

Broken Chair Monument, Palais des Nations, Geneva

A symbol of interdependence:

*Development cooperation, humanitarian action, peace and security
and human rights*

This wooden sculpture is by the Swiss artist Daniel Berset and was constructed by the carpenter Louis Genève from a project by Paul Vermeulen, co-founder and director of Handicap International Suisse. Situated near the entrance to the Palais des Nations in Geneva, this monumental giant chair with one broken leg symbolises opposition to land mines and cluster bombs and is intended as thought-piece for politicians and other visitors.

Standing 39 feet high and weighing 5.5 tons it was erected in 1997 and dedicated to support the signature of an international treaty on a ban on cluster bombs in 2008 (the Convention on Cluster Munitions).

This Evidence Report reinterprets the meaning of the sculpture to illustrate some of the key themes of the UN at 70 Witness Seminar programme, to show:

- The interdependence of the four key pillars of UN support: *development cooperation, humanitarian action, peace and security and human rights*;
- The principle that these themes should be integrated together, and not considered as independent 'silos': if one or more themes are not adequately addressed, the total impact of UN support, norms and standards are weakened;
- The UN is uniquely placed to provide legitimacy, standards, norms and goals to address international challenges in all four areas.

Acknowledgements

The Editors would like to thank the following for their many and varied contributions to the publication of this special issue of the IDS Evidence Report.

- Professor Melissa Leach, Director of IDS, for hosting WS1 and suggesting the idea of an IDS Evidence Report on 'The UN at 70, and the UK' as well as the IDS editorial and professional staff who made it possible;
- Edward Mortimer, President of BAFUNCS, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Michael Davies, Chairman of BAFUNCS, for their support in the organisation of the three Witness Seminars;
- Chris Fletcher, Keeper of Special Collections: Weston Library, Bodleian Libraries, Oxford for hosting WS2; Helen Langley, former Curator, Western Manuscripts for her unstinting support for the UN Career Records Project (UNCRP) since its inception in 1989, Susan Thomas, Head of Archives & Modern Manuscripts, and Michael Hughes, Senior Archivist;
- Dr Michael Kandiah, Director, Witness Seminars programme, Institute for Contemporary British History (ICBH), King's College London, for his support to the UN at 70 Witness Seminars;
- Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chair, and Natalie Samarasinghe, Executive Director of UNA-UK for their support to the UN at 70 Witness Seminar programme, and particularly in the organisation of WS3;
- Dr John Vickers, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, for support in the funding and organisation of WS2;
- Dr Kevin Watkins, Director of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) for the participation of its Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) in WS2;
- David Hallam, Director, International Relations, and UK Envoy, Post-2015 Development Goals, DFID for support in the use of the DFID Accountable Grant to the IDS for support to WSI and the publication of this Evidence Report;
- The FCO for its generous funding of WS3;
- All the participants at the three Witness Seminars – former UN staff, representatives of academia, the British Government, NGOs, private individuals, former UK Government officials, including panellists, respondents.

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Acronyms of UN Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies ¹

The UN System is made up of the UN itself and many affiliated funds, programmes and specialized agencies, all with their own membership, leadership and budget. The funds and programmes are financed through voluntary rather than assessed contributions. The specialized agencies are independent international organisations funded by both voluntary and assessed contributions.

1 Funds and Programmes

UNCTAD The *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* is the United Nations body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade – the main driver of development. (<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx>)

UNDP The *United Nations Development Programme* is the UN's global development network, focusing on the challenges of democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, and HIV/AIDS. The UNDP, with offices and staff in 177 countries, also coordinates national and international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the new Sustainable Development Goals. (www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html)

UNEP The *United Nations Environment Programme*, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations System. The UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. (www.unep.org/)

UNFPA The *United Nations Population Fund* is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled. (www.unfpa.org/)

UN-Habitat The mission of the *United Nations Human Settlements Programme* is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. (<http://unhabitat.org/>)

