

UN Jargon and Acronyms

	3 Pillars of Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability • Social sustainability • Economic sustainability
	2030 Agenda	<p><i>Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>, including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, was adopted on 25 September 2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit. The <i>Agenda</i> is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, ensuring that no one is left behind. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all.</p> <p>At the "Rio+20" <u>Conference on Sustainable Development</u>, Governments decided to develop global SDGs, building on the Millennium Development Goals but also including issues such as natural resources management, sustainable consumption and production, effective institutions, good governance, the rule of law, and peaceful societies.</p>
	AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
	<u>Addis Ababa Accord/Agreement</u>	<p>Addis Ababa Agreement was a set of compromises within a 1972 treaty that ended the <u>First Sudanese Civil War</u> (1955–1972) fighting in <u>Sudan</u>. The Addis Ababa accords were incorporated in the <u>Constitution of Sudan</u>. In 1983 President <u>Gaafar Nimeiry</u> declared all Sudan an <u>Islamic state</u> under <u>Shari'a</u> law, including the non-Islamic majority southern region. The Southern Sudan Autonomous Region was abolished on 5 June 1983, ending the Addis Ababa Agreement. ^[5] This initiated the <u>Second Sudanese Civil War</u> (1983–2005).</p>
	Agenda 21	<p>Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992. Agenda 21 addresses the pressing problems of today and also aims at preparing the world for the challenges of the next century</p>
	CBDR	<p>The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration of 1992; implies that different States have different roles and levels of responsibility to act or contribute to a common effort based on their differing national circumstances, resources, etc.</p>
	CEDAW	<p>The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981 and has been ratified by 189 states.</p>
	Chapeau	<p>In international law, introductory text appearing in a treaty that broadly defines its principles, objectives, and background.</p>
	Civil Society	<p>The sphere of autonomous associations that are independent of the public and for-profit sectors and designed to advance collective interests and ideas. Civil society organizations include, for example, international and national NGOs and community-based organizations, civic movements and advocacy groups, trade unions, faith-based organizations and professional voluntary associations. Civil Society is the "third sector" of society, along with government and business (private sector). It comprises civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. The UN recognizes the importance of partnering with civil society, because it advances the Organization's ideals, and helps support its work.</p>

CoM	The NGO Committee on Migration was founded in 2006 to encourage the promotion and protection of migrants and their human rights, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.
Concept Note	A concept note is perhaps the shortest expression of a project idea given on paper to a donor. It is generally used to first propose a project to a donor before submitting a full application. Concept notes are typically between one and four pages long and summarize the key points of the proposed project.
COP	Conference of the Parties with “parties” meaning the countries that ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child Since its adoption in 1989 after more than 60 years of advocacy, the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been ratified more quickly and by more governments (all except Somalia and the United States) than any other human rights instrument. The basic premise of the Convention is that children (defined as below the age of 18) are born with fundamental freedoms and the inherent rights of all human beings. The Convention takes a holistic approach to children’s rights, covering civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and addressing the specificities of childhood that render the need for unique forms of protection and promotion of rights. It sets out four core principles that frame all of the rights it contains: non-discrimination (article 2); the best interests of the child (article 3); the right to life, survival and development (article 6); and respect for the views of the child (article 12).
CSocD	Commission on Social Development Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) has been the key United Nations body in charge of the follow up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. CSocD meets annually in New York, usually in February. The NGO Committee that focuses on advocacy around issues of social development and this Commission is known as “NGO CSocD.”
CSTIP	The NGO Committee to Stop Trafficking in Persons is committed to the prevention and eradication of human trafficking in all its forms through advocacy and education.
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women In 1996, ECOSOC expanded the Commission’s mandate and decided that it should take a leading role in monitoring and reviewing progress and problems in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in UN activities. Following the 2015 adoption of the <i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> , the Commission now also contributes to the follow-up to the <i>2030 Agenda</i> in order to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The NGO committee that focuses on issues of gender equality and this Commission is known as “NGO CSW.” Their New York branch of this Committee is known as “NGO CSW/NY.”
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs Office of the UN Secretariat that promote development for all, underscores the need for all stakeholders – governments, UN and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector – to do their part to improve economic and social well-being and leave no one behind. UN DESA’s work promotes and supports international cooperation for sustainable development. It addresses a range of cross-cutting issues that affect peoples’ lives and livelihoods, especially the most vulnerable.
DGC	Department of Global Communications Formerly known as the Department of Public Information (DPI), this unit of the UN Secretariat offers a form of affiliation with the United Nations for NGOs. They sponsor regular press briefings and several fora to facilitate

