

Committee Overview:

Purpose:

The United Nations Development Programme is an organization within the United Nations that attempts to connect developing countries with adequate aid and resources. It is the UN's development network that helps underdeveloped and newly sovereign countries with various development challenges and structuring issues. They focus on fostering a system that sees human rights and universal law as ends in themselves and reducing poverty in these developing areas. They provide HIV/AIDS assistance and prevention programs to these programs as well as attempt to guide developing nations to achieving the ambitious Millennium Development Goals. The UNDP works with countries to guide them into creating their own development plan, and then it helps them attract and use aid for this plan effectively.

Members:

The Executive Board of UNDP consists of representatives from thirty-six different countries that serve on the board on a rotating basis. They are elected by the Economic and Social Council of the General Assembly. The UNDP is unique in that it focuses on the individual country making independent decisions while attempting to collaborate efforts with other countries to achieve shared goals. These represents are from five defined regions that ensure UNDP is effectively serving each region's needs.

Powers:

UNDP is charged with allocating their yearly program delivery of \$4.3 billion to certain countries and programs within those countries. It operates on the ground in 166 countries and funds as well as helps countries attract funds from other sources throughout the globe. All transactions are transparent through written evaluation reports that are published on a regular basis, and the Evaluation Board ensures the UNDP's funds are being split and allocated in the

most cost-effective way.

Limitations:

The budget allocation is an obvious limitation to the UNDP and the goals they are hoping to accomplish. A tight budget forces the organization to make difficult decisions in ranking the pertinence of pressing issues worldwide. The UNDP often deals with developing or impoverished nations that are often resistant to change. This presents a difficulty in implementing programs that require large civil participation, and can often lead to failed programs and ineffectiveness. Because the UNDP works with so many countries throughout the globe, not all programs are as useful or efficient in every region, and while spreading leadership roles throughout the different regions of the world helps tackle this problem, it still remains an issue that is constantly being addressed.