UNICEF The *United Nations Children's Fund* advocates for rights and goals for children and provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to children and mothers. (www.unicef.org/)

UNODC The *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* helps member states fight drugs, crime, and terrorism. (www.unodc.org/)

UNRWA The *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees* has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. Its services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict. It reports only to the UN General Assembly. (www.unrwa.org/)

UN Women *UN Women* merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN System, which focus exclusively on promoting and supporting gender equality and women's empowerment. (www.unwomen.org/en)

WFP The *World Food Programme* aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. It is the world's largest humanitarian agency. Every year, the programme feeds almost 80 million people in around 75 countries. (www.wfp.org/)

2 Specialized agencies of the UN

The specialized agencies of the UN are autonomous organisations working with the United Nations. All were brought into relationship with the UN through negotiated agreements. Some existed before the First World War. Some were associated with the League of Nations. Others were created almost simultaneously with the UN. Others were created by the UN to meet emerging needs.

FAO The *Food and Agriculture Organization* leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreements between developing and developed countries and a source of technical knowledge and information to aid development. (www.fao.org/home/en/)

ICAO The *International Civil Aviation Organization* sets international rules on air navigation, the investigation of air accidents, and aerial border-crossing procedures. (www.icao.int/Pages/default.aspx)

IFAD The *International Fund for Agricultural Development*, since it was created in 1977, has focused exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives. (www.ifad.org/)

ILO The *International Labour Organization*, founded in 1919, has tripartite membership comprising governments, employers and workers. It promotes the idea of decent work and supports international labour rights by formulating international standards on the freedom to associate, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labour, and equality of opportunity and treatment. (www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm)

IMF The *International Monetary Fund* fosters economic growth and employment by providing temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment and technical assistance. (www.imf.org/external/index.htm)

IMO The *International Maritime Organization* has created a comprehensive shipping regulatory framework, addressing safety and environmental concerns, legal matters, technical cooperation, security and efficiency. (www.imo.org/en/Pages/Default.aspx)

ITU The *International Telecommunication Union* is the specialized agency for information and communications technologies. It is committed to connecting all the world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through their work, they protect and support everyone's fundamental right to communicate. (www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx)

UNESCO The *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* focuses on everything from teacher training to helping improve education worldwide to protecting important historical and cultural sites around the world. UNESCO added 28 new World Heritage Sites this year to the list of irreplaceable treasures that will be protected for today's travellers and future generations. (<http://en.unesco.org/>)

UNIDO The *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* is the specialized agency of the UN that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalisation and environmental sustainability. (www.unido.org/unido-united-nations-industrial-development-organization.html)

UNWTO The *World Tourism Organization* is the UN agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. (www2.unwto.org/)

UPU The *Universal Postal Union* is the primary forum for cooperation between postal sector players. It helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services. (www.upu.int/en.html)

WHO The *World Health Organization* is responsible for global vaccination campaigns, responding to public health emergencies, defending against pandemic influenza, and leading the way for eradication campaigns against life-threatening diseases like polio and malaria. (www.who.int/en/)

WIPO The *World Intellectual Property Organization* protects intellectual property throughout the world through 23 international treaties. (www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html)

WMO The *World Meteorological Organization* facilitates the free international exchange of meteorological data and information and the furtherance of its use in aviation, shipping, security and agriculture, among other things. (www.wmo.int/pages/index_en.html)

World Bank The *World Bank* focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide by providing low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure and communications, among other things. The World Bank works in over 100 countries. (www.worldbank.org/)

- World Bank Group
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

3 Other entities

OHCHR The *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights* works to promote and protect the human rights that are guaranteed under international law and stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

UNAIDS The *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS* is co-sponsored by ten UN System agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank and has *ten goals* related to stopping and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. (www.unaids.org/en)

UNHCR The *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* protects refugees worldwide and facilitates their return home or resettlement. (www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home)

