Reforming the role of the UN Towards achieving the MDGs

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2005: OUR DATE WITH DESTINY ...

- High Level Panel on Threats etc . . .
- Sachs Report and MDG Summit
- Africa Commission
- High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
- IDA renewal
- G8 initiatives
- EU (new Commission, new policy, financial perspectives)
- Hong Kong trade agenda
- The IFF?





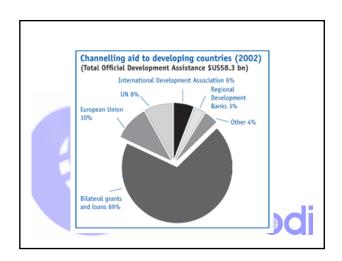


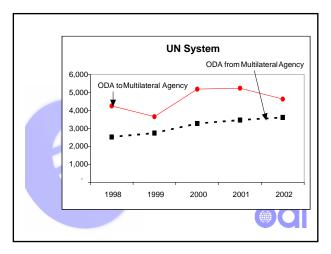


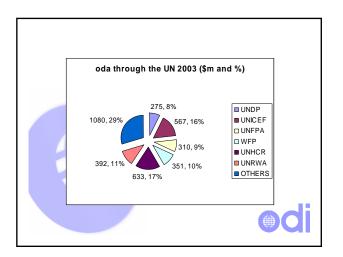
UN Roles

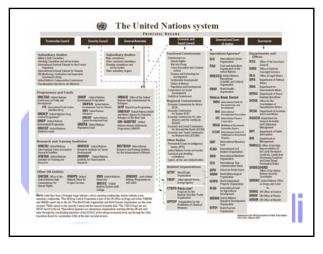
- Research on cross-cutting issues
- Consensus-building, advocacy, and target-setting
- A forum for the preparation and negotiation of inter- national treaties or conventions
- Technical co-ordination and standard-setting
- Information collection and dissemination
- Co-ordination of action among agencies, both national and international.
- Direct action (development, peace-keeping)



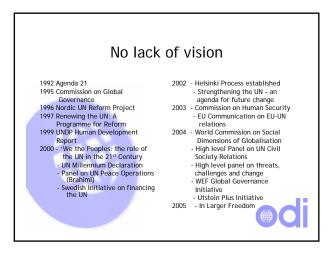












No lack of principles

- Respect for life Liberty

- Justice Equity Mutual respect Caring Integrity Solidarity

- Solidarity
 Diversity
 Safety first
 Respect for human rights
 Equitable North-South
 representation
 Tripartism
 Greater subsidiarity
 Participation

- Dignity Sovereign equality of states
- Self-determination Tolerance
- Respect for nature Shared responsibility Human development
- Effective voice
- Challenge and competition Medium term predictability
- Flexibility Impartiality
- High returns, added value and low transactions costs Responsive to political analysis



No lack of ideas

- Track 1 and Track 2
- Expanded membership of Security Council
- Qualified Majority Voting in GA
- Economic and Social Security Council New role for the Trusteeship Council
- New voting arrangements for BWI Boards
- More open appointment procedures
- Replenishment funding of UN agencies
- Greater coordination, at headquarters and in the field (e.g. UNDG, UNDAF, UN House)
- Better evaluation and oversight
- Harmonisation of procedures



UN Reform

- Not Why?
- Not What?
- But How?



One way in: collective action theory

- Thin and thick rationality
- Public goods
- Managing common property
- Kin and Group selection
- Reciprocity and tit-for-tat
- Role and norm theories
- Social capital
- Six thinking hats

(Do read: Sarah Gillinson: 'Why cooperate? A multi-disciplinary study of collective action' ODI Working Pape 234, February 2004)

Doing better:



An eight step programme

- 1. Keep the core group small
- Trust building measures
- Use the same core group throughout
- 4. Encourage network closure
- Choose the right issues
- Use positive incentives
- Increase costs of defection
- Establish institutions to manage change



When does cooperation happen? Sixteen conditions, including . . .

- Individual and collective interests aligned
- High degree of trust
- Long time scale
- Parties relatively equal
- The powerful need cooperation
- Social norms foster cooperation
- · Free-riding noticed in small group
- · The costs of defection are high
- Selective incentives induce cooperation
- · Cooperation wideranging



2005 Specifics

In Larger Freedom:

- Security Council Reform
- Responsibility to Protect
- Human Rights Council
- Peace-building Commission
- Democracy Fund
- ECOSOC as a development cooperation forum

What might be added?

- Governance Reform of the BWI?
- A financial funding window for the UN?
- Central financing of OCHA?
- A central budgeting system for the UN development system?
- Is there a need for Jackson II?



