



MEETING REPORT
UNITED NATIONS
PRIVATE SECTOR FORUM
on the Millennium Development Goals

22 SEPTEMBER 2010, NEW YORK

UN Private Sector Forum Organizing Committee Members:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, part of UN Women), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Foundation (UNF), United Nations Global Compact Office, United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, World Food Programme (WFP).

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**“An investment
in the MDGs is an
investment in growth,
prosperity and the
markets of the
future — a win-win
proposition.”**

— H.E. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General



Executive Summary

The third UN Private Sector Forum on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) gathered Heads of State and Government with chief executives, civil society leaders and heads of inter-governmental organizations to identify concrete actions the private sector can take — individually and collaboratively — to help close key MDG implementation gaps, as well as to highlight ways in which Governments can further facilitate business engagement for development.

Chaired by President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal and Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen, the Forum was held on 22 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York in conjunction with the UN General Assembly's high-level Summit assessing progress — as well as gaps and challenges — in achieving the eight MDGs first introduced in 2000.

Speaking to the 300 leaders gathered at the Forum, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on Governments and business to increase collaboration to bring solutions and innovations proven to advance the MDGs to scale. Urging business to take more action, he argued that “an investment in the MDGs is an investment in growth, prosperity and the markets of the future”. He also called on Governments “to create an environment in which business can flourish”, citing critical factors including appropriate regulation, reduction of bureaucratic hurdles, and good governance.

Following the opening addresses and luncheon remarks, participants engaged in roundtable discussions aimed at identifying proven solutions that, if advanced robustly, can help to close MDG gaps around the world. Seated at multi-stakeholder tables, leaders explored how to advance business solutions in six MDG-related areas deemed most relevant for private sector engagement and action: (i) poverty and hunger; (ii) maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS; (iii) access to education through innovative ICT; (iv) innovations for financial inclusion; (v) empowering women and achieving equality; and (vi) green economy.

Forum discussions highlighted that while some notable progress has been made towards achieving the MDGs by 2015, success remains uneven. Bridging the gaps that exist will require a concerted effort by all, particularly the private sector as a critical driver of innovation, investment and job creation. This will require a retooling of standard business models and the willingness to make significant and long-term investments.

At the Forum, over 30 commitments to advance progress on the MDGs were made by companies, foundations and civil society organizations — with the goal of inspiring other organizations around the world to join in the urgent effort to achieve the MDGs. The range of commitments — including a multi-million dollar contribution towards education technology solutions worldwide, an inclusive business model that provides finance and training to small farmers in Pakistan, a public-private partnership to improve health and safety practices in African clinics, and commitments by numerous CEOs to advance gender equality throughout their organizations — represent examples of tangible action towards closing key development gaps in countries.

In addition to the Secretary-General, speakers at the Private Sector Forum included Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade, Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Sir Richard Branson, World Bank President Robert H. Zoellick, and UN General Assembly President Joseph Deiss of Switzerland. Lord Michael Hastings, Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity of KPMG International, served as the Forum's Master of Ceremonies.



“All of us are here because we either represent business organizations or we represent organizations that are passionate about Africa’s development and the development of emerging markets all around the world...Every one of us is here because we have a sense of emotion as well as intellectual commitment about what we are trying to achieve together.”

*— Master of Ceremonies, Lord Michael Hastings,
Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity of KPMG International*

Commitments to Development

Since 2008, the UN Private Sector Forum has provided an annual opportunity for businesses to make commitments to contribute to UN development goals. Commitments are made for a variety of actions, programmes and projects, both independently and in partnership with other organizations.

2010 COMMITMENTS

In connection with the UN Private Sector Forum 2010, over 30 commitments to advance progress on the MDGs were made by companies, foundations and civil society organizations – with the goal of inspiring other organizations around the world to join in the urgent effort.

Poverty and Hunger

- **Ballarpur Industries Limited (India)** commits to support the development of sustainable tree farming in central India by integrating farmers living in extreme poverty into its paper and pulp supply chain in two states in the country – Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Capricorn Investment Group (USA)** commits a minimum of \$20 million of further investment in Agrica, a hybrid commercial and small-holder farming venture in the Kilombero Valley of Tanzania, to produce rice and other staples for Tanzania.
- **Egyptian Food Bank (Egypt)** commits to assist organizations interested in implementing its model and programmes in other countries in order to serve the needy.
- **Engro Corporation (Pakistan)** commits to launch a development project in Pakistan to enhance income and employment generation of rural women through livestock skills development.
- **Monster.com (USA)** commits to expand access to job opportunities for rural youth in India by promoting access to Rozgarduniya.com, an Internet job portal, in 40,000 villages across nine states in India.

Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS

- **Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD) (USA)** commits to scaling up “Together for Girls - we can end sexual violence” a cross-sectoral partnership between 10 organizations, including UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNIFEM, that advances coordinated strategies to prevent and respond to sexual violence against girls.

- **LifeSpring Hospitals (India)** commits to provide an estimated 82,000 women and their families with access to quality health-care. LifeSpring will increase the number of hospitals serving mothers and children throughout India from 9 to 200 in the next five years.
- **Novartis (Switzerland)** commits \$630,000 to the Earth Institute to leverage technology to achieve the MDGs, with a new tele-medicine initiative seeking to demonstrate the efficacy of improving point-of-service health care access and quality through a pilot project in the Millennium Village of Bonsaaso, Ghana.
- **Sumitomo Chemical (Japan)** commits to donate 400,000 of its anti-malarial Olyset Nets to Millennium Villages from 2010-2011.

Access to Education through Innovative ICT

- **Dell (USA)** commits to give \$10 million towards education technology initiatives this year.

Innovations for Financial Inclusion

- **Lenox Park (USA)** commits to work with investment managers in developing nations to outline investment theses, create marketable infrastructures and present opportunities to investors, including pension funds, foundations, endowments and family office groups.
- **Recipco Holdings (Canada)** commits to introducing a new global system and trading platform that will be implemented over the next three years to provide developing countries with universal accessibility to markets and new sources of development capital.
- **Tameer Bank (Pakistan)** commits to further expand banking and aligned MDG customized services through downstream “Micro-Franchising” in base of the pyramid economies for individuals and families.

Empowering Women and Achieving Equality

- **AWI Company (UAE)** commits to launch several awareness-raising campaigns and programmes in Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) about human rights violations committed against women.
- **ExxonMobil (USA)** commits to a partnership with Ashoka's Changemakers, the International Council for Research on Women and Thunderbird to support innovators developing sustainable technologies that advance women economically in less developed areas.
- **The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (UK)** commits to implement a Women Entrepreneur and Mobile Technology programme which aims to support 100,000 women entrepreneurs over four years with integrated business development support, access to mobile technology and value added services.
- **UPS International (USA)** commits \$2 million to the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to empower women through leadership and environmental sustainability programming in 145 countries. In addition, in 2010 and 2011, UPS will contribute \$2 million to support UNICEF's emergency preparedness and rapid response efforts.
- **Women's Empowerment Principles** – In an effort to bolster high-level leadership for gender equality, top executives of organizations are invited to sign a CEO Statement of Support for the Women's Empowerment Principles. CEOs of the following organizations attending the UN Private Sector Forum signed the Statement in advance of their participation in the Forum: Avon, Banco do Brasil, Cebu, Chemical Industries Development (CID), Novartis, P.T. Rajawali Corporation, Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (SLINTEC), Tryg and World Bank Group.

Green Economy

- **Federacion Nacional de Cooperativas de Servicios Sanitarios de Chile (FESAN) (Chile)** commits to strengthen local water and sewage services within Chile by integrating small operators to improve technological capability and management.
- **Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (SLINTEC) (Sri Lanka)** commits to replacing the hazardous carbon black in solid rubber

tires with natural nano-composites which add value to the environment and thereby provide consumers a green option.

- **Viyellatex Group (Bangladesh)** commits to building sustainability into its business model so that profitable growth makes a positive impact on society, aiming to reduce its carbon footprint 25% by 2013 based on a 2010 benchmark.
- **WaterHealth International (India)** commits to promote access to clean water for 175,000 people in under-served communities in Bangladesh and India. This commitment is part of a pledge to the Business Call to Action (BCTA).

General Commitments

- **Call2Action (USA)** commits to contributing eight Sparks, one for each MDG, for one year. The Call2Action Spark is a social media marketing tool that packages cause-based videos and action tools together in a portable widget that can be posted and shared nearly anywhere online.
- **Crescent Petroleum Group (UAE)** commits to launch the Pearl Initiative, in partnership with the UN Office for Partnerships – creating an Arabian Gulf-wide regional network of business and community leaders to improve corporate governance, achieve better public reporting and accountability of their activities, and improve corporate practices.
- **Qatar Airways (Qatar)** commits to a wide-ranging cooperative agreement with UN.GIFT to help fight human trafficking, including through awareness building via: onboard videos, articles in the in-flight magazine and special training for ground and cabin staff.
- **SAWA Global (Canada)** commits to train and provide income to 1,000 unemployed youth through new media skills in the world's ten poorest countries by 2015.

TRACKING 2008 COMMITMENTS

At the 2008 UN Private Sector Forum on the MDGs and Food Sustainability (24 September 2008), 17 commitments to development were announced representing different types of contributions, including taking actions at the core business level, providing social investment and engaging in advocacy campaigns. The majority of these commitments targeted development in Africa, while several had



global application. Following is a selection of the 2008 commitments and a brief summary of subsequent actions and outcomes:

Ericsson (Sweden)

Commitment: Launch project to install weather stations to monitor local meteorological parameters

- Launched the Weather Info for All project with Global Humanitarian Forum (GHF), the World Meteorological Organization, the World Bank, the Earth Institute and mobile operators: Zain, Orange and MTN. Reusing infrastructure at new and existing mobile network sites, the stations dramatically improve information crucial to predicting and coping with climate shifts. Weather Info for All also seeks to distribute information by mobile phone.
- Initial deployment of 19 stations around Lake Victoria in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda doubled the region's weather-monitoring capacity. Ericsson has set a future target to roll out up to 5,000 automatic weather observation stations throughout Africa.

KPMG (USA)

Commitment: Provide auditing expertise via no-fee engagements to help evaluate potential agricultural investments in Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria and Mozambique

- Undertaken feasibility studies for sustainable development to evaluate investment potential in Kisumu, Kenya; Kumasi, Ghana and Ondo State, Nigeria. These comprehensive assessments are publicly available on KPMG's website.
- Working with the Millennium Cities Initiative to encourage member firms to apply their technical skills and experience to help cities in Africa attract investment.

Nedbank Group (South Africa)

Commitment: Develop programme with three other large banks to lower costs of financing for small-holder farmers

- Nedbank Small Business Services focuses on supporting and empowering businesses with a turnover of up to R7.5 million per annum, which delivers banking and non-banking solutions to help enable the success of small-business owners.
- Progressed in improving access to financial services through investing in a range of banking channels, most notably ATMs and low-cost physical distribution points.
- To lower the financing costs for smallholders, Nedbank has lowered and simplified

bank fees, provided access to finance for low-income individuals, increased consumer education, and supported enterprise development and agricultural financing.

Yara International (Norway)

Commitment: Invest \$60 million to build fertilizer terminals in two ports in Tanzania and Mozambique to improve efficiencies for agricultural inputs

- Moved forward with development of a port facility in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with a terms of reference completed for the project.
- In Mozambique, the organization is still looking to define a scope for the investment and bring the right partners into the initiative. Yara management in Africa are actively looking into next steps.
- The organization continues to hold detailed meetings with key stakeholders in order to develop clear terms of reference as well as clear objectives, targets and action planning.