UNOCHA The *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs* (formerly the *UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction*) serves as the focal point in the United Nations System for the coordination of disaster reduction. (www.unisdr.org/)

UNOPS The *United Nations Office for Project Services* is an operational arm of the UN, supporting the successful implementation of its partners' peace-building, humanitarian and development projects around the world. (www.unops.org/english/Pages/Home.aspx)

4 Related organisations

CTBTO The *Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization* promotes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (which is not yet in force) and the build-up of the verification regime so that it is operational when the Treaty enters into force. (www.ctbto.org/)

IAEA The *International Atomic Energy Agency* is the world's centre for cooperation in the nuclear field. The Agency works with its member states and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies. (www.iaea.org/)

OPCW The *Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons* is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997. OPCW member states work together to achieve a world free of chemical weapons. (www.opcw.org/)

WTO The *World Trade Organization* is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements, and a place where member governments try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. (www.wto.org/)

Main UN bodies

- General Assembly – GA President
- Security Council – SC President
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat – Secretary-General
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council

Main UN offices

- New York
- Geneva
- Nairobi
- Vienna

with regional offices located in Addis Ababa (Africa), Bangkok (Asia and the Pacific), Geneva (Europe), Beirut (West Asia/Middle East), and Santiago (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Abbreviations

AEP	Associate Expert Programme
ASG	Assistant Secretary-General
BAFUNCS	British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BPPE	Bureau for Programme Planning and Evaluation
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
C4C	Campaign for Change
CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict
CAS	(World Bank) Country Assistance Strategies
CBO	community-based organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCBH	Centre for Contemporary British History
CEB	Chief Executives Board of the UN
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CMO	Chief Military Observer
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Country Programme document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRSV	conflict-related sexual violence
CSDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
CSN	Country Strategy Note
CSO	civil society organisation
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DaO	Delivering as One process
DCMG	Dame Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George
DFI	(France) Délégation des Fonctionnaires Internationaux
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DIEC	Development and International Economic Cooperation
DND	Department of Narcotic Drugs
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPI	Department of Public Information
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRR	Deputy Resident Representative
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
DTCD	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FUNDS	Future UN Development System

GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAO	US Government Accountability Office
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunization
GDP	gross domestic product
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNP	gross national product
GPPI	Global Public Policy Institute
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HLCM	High-Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
HMG	Her Majesty's Government
HR	human rights
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRuF	Human Rights up Front
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICDAIT	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INGO	international non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDR	International Strategy Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Programmes
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
KCL	King's College London
LNGO	local non-governmental organisation
MAR	Multilateral Assessment Review
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MEFF	Multilateral Effectiveness Framework
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (renamed United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [MONUSCO], 2010)
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NRA	non-resident agency
NSS/SDSR	(UK) National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OG	Outcome Group
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OISL	OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka
ONUCI	Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire
PDSRSG	Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
PSD	programme support document
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative
PVO	private voluntary organisation
R2P	Responsibility to Protect
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RR	Resident Representative
SCN	Standing Committee on Nutrition
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SL-IRP	Sri Lanka Internal Review Panel
SNGO	'Southern' non-governmental organisation
SR	Special Rapporteur
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SWAP	sector-wide approach
TA	technical assistance
TAB	United Nations Technical Assistance Board
TCC	(UN) Troop Contributing Countries
TCPR/QCPR	triennial (later quadrennial) comprehensive policy reviews
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNA	United Nations Association
UNAMSIL	UN Mission in Sierra Leone
UNA-UK	United Nations Association-UK
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNBRO	United Nations Border Relief Operation

UNCRP	UN Career Records Project
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	UN Development Group
UN DOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	UN Development System
UNDTCD	United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIHIP	UN Intellectual History Project
UNITA	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOV	United Nations Office in Vienna
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UNSF	UN Special Fund
UNTAB	UN Technical Assistance Board
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USG	Under-Secretary-General
USP	unique selling point
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WCDDR	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
WEOG	Western Europe and Others Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, May 2016)
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WS	Witness Seminar
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WTO	World Trade Organization

Note

¹ www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/funds-programmes-specialized-agencies-and-others/index.html.

