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ASSESSING WIPO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

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1. In the context of the Development Agenda Recommendation 22, a Study on Assessing WIPO's contribution to the achievement of United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), prepared by the external consultant, Mr. Sisule F. Musungu, President, IQsensato, Geneva, was discussed by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) at its eighth session held from November 14 to 18, 2011. The Committee had requested that the study be revised and re-submitted to the CDIP at a future session.
2. Accordingly, the Annex to this document contains the said study as revised by the author.
3. *The CDIP is invited to take note of the information contained in the Annex to this document.*

[Annex follows]

¹ The views expressed in this Study are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the WIPO Secretariat or any of the Organization's Member States.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have become one of the most powerful platforms for the promotion of global development and equity.² They consist of eight goals and 21 targets to be met by 2015. Their genesis is in the Millennium Declaration, which was adopted by United Nations (UN) Member States' Heads of State and Government in September 2000 at the end of the Millennium Summit.³ A key aim of the Millennium Declaration was to ensure that globalisation becomes a positive force for all the world's people especially the most vulnerable. The Declaration is therefore a wide ranging document covering a range of issues including: peace, security and disarmament; development and poverty reduction; protection of the environment; human rights, democracy and good governance; protection of the vulnerable; and meeting the special needs of Africa. The MDGs were primarily drawn from paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Millennium Declaration (the development and poverty reduction section).

2. The adoption of the Millennium Declaration, particularly the enumeration of specific targets (Goals) to be achieved by 2015 with respect to development and poverty reduction, provided a strategic tool to galvanise the efforts of countries to take collective action to ensure human dignity, equality and equity. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the MDGs provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions.⁴ Nevertheless, the MDGs framework has also been criticised by a range of actors in the development field for among others things being too narrow a framework for development, being overly simplistic and for being difficult to measure. Notwithstanding these criticisms, however, the MDGs have achieved an undeniable level of global legitimacy and acceptance and have become the rallying call for human development.

3. Since the adoption of the Declaration in 2000, significant progress has been made towards the set targets though much remains to be done. At the second MDGs Review Summit held in September 2010, the UN Member States Heads of State and Government observed, *inter alia*, that:

“Developing countries have made significant efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and have had major successes in realizing some of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals.... We acknowledge that much more needs to be done in achieving the Millennium Development Goals as progress have been uneven among regions and between and within countries.”⁵

4. Some of the areas where good progress has been made include combating extreme poverty, improving school enrolment and child health, reducing child deaths, expanding access to clean water, improving prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, expanding access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and controlling malaria and tuberculosis. At the same time, however, hunger and malnutrition rose between 2007 and 2009, there has been slow progress in reaching full and productive employment, advancing gender equality and empowerment, achieving environmental sustainability and providing basic sanitation. There has also been slow progress made in efforts to reduce maternal mortality and improving maternal and reproductive health.

² The MDGs and the relevant targets can be found on the UN MDGs website at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml>.

³ See UN General Assembly document A/RES/55/2 available at <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>.

⁴ See the UNDP MDGs webpage at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>.

⁵ See paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Summit Outcome Document accessible at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/summit.shtml>.

5. The question of how the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) contributes and/or should contribute to the achievement of the MDGs has become increasingly critical in the recent past, especially following the adoption of the WIPO Development Agenda in 2007.⁶ This is, in part, because the MDGs were an important justification underlying the call to establish a development agenda at WIPO and have since been an important theme in the discussions on the implementation of the Agenda.⁷ In particular, the MDGs were critical in linking WIPO's UN mandate to promote creativity and technology transfer to broader development imperatives. The MDGs were also critical as an organising framework for the political narrative justifying the Development Agenda. The argument was that development being the most important challenge of today and UN Member States Heads of State and Government having adopted the MDGs, WIPO had to demonstrate its contribution as part of the UN family. Most importantly, using the MDGs as an organising framework meant a focus on development results as opposed to development activities. This was important in the context of the argument that IP should not be seen as an end in itself but as a means to achieving broader policy goals.

6. When the Development Agenda was adopted it therefore included Recommendation 22, which sought to ensure that “*WIPO's norm-setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the United Nations system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.*” In order to implement this recommendation and to more broadly understand the role of WIPO in the achievement of the MDGs, the Committee on Intellectual Property and Development (CDIP), at its Second Session held in July 2008, tasked the WIPO Secretariat, in response to request by the African Group, with preparing a report on the organization's contribution to the MDGs. A report was duly prepared and presented to the Fifth Session of the CDIP in April 2010.⁸ The CDIP, after