MAP International (USA)

Commitment: Provide wider access to financial services, in part, by expanding a cell phone-based banking model using biometric identification

- Built a fully integrated financial switch providing over 150,000 customers ATM, point-of-sale (POS) and mobile banking access to their bank accounts.
- Launched M-Sente with Uganda Telecom to provide mobile banking access to over 2 million customers of UTL.
- Now operates the second largest ATM network in Uganda and has the largest POS-Agent network in Uganda.

The GAVI Alliance (Switzerland)

Commitment: Raise \$4 billion in bond markets which can be used to finance investments in developing countries by 2015

- On track to realize its commitment as planned by 2015. As of mid 2010, GAVI has issued \$2.6 billion. Intend to raise an additional \$1.4 billion over the next five years to meet this goal.
- As of March 2010, GAVI has accelerated access to new and underused vaccines by 250 million children and averted 5.4 million premature deaths.

Welcome and Opening Addresses

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon

United Nations Secretary-General

The message is clear: the MDGs can be achieved by 2015, but only if we do more, with strong commitments and concrete plans of action. But progress is fragile, particularly in the wake of the recent global economic crisis. While Government leadership will be crucial now, more than ever before, we must rely on the resources and capacity of the private sector to make things happen. Business is a primary driver of innovation, investment and job creation. From multinational corporations to small cooperatives, experience shows that pro-poor business models are viable. I urge Government to create an environment in which business can flourish. I urge business to embrace the Global Compact for Development, to advocate for the UN and its objectives.

H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade

President of Senegal

The Government must take the fore in development initiatives, and in so doing, they must attract the private sector. Initiatives like Senegal's Strategy of Accelerated Growth depend on a heavy focus on business. As a result, the private sector in developing nations like Senegal will become stronger while also advancing the MDGs. Internal innovation is critical to achieving the MDGs. Outside financing by itself is not enough; each country must also do its utmost to promote the goals. It is essential, for example, that both the private sector and the public sector promote the empowerment of women. In Senegal, this has meant new laws promoting gender parity in politics and education (both at the primary school and university level), as well as encouraging the participation and leadership of women in fostering innovation in agriculture, healthcare and neighbourhood development.

H.E. Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen

Prime Minister of Denmark

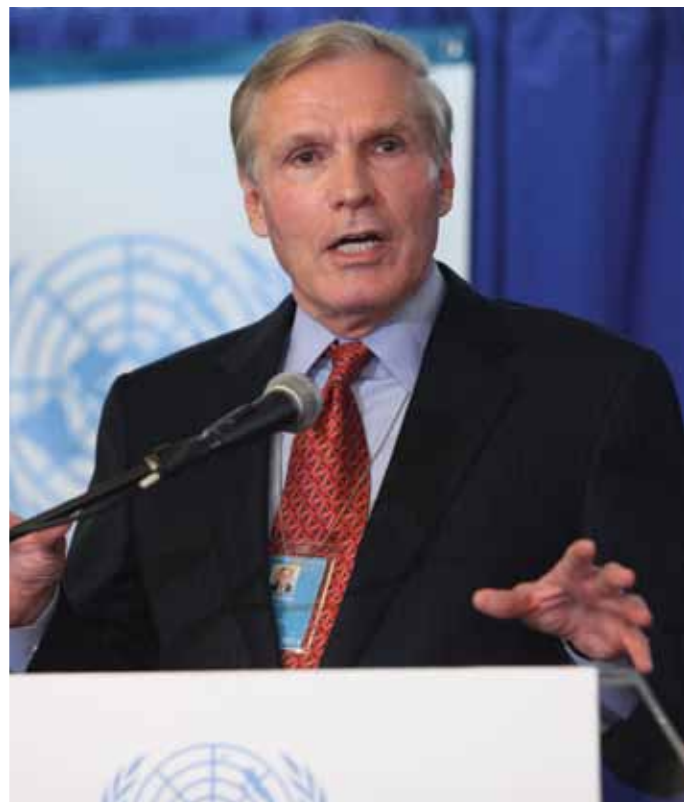
As leaders of Governments, we must acknowledge our role in creating the right frameworks. But to actually spur growth and sustainable economic development, private sector-led growth must be at the core of our efforts, and partnerships must be an integrated part of everything we do to achieve the MDGs. I am pleased to be able to announce that a group of 11 donors (Austria, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Denmark) have signed a statement of support of private sector partnerships for development (see Annex 2). We have committed ourselves to working even closer with the private sector and to provide incentives for new partnerships. And we encourage the private sector to commit to a more active role in development, to make strategic use of its competencies, to provide innovative solutions to global challenges, and to promote responsible business practices.

Sir Richard Branson

Founder of the Virgin Group

It doesn't take forever to change the world. It can be done. However, despite the entrepreneurial spirit and sense of hope in Africa, we still have a long way to go — the gap between rich and poor remains daunting. Achieving the MDGs can help us bridge this gap. Entrepreneurship is needed, but we can't do it alone. We need to bring business together with Government and the charitable sectors. We must also work together for better implementation of aid. Billions of dollars go into addressing immediate and pressing problems, but it is business that must also think about long-term solutions like better access to clean energy and creation of jobs. Every business must place people and our planet at their core, rather than just focusing on shareholders and profits.





Luncheon Keynote Remarks

Professor Jeffrey Sachs

Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals

If we can put together technologies that lead to breakthroughs, if we can do it to scale, and we can do it rigorously, we can achieve the MDGs by 2015. Farmers need better agricultural techniques and fertilizers to increase yields; schools need wireless broadband to improve education; and doctors need rapid diagnostic tests, vaccines and basic medical technologies to decrease occurrences of malaria and aggressively reduce maternal and child mortality. From these examples, it is clear we have the tools, but it has to be scaled and managed. That is where we look to the leaders of the private sector, for leadership and funds. You are the world's leaders in technology, scale and management. And those unique skills are precisely what we need now.

Dr. Akinwumi Adesina

Vice President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Democracy in Africa cannot be achieved without a green revolution, and a green revolution cannot be achieved until there is a financial revolution. Technologies and tools that can increase yields exist, but many farmers do not have access to them because of cost. Banks in Africa have an excess of liquidity, yet these banks rarely lend to agriculture due to risk — 1% of private capital goes into agriculture, a sector which employs 70% of the population. Here, the private sector can play a key role. AGRA, IFAD and others are engaging banks to pool and leverage capital in order to lend to small-holder farmers. Official development assistance alone is unpredictable, insufficient and not smartly implemented. What is needed is a major effort to leverage the African liquidity to bring agricultural investment to scale.

Dr. Graça Machel

Former First Lady of South Africa, Advocate for Women's and Children's Rights

Without supporting and empowering women, all the MDGs will fail. By improving women's education, we can increase their earnings, and it has been shown that women are likely to reinvest up to 90% of their earnings into their family and communities. Women can therefore become an engine of economic growth. For businesses, those that prioritize gender equality are more profitable and innovative, and those that invest in women's empowerment will reap more able clients and consumers in the future. Information and communication technologies (ICT), in particular, must be harnessed with a view towards empowering women. ICT pushes education to new levels by providing pathways of inclusion and better quality learning. The private sector can provide the resources, technology, equipment and expertise for ICT, but should do so in ways that are driven by the needs of women.

Mr. Ray Chambers

UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Malaria

Business leadership has proven itself to be integral in tackling important issues facing our world. Four years ago, we approached the issue of malaria from a business point of view. We identified the problem and realized that malaria cost Africa over \$40 billion a year in healthcare costs and absenteeism in the workforce. We then set a goal of covering 700 million people with bed nets by the end of 2010. Since we set that goal, we have raised over \$4 billion and will cover over 700 million people with bed nets by the end of this year, and predict that we can have zero children's deaths by malaria by 2015. We want the private sector to approach all the MDGs with a similar business model. We will not be able to achieve the MDGs without business leadership.

Thematic Discussions – Advancing Solutions through Business Innovation

Following the opening addresses and luncheon remarks, participants engaged in roundtable discussions aimed at identifying proven solutions that, if advanced robustly, can help to close MDG gaps around the world. Seated at multi-stakeholder tables, leaders explored how to advance business solutions in six MDG-related areas deemed most relevant for private sector engagement and action:

- **poverty and hunger;**
- **maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS;**
- **access to education through innovative ICT;**
- **innovations for financial inclusion;**
- **empowering women and achieving equality; and**
- **green economy.**

In plenary, one rapporteur per theme was invited to share highlights and outcomes of his/her table's discussion. In addition, a special announcement was made by Ballurpur Industries Limited (India) to develop sustainable tree farming practices in support of the Business Call to Action (BCtA), an initiative that aims to accelerate progress towards the MDGs by challenging companies to develop inclusive business models that offer the potential for development impact along with commercial success (see Commitments to Development on page 8).

WHAT CAN THE UN AND GOVERNMENT DO?

A special discussion was also undertaken by two roundtables on how the UN and Governments can better work with the private sector to advance the MDGs. Discussion highlights include:

- The Global Compact should convene a meeting between development/aid agencies from various Governments with business and civil society to accelerate the building of capacity within development agencies to better leverage the contribution of the private sector.
- The UN can help clarify the various needs and roles that can be played by each sector, private and public. Such knowledge can help achieve development targets more efficiently.
- Governments must integrate the private sector into the decision-making process (e.g. in the legislature) when dealing with development. Giving the private sector a voice will be essential to ensuring their support.
- The UN can facilitate relations between local communities, Governments and global funds/donors.
- Global development funds sometimes impose conditions that make accessing those funds difficult for Governments. More communication should occur between Governments and these international development banks to create more tailored conditions.



POVERTY AND HUNGER

Organizing Partners:



For the first time in history, more than one billion people worldwide are estimated to be hungry and malnourished. To meet global food requirements, we will have to take into account increasing pressures on the natural resource base, the effects of climate change, and the significant role bio-energy resources can play. The entire food supply chain must adapt to meet global food demand and ensure adequate supply and access to nutritious food.

To break the cycle of poverty that perpetuates hunger and to make progress towards achieving the relevant MDGs by 2015, we need to adopt new technologies and increase investments in innovative techniques that yield more efficient and sustainable farming. Such efforts should also take into account access to and optimization of water use and improved infrastructure and capacity.

We must complement conventional aid systems with forward-thinking partnerships that create favourable markets, finance agricultural innovation and foster economic enterprises that improve the livelihoods of the poor and reduce poverty. Partnerships with the private sector must harness energies and leverage resources that lead to sustainable business practices. By combining collective innovation, we have the capability to make abundant, safe and nutritious food accessible to all.

Challenges

- The private sector requires an enabling environment to invest and operate in developing countries. Economic incentives are essential to foster R&D in agriculture, nutrition, bio-energy, food safety and related areas.
- Employment-intensive growth is central to poverty reduction — achieving full and decent employment requires especially addressing women and youth employment issues.
- Developing and investing in rural infrastructure (e.g., roads, irrigation, grain storage, milling, processing and energy) is critical.
- Improving access to credit for high-productivity sectors such as manufacturing, export and agro-industry, while also ensuring a wider range of the financial services

are also made accessible to the poor.

- In order to achieve required levels of food production and create shared value across food chains, we must increase the sustainability and efficiency of natural resource management.
- Agriculture and bio-energy links must be well managed to ensure that the potential for both exists and flourishes.
- Current investments in effective nutrition interventions need urgent and significant scaling up.