Dedication to Margaret Anstee, DCMG, 1926–2016

This special UN at 70 IDS Evidence Report is dedicated to Margaret Anstee DCMG, a tireless, imaginative and inspiring servant of, and advocate for, the UN for over 50 years. She contributed papers to each of the three Witness Seminars and participated in WS1 at IDS.

Margaret Joan Anstee – the UK’s most experienced and senior woman in the UN

Margaret Anstee was a pioneer in opening up for women diplomatic and international posts previously the exclusive domain of men, first with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Latin American Department in 1948. She had a first posting abroad in 1952, but as the spouse of a British diplomat in the Philippines. In Manila she joined the newly opened office of the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) as a local staff member, and administrative officer until 1954, while also serving as Officer-in-Charge on several occasions.

After an interlude in the UK toying with the possibility of returning to an academic career, she accepted an invitation to take the post of UN Deputy Resident Representative in Colombia, where she served from 1956–57, the first international woman field officer to take up a representational position in the UN, thus starting a long association with Latin America. This was followed by rapid promotion to Resident Representative (RR) in Uruguay (1957–59), and simultaneously as acting RR in Argentina (1958–59) followed by Bolivia (RR) (1960–65) and Ethiopia (RR) (1965–67).

Margaret, or as she was also known, Joan, had a further interlude from UN service from 1967–68 when she was invited by the late Thomas Balogh, the head of the new Think Tank in No. 10 Downing St, the first of its kind, set up to provide independent support and advice to the prime minister, Harold Wilson on economic and other issues, as his deputy.

Faced thereafter with the choice of staying in the UK, either in the political sphere or the civil service, she accepted UNDP’s offer of the Resident Representative post in Morocco, but not before agreeing to an invitation from the UNDP Administrator to assist Sir Robert Jackson in the drafting of UNDP’s path-breaking *Capacity Study of the UN Development System* (UN, 1969). Margaret spent a year in Geneva (1968–69) on this assignment before taking up her fourth Resident Representative’s post in Morocco (1969–72). She returned to Latin America as UNDP Resident Representative in Chile (1972–74), subsequently moving to New York as Deputy Director of UNDP’s Latin America Bureau (1974–77) and then Assistant Administrator of the Bureau of Programme Planning and Evaluation, the first woman to reach that level in the UNDP.

In 1978 Margaret moved from UNDP to the UN as Assistant-Secretary General responsible for the operations of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD), UNDP’s second largest executing agency (1978–87). She was then appointed Director General of the UN Office in Vienna (UNOV) (1987–91), with the rank of Under-Secretary General (USG), the first woman USG, and the most senior British woman in the UN. She was also Head of the UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and Coordinator of all UN drug-related activities. She also served as the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) to Bolivia and Peru, and for disaster relief operations after the Mexican earthquake (1985), Chernobyl (1991) and the Kuwait burning oil wells (1991).

Margaret concluded her UN career as Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) responsible for the UN Verification Mission in Angola (UNAVEM II) in 1992; again the first woman to lead a military peacekeeping mission. She was made a Dame in 1994 and has continued to lecture and write about the UN as well as participate in training exercises on peacekeeping. She wrote of her UN career in *Never Learn to Type* (Wiley, 2004). She died on 25 August 2016.

Notes on Contributors

Dame Margaret Anstee's UN service (1952–93) covered development, humanitarian, and peace/security matters. She served in eight countries (1954–74), including as UNDP Resident Representative in *Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Morocco* and *Chile*. From 1974–87 she occupied senior UNDP and UN positions in *New York*, and as Director-General of the UN Office in *Vienna* (UNOV) (1987–92) the first woman Under-Secretary-General. From 1992–93 she was the Secretary-General's Special Representative in *Angola* (UNAVEM II), the first woman head of a UN peacekeeping mission. She was responsible for humanitarian/disaster relief programmes in *Bangladesh* (1973), *Zambia* (1973), *Chernobyl* (1991), *Mexico* (1985), *Kuwait* oil wells (1991).