		civil society's awareness of and engagement in UN proceedings. NGOs with DGC affiliation must submit annual reports on their UN engagement in order to maintain their accreditation.
	Disaggregated data	Disaggregated data refers to numerical or non-numerical information that has been (1) collected from multiple sources and/or on multiple measures, variables, or individuals; (2) compiled into aggregate data —i.e., summaries of data—typically for the purposes of public reporting or statistical analysis; and then (3) broken down in component parts or smaller units of data
	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
	EGMs	Expert Group Meetings The overall objective of an EGM is to bring together external expertise to explore state-of-the-art research and analysis, identify good practices and lessons learned and develop independent policy recommendations on a particular issue. An EGM is a working meeting and brings together individual experts from a variety of fields, including academia, government, civil society and United Nations or other regional and international bodies.
	ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council The UN Charter established the ECOSOC to coordinate the economic and social work of the United Nations. ECOSOC also coordinates UN agencies, funds and programmes that work on these topics, including the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development.
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
	EU	European Union Alliance of 28 countries formed in 1993 to establish greater stability and growth, a single currency, and greater ease of mobility among European nations
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (1945) FAO works to eliminate hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in a sustainable manner. Since its establishment in 1945, FAO has brought the world closer to this goal by supporting several important achievements. It is headquartered in Rome, Italy.
	FfD	Financing for Development (2003) Office established within DESA of the UN Secretariat to provide effective substantive secretariat support for sustained follow-up within the UN to the agreements and commitments reached at the International Conferences on Financing for Development (Monterrey 2002). The NGO Committee which focuses on advocacy around these issues is known as “NGO FfD.”
	First call for children	A principle that the rights and basic needs of children should be given priority in allocation of resources, in bad times as well as good times, at national and international as well as local levels.
	G77	The Group of 77 was established on 15 June 1964 by seventy-seven developing countries signatories of the “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries.” Although the members of the G-77 have increased to 134 countries, the original name was retained due to its historic significance. The Group of 77 is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing countries in the <u>United Nations</u> , which provides the means for the countries of the South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests and enhance their joint negotiating capacity on all major international economic issues within the United Nations system, and promote South-South cooperation for development.

GA	General Assembly is the main deliberative decision-making organ in the UN and is composed of all Member States. It is the most democratic of the UN bodies, offering 1 vote to each Member State.
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum (2013 by UNGA) The HLPF was a key outcome of the Rio+20 Conference held in 2012. It serves as the central platform for review and follow-up on progress toward achieving the <i>2030 Agenda</i> and the SDGs at the global level. The Forum adopts inter-governmentally negotiated political declarations.
HR	human rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICESCR	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is a multilateral <u>treaty</u> adopted by the <u>United Nations General Assembly</u> on 16 December 1966 through GA. Resolution 2200A (XXI), and came in force from 3 January 1976. ^[1] It commits its parties to work toward the granting of <u>economic, social, and cultural rights</u> (ESCR) to the <u>Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories</u> and individuals, including <u>labour rights</u> and the <u>right to health</u> , the <u>right to education</u> , and the <u>right to an adequate standard of living</u> . As of September 2018, the Covenant has 169 parties. ^[2] A further four countries, including the United States, have signed but not ratified the Covenant. The ICESCR (and its <u>Optional Protocol</u>) is part of the <u>International Bill of Human Rights</u> , along with the <u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</u> (UDHR) and the <u>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</u> (ICCPR), including the latter's <u>first</u> and <u>second</u> Optional Protocol.
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development UN agencies, NGOs, and the media gathered for a discussion of a variety of population issues, including immigration, infant mortality, birth control, family planning, the education of women, and protection for women
ILO	International Labour Organization The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States , to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men
Impact	The longer term intended or unintended result (technical, economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental or other) of a programme, corresponding to the programme goal. The impact describes the changes at the level of rights-holders (children and women).
Indicators	A measure used to detect change in a situation, progress in an activity or the results (process, output, outcome, impact) of a project or programme. They put People at the heart of the SDG agenda. There are 230 individual indicators to monitor the 17 goals and 169 targets of the SDGs.
Inter alia	Term commonly used in UN documents to mean “among others”; typically used after the word “including” and before a non-exhaustive list of examples or points
Input	A human, financial, material, technological or information resource mobilized for an activity.
IOM	International Organization for Migration (1951) is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.
JCoR	Justice Coalition of Religious A group of 19 Roman Catholic Religious organizations accredited by the UNHQ. to strengthen the capacity of our members to address the root causes of unsustainable development. We work toward this goal by coordinating national, regional, and global efforts of Religious to call on local and national leaders for a just, equitable, and rights-based implementation of the SDGs.