Examples of Solutions

- Explore new types of public — private partnerships and business models that extend supply chains and create employment and incomes for low-income populations in various sectors — especially in agriculture and food-related industries — including mechanisms such as advanced market commitments, patent buy-outs, incentive prizes, improved value chains, etc.
- Enhance the capacity and production of smallholder farmers, enabling them to be better linked to market opportunities at the local, national and global levels.
- Scale up implementation of proven and innovative interventions:
 - in agricultural techniques that result in increased and better quality yields and stress resistant varieties of staple foods;
 - in supply chain management that can bring local farmers' production closer to the market;
 - in food technology that is ready to be scaled up and replicated, giving people access to affordable, nutritious ingredients in their everyday meals; and
 - “inclusive business models” in other productive sectors of importance to the poor, i.e., where companies are engaging the poor as suppliers or employees or are providing products, services and solutions that can help reduce poverty.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Ways the private and public sectors can create incentives, strengthen collaboration and foster innovative interventions to help make affordable nutritious food available to all:

Creating Incentives:

- The business case in favour of investing in agriculture is already established, but the business community must ensure that such actions are integrated into “business as usual”, i.e. identifying problems, testing pilot programmes and bringing them to scale, and collaborating with competitors to leverage results.
- Business must recognize that investment in agriculture is not merely philanthropy or charity, but a business in and of itself. In doing so, business can encourage a greater level of entrepreneurial spirit and profitability.
- Governments should ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place or is developed — including better roads, access to water and irrigation, electricity and power, etc. — to encourage and facilitate private sector investment into agriculture. Public-private partnerships towards infrastructure will play a key role here, as will a greater focus on women.
- Governments can create an enabling environment for agricultural development by encouraging land reform, investment and trustworthy credit systems via an appropriate regulatory regime and a vigorous stance against corruption which will build trust in the business community. Accountability will be essential moving forward.

Strengthening collaboration and fostering innovative interventions:

- The establishment of a knowledge sharing system can facilitate the sharing of agricultural best practices. Technology transfer will also help lead to the direct inclusion of smallholder and family producers into the green revolution. The Global Compact could serve as a platform for such a knowledge system, as it already encourages the sharing of best practices and partnerships between businesses and other stakeholders.
- Business and investors must focus on the value chain when dealing with the issue of



“When organizations such as the World Food Programme and others identify their needs, private partners can provide the tools without reinventing the wheel; private business can actually provide the expertise here.”

— Dr. Capt. Chris Schroeder,
Board Member, Qatar Airways

improving agricultural yield. In addressing poverty and hunger across the value chain, more permanent jobs can be established. Engagement with local communities on local production is essential.

- Corruption is an impediment to businesses improving the lot of farmers and local communities. Businesses must make a greater effort to be transparent in their actions and root out corruption in order to tackle this difficult issue.
- Research institutes and foundations can also create a space where the public and private sectors can join together, initiate dialogue, build trust, identify innovations and work on implementation.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **Project Laser Beam (PLB):** A public-private partnership that seeks to eradicate hunger in Bangladesh and Indonesia, PLB's model includes multiple companies and UN agencies, addresses the interlinked areas of food, health and hygiene, and aims to be scalable, replicable and sustainable for use in other countries around the world.
- **The CEO Water Mandate:** The UN Global Compact's public-private initiative assists companies in the development, implementation and disclosure of water sustainability policies and practices.
- **The Business Call to Action:** This multi-partner and donor initiative with a UNDP-based secretariat challenges and assists companies to undertake business-led initiatives that are commercially viable while addressing specific development goals.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS

Organizing Partners:



Every year, 350,000 to 500,000 women die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, with over 99 percent of all cases occurring in developing countries. Further, almost half of all child deaths occur within the first days of life, underlining the inextricable relationship between maternal and newborn health. The presence of a skilled attendant during child birth is proven to save lives of both women and newborns — yet over half of all births are not attended by a skilled health worker. HIV/AIDS further compounds the risks to women and children. One in five maternal deaths are linked to HIV, and each year over a million newborns are at risk of contracting HIV through mother-to-child transmission. HIV is the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age (15–49) worldwide, contributing to maternal orphaning and decreasing the survival rates of children in families without mothers.

However, progress has been made towards achieving the targets of MDGs 4, 5 and 6 — which aim to combat HIV/AIDS and reduce child and maternal mortality by 2015. At the global level, important new models of private sector engagement can help increase momentum and bring to scale key interventions in maternal and child health (MCH) and HIV/AIDS. New thinking in the way health interventions are manufactured, packaged and appropriately marketed; provision of financial resources; use of innovative technologies; and leveraging core competencies to improve supply chain management and build capacity are examples of contributions from the private sector that can positively impact the lives of millions each year and bring about significant advances in achieving the MDGs by 2015.

In September 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched a new Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health. The Global Strategy aims to accelerate progress on women and children's health through collective action and strategic partnerships.

Key Challenges

- **Increasing access to key maternal and child health interventions:** Major gaps remain in provision of 24/7 medical care, which is critical to safe and healthy delivery of babies and treatment of common diseases like diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria. This gap is even wider in hard-to-reach areas and

among marginalized populations.

- **Weak health systems:** Key components of the health care system, such as health information, supplies, logistics and human resources, remain weak in many countries with a high burden of maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS. Unless facilities are equipped to service the needs of the beneficiaries, they will lack credibility, which will impact negatively on demand for these services.
- **Monitoring and measurement of progress:** The emphasis on reaching the MDGs has resulted in more systematic monitoring of MCH indicators. However, MDG 5 (improving maternal health) has seen the least progress of all, and maternal deaths remain difficult to measure.
- **Preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT):** Support for PMTCT interventions could avert more than two million child HIV infections over the next five years, leading to elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. However, more funding is needed, especially to expand services aimed at prevention of HIV among women of reproductive age, prevention of unwanted pregnancies among women living with HIV, and early infant diagnosis, care and treatment
- **Unmet family planning and contraception needs:** At least half a million women die each year of pregnancy-related causes. However, more than 100 million women in less developed countries would prefer to avoid a pregnancy but are not using any form of family planning. Even without any improvement in obstetric care, a 10 percent reduction in the number of pregnancies will produce a 10 percent (or greater) reduction in the number of maternal deaths. Additionally, the potential contribution of contraception in preventing HIV-positive births is well established.

Examples of Solutions

- Improve access to health services, particularly among the poor and underserved, by training facility- and community-based health workers, ensuring the availability of essential drugs and commodities, and providing access and coverage of emergency obstetrical care for all women. Public — private partnerships (PPP) are key to expanding access to these services.



"In order to make a business case [for advancing MDGs 4,5,6], we have to understand the problem and we have to understand how to [act] in a cost-effective way: assist those most in need, and allow for the greatest return — and in this, we have to cover 100% not 80% to declare victory."

— Mr. Dan Brutto, President, UPS

- There is a need for advocacy and political commitment at the country level to address weak integration among health information systems, laboratory, pharmacy and supply chain logistics to reach the most underserved populations. PPPs can contribute to ensuring that health facilities are fully functional in terms of appropriate supplies and resources.
- PPPs can contribute to creating demand for health services through innovative approaches towards health communication among beneficiaries.
- Improved mechanisms are needed to track progress and measure impact. PPPs can play a major role in supporting the use of new technologies and approaches to address gaps in health information and reporting.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Key incentives and benefits for businesses in public-private partnerships (PPPs) to improve MCH and fight HIV/AIDS:

- Corporate foundations can help facilitate PPPs, serving as a link between the public and private sectors. Foundations can also be on the vanguard of investment as they are better equipped to bear the risks of R&D, innovation and pilot programmes.
- Health systems can be improved, as can private sector performance, through the sharing of expertise in human capital and management.
- Governments can create incentives for the business to invest in this area (e.g., tax breaks for implementing responsible practices).
- The infrastructure for getting goods to developing countries is already in place. We need a similar approach to getting medicine and health tools to these markets.
- To ensure an effective means of getting the necessary MCH tools, experts and resources to remote areas, business has another incentive to fight corruption and become adequately transparent.

How collaborations can be replicated and expanded to ensure high and equitable coverage of interventions and therefore greater impact on the MDGs by 2015:

- Companies need to develop a global plan that can complement/be integrated into a na-

tional health plan. Scale cannot be achieved unless business and Governments work complementarily.

- More analysis on how the private sector can contribute in concrete and real ways is required. With more information about needs, business can more accurately target its efforts. Political leadership on the ground is necessary; if a PPP is found to work in one area, it can be better replicated with local government supports and facilitation.
- Women must play a central role in the response to MCH and HIV/AIDS (and indeed in all the MDGs). In a similar vein, business and Government must view the MDGs as an interconnected whole.
- Each MDG should have a champion CEO who advances the cause; the CEO must be capable, passionate and socially aware, earning this role based on his/her influence, commitment, reach and willingness to make time for these issues.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS:** Innovations for private sector contributions to the virtual elimination of MTCT of HIV.
- **Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination Initiative:** A UNICEF and WHO partnership with the goal of eliminating maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) from the 58 countries where it was still a public health problem as of 1999
- **Addressing Sexual Violence Against Girls:** This joint initiative of UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNIFEM (part of UN Women), WHO, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Foundation, Nduna Foundation, and Group ABC seeks to address the rights violations and health impacts of sexual violence against girls.
- **Global Partnership on HIV & Mobile Workers in the Maritime Sector:** A joint initiative of UNAIDS, IOM, the International Committee On Seafarers' Welfare (ICSW), ILO, the International Maritime Health Association (IMHA), the International Shipping Federation (ISF), and the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) that aims to reduce new HIV cases among seafarers.
- **HIV Prevention Awareness Campaign through Posts:** A UNAIDS, ILO, UNI Global Union and Universal Postal Union campaign in which post offices in participating countries display HIV prevention information to raise awareness among the general public and postal employees.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

Organizing Partners:



Despite significant progress made since 2000, the international community is not on track to deliver on the promise of a quality basic education for all by 2015. In 2007, at least 72 million primary-aged children were not in school, of which 54 percent were girls. Protecting the gains made in primary education in many countries during the past decade and ensuring further progress, particularly towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, will require Governments to identify and adopt different approaches to reaching the isolated and neglected. Innovative information and communication technologies (ICT) offer alternative and complementary approaches to reaching girls and boys who are excluded and/or subject to multiple deprivations. The private sector, with its wider range of ICT expertise, can make a critical contribution to enhancing the relevance, efficiency, cost-effectiveness and quality of teaching and learning activities in and for a range of contexts. This requires changing how we conceptualize, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate teaching-learning and related activities to take full advantage of the inherent characteristics of ICT, including the rapid pace of its evolution and its widespread appeal.

Key Challenges

The potential of ICT for enhancing teaching-learning activities is clearly recognized. However, education policymakers, practitioners and ICT industry leaders have approached this challenge largely from the perspective of their traditional positions with varying results, including inefficient use of hardware, unsuitable software and a widening of the knowledge gap among various groups. Innovations are needed, for example, to support remote learning, teacher planning and evaluation, development of local content, mobile libraries, textbooks, online classroom learning, etc. The innovations need to be accessible, appropriate, affordable, durable, adapted to the social and cultural context, and able to be produced at scale.

Examples of Solutions

ICT leaders can help education policymakers and practitioners develop more effective and efficient approaches to address a wide range of situations, including:

- Mapping technologies which provide real-time data and information to decision-makers at building, local and national levels.
- Accessible telephone and other mobile devices that can transmit large quantities of data at affordable cost to enhance teaching—learning activities, as well as increase the efficiency and effectiveness of planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating student performance and institutional efficiency and effectiveness, particularly at the school level.
- Simple, durable, energy-efficient, no-maintenance, affordable computers that combine textbooks, notebooks and access to reference materials/tutorials.