Michael Askwith served with UNDP (1968–98) in *Algeria, Chad* (UNA-UK volunteer), *Haiti, Guyana, Congo (Brazzaville)* (twice), *Mauritania, Saudi Arabia* and *Equatorial Guinea*, with three assignments in *Headquarters*. He was UN RC/UNDP RR in the *Congo (Brazzaville)* and *Equatorial Guinea*, and Head, UNDP Liaison Office and Representative, UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in *Eritrea*. Since 2000, he has carried out consultancies for UNDP, UNDG, UNESCO, UNV and NGOs, most focusing on UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), UNDP and UNESCO country programming and projects. He is Coordinator of the UN Career Records Project and helped to coordinate the Witness Seminar programme.

Martin Barber started with UNHCR (*Laos, Thailand*) (1975–81), and later as Director, British Refugee Council in *London* (1981–88). He then rejoined UN to work with the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) in *Afghanistan* based in *Islamabad* (1989–96), including as Humanitarian Coordinator (1995–96), initiating the first UN mine action programme. He was Deputy SRSG, *Bosnia and Herzegovina* (1996–98) before transferring to *New York* as Chief, UNOCHA Policy Development and Advocacy Branch and later as Director, Mine Action Service (2000–05). He is presently Honorary Fellow, University of Edinburgh. His autobiography, *Blinded by Humanity* was published in 2015. He helped to coordinate WS2.

Stephen Browne started with the UN in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in *Bangkok*. He then served with UNDP in *Somalia, New York, Ukraine* (as the first UN Representative), and as UNRC/UNDP RR in *Rwanda*, before returning to ESCAP. He concluded his career as Deputy Executive Director of the International Trade Centre (ITC), *Geneva*. He is presently Co-director of the Future of the UN Development System (FUNDS), and lectures in Institutes for International Studies in *New York* and *Geneva*. He is the author of seven books and many articles on development and the UN.

John Burley started with UNDP in *New York* in 1972 as technical adviser in economic planning after serving as an ODI development economist in *Uganda*. He then worked in the UN Office for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) in *New York*, helping to establish the UN Resident Coordinator system and strengthen reporting on UN operational activities. He transferred to UNCTAD, *Geneva*, in charge of Technical Cooperation and Interagency Affairs (1988–99) and of the Resource Management Service (1999–2003), serving as Director, Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (2003-04). Since 2004, he has worked as a consultant.

Jeffrey Crisp was formerly Head of Policy Development and Evaluation at UNHCR, *Geneva*, and is currently a Research Associate at the Refugee Studies Centre, *University of Oxford*, and an Associate Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House. He has also held senior positions with Refugees International (Senior Director for Policy and Advocacy) and the Global Commission on International Migration (Director of Policy and Research) as well as working for the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, the British Refugee Council and Coventry University.

Nicola Dahrendorf has worked with UN organisations (UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations); NGOs (Conciliation Resources, Save the Children and Oxfam); the UK Government (DFID); and in academia (School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) and King's College London. In the UN she worked primarily on humanitarian emergencies and in six peacekeeping operations (*Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, East Timor, Democratic Republic of Congo* and *Haiti*), focusing on peace-building, conflict resolution, security and justice reform, civilian protection, and the reduction of sexual and gender-based violence. She is presently a consultant and Visiting Senior Research Fellow, King's College London.

