

United nation development programme

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History

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations (UN) organization formed in 1965 to help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development, an approach to economic growth that emphasizes improving the quality of life of all citizens while conserving the environment and natural resources for future generations.

Goals

No poverty

Zero hunger

Good health and well being

Quality education

Gender equality

Clean water and sanitation

Affordable and clean energy

Structure

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) core goal is to help countries eradicate poverty while reducing inequalities and exclusion.
- It aims to do so by working with partner organizations and governments across the world to develop sustainable development pathways, promote inclusive governance and build resilience to crisis.
- In 2013, UNDP's Executive Board (EB) approved a new [Strategic Plan to give the organisation a sharper focus in pursuing these goals.](#)
- [A key element is to improve UNDP's organisational effectiveness in achieving and reporting results. Alongside improved management of financial and human resources, this enables the organisation to deliver higher quality programmes to address development challenges facing the world.](#)
- These structural changes are integral to our continued pursuit of greater effectiveness, transparency and accountability of UNDP, for our partners and the people we serve.

FUNDING

UNDP's Funding Windows are a pooled, flexible funding mechanism that provide a strategic opportunity for partners to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The four thematic Funding Windows are:

Poverty and inequality

Governance, peace building, crisis and resilience

ACHIEVEMENT

The purpose of this publication is to highlight the development challenges faced by people who live in drylands and to outline how these challenges can be tackled successfully.

Covering about 40 percent of the world's land surface, dryland is home to more than 2 billion people in nearly 100 countries, of which about half remains under poverty. It will be impossible to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 if life does not improve for the poor people of the drylands. Together, they are the forgotten billion.

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RELATION WITH INDIA

India is a vast and diverse country and attitudes towards this subject and experiences of LGBTI individuals vary vastly. The disparity between urban and rural India, language, caste, class and gender add further complexities to understanding this topic more fully. But what we do know is that India's LGBT citizens are not a "minuscule minority". They have a voice that is strong and refuses to be silent any longer in their efforts to reclaim equality.

As a transwoman from India who was one of the original petitioners in the *NALSA* case, I can speak to how far we have come. But there is still much that remains to be done if the civil rights of LGBT persons in India are to be protected. We have the absolute and inalienable right to define ourselves in our own terms and in our own languages.

Thank you