"We believe the application of ICT is playing an important role in helping access knowledge, especially for those living in remote areas; geographical distance will no longer be an obstacle to obtaining education if we have ubiquitous networks covering rural areas...."

—Mr. Wang Jianzhou, Chairman,
China Mobile Communications Corporation

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Types of private sector innovations that could help at-risk education systems reach the education-related MDGs and Education-for-All (EFA) goals, particularly with a view towards increasing access for the most marginalized and enhancing learning outcomes across the board:

- Private sector support must address both professional development of teachers and content of learning programmes. In terms of the former, the private sector can invest in the training of teachers and develop statistical databases on ICT use and educational programmes for the sharing of best practices.
- Learning programmes need to be better tailored to the communities that adopt them — the focus — should not be “school” but “education”. For example, the private sector can partner with civil society and academia to ensure that curricula adequately expose students to relevant industry practices. Similarly, educators need take into account different social, economic and environmental factors that will govern how best to target ICT educational programmes.
- On the opposite side of the equation, the private sector needs to implement ICT in a way that prepares rural and isolated communities for the global marketplace; exposure to multi-lingualism being a key example.
- The private sector can directly support education through financial methods, including innovative tools like providing micro-credit to allow purchase of ICT tools at low interest.
- Business investment in more open-source and peer-to-peer ICT can allow for the necessary scaling up and localization needed to achieve MDG 2; if combined with imagery, it can also help target non-literate populations.
- Student-to-student learning to address teacher deficits and salary shortfalls, especially in knowledge transfer on using ICT for economic gain.

How Governments can support the further development and spread of these innovations:

- Without Government support at both a national and local level — such as school administrators — ICT cannot succeed. Governments must make an effort to properly support their teachers by implementing training programmes to train them on new technologies.
- Government should be partnering with the private sector and creating incentives for more private support of education via tax credits, for example.
- Infrastructure development is essential; many ICT interventions need a infrastructural underpinning (e.g. mobile phone networks, broadband networks, wifi access, etc.). Governments can work with the UN to develop common regulatory frameworks for such infrastructure to facilitate their improvement/development.
- Governments must treat ICT and education as part of a “full package” of development. Without food on the table for students, for example, no amount of ICT will succeed in helping achieve MDG 2.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **Schools for Africa:** The joint international fundraising initiative of UNICEF, the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the Hamburg Society, aims to accelerate access to quality basic education for children, with a special focus on girls, orphans and vulnerable children. The initiative is also a way to mainstream Child Friendly School standards and to ensure a quality education for all children.
- **UNESCO's ICT Competency Framework for Teachers (ICT-CFT):** An initiative to guide professional development programmes, teacher preparation curricula, policy frameworks, assessments, and other resources that integrate technology into education. The framework aims to help providers to develop or revise their offering.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

INNOVATIONS FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Organizing Partners:



THE WORLD BANK

Financial inclusion and innovation in financial products play an essential role in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 by helping to generate additional resources for development, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of development spending, and creating access to finance and basic services in health and education. All this helps the poor to build assets, increase incomes and reduce their vulnerability to economic stress. Innovations in financial products and technology-based delivery methods can expand the reach of financial services and create new opportunities to provide essential services to the poor. Financial products targeting the poor, such as money transfer services, microloans, micro-insurance, or weather and catastrophic risk insurance, can have an important transformative effect. The private sector is a primary driver of such innovations, and stronger partnerships between Governments and private service providers are essential to fully exploit the potential of financial markets.

Key Challenges

- Making financial resources available when needed: Grant financing is often unpredictable and unavailable in sufficient amounts when most needed, particularly when dealing with public health, epidemics, food security and other global public goods.
- Reducing risks, shocks and volatility for the poor: Extreme weather such as drought or floods can have a devastating impact on rural households and on food security for the poor. Natural disasters impose disproportionate human and economic losses on the poor and can trap them in permanent poverty.
- Reducing market uncertainties for the private sector: There are cases where markets for products and services needed especially by the poor are missing or incomplete because of insufficient incentives for the private sector to invest in their development, production and delivery.
- Reducing transaction costs for reaching poor and low-income people: Conventional banking has failed poor and low-income people, finding them too difficult and expensive to serve. For example, two-thirds of adults in the developing world, 2.7 billion people, currently lack access to basic

formal financial services such as savings and checking accounts.

- Developing new ways to safely move money: Poor people need access to a range of financial services but often lack the safe and secure means to move money around and make small value payments.

Examples of Solutions

- Private capital markets can make it possible to frontload development aid. For example the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) raises funds — using future donor commitments as collateral to issue bonds — for the purchase and delivery of vaccines to the poorest countries.
- Private insurance can help protect the poor against risks. The World Bank and IFC have implemented index-based insurance products that can help protect against natural disasters and weather risk. For example, the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility recently provided USD 7.75 million to Haiti post-earthquake.
- Investment incentives for the private sector can create the environment for the private sector to develop solutions to pressing problems. The World Bank and partners used the Pilot Advance Market Commitment (AMC) for pneumococcal diseases to provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop and deliver vaccines not yet available in developing countries.
- Technological innovations can significantly alter the cost, distance and access equation for poor people. Mobile network operators are at the forefront, creating the “roads” on which new products and services can travel. There are over a 100 such implementations and at least one — Safaricom’s M-PESA in Kenya — has reached over 9 million customers in three years, processing to date over USD 300 million in person-to-person transfers on average each month.
- Foreign capital investments in microfinance have been booming over the last five years, reaching USD 11 billion as of December 2009. About half is managed by specialized intermediaries called Microfinance Investment Vehicles. There are now about 90 such vehicles in operation, including regulation funds, structured finance vehicles and private equity funds.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Conditions needed to accelerate the achievement of financial inclusion:

- New technologies mean business has unprecedented access to frontier and developing markets, but they need to have an appropriate business model and responsible governance to take advantage of these technologies. It is essential for more developed markets to have a better understanding of their frontier counterparts for financial inclusion to be achieved at a local level.
- Education in financial literacy and property rights is essential — particularly among the poor. The developing world must have not only access to financial services, they must also know how best to utilize them to their advantage, thus reducing transaction costs.
- Microfinance needs to be retooled. As successful as it is, interest rates remain too high to bring it to scale.
- There is no one-size-fits-all approach: Governments need to work with the private sector and should consider tiered regulation, allowing for different types of financial service providers at different levels, including small local banks.
- Banks avoid loans to the poor because of risk; we need to mitigate that risk by pooling resources and leveraging capital.
- While ODA and FDI remain extremely important, we need to further develop access to local capital. Having a domestic stake with local stakeholders can provide the right incentives for Government and business to work with communities.



"The act of doing business itself is the best remedy for poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals... invest, do your business, make money: that actually helps people get out of poverty."

*Mr. Mo Ibrahim, Founder and Chairman,
Mo Ibrahim Foundation*

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

• **The CGAP Technology Program:** Co-funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the CGAP program supports microfinance institutions, banks, mobile network operators and payment system providers, targeting millions of poor unbanked people in Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines and South Africa.

• **Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa (REGMIFA):** The IFC invested USD 13 million in this collective debt investment vehicle designed to support micro and small businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa. Germany (BMZ, KfW) is the lead donor of REGMIFA, contributing USD 33 million and initiated the fund during the G8 Heiligendamm summit.

• **International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm):** To date, IFFIm has mobilized USD 2.3 billion from the capital markets for vaccine purchase and delivery, helping to prevent the deaths of an estimated 5 million children between 2006 and 2015, and another 5 million adult lives thereafter. The World Bank played a key role in designing the Facility and serves as its Treasury Manager.

• **The Business Call to Action (BCtA):** This multi-partner and donor initiative with a UNDP-based secretariat challenges and assists companies to undertake business-led initiatives that are commercially viable while addressing specific development goals.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

EMPOWERING WOMEN AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Organizing Partners:



United Nations Office for Partnerships



Investing in gender equality and women's empowerment is key to accelerating progress on internationally-agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The “multiplier effect” of gender equality has been increasingly acknowledged. Current research underscores that reducing the social, economic and political barriers faced by women and girls keeps children in school longer, decreases child mortality and fosters greater economic activity, putting more resources in households and communities. Yet, despite some promising overall progress, gender inequality remains a great challenge, perpetuating poverty and exclusion in countries worldwide.

The private sector can play a crucial role in empowering women and alleviating gender discrimination. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has emphasized the importance of the “innovative spirit of the private sector and public–private partnerships” in achieving sustainable progress in this field. Current research demonstrating that gender equality and diversity helps business perform better signals that business interests and common interests can come together.

Key Challenges

- Putting gender equality at the heart of decent work: Despite signs of progress in gender equality over the past 15 years, there is still a significant gap between women and men in terms of job opportunities and quality of employment.
- Increasing women's participation and leadership in business operations at all levels, including boards of directors and the CEO-level.
- Eliminating gender-based violence and harassment of women in the workplace: Violence against women has been documented as causing high levels of lost productivity. Despite existing international conventions, greater awareness and practical strategies to prevent and address violence against women are needed.
- Facilitating access to affordable services critical to women's empowerment, such as health, education, sanitation, water, communications, energy, etc.
- Opening opportunities for women's en-

gagement in economic activities: although evidence shows that self-employed women — such as traders, entrepreneurs, or SME owners — have higher re-payment rates for loans than their male counterparts, they are often unable to access formal financial services due to cultural and procedural barriers.

Examples of Solutions

Ensuring the inclusion of women's talents, skills, experience and energies requires intentional action and deliberate policies. Large businesses and micro-enterprises must not only comply with national and international agreements, but must go beyond. Businesses should examine internal policies and expand or revise where needed to include more women, work to empower women in the communities where they operate, and partner with civil society and other stakeholders to advance — and finance — gender equality.



“If we want to achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals, it is the equality of women which is the key...[And] this isn't just about equality, it's about empowerment. It's about giving women real power and making sure that their voices are heard.”

—Ms. Cherie Blair, Founder,
The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Opportunities for the private sector and the public sector to take action to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and/or community:

- Companies need to adopt key initiatives like the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs). The WEPs, for example, provide a roadmap towards gender empowerment and a good advocacy tool for reaching policy and decision-makers.
- There needs to be greater adoption of global media and communications for employers to advance matters in this area — private sector can collaborate with media to push the issue of gender equality on an industry-wide level.
- Clean technologies and green energy are important enablers for women's empowerment and can have a multiplier effect on incomes, nutrition and health.
- Basic ICT can make a major impact in the empowerment of women. Providing mobile phones to women has been shown to improve women entrepreneurs' business outcomes, as well as making women feel safer.
- Education remains a key area for investment by the private sector; education — particularly of individual rights and the knowledge to realize those rights — is essential for achieving gender equality.
- The approach towards women's empowerment is not one limited to the developing world. Business leaders should focus on improving gender equality in their own companies as well as promoting equality abroad. This is important not only for achieving the MDGs, but also for the performance of the private sector.
- Microfinance has a positive impact on women entrepreneurs; yet investment in infrastructure and technology could have an even greater effect on empowering women.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **Girl Up:** This new United Nations Foundation campaign is designed to encourage girls from developed countries to invest in the lives of girls in developing countries. The campaign raises awareness and funds for programmes of the United Nations in five key areas: education, health services, safety, leadership and data collection. The campaign also engages the private sector and foundations to leverage their expertise and resources.
- **Results-Based Initiatives (RBIs):** Led by UNIFEM (part of UN Women), the World Bank and ICRW, the RBIs are pilot programmes that advance and measure the impact of women's economic empowerment in six countries: Kenya, Peru, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Egypt and Liberia. They cover a range of issues, such as strengthening women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, linking agricultural productivity and food security, and making gender central to private sector human resources management.
- **Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) – Equality Means Business:** A joint initiative of UNIFEM (part of UN Women) and the UN Global Compact, the WEPs offer practical guidance to businesses on how to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. Informed by real-life business practices, the WEPs help companies to survey and analyze current initiatives, benchmarks, and reporting practices and tailor existing policies and practices — or establish needed new ones — to realize women's empowerment.
- **The Business Call to Action (BCTA):** This multi-partner and donor initiative with a UNDP-based secretariat challenges and assists companies to undertake business-led initiatives that are commercially viable while addressing specific development goals.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

GREEN ECONOMY

Organizing Partners:



Over the last 20 years, global efforts for ecologically sustainable development and the reduction of carbon emissions, driven largely by the plan of action set out by the Agenda 21, have succeeded in mobilizing a wide array of stakeholders, including the private sector. Unfortunately, the gap between these actions and the worsening global situation is growing. This gap is hindering efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and is contributing to a reversal of economic and social prosperity, as well as undermining action to ensure a sustainable ecosystem.