Alan Doss CMG started as a UNA-UK volunteer in *Kenya*. This was followed by assignments in *UNDP Headquarters, Vietnam, and China* before serving as UNRC/UNDP RR in *Benin, Zaire* and *Thailand* and Director of the UN Border Relief Operation, for resettlement of displaced Cambodian refugees in *Thailand* (1990–93). He was then appointed Director of the UNDP European Office in *Geneva*, later becoming the first Director of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in *New York*. He then held four senior Representative appointments on behalf of the Secretary-General, responsible for development, humanitarian support and peacekeeping in *Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Liberia*, (with the rank of Under-Secretary-General (USG), and *Democratic Republic of Congo* (also USG). He is presently Executive Director of the Geneva-based Kofi Annan Foundation. He was awarded the CMG in the 2011 New Years Honours, for services to the UN.

Robert England, started his UN career with UNDP as a UNA-UK Volunteer in *Uganda*. This was followed by four field assignments in *Tanzania, Zambia, Thailand* and *Bangladesh* and six years in *New York* as UNDP's Budget Director (1984–90). Between 1990 and 2004 he served as UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in *Sri Lanka* (1990–95), *Pakistan* (1995–99) and *Thailand* (1999–2004). Since retiring from UNDP in 2004, he has carried out many consultancy missions for UN organisations, the latest being to assist preparation of a strategic framework for UN work in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock was a career diplomat from 1969–2004, serving in a number of postings, including in *Dubai, Washington, Saudi Arabia, Paris* and *New York*. He served as FCO Political Director in *London* (1996–2003), as UK Ambassador to the UN in *New York* (1998–2003) and as UK Special Envoy for *Iraq* (2003-04). After retiring from government service, Sir Jeremy directed the Ditchley Foundation, Oxford from 2004 to 2010. He served as Chairman of the United Nations Association – UK (UNA-UK) (2010–16).

Sir Richard Jolly was IDS Director from 1972 to 1981. He then joined UNICEF as Deputy Executive Director, and Assistant Secretary-General (1981–96), during which he co-authored the path-breaking *Adjustment with a Human Face* (2012). From 1996–2000 he was Special Adviser to the UNDP Administrator and Director of the Human Development Office, responsible for the annual UNDP Human Development Reports. In retirement, as co-director of the UN Intellectual History Project, he oversaw work on the 14-volume history of the UN's contributions to economic and social development since its inception. He is a former Chairman of UNA-UK and BAFUNCS.

Richard Longhurst is a development economist with specific areas of expertise in rural poverty, agriculture, food and nutrition, child health and child labour, mainstreaming human rights and humanitarian programming. He has worked as a staff member for the World Bank, Ford Foundation, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Office (ILO) and the Commonwealth Secretariat, where he was manager of the evaluation unit, and consultant for international organisations, (IFAD, IMO, DFID, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO). His work has been published in edited books, chapters, journal articles and project reports. He is presently a Research Associate at IDS.

Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, started as political correspondent at *The Economist*, then worked for UNHCR in *Thailand*. After becoming founding editor of the *Economist Development Report* and working with a US-based communications consultancy, he became World Bank Vice-President, External Affairs in 1994, which included responsibility for UN relations. Appointed Administrator of UNDP in 1999, (serving concurrently as *Chef de Cabinet* to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan from January 2005), he served as UN Deputy Secretary-General (April–December 2006). He was knighted in 2007, becoming a peer (June 2007) on joining the Gordon Brown's Government as Minister of State with responsibility for Africa, Asia and the UN. His autobiography, *The Unfinished Global Revolution* was published in 2011.

Edward Mortimer CMG was foreign correspondent and editorial writer at *The Times* for 18 years, and foreign affairs commentator for the *Financial Times* (1987–98). From 1998 to 2006, he served as Kofi Annan's Chief Speechwriter, and concurrently as Director of Communications from 2001. After leaving the UN, he worked as Senior Vice-President and Chief Programme Officer of the Salzburg Global Seminar (2007–12) and chair, Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice (2010–15). He is a Distinguished Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford since 2013 and President of the British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants (BAFUNCS).

