living for her children and herself. She accepted a triple workload as a street cleaner but can only manage it with the help of her two elder children - her daughter Marifat and her 12-year-old son.

Our story is about 10-year-old Marifat who had to take up the main burden of family support.

10 years old, having two jobs, no time for school

She helps her mother clean streets in Moscow. She has never attended



school. With her limited knowledge of the Russian language and irregular status she has little chance of ever being admitted to a Moscow school.

Marifat says that even if she were admitted to school she wouldn’t have the time to study. She works from early morning cleaning streets, then spends the rest of the day looking after her four-year-old brother.

Still, it’s hard for the family to make ends meet. So Marifat is very proud to have found an extra job for herself - in addition to cleaning streets and providing child care, she cleans the apartment and does the laundry of an old woman in the building where they live.

She and her family have no plans to return to Dushanbe, they couldn’t afford it if they did and they would hardly find any job there. When asked about her plans for the future, Marifat said she sim-

ply has none - at the age of 10, life has taught her not to think ahead.

Marifat’s plight is emblematic of the growing vulnerability facing child labourers in general, and girl child labourers in particular, in today’s environment of the economic crisis, unemployment, and increasing poverty, says a new ILO report issued for the World Day Against Child Labour¹.

The report states that because of the increase in poverty resulting from the crisis, poor families with several children may have to choose, which children shall stay in school. In cultures where a higher value is placed on education of male children, girls risk being taken out of school, and are then likely to enter the workforce at an early age.

The report cites the importance of investing in the education of girls as an effective way of tackling poverty, noting that educated girls are more likely to earn more as adults, marry later in life, have fewer and healthier children, and have greater decision-making power within the household. Educated mothers are also more likely to ensure that their own children are educated, thereby helping to avoid future child labour.

The ILO’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has activities in almost 90 countries worldwide. It works at the policy level, supporting development of legislative and policy frameworks to tackle child labour, as well as through programmes aimed at preventing and withdrawing children from child labour. It has developed a Global Action Plan to eliminate its worst forms: hazardous work, commer-

¹ ILO: Give Girls a Chance: Tackling child labour, a key to the future (ILO-IPEC 2009). ISBN: 987-92-2-122374-0 (print) 978-92-2-122375-7 (web pdf).



cial sexual exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of slavery by 2016.

In Central Asia, including Tajikistan, IPEC implements a project 'Combating Child Labour - Commitment Becomes

Action'. The project has a two-level approach: at the sub-regional level, it organizes networking and information sharing in order to build capacity to fight child labour in the Central Asian region. At the country level, the project helps

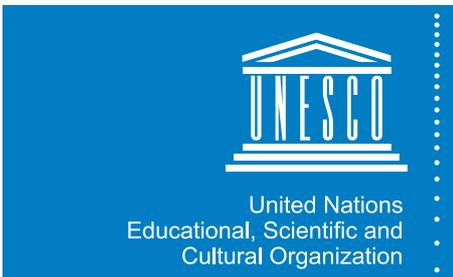
national stakeholders formulate and implement policies to facilitate prevention, protection, withdrawal, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour.

"The project also assists in increasing employability and creating decent work opportunities for the target families, thus providing viable alternatives to child labour. We aim to prevent families like Sharofat's from leaving their home country and dooming their children to child labour", explains Undraa Suren, the project's chief technical advisor.

The article was published at the ILO website www.ilo.org

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Regions

Volga Day 2009

On 20 May 2009, cities along the Volga river celebrated Volga Day. The initiative to introduce Volga Day into the ecological calendar belongs both to the UNESCO Moscow Office and Coca-Cola HBC Eurasia, working together within the framework of the joint programme "Living Volga". The year 2009 saw the

event celebrated for the second consecutive time, with participants including six cities of the Volga river basin.

Volga Day has become an integral part of the joint UNESCO/Coca-Cola programme 'Living Volga'. The programme aims to unite efforts to protect the river, promote



sustainable development of the region, and invite different stakeholder groups to participate in these activities. The primary goal remains to draw attention to the plight of the great Russian river.