We are currently witnessing an unsustainable increase in energy demand, rising fuel prices, and growing financial and economic volatility and instability. Recent analysis shows the financial impact of these trends: rising greenhouse gas emissions and climate change could result in losses that are equivalent to 5 to 10 percent of global GDP. These percentages are even higher in developing countries.

Key Challenges

- To enhance business processes, improve infrastructure, and increase the contributions of other stakeholders to realize significant progress in achieving the MDGs by 2015 with increased returns on investments in natural, human and economic capital.
- To promote conditions that help improve public policy formulation and the support and monitoring of initiatives to further leverage financing and investments in a green economy.

Examples of Solutions

- Promote investments in green sectors — such as clean energy/technology (including clean cook stoves), rural energy and renewables, sustainable cities (planning, transportation and green buildings), ecosystem infrastructure and sustainable agriculture/forestry — as new growth engines that will enable developing countries to leapfrog to sustainable economies.
- Implement solutions using a fresh framing of development choices, working within a global network of partners — from the international to the local level — including

world leaders, the UN, national and local governments, universities, multilateral institutions, business and civil society groups.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Immediate steps that business can take to help accelerate action for — and investment in — the green economy and its value chains, thus contributing to the MDGs:

- Raising public awareness of climate change and energy resource management is essential, particularly among urban populations; this will ensure not only growth, but clean growth. Companies can do this by partnering with civil society to develop consumer-awareness campaigns and increasing/developing training and education programmes among stakeholders and employees.
- Individual actions and commitments can have an important effect in advancing the green economy, such as by committing to using renewable sources of energy or reducing waste in packaging. At the same time, companies need to be consistent between stated policies and their lobbying activities.
- Business can immediately contribute to local communities on matters of the green economy through social programmes.
- A greater advancement of the green economy can be achieved if business more heavily invests in developing countries; such countries are often rich in renewable energy resources and can serve as “green economy laboratories”.
- Companies can implement a holistic change by introducing clean technologies throughout the supply chain.

Changes in public policy that can be made to help accelerate action for — and investment in — the green economy and its value chains, thus contributing to the MDGs:

- Natural resources can no longer be treated as externalities. Policies should consider the importance of accurate and appropriate pricing to prevent misuse (e.g., application of a carbon tax).
- The MDGs cannot succeed without access to energy, but clean energy must take a priority — we must facilitate the replacement of kerosene and other fossil fuels with clean

alternatives at the bottom of the pyramid; Governments should therefore subsidize clean energy and implement other policies to make clean energy affordable and available.

- Many countries' Value-Added Taxes (VAT) duty exemption policies fail to include solar, wind and other renewable energy sources. Beyond subsidies, Government policies must at least level the playing field so that clean energy can compete with traditional fossil fuels.
- There is a need to create a platform to facilitate North-South and South-South transfer of technologies — not only in clean energy, but also sustainable agriculture, responsible water management, etc.
- Governments need to use limited public interventions to leverage private investment by identifying and removing barriers to capital; there is money available, but it is not flowing to developing countries.
- Policies need to encourage migration away from big cities and towards small and medium-sized cities. These smaller urban areas are a more appropriate size for driving a green economy, but will need a decentralized governance and new infrastructure to attract population.



"Policy matters: green energy is expensive – sometimes three times as much [as fossil fuels]. So it is quite difficult to compete with [traditional] energy. It is therefore important to make the right kinds of policies – let's level the playing field."

— Mr. K.M. Rezaul Hasanat, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Viyellatex Group

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

• **Caring for Climate:** The UN Global Compact and UNEP's engagement platform for business on climate change is initiating a working group aimed at creating a framework for action on how business can address the impacts of climate change on development.

• **The UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI):** A global partnership between UNEP and the financial sector. Over 190 institutions, including banks, insurers and fund managers, work with UNEP to understand the impacts of environmental and social considerations on financial performance.

• **UNEP's Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (SBCI):** Promotes sustainable building practices worldwide and provides a common platform to all buildings and construction stakeholders for addressing sustainability issues of global significance, especially climate change.

• **The SLoCaT Partnership:** Promotes sustainable, low-carbon transport technologies and systems, including through investments of regional development banks, and develops the analytical base of support for the fuller integration of sustainable transport planning into international climate change negotiations.

Further information on these and other partnerships can be found at business.un.org.

Closing Remarks



Mr. Robert Zoellick
President of The World Bank Group

This Private Sector Forum has highlighted several key messages, including the need to tie the achievement of the MDGs with economic growth, the need to tie private sector services to public sector purposes, and the fact that it is smart economics to invest in women and girls — a country cannot grow economically if it ignores half its resources. The private sector must also take advantage of its flexibility and resources. For example, we must approach food security with a business model and address the entire value chain, from seed variety to irrigation to market and storage. The current model of reacting only when a crisis arises is slow and inefficient. We must replace this with a more economical and business-oriented approach, integrating multi-year funding and other economic tools to make organizations like the FAO more effective. Lastly, we must bring markets and financial services to the poor. The problem for the poor is not the dominance of market, but the absence of market.



H.E. Mr. Joseph Deiss
*President of the sixty-fifth session
of the UN General Assembly*

The Private Sector is essential to ensuring and contributing to sustainable growth. I congratulate the participants of the third Private Sector Forum, particularly because of the emphasis on finding concrete solutions that can contribute to a tangible difference in the lives of the poor. The shift in global wealth in the past years is a positive sign that the lives of the poor are improving. Government and the private sector must play complementary roles in ensuring that this trend continues, however; the private sector by serving as the driver of innovation, and Government by imposing the financial conditions necessary for the flourishing of development. After ten years, the picture may be mixed, but the MDGs can and must be achieved by 2015. I welcome the formal commitments made by many of the participants today.

APPENDIX 1:

Accelerating Private Sector Action to Help Close MDG Gaps – Key Messages

KEY MESSAGES

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) embody the dignity, equality and opportunity that all humans deserve. Achievement of the eight Goals in all countries by the target date of 2015 will require renewed and accelerated global action by all actors.
- While Government has primary responsibility for a country's development, the private sector — as the driver of innovation, investment and job creation — plays an integral role in helping to deliver economic and social goals.
- Based on ten years of advancements and lessons-learned around the MDGs — by Governments, businesses, civil society, the UN and numerous other institutions — effective solutions and methods for advancing development have been identified and are ready to be scaled up. There is an enormous opportunity to bring new pace and collective commitment to closing the remaining gaps among and within countries in the next five years.
- The UN Private Sector Forum on the Millennium Development Goals gathered Heads of State and Government with chief executives, civil society leaders and heads of inter-governmental organizations at this critical juncture to identify concrete actions the private sector can take — individually and collaboratively — to help close MDG implementation gaps, as well as to highlight ways in which Governments can further facilitate business engagement for development.
- At the Forum, over 30 commitments to advance progress on the MDGs were made by companies, foundations and civil society organizations — with the goal of inspiring other organizations around the world to join in the urgent effort to achieve the MDGs. The range of commitments — including a multi-million dollar contribution towards education technology solutions worldwide, an inclusive business model that provides finance and training to small farmers in Pakistan, a public-private partnership to improve health and safety practices in African clinics, and commitments by numerous CEOs to advance gender equality throughout their organizations — represent examples of tangible action towards closing key development gaps in countries. Many MDG-related actions are carried out by participants of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate responsibility initiative with 8,000 signatories in over 135 countries.
- Companies around the world have introduced numerous profitable innovations to provide poor communities with access to health care, clean water, sanitation, communication technology or financial services. Likewise, new public–private partnerships and initiatives seek to improve access to education, empower women and eliminate gender inequalities.
- Business growth without a moral compass is not good enough. Only through responsible practices can business build trust and social capital, and ultimately help ensure that markets also serve the poor. Companies everywhere are called on to conduct business in a responsible manner that is aligned with universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.
- In addition to supporting development through core business operations and value chains, companies can make essential contributions through social investment and advocacy engagement. Social investment — the practice of making voluntary financial and non-financial contributions — can demonstrably help local communities and broader societies to address their development priorities. As well, advocacy by the private sector, together with other stakeholders, can enormously help to raise awareness of and resolve development and policy issues.

BUSINESS ACTION TO BRIDGE THE GAPS

- Through roundtable discussions, participants of the UN Private Sector explored how to advance business solutions in six MDG-related areas deemed most relevant for private sector engagement and action: (i) poverty and hunger; (ii) maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS; (iii) access to education through innovative ICT; (iv) innovations for financial inclusion; (v) empowering women and achieving equality; and (vi) green economy.
- Roundtable discussions aimed at identifying proven solutions that, if advanced robustly, can help to close MDG gaps around the world. Following are examples, by theme, of key business actions identified and commitments announced*:

1. Poverty and hunger

- **Actions:** Undertake new types of public–private partnerships and business models that extend supply chains and create employment and incomes for low-income popula-

BUSINESS SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT

- Business and society are inextricably linked — neither can thrive in the long-term without the strength of the other. Increasingly, the private sector is recognizing that working with and investing in pro-poor business models can bring about robust markets.

* Organizations were encouraged to commit to development-related activities, programmes and partnerships in advance of their participation in the UN Private Sector Forum. The document "Commitments to Development" contains further information on each of the commitments listed. Additionally, the following organizations made broad commitments to advance the MDGs, extending beyond any one theme: Call2Action (USA), Crescent Petroleum Group (UAE), Qatar Airways (Qatar) and SAWA Global (Canada). Additional commitments announced at the Forum will be included in the Meeting Report.

tions; Scale up implementation of proven and innovative interventions, for example in agricultural techniques, supply chain, food technology and inclusive business models.