Angela Raven-Roberts' career spans 30 years of work with NGOs, the UN and academia in the humanitarian sector. She worked for UNICEF *New York* in the Office of Emergency Programmes (1991–98) covering the Horn of Africa, Mozambique and Angola. She was Chief of Emergencies, UNICEF Regional office in *Geneva* covering East/Central Europe and Central Asia (2004 and 2010). In 1998 she took a leave of absence from UNICEF to join Tufts University as Director of Academic Programmes for the Feinstein International Famine Centre. She is currently a Research Associate at the Institute of Gender Studies, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Professor Sir Adam Roberts is Senior Research Fellow in International Relations and Emeritus Fellow, Balliol College, Oxford. He was President of the British Academy (2009–13). With interests in civil resistance, international law, the UN, strategic studies, and the history and theories of international relations, his UN-related articles and books include *United Nations, Divided World: The UN's Roles in International Relations* (1993); *The United Nations Security Council and War: The Evolution of Thought and Practice since 1945* (2008); Chapter on *The Use of Force: A System of Selective Security* in *The UN Security Council in the 21st Century* (2016).

Natalie Samarasinghe has been UNA-UK Executive Director since 2006, the first woman to hold this role. She has authored or edited publications for UNA-UK and external outlets, and is editor-at-large for the Association's flagship magazine, *New World*. In 2015, she co-edited an eight-volume compendium of articles on the United Nations for SAGE Publications. She has partnered with the UK National Commission for UNESCO on UN teaching materials; and undertakes consultancy work for UN-related projects. In 2013, she co-founded the 1 for 7 Billion campaign to select the next UN Secretary-General. She helped to coordinate WS3.

David Whaley started as a UNA-UK volunteer with UNDP in *Gabon*, continuing in *Togo*, *Burkina Faso* and *Madagascar* and as UNRC/UNDP RR in *Benin* and *Algeria*. Transferred to *New York*, he served as Director, Operational Activities, UN DIEC and as Deputy Assistant Administrator/Deputy Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe. He continued as UNRC/UNDP RR in *Kenya* and *South Africa*, the first holder of that position. In retirement he assisted the UN in *Pakistan*, *Sri Lanka* and *Nepal* on post-conflict transition and governance, and been active in the promotion of human rights, particularly in *Sri Lanka*.

Preface, Melissa Leach, Director IDS

It was a pleasure to welcome to the IDS in May 2015 the participants of the Witness Seminar on the UK and the UN in Development Cooperation, the first of three such seminars to commemorate the UN's 70th Anniversary. At a time of tumultuous global change and interconnectedness, when the role of global governance and the UN are both more necessary than ever yet acutely questioned, this Seminar was opportune indeed. By bringing together rich personal experiences and reflections, it enabled truly insightful discussion of opportunities and challenges, both past and future. These were well-summarised in the Report of the Seminar and the rich and comprehensive Compendium of Working Papers and Career Summaries prepared in conjunction with this event. I have also been pleased to follow the successful organisation of the two subsequent Witness Seminars on Humanitarian Action, in Oxford on 16 October 2015, and on Peace and Security in London, on 13 January 2016, with similarly compelling reports and documentation.

It is in this context that I invited the compilation of an IDS Evidence Report to capture some of the main themes of all three seminars, drawing out key lessons learned. This report, 'The UN at 70, and the UK' is the result. It includes a series of articles which highlight some of the key messages of the seminars, as well as a range of global perspectives on the changing role of the UN, and a set of specific recommendations communicated with the relevant British Government departments and UN organisations – but also, I hope, of broader significance and interest to scholars and policymakers around the world.