Just transition	A deliberate effort to plan for and invest in a transition to environmentally and socially sustainable jobs, sectors and economies; a bridge from where we are today to a future where all jobs are green and decent, poverty is eradicated, and communities are thriving and resilient; a systemic and whole-of-economy approach to sustainability that includes both measures to reduce the impact of job losses and industry phaseout on workers and communities, and measures to produce new, green, and decent jobs, sectors, and healthy communities.
LAWS	Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems are “machines with the power and discretion to take lives without human involvement are politically unacceptable, morally repugnant and should be prohibited by international law”.
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LLDC	Landlocked Developing Countries Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) lack territorial access to the sea which means they can face significant challenges in trade, transport and infrastructure amongst other areas. All LLDCs have low gross domestic product (GDP) and low human development. A large proportion of the 32 landlocked developing countries are also classified as least developed countries. There are 16 LLDCs located in Africa, 10 in Asia, 4 in Europe and 2 in Latin America with a total population of 442.5 million in 2012.
LNOB	Leave No One Behind is the principle that emphasize the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda The concept LNOB applies to ALL the SDGs and targets in all countries and should be effectively implement at all levels.
MDG	Millennium Development Goals A set of 8 goals and 18 targets adopted by world leaders in 2000, to be achieved by 2015, with the aim of reducing extreme poverty and hunger, improving health and education, empowering women and ensuring environmental sustainability
MGoS	Major Groups and other Stakeholders were integral to the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since its adoption, MGoS have been actively working towards its implementation, through projects, initiatives, advocacy, knowledge-sharing, and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. MGoS often work in partnership with other sectors, including governments.
New Urban Agenda	The New Urban Agenda (2016) is roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity and centers of cultural and social well-being while protecting the environment. The Agenda also provides guidance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and provides the underpinning for actions to address climate change.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization A non-governmental organization is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. Some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities and take different forms in different parts of the world.
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	The Department for Disarmament Affairs supports multilateral efforts aimed at achieving the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. (Established on 1982)
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States
OSAGI	Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women
OWG	Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals A 30-member Open Working Group of the General Assembly is tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs. The Open Working Group was established on 22nd of January 2013
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to increase the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, and at making finance flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathway. It was initiated at the 21 st Conference of Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was held in Paris, on 12 December 2015.
PGA	President of the UN General Assembly
Rio+20	The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development took place on 20-22 June 2012, marking the 20 th anniversary of the Earth Summit (held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992) at which the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established. It resulted in a focused <u>political outcome document</u> which contains clear and practical measures for implementing sustainable development. At Rio+20, UN Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of <u>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</u> , which will build upon the <u>Millennium Development Goals</u> and converge with the post 2015 development agenda. The Conference also adopted ground-breaking guidelines on <u>green economy policies</u> .
RUN	Religious at the United Nations The informal group of Sisters, Brothers, priests and others who represent Catholic Religious congregations at the United Nations is called RUN — “Religious at the United Nations.”
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals Sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, the SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They provide the action framework for the entire UN system from 2015 to 2030.
SDG Media Compact	In September 2018, the Un launched this initiative to mark a new drive to advance awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Compact seeks to inspire media and entertainment companies around the world to leverage their resources and creative talent to advance the Goals. The founding members of the SDG Media Compact already comprise an audience in the billions, spanning over 80 countries on 4 continents and many more companies are expected to join.
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States SIDS were recognized as a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (3-14 June 1992).
SPF	Social Protection Floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. According to the ILO, national social protection floors should comprise at least the following four social security guarantees, as defined at the national level:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to essential health care, including maternity care; • basic income security for children, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services; • basic income security for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; • basic income security for older persons.
	Status of Girl Child	The girl child often faces discrimination from the earliest stages of life, through childhood and into adulthood. Her low status is reflected in the denial of fundamental needs and rights and in such harmful attitudes and practices as a preference for sons, early marriage, female genital mutilation, domestic abuse, incest, sexual exploitation, discrimination, less food and less access to education.
	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights An international document that states the basic rights and freedoms all human beings are entitled to. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948.
	UN Charter	The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.
	UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.
	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UN agency that seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture. It is best known for its work to establish "World Heritage Sites."
	UN Habitat	UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.
	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1950) UN agency initially established to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes in WWII. Today, UNHRC is protecting and assisting refugees around the world.
	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (1953) Special program of the UN devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children
	UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
	UN System	Made up of the specialized agencies provided for in Article 57 of the Charter and a number of programmes established by the GA under its authority derived from Article 22 of the Charter. To this must be added the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which is not a specialized agency in the strict legal sense.
	UN Women	United Nations entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women. Established in 2010, it supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide.

UPR	Universal Periodic Review The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations.
VNR	Voluntary National Review These national reviews are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the high-level political forum (HLPF), meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC. VNRs aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
WGEH	The NGO Working Group to End Homelessness is a group of NGOs committed to collaborative advocacy around issues of housing and homelessness.
WGG	The NGO Working Group on Girls originated in the build-up to the tremendous efforts made in 1995 in the ratification of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as a global agenda for the empowerment of all women and girls. Under the auspices of UNICEF, the Working Group on Girls emerged as an NGO committee within UNICEF and eventually connected with UN Women to grapple with the special needs of girls. Section L of the Beijing Platform for Action represents the efforts of WGG original members to improve the status of the Girl Child.
WHO	The World Health Organization (1948) is the UN agency dedicated to addressing health issues on a global scale. The agency defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
WMO	The World Meteorological Organization (1951) plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes.
WSSD	The World Summit For Social Development was held in Copenhagen from 6-12 March 1995, brought together over 118 world leaders to agree on a political Declaration and Programme of Action to alleviate and reduce poverty, expand productive employment and enhance social integration.

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