- **Commitments:** Ballarpur Industries Limited (India), Capricorn Investment Group (USA), Egyptian Food Bank (Egypt), Engro Corporation (Pakistan), Monster.com (USA)

2. Maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS

- **Actions:** Undertake public–private partnerships that help to: improve access to health services, contribute to ensuring that health facilities are fully functional, create demand for health services through innovative approaches, use new technologies and approaches to address gaps in health information and reporting.
- **Commitments:** Becton, Dickinson and Company (USA), LifeSpring Hospitals (India), Novartis (Switzerland), Sumitomo Chemical (Japan)

3. Access to education through innovative ICT

- **Actions:** Enhance the relevance, efficiency, cost-effectiveness and quality of teaching and learning activities — for example through mapping technologies, accessible devices that can affordably transmit large quantities of data, and durable, no-maintenance, affordable computers that combine textbooks, notebooks and reference materials.
- **Commitments:** Dell Inc. (USA)

4. Innovations for financial inclusion

- **Actions:** Expand the reach of financial services and create new opportunities to provide essential services to the poor through financial products and technology-based delivery methods; Increase financial products for the poor, such as money transfer services, microloans, microinsurance, and weather and catastrophic risk insurance.
- **Commitments:** Lenox Park (USA), Recipco Holdings (Canada), Tameer Bank (Pakistan)

5. Empowering women and achieving equality

- **Actions:** Examine internal policies and expand or revise where needed to include more women; Work to empower women in the communities where they operate; Undertake public-private partnerships to advance and finance gender equality.
- **Commitments:** AWI Company (UAE), ExxonMobil (USA), The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (UK), UPS International (USA), and 9 CEOs endorsed the Women's Empowerment Principles

6. Green economy

- **Actions:** Invest in green sectors — such as, clean energy/technology, rural energy and renewables, sustainable cities, ecosystem infrastructure and sustainable agriculture/forestry — as growth engines and opportunities.
- **Commitments:** Federacion Nacional de Cooperativas de Servicios Sanitarios de Chile (Chile), Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (Sri Lanka), Viyellatex Group (Bangladesh), WaterHealth International (India)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR ENABLING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- Government support is needed to cultivate enabling environments for entrepreneurship and innovation, including via:
 - regulatory frameworks that uphold property rights, accelerate entry to the formal economy and root out corruption;
 - capacity building and access to finance, in particular for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
 - securing the necessary investments into core infrastructure, such as roads, energy systems, telecommunications and ports; and
 - promoting a fair, competitive and non-discriminatory global market.

APPENDIX 2:

Bilateral Donors' Statement in Support of Private Sector Partnerships for Development

As members of the international bilateral donor community, we recognize the tremendous impact that private sector actors can have on development and we commit to working together to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These objectives have been previously outlined in the Millennium Development Goal— Develop a Global Partnership for Development. In the ten years since the MDGs were established, the international community has made great progress in developing partnerships with business and we come together today to renew and give greater meaning to our commitment.

1. We recognize that the private sector is the engine of economic growth and development — creating jobs, goods and services and generating public revenues essential to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Through our individual institutions we are engaging actively with both local and international businesses on development projects and we have many successes to demonstrate the value of those relationships.
2. We also recognize the important role that multilateral institutions and business organizations, including the UN Global Compact, continue to play in advancing sustainable business models and markets to build an inclusive global economy.
3. Rather than viewing the private sector merely as resource providers, we choose to recognize the private sector as *equal partners around key development issues and will enter into partnerships with local and international companies of various sizes*. We aim to collaborate with companies that focus not only on profit margin, but also on social and environmental impact, and whose work harmonizes with our developmental goals.
4. We recognize there are many different ways to engage with the private sector:
 - We work with the private sector to implement **inclusive business models – sustainable, market based solutions** that are commercially viable and can deliver measurable, impactful and scalable development results for those at the base of the pyramid.
 - We work with the private sector to promote **responsible business practices** in areas such as human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.
 - We work with the private sector to address operational and humanitarian challenges through **corporate social responsibility** programs which serve both development interests and long-term business interests, improving not only the quality of life in developing countries, but also the competitive environment for companies, their license to operate and their reputational capital.
 - We actively engage the private sector in **public-private policy dialogue** and advocacy around issues of global and national importance, including achieving the MDGs, addressing climate change, improving the investment climate and enhancing aid effectiveness.
5. While there are various ways of engaging with the private sector, we recognize certain common elements exist throughout all our partnerships. In particular, we believe true partnerships must leverage the skills, expertise and resources of all parties, and that all parties must share in the risks and rewards of the partnership.
6. We recognize the important role donors can play to help businesses overcome the challenges they face in contributing to the MDGs, including the culture shift required in balancing development objectives against maximizing return on investment, moving to inclusive business models, managing risk and measuring impact.

7. To foster a more robust private sector role in development, we as donors commit to:
 - Share the risk of investment to **spur and leverage the creative investments of private capital** through the use of catalytic and innovative financing, including matching grants, loans, equity and guarantees, and develop new partnership mechanisms which improve our collaboration.
 - Work with developing country governments to establish a **supportive enabling environment** through policy and regulatory frameworks that create incentives for stronger private sector participation in development.
 - **Facilitate stronger relationships** between private sector actors and other national stakeholders, including governments, civil society and local small and medium enterprises to support country ownership.
 - **Promote partnerships** that improve the lives of both men and women in order to secure equal opportunities.
 - **Build the capacity** of local private sector partners to develop socially responsible business initiatives by providing targeted technical assistance.
 - **Increase awareness** through facilitating dialogue, developing tools, and supporting learning which showcases the powerful and positive role that well-functioning inclusive markets can play in achieving the MDGs.
8. We recognize the important role that science and technology play in spurring creative and effective development solutions. The private sector is a key driver of innovation, and we will work to integrate these innovations into our programs.
9. We recognize that partnerships with the private sector have the greatest impact when they are strategic — programs become scalable and sustainable when they are integrated into broader strategic initiatives.
10. We are committed to working with the least developed countries and countries struggling in conflict and fragility, as well as with middle income countries with thriving private sectors.
11. We are committed to the Principles of Aid Effectiveness as detailed in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action and will explore how these principles intersect with the work of these partnership communities.
12. We encourage the private sector to commit to an ever increasing role in and responsibility for international development and invite businesses to further shape our understanding of the roles they can play as development partners, so that jointly we can promote a lasting global partnership for development.

Signed by:

Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland

APPENDIX 3: Agenda

12:00-12:20	Welcome and Opening Addresses H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, <i>United Nations Secretary-General</i> H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, <i>President of Senegal</i> H.E. Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, <i>Prime Minister of Denmark</i> Sir Richard Branson, <i>Founder and Chairman, The Virgin Group</i> <i>Lunch is served</i>	13:45-14:10	The Way Forward: Recommendations, Commitments and Actions One rapporteur per theme will provide a brief report-back and announce new commitments to action: <i>(i) Poverty and Hunger</i> Dr. Capt. Chris Schroeder, Board Member, Qatar Airways <i>(ii) Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS</i> Mr. Dan Brutto, President, UPS <i>(iii) Access to Education through Innovative ICT</i> Mr. Wang Jianzhou, Chairman, China Mobile Communications Corporation <i>(iv) Innovations for Financial Inclusion</i> Mr. Mo Ibrahim, Founder and Chairman, Mo Ibrahim Foundation <i>(v) Empowering Women and Achieving Equality</i> Ms. Cherie Blair, Founder, The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women <i>(vi) Green Economy</i> Mr. K.M. Rezaul Hasanat, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Viyellatex Group <i>New Commitment to the Business Call to Action</i> Mr. Rajeev Ranjan Vederah, Managing Director, Ballarpur Industries Limited
12:30-12:50	Luncheon Keynote Remarks Professor Jeffrey Sachs, <i>Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals</i> Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, <i>Vice President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and MDG Advocate</i> Dr. Graça Machel, <i>Former First Lady of South Africa, Advocate for Women's and Children's Rights and MDG Advocate</i> Mr. Ray Chambers, <i>UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Malaria and MDG Advocate</i>		
12:50-12:55	Introduction to the Thematic Discussions by the Master of Ceremonies Lord Michael Hastings, <i>Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity, KPMG International</i>		
12:55-13:45	Thematic Discussion – Advancing Solutions through Business Innovation Participants will be seated at roundtables to discuss how to accelerate progress on the MDGs in one of the following areas: (i) Poverty and Hunger (ii) Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS (iii) Access to Education through Innovative ICT (iv) Innovations for Financial Inclusion (v) Empowering Women and Achieving Equality (vi) Green Economy <i>Each table has an assigned chair to facilitate discussion, a lead discussant to kick off the discussion and a rapporteur responsible for noting the key outcomes of the discussion (full list follows).</i>	14:10-14:20	Closing Remarks Mr. Robert H. Zoellick, <i>President, World Bank Group</i> H.E. Mr. Joseph Deiss, <i>President of the sixty-fifth session of the UN General Assembly</i>
		14:20	2010 UN Private Sector Forum Concludes

POVERTY AND HUNGER

Table 1

Chair: Jim Borel, Executive Vice President & Member of Executive Team, DuPont

Lead Discussant: Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Rapporteur: Robert Dunn, President & Chief Executive Officer, Synergos Institute

Table 2

Chair: Peter Bakker, Chief Executive Officer, TNT N.V.

Lead Discussant: Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)

Rapporteur: Christian Schroeder, Board Member, Qatar Airways

Table 3

Chair: Ion Yadigaroglu, Managing Principal, Capricorn Investment Group, LLC

Lead Discussant: Kanayo Felix Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Rapporteur: David King, Secretary General, International Federation of Agriculture Producers (IFAP)

Table 4

Chair: Bob Geldof, Special Advisor, ONE Campaign

Lead Discussant: David Nabarro, Special Representative of Secretary General, Food Security & Nutrition, UN System Influenza Coordination (UNSIC)

Rapporteur: Shenggen Fan, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Table 5

Chair: Jeffrey Walker, Chairman, Millennium Promise

Lead Discussant: Jeffrey Sachs, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals, United Nations

Rapporteur: Radhika Balakrishnan, Executive Director, Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS

Table 6

Chair: Ed Futa, General Secretary, Rotary International & Rotary Foundation

Lead Discussant: Anthony Lake, Executive Director / Saad Houry, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF

Rapporteur: Dan Butto, President, UPS

Table 7

Chair: Rajat Gupta, Chairman, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Lead Discussant: John Tedstrom, President & Chief Executive Officer, Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria

Rapporteur: Sharon D'Agostino, Vice President, Worldwide Corporate Contributions and Community Relations, Johnson & Johnson

Table 8

Chair: H.E. Mr. Nick Clegg, Deputy Prime Minister, UK

Lead Discussant: Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Rapporteur: Gary Cohen, Executive Vice President & Chief International Officer, Becton, Dickinson and Company

Table 9

Chair: Kevin Jenkins, President & Chief Executive Officer, World Vision International

Lead Discussant: Robert Orr, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning, Office of the Secretary-General

Rapporteur: Anant Kumar, Chief Executive Officer, LifeSpring Hospitals

ACCESS TO EDUCATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE ICT

Table 10

Chair: H.E. Mr. Jagdeo, President, Guyana
 Lead
 Discussant: Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 Rapporteur: Wang Jianzhou, Chairman, China Mobile Communications Corporation

Table 11

Chair: Elena Valderrabano, Institutional Relations Director, Fundación Telefónica
 Lead
 Discussant: Irina Bokova, Director-General / Janis Karklins, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 Rapporteur: Kamran Elahian, Chairman, Global Catalyst Partners

Table 12

Chair: Elizabeth Gordon Sachs, President & Founder, Children's Radio Foundation
 Lead Discussant: Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
 Rapporteur: Jim Ovia, Founder, Zenith Bank

Table 13

Chair: Eric Gundersen, President & Co-founder, Development Seed
 Lead
 Discussant: Patrick Hayford, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)
 Rapporteur: Scott Schneider, Managing Director, Ruder Finn Interactive (RFI) Studios

INNOVATIONS FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Table 14

Chair: Juan de la Mota Gomez-Acebo, President & Member of Global Compact Board, Red Española del Pacto Mundial
 Lead
 Discussant: Janamitra Devan, Vice President & Head of Network, World Bank Group
 Rapporteur: Alejandro Valenzuela, Chief Executive Officer, Grupo Financiero Banorte

Table 16

Chair: Nadeem Hussein, President & Chief Executive Officer, Tameer Microfinance Bank Ltd.
 Lead
 Discussant: Lars Thunell, Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 Rapporteur: Mo Ibrahim, Founder & Chairman, Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Table 17

Chair: Fazel Abed, Founder & Chairperson, BRAC
 Lead
 Discussant: Peter Blom, Chief Executive Officer, Triodos Bank
 Rapporteur: None

Table 18

Chair: Muhammad Yunus, Founder, Grameen Bank
 Lead
 Discussant: Margareta Wahlström, Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
 Rapporteur: Daphne Nederhorst, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, Sawa Global

EMPOWERING WOMEN AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Table 19

Chair: Christine Bosse, Chief Executive Officer, Tryg

Lead Discussant: Inés Alberdi, Executive Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, part of UN Women)

Rapporteur: Carol Kurzig, President, Avon Foundation for Women

Table 20

Chair: Suzanne McCarron, President, Exxon-Mobil Foundation & General Manager, Public and Government Affairs, ExxonMobil

Lead Discussant: Rebecca Grynsman, Under-Secretary-General, Associate Administration, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Rapporteur: Cherie Blair, Founder, The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women

Table 21

Chair: Tim Smucker, Chairman & Co-Chief Executive Officer, The J.M. Smucker Company

Lead Discussant: Mark Ingram, Chief Executive Officer, Business for Millennium Development Ltd.