This IDS Evidence Report is a worthy follow-up to the *IDS Bulletin* issued to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the UN in 1995, entitled 'Fifty Years On: The UN and Economic and Social Development' (26.4, October 1995, <http://bulletin.ids.ac.uk/idsbo/issue/view/111>). It is also a suitable publication for IDS' own 50th Anniversary year, given how intertwined our own intellectual and institutional history has been with that of the UN. This report bridges the worlds of scholarship, policy and practice. The emphasis on the UK and the experiences of British citizens means fewer voices from the global South than is usual in the IDS Evidence Report series. Indeed what we find here is one set of experiences and accounts of the UN at 70, amongst many possible alternatives. But it is certainly a valuable set, offered with candour as well as expertise, and I hope you will enjoy reading them as much as I have.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the organisations which have been part of this process, the British Association of Former UN Civil Servants (BAFUNCS) and the UN Career Records Project (UNCRP); the Weston Library (Bodleian), Oxford; King's College London and the Witness Seminar Programme of the Institute of Contemporary British History; All Souls College, Oxford; UNA-UK and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

In addition, the financial contributions of the Department for International Development (DFID) under its Accountable Grant to the IDS for support to WS1; of All Souls College and the Bodleian Library for WS2; and of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) under its grant to UNA-UK for WS3, are gratefully acknowledged. Without this support the seminars and this IDS Evidence Report could not have happened.

The IDS is proud of its long association with the UN, and its many and varied contributions to international development in connection with UN-assisted programmes and projects.

It is our wish that these links will be consolidated and strengthened as the UN enters its eighth decade, and in the context of mutual collaboration and support in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Professor Melissa Leach
Director, IDS

Forewords

Edward Mortimer, President, British Association of Former UN Civil Servants (BAFUNCS)

As the UN celebrates its 70th Anniversary, BAFUNCS and its UN Career Records Project (UNCRP) – carried out jointly with the Bodleian Library, Oxford – are very proud to have been involved in organising the series of three Witness Seminars which took place in May and October 2015 and January 2016, covering respectively development cooperation (WS1), humanitarian action (WS2) and the promotion of peace and security (WS3).

The process of bringing together people (mostly UK nationals) who have been witnesses and participants in a vast array of UN-related activities over the past 50 years, to share their experiences and lessons learned, in conjunction with others from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academia, research institutions, and government, has been both exciting and instructive. There have been many valuable products, in the form of reports, working papers, witness briefs and memoirs. All of these represent significant contributions to the UNCRP and to our collective knowledge of the UK's support to the UN. They also help to raise awareness of the roles of UK nationals in moulding, guiding and making the UN operational in all its complexity and variety.

We owe a particular debt of gratitude to the IDS, both for hosting the first of the three seminars and for allowing us to use this special UN 70th Anniversary IDS Evidence Report to present some of our findings. We also thank DFID, whose financial support has made this possible, as well as the partner organisations which supported the Seminars themselves. And let me add a personal word of thanks to Richard Jolly and Michael Askwith for their heroic labours in editing this IDS Evidence Report.

We hope that it will be widely read, and that the various contributions will help the UN and its participating agencies, funds and programmes to continue improving and focusing their work, while also encouraging the UK Government to continue supporting it.

Edward Mortimer
President, BAFUNCS, and former Director of Communications, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman, UNA-UK

On behalf of UNA-UK, I too am proud and honoured that our Association has contributed to the organisation of all three Witness Seminars. As the primary NGO in the UK responsible for promoting the cause and the principles of the UN, we are delighted to have been able to integrate these seminars into the special activities organised by the UNA-UK to commemorate this landmark anniversary, thereby strengthening its significance to target audiences.

The UK's special historical links with the UN are well known, starting with the first meeting of the General Assembly in the Methodist Central Hall, Westminster, and the first preparatory meetings of the Security Council at Church House, Westminster in January 1946. In addition, our many concrete contributions to international peace and development as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council create a record of real achievement and leadership, in a world where consensus-building presents unique challenges.

Given the continuing scope, variety and complexity of the issues facing the international community in the areas of development cooperation, humanitarian action and conflict prevention and in the promotion of human rights in all three areas, the need for a strong and well-staffed United Nations has never been greater. The UNA-UK will continue to lobby for the British Government to play a fully effective role, including through the provision of well-qualified staff to UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes.

Jeremy Greenstock

Chair, UNA-UK, and former UK Permanent Representative to the UN