The first Volga Day took place in 2008 within the framework of the Great Rivers international scientific and industrial forum in Nizhny Novgorod. In 2009, the geographical scope of the Volga Day





celebrations markedly expanded to include Astrakhan, Volgograd, Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod, Samara, and Yaroslavl. The UNESCO Moscow Office, Coca-Cola HBC Eurasia, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNDP/ GEF project 'Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity in the Lower Volga Region', Nizhny Novgorod Fair, biosphere reserves of both Astrakhan, and the Volga-Kama regions, Volgograd regional NGO Green Orbit 'Ecological Centre' and the coordinating centre for the public movement to protect the Volga 'Helping the River' within the ecological centre 'Dront' sponsored the event.

Volga Day aims to become a regional festival dedicated to the Volga river and its role in providing the local population with water resources, food, energy, as well as recreational and residential areas. The festival seeks to promote sustainable development of the river by highlighting the need for conservation.

The celebration was designed for a variety of audiences and offered a wide range of activities, including cleaning of the river shores, demonstration of local cultural traditions by school and professional folklore groups, academic discussions dedicated to sustainable development, photography and painting exhibitions, concerts and games for all Volga Day participants.

Volga Day gathered representatives of local administrations, business and mass media, nature conservation organizations, NGOs, as well as teachers and students from local colleges and universities.

All participants underscored the importance of the event and expressed a common desire to care for and preserve the Volga on a daily basis, and not just on 20 May. There is an obvious need for such environmental activities and the introduction of ecological education in the Volga basin cities. Children from school No 91 in Nizhny Novgorod believe that "as individuals, we are growing by doing things, and such events "ecologize" our thinking and help us develop."



Russian Cities Support International Fight Against Racism

On 14-16 May 2009, St. Petersburg hosted the meeting of the Steering Committee of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism (ECCAR).

The Participants of the meeting discussed the development of the network at different levels, notably the indicators for evaluating municipal policies and strategies aimed at strengthening tolerance, fighting racism, and preventing xenophobia in cities. It is no coincidence that Saint Petersburg, which joined the Coalition in April 2007, became the host of the event, as the expansion of the Coalition to Eastern European cities was one of the goals of the meeting.

The International Coalition of Cities against Racism is an initiative launched by UNESCO in 2004 to establish a network of cities interested in sharing experiences and cooperation in order to improve their policies to fight racism, discrimination, and xenophobia. Cities represent flash points of ethnic and cultural interaction, as well as places of everyday contacts of various nationalities. The Coalition contributes to consolidation of efforts of the authorities and the public in

a common struggle against all forms of racism, xenophobia, and discrimination. The initiative has seen widespread development in all parts of the world. Each regional Coalition maintains its own Ten-Point Plan of Action. In 2008, the International Coalition of Cities against Racism was launched and became an umbrella organization of the world's regional Coalitions of Cities Against Racism.

The Coalition is made up of 88 cities in 18 European countries and lacks presence in Eastern Europe where only the towns of Balti (Republic of Moldova), Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Grozny, and Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation) are part of the network. However, this trend seems to be changing, as can be seen from the growing number of Russian cities that show a strong interest in joining the group. In this respect, the meeting in Saint Petersburg served as an effective dialogue platform for both representatives of the member cities of

the Coalition and for the future partners of the network.

The meeting of the network's Steering Committee was focused on the preparation for the third General Conference of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism 'Cities against Racism. New Challenges - New Partners: Let's Draw our Future', which will take place in Toulouse (France) from 19 to 20 November 2009. The participants of the event exchanged information on innovative methods and best practices in strengthening municipal policies against discrimination, and discussed the impact of the global economic crisis. Special focus was on the issues of further involvement of the population, especially youth, and raising public awareness.

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Summary

You can find the full version of the UN in Russia Bulletin in English at www.undp.ru or www.unrussia.ru (Documents)

UNIC / The Female Face of Peacekeeping

Women's contribution to peacekeeping was the main theme of this year's International Day of UN Peacekeepers marked on 29 May. Yuri Shishaev of the UN Information Centre in Moscow speaks about UN peacekeeping operations and women's role in them in the interview to *UN in Russia*.

UNICEF / 1 June: International Children's Day

This year, the 20th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is marked worldwide. UNICEF and IKEA reminded children and their parents about young citizens' basic rights by organizing a joint action in a form of an informative game where children could win prizes.

UNAIDS / Vladimir Mayanovskiy:

"This Is Both Duty and Wish ..."

Vladimir Mayanovskiy, Chair of the Coordination Council of the All-Russian Union of People Living with HIV, one of the leading UNAIDS partners among NGOs, speaks about the goals and objectives of the organization, the difficult process of its registration, and his personal experience as a peer councillor in his interview to *UN in Russia*.

WFP / World Grain Forum

On 6-7 June, St Petersburg hosted the first World Grain Forum. The United Nations World Food Programme took an active part in this event organized by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture and the Russian Grain Union. Hunger and Russia's assistance in solving this problem were in the focus of attention at the Forum.

WFP / Moscow Students' Initiative Against Hunger

On 7 June, a group of students from Russian State Humanities University (RGGU) held a demonstration in support of hungry people worldwide in the centre of Moscow. It was part of Walk the World event, which WFP conducts around the world on this day to raise awareness of the hunger problem and to help fund the WFP school feeding programme.

UNDP / The First Regional Human Development Report

The Republic of Bashkortostan launched its own Human Development Report, the first regional report of the kind produced in Russia. It added to the series of National Human Development Report, produced with UNDP support. Frode Mauring, UNDP Resident Representative, attended the presentation in the capital of the republic and discussed prospects of cooperation with President Murtaza Rakhimov.

UNDP / Slump and the City

Soon social tension in Russia may concentrate in big cities and regional centres because of the "office bubble" burst, and single-industry towns with higher dismissal rates combined with delays in

salary payment. Municipalities will need to abandon reliance on major enterprises and adopt new approaches to cooperation with business. However, experts argue that in most cases city authorities are not prepared to take the lead in implementing social strategies in the new environment.

WHO / Russia: No Tobacco Day

On 31 May, the Russian Federation joined the world in marking World No Tobacco Day. WHO Country Office took part in organizing the 2nd All-Russian Forum 'Health or Tobacco' in Moscow and the 5th Russian Conference for Doctors Against Tobacco in Yaroslavl dedicated to the occasion.

WHO / European Immunization Week

During the fourth European Immunization Week on 20-26 April 2009, the WHO Regional Office for Europe focused on promoting routine immunization under the motto "Back to Basics: Immunization Works" emphasizing that immunization is safe and effective in preventing severe illness, disability, and even death caused by vaccine-preventable infections and diseases.

UNHCR / When Does Internal Displacement End?

As of December 2008, there were an estimated 26 million of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world. The major difference between refugees and IDPs is that there is no clear international definition as to when internal displacement ends, and as a result, questions about legal protection of IDPs are raised. The Framework for Durable Solutions provides guidance in this area.

ILO / Migrant Working Girls, Victims of the Global Crisis

According to a new ILO report for World Day against Child Labour 2009, over 100 million girls are involved in child labour worldwide. The report warns that the global financial crisis could push an increasing number of children, particularly girls, into child labour. A migrant family in Moscow hard hit by the crisis has to rely on child labour to survive.

UNESCO / Volga Day 2009

On 20 May 2009, cities along the Volga river celebrated Volga Day for the second time. This event has become an integral part of the joint UNESCO/ Coca-Cola programme 'Living Volga' aiming to unite efforts to protect the river and promote sustainable development of the region.

UNESCO / Russian Cities Support International Fight Against Racism

On 14-16 May 2009, the Steering Committee of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism (ECCAR) held a session in Saint Petersburg. The extension of the Coalition's regional network to Eastern Europe was among key topics of the event.

*Организация
Объединенных Наций*



Цели развития на пороге тысячелетия

Цели в области развития на пороге тысячелетия представляют собой программу по борьбе с бедностью и повышению уровня жизни, принятую представителями 191 страны-участницы ООН, включая Российскую Федерацию, на Саммите тысячелетия в сентябре 2000 г.

Цели в области развития на пороге тысячелетия (ЦРТ), каждая из которых должна быть достигнута к 2015 г., включают:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Цель 1 | Ликвидацию нищеты и голода |
| Цель 2 | Обеспечение всеобщего начального образования |
| Цель 3 | Поощрение равенства мужчин и женщин и расширение прав и возможностей женщин |
| Цель 4 | Сокращение детской смертности |
| Цель 5 | Улучшение охраны материнства |
| Цель 6 | Борьбу с ВИЧ/СПИДом, туберкулезом и другими заболеваниями |
| Цель 7 | Обеспечение устойчивого развития окружающей среды |
| Цель 8 | Формирование глобального партнерства в целях развития |