Rapporteur: Raul Arguelles, Chair, Walmart de México Foundation

Table 22

Chair: Sanjay Bhatnagar, Chief Executive Officer, WaterHealth International

Lead Discussant: Elizabeth Benham, President, BPW International

Rapporteur: Daniel O'Sullivan, Chair, Interactive Telecommunications Program, New York University

GREEN ECONOMY

Table 23

Chair: Jane Nelson, Director, Harvard University-CSR Initiative at the Kennedy School

Lead Discussant: Jane Stewart, Special Representative to the United Nations, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Rapporteur: Geraldine Michalik, Chief Operating Officer & Chief Economist, Ryan Labs Asset Management

Table 24

Chair: Mary Robinson, President, Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative

Lead Discussant: Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Rapporteur: Steve Howard, Co-founder & Chief Executive Officer, The Climate Group

Table 25

Chair: James Cameron, Vice Chairman & Executive Director, Climate Change Capital

Lead Discussant: Timothy Wirth, President, UN Foundation (UNF)

Rapporteur: Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Director General, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Table 26

Chair: Robin Bidwell, Group President, ERM

Lead Discussant: Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Rapporteur: Jan Eliasson, Chair, WaterAid Sweden

Table 27

Chair: Russell Mittermeier, President, Conservation International

Lead Discussant: Denis Simonneau, Diplomatic Adviser & Senior Vice President for International Relations, GDF SUEZ

Rapporteur: Ragna Sara Jonsdottir, Head of Corporate Communications, Landsvirkjun

Table 28

Chair: Chris West, Director, Shell Foundation

Lead Discussant: Iqbal Ahmed Qarshi, Chief Executive Officer, Qarshi Industries

Rapporteur: K.M. Rezaul Hasanat, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Viyellatex Group

APPENDIX 4: Participant List

Business and Investors	Name	Title
AgroFrontera	Jaime Moreno	Chief Executive Officer
Americana Group	Marzouk Al Kharafi	Chairman
ASUR - Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste	Fernando Chico Pardo	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Bahrain Islamic Bank	Hisham Al Khalifa	Vice-Chairman of the Board
Ballarpur Industries Limited	Rajeev Ranjan Vederah	Managing Director
Banco do Brasil	Robson Rocha	Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainable Development & Executive Board Member
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Gary Cohen	Executive Vice President & Chief International Officer
The Body Shop (Americas)	Phil Kowalczyk	President
CAA Sports	Peter Kenyon	Director
Call2Action	Charlotte Rademaekers	Co-founder & Chief Executive Officer
Capital Guardian Trust Company	Andy Barth	President
Capricorn Investment Group, LLC	Ion Yadigaroglu	Managing Principal
Chemical Industries Development (CID)	Maha Seliem	Advisor of Technical Affairs & Director of Equal Opportunities
China Mobile Communications Corporation	Wang Jianzhou	Chairman
Climate Change Capital	James Cameron	Vice Chairman & Executive Director
CRD Analytics	Michael Muyot	Founder & President
Crescent Petroleum Group	Badr Jafar	Executive Director
Crimson Capital Corp.	Michael Gold	Managing Director
Dalberg	Sonila Cook	Partner
Dell Inc.	Erin Nelson	Chief Marketing Officer & Senior Vice President
Diageo plc	Nick Blazquez	Executive Board Member
Dimagi, Inc.	Neal Lesh	Chief Strategy Officer
DuPont	Jim Borel	Executive Vice President & Member Executive Team
Embraer Aircraft Holdings, Inc.	Gary J. Spulak	President
Empresa de Energía de Bogotá	Mónica de Greiff	Chief Executive Officer
Engro Corporation Limited	Asad Umar	President
Equity Bank	James Mwangi	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
ERM	Robin Bidwell	Group President
ExxonMobil	Suzanne McCarron	President, ExxonMobil Foundation & General Manager, Public and Government Affairs
FirstBank of Nigeria Plc	Olabisi Stephen Onasanya	Group Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Formation Carpets	Krishna Shah	Managing Director
FSG Social Impact Advisors	Kyle Peterson	Managing Director
FTSE Group	Jerry Moskowitz	President, FTSE Americas
GDF SUEZ	Denis Simonneau	Diplomatic Adviser & Senior Vice President for International Relations
GlaxoSmithKline	Duncan Learmouth	Senior Vice President & Executive Team Member

Business and Investors	Name	Title
Global Catalyst Partners	Kamran Elahian	Chairman
GovernanceMetrics International	John Jarrett	Chief Operating Officer & Research Director
GroFin	Guido Eric Boysen	Chief Investment Officer
Grupo Financiero Banorte	Alejandro Valenzuela	Chief Executive Officer
Gulf Energy Limited	Francis Njogu	Chief Executive Officer
Hainan Airline Group (HNA)	Feng Chen	Chairman
Heineken NV	Sean O'Neill	Group Corporate Relations Director & Member of Executive Committee
The Helical Group	Dorothy Harris	Founder & Managing Director
Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering Ltd.	Annie Wu	Managing Director
Intel	Christopher Thomas	Chief Strategist
ISA TanTec (ISA Industrial Limited)	Kris Schneider	Co-Founder & Partner
ISAGEN	Luis Fernando Londoño Mejía	Chief Administrative Officer
ITC Limited	Y.C. Deveshwar	Chairman
JM Eagle	Walter Wang	Chief Executive Officer
The J.M. Smucker Company	Tim Smucker	Chairman & Co-Chief Executive Officer
Johnson & Johnson	Sharon D'Agostino	Vice President, Worldwide Corporate Contributions
Kemin Industries, Inc.	Christopher E. Nelson	President & Chief Executive Officer
KPMG International	Lord Michael Hastings	Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity
Landsvirkjun	Ragna Sara Jonsdottir	Head of Corporate Communications
Lenox Park	Jason S. Lamin	Founding Partner
LifeSpring Hospitals	Anant Kumar	Chief Executive Officer
MAP International	Michael Landau	Co-founder & Chairman
Masdar	Sultan Al Jaber	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
McKinsey & Company	Byron Auguste	Director, Social Sector Office
McKinsey & Company	Jeremy Oppenheim	Director, Climate Change Special Initiative
Minlam Asset Management	Michael Hokenson	Managing Director
Monster.com	Sal Iannuzzi	Chief Executive Officer
The Mosaic Company	Jim Prokopanko	President & Chief Executive Officer
National Grid	Rudolph Wynter	Senior Vice President, Customer Service Operations & Executive Team Member
National Postcode Lottery	Boudewijn Poelmann	Chief Executive Officer
Noha Nyamedjo	Mésack Noha	Chief Executive Officer
Nuru Energy	Sameer Hajee	Chief Executive Officer
Pacific Rubiales	Jose Francisco Arata	Chief Executive Officer
PT Rajawali Corporation	Yaya Winarno Junardy	President Commissioner
Qarshi Industries	Iqbal Ahmed Qarshi	Chief Executive Officer
Qatar Airways	Christian Schroeder	Board Member
Recipco Holdings	James Fierro	Founder, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Business and Investors	Name	Title
Reed Elsevier Group plc	Michael Hansen	Chief Executive Officer, Elsevier Health Sciences
Restaurantes TOKS S.A. de C.V.	Gustavo Perez Berlanga	Executive Board Member
Rogerscasey	Tim Barron	President & Chief Executive Officer
Ruder Finn Interactive (RFI) Studios	Scott Schneider	Managing Director
Ryan Labs Asset Management	Geraldine Michalik	Chief Operating Officer & Chief Economist
SapientNitro	Chris Clark	Global Chairman
SAS Institute Inc.	Mikael Hagström	Executive Vice President
Sol Meliá Hotels & Resorts	Sebastián Escarrer	Vice Chairman
Sony Corporation	Ryoji Chubachi	Vice Chairman, Representative Corporate Executive Officer, Member of the Board
Sun n Sand Beach Resort	Shahinoor M. Visram	Managing Trustee
Suntech Power Holdings Co. Ltd.	Zhengrong Shi	Founder, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Tameer Microfinance Bank Ltd.	Nadeem Hussein	President & Chief Executive Officer
Tapestry Networks, Inc.	George J. Goldsmith	Chairman & Founder
TNT N.V.	Peter Bakker	Chief Executive Officer
Triodos Bank	Peter Blom	Chief Executive Officer
Unilever	Keith Weed	Chief Marketing and Communication Officer
United Nations Federal Credit Union	Michael Connery	President & Chief Executive Officer
UPS	Dan Brutto	President
Ushahidi	Ory Okolloh	Co-founder & Executive Director
The Virgin Group	Sir Richard Branson	Founder & Chairman
Virgin Unite	Jean Oelwang	Chief Executive Officer
Viyellatex Group	K.M. Rezaul Hasanat	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
WaterHealth International	Sanjay Bhatnagar	Chief Executive Officer
WelchmanPierpoint	Lisa Welchman	Founding Partner & Chief Executive Officer
Western Union	David Schlappbach	Executive Vice President
Yum! Brands, Inc.	Jonathan Blum	Chief Public Affairs Officer
Zenith Bank Plc.	Jim Ovia	Founder

Business Associations	Name	Title
Business Action for Africa	Zahid Torres-Rahman	Director
Business for Millennium Development	Mark Ingram	Chief Executive Officer
CEMEFI	Felipe Cajiga	Director of Corporate Social Responsibility & Executive Team Member
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Alisher Shaykhov	Chairman
Confederation of Danish Industry	Bolette Christensen	Deputy Director General
The Council for Multilateral Business Diplomacy	Katherine A. Hagen	Executive Director
Federation of Industries of the State of Paraná	José Antonio Fares	Superintendent of Social Service of Industry
Federacion Nacional de Cooperativas de Servicios Sanitarios de Chile (FESAN)	Guillermo Saavedra	President

Business Associations	Name	Title
Foro de Reputación Corporativa	Juan Cardona Soriano	Director
International Business Leaders Forum	Graham Baxter	Acting Chief Executive Officer
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Rajat Gupta	Chairman
International Federation of Agriculture Producers (IFAP)	David King	Secretary General
International Organisation of Employers (IOE)	Ronnie Goldberg	Vice President for North America
International Trade Centre (ITC)	Sabine Meitzel	Senior Officer, MDGs Mainstreaming
International Zinc Association (IZA)	Stephen Wilkinson	Executive Director
OPDENTCI	Ony Patrick Alain Kessie	Board Member & Investments and Finance Executive
United States Council for International Business (USCIB)	Peter Robinson	President & Chief Executive Officer
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Marcel Engel	Managing Director, Development Focus Area & Regional Network

Civil Society Organizations	Name	Title
Action Against Hunger	Nan Dale	Executive Director
BPW International	Elizabeth Benham	President
BRAC	Sir Fazle Abed	Founder & Chairperson
Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)	Radhika Balakrishnan	Executive Director
The Climate Group	Steve Howard	Co-founder & Chief Executive Officer
Clinton Health Access Initiative	Ed Wood	Chief Executive Officer
Commission for Africa	Myles Wickstead	Head of Secretariat
Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy	Charles Moore	Executive Director
Conservation International	Russell Mittermeier	President
Development Seed	Eric Gundersen	President & Co-founder
Egyptian Food Bank	Moez El Shohdi	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
GAVI Alliance	David Ferreira	Managing Director, Innovative Finance
Geena Davis Institute of Gender in Media	Geena Davis	Founder
Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria	John Tedstrom	President & Chief Executive Officer
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Michel Kazatchkine	Executive Director
Global Movement for Children (GMC)	Denis Caillaux	Board Member
Harvard University-CSR Initiative at the Kennedy School	Jane Nelson	Director
iEARN-USA	Edwin Gragert	Executive Director
IFDC	Patrick Murphy	Member of the Board of Directors
Interactive Telecommunications Program, New York University	Daniel O'Sullivan	Chair
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Bekele Geleta	Secretary General

Civil Society Organizations	Name	Title
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPR)	Shenggen Fan	Director General
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Julia Marton-Lefèvre	Director General
Médecins Sans Frontières	Sophie Delaunay	Executive Director
Millennium Challenge Corporation	Daniel W. Yohannes	Chief Executive Officer
Millennium Promise	Jeffrey Walker	Chairman
MIT Supply Chain Management Program	Jarrold Goentzel	Executive Director
MOZAIK	Zoran Puljic	Director
Parsons Institute for Information Mapping (PIIM)	Brian Willison	Director
Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative	Mary Robinson	President
(RED)	Jenifer Willig	Global Chief Marketing Officer
Red Española del Pacto Mundial	Juan de la Mota Gomez-Acebo	President & Member of Global Compact Board
Sawa Global	Daphne Nederhorst	Founder & Chief Executive Officer
Stop TB Partnership	Giuliano Gargioni	Executive Secretary Ad Interim
Synergos Institute	Robert Dunn	President & Chief Executive Officer
Transparency International	Huguette Labelle	Chair
World Federation of United Nations Associations	Bonian Golmohammadi	Secretary-General
World Vision International	Kevin Jenkins	President & Chief Executive Officer

Foundations	Name	Title
Avon Foundation for Women	Carol Kurzig	President
Cherie Blair Foundation for Women	Cherie Blair	Founder
Children's Radio Foundation	Elizabeth Gordon Sachs	President & Founder
China World Peace Foundation	Ruohong Li	Chairman
The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	Astrid Bonfield	Chief Executive
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation	Charles Lyons	President & Chief Executive Officer
Foundation for the Automobile and Society (FIA)	David Ward	Director General
Fundación Telefónica	Elena Valderrábano	Institutional Relations Director
Georges Malaika Foundation	Noella Coursaris Musunka	Founder
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Craig Courtney	Special Adviser, Innovative Finance & Member of Senior Management Team
Happy Hearts Fund	Petra Némcová	Founder & Chair
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	Ian Gorst	Chair
La Caixa Foundation	HRH Princess Cristina of Spain	Director of International Programmes

Foundations	Name	Title
Mo Ibrahim Foundation	Mo Ibrahim	Founder & Chairman
Nathan Cummings Foundation	Lance Lindblom	President & Chief Executive Officer
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development	Klaus Leisinger	President & Managing Director
PLDT Smart Foundation	June Cheryl A. Cabal	Director & Chief Financial Officer
Rotary International & Rotary Foundation	Ed Futa	General Secretary
Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF)	H.E. Sheikh Aize Al-Qahtani	Chief Executive Officer
Shell Foundation	Chris West	Director
Small Foundation	Tim Brosnan	Chairman
Walmart de México Foundation	Raul Arguelles	Chair

Government	Country	Title
H.E. Mr. Sali Berisha	Albania	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. A.M.A. Muhith	Bangladesh	Minister of Finance
H.E. Mr. Jean-Marie Ehouzou	Benin	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Mompoti S. Merafhe	Botswana	Vice President
H.E. Mr. Wagner Caetano	Brazil	Vice-Minister for Political-Institutional Studies and Research
H.E. Ms. Margaret Biggs	Canada	Deputy Minister, Canadian International Development Agency
H.E. Mr. François Bozizé	Central African Republic	President
H.E. Mr. Felipe Kast	Chile	Minister of National Planning
Mr. Yisheng Ren	China	Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations
Mr. Hernando José Gomez	Colombia	General-Director, National Planning Department
H.E. Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen	Denmark	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Carsten Staur	Denmark	Permanent Representative
H.E. Mr. Mohamed El-Orabi	Egypt	Assistant Foreign Minister
H.E. Ms. Suvi Linden	Finland	Minister for Communications
Mr. Christian Masset	France	Director General for Globalization, Development and Partnerships
H.E. Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba	Gabon	President
H.E. Dr. Mamadou Tangara	Gambia	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Dirk Niebel	Germany	Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development
H.E. Mr. Tillman Thomas	Grenada	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Bharrat Jagdeo	Guyana	President
H.E. Mr. Pal Schmitt	Hungary	President
Prof. Nina Moelock	Indonesia	Special Envoy of the President for MDGs
H.E. Mr. Giandomenico Magliano	Italy	Ambassador, Director General for Global Affairs
H.E. Mr. Kanat Saudabayev	Kazakhstan	Secretary of State
H.E. Senator Mrs. Jabulile Mashwama	Kingdom of Swaziland	Minister of Commerce, Industry and Trade
H.E. Ms. Marie-Josée Jacobs	Luxembourg	Minister for Development Cooperation

Government	Country	Title
H.E. Prof. Bingu Wa Mutharika	Malawi	President
H.E. Dr. Arvin Booklell	Mauritius	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Hifikepunye Pohamba	Namibia	President
H.E. Dr. Kieren Keke	Nauru	Minister for Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rawal	Nepal	Minister for Home Affairs of Nepal
H.E. Mr. Jan Peter Balkenende	Netherlands	Prime Minister
Ms. Joka Brand	Netherlands	Director General for International Cooperation
H.E. Mr. Paul Oquist	Nicaragua	Minister of National Policies
H.E. Prof. Christian Onyegbuche Chukwu	Nigeria	Minister of Health
Ms. Hege Hertzberg	Norway	Director for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Victor Bodiu	Republic of Moldova	Minister of State
H.E. Mr. John Rwangombwa	Rwanda	Minister of Finance
H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade	Senegal	President
H.E. Mr. Dany Faure	Seychelles	Vice President
H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma	Sierra Leone	President
H.E. Dr. Danilo Türk	Slovenia	President
Ms. Soraya Rodriguez	Spain	Secretary of State for International Cooperation
H.E. Ms. Gunilla Carlsson	Sweden	Minister of International Development & Cooperation
H.E. Mr. Martin Dahinden	Switzerland	Secretary of State
H.E. Mr. Fayssal Al-Mekdad	Syrian Arab Republic	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Dr. Jose Ramos-Horta	Timor-Leste	President
H.E. Mr. Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo	Togo	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Ali Babacan	Turkey	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State
H.E. Mr. Nick Clegg	United Kingdom	Deputy Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Mizengo Pinda	United Republic of Tanzania	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Khaled Ghanem Al Gaith	United Arab Emirates	Assistant Minister for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Robert Hormats	United States of America	Under Secretary of State
Mr. Rajiv Shah	United States of America	USAID Administrator
Ms. Susan Reichle	United States of America	Assistant to the USAID Administrator
H.E. Dr. Henry Madzorera	Zimbabwe	Minister of Health

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
United Nations	H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General
United Nations	Asha-Rose Migiro	Deputy Secretary-General
Office of the President of the sixty-fifth General Assembly	H.E. Mr. Joseph Deiss	President of the sixty-fifth session of the UN General Assembly
Office of the President of the sixth-fourth General Assembly	H.E. Dr. Ali Treki	President of the sixth-fourth session of the UN General Assembly
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Jacques Diouf	Director-General
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Lars Thunell	Executive Vice President & Chief Executive Officer
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Rachel Kyte	Vice President, Business Advisory Services

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Kanayo Felix Nwanze	President
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Jane Stewart	Special Representative to the United Nations
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Jan Beagle	Deputy Director
Office of the Deputy Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga	Director
Office of the Secretary-General	Robert Orr	Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning
Office of the Secretary-General	Kim Won-soo	Deputy Chef de Cabinet & Special Adviser to the Secretary-General
Office of the Secretary-General	Vijay Nambiar	Chef de Cabinet
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)	Patrick Hayford	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa
United Nations	Jorge Sampaio	Special Envoy to Stop TB
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Anthony Lake	Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Hilde Frafjord Johnson	Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Saad Houry	Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)	Thomas Stelzer	Assistant Secretary-General
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)	Tariq Banuri	Director, Division for Sustainable Development
United Nations Department of Management (DM)	Angela Kane	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)	Kiyo Akasaka	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, part of UN Women)	Inés Alberdi	Executive Director
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rebecca Grynsban	Under-Secretary-General, Associate Administration
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Irina Bokova	Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Janis Karklins	Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Achim Steiner	Executive Director
United Nations Foundation (UNF)	Timothy Wirth	President
United Nations Global Compact	Georg Kell	Executive Director
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Joan Clos	Executive Director
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Kandeh Yumkella	Director-General
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Margareta Wahlström	Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Catherine Bragg	Assistant Secretary-General
UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN OHRLLS)	Puri Lakshmi	Director

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP)	Amir Dossal	Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Thoraya Ahmed Obaid	Executive Director
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	Filippo Grandi	Commissioner General
United Nations System Influenza Coordination (UNSIIC)	David Nabarro	Special Representative of Secretary General, Food Security & Nutrition
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	Flavia Pansieri	Executive Coordinator
World Bank Group	Robert H. Zoellick	President
World Bank Group	Janamitra Devan	Vice President & Head of Network
World Food Programme	Josette Sheeran	Executive Director

MDG Advocates	Organization	Title
A.E. Mr. Yingfan Wang		Former Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations
Akinwumi Adesina	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Vice President
Graça Machel	Foundation for Community Development	President of the Foundation for Community Development, Women and Children's Rights Advocate
Michelle Bachelet	Fundación Dialoga	Founder
Muhammad Yunus	Grameen Bank	Founder
Wangari Maathai	Green Belt Movement	Founder
Bob Geldof	ONE Campaign	Special Advisor
Mukesh Ambani	Reliance Industries Limited	Chairman & Managing Director
Hiromasa Yonekura	Sumitomo Chemical Co.	Chairman
Christine Bosse	Tryg	Chief Executive Officer
Raymond Chambers	United Nations	Special Envoy for Malaria
Jeffrey Sachs	United Nations	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals
Philippe Douste-Blazy	United Nations	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Innovative Financing
A.E. Ms. Young-Shim Dho	United Nations World Tourism Organization ST-EP Foundation	Chairperson
A.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson	WaterAid Sweden	Chair

MDG Champions	Title
Anggun Chipta Sasmi	Goodwill Ambassador, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Carl Lewis	Goodwill Ambassador, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Catarina Furtado	Goodwill Ambassador, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Paul Tergat	Goodwill Ambassador, World Food Programme (WFP)

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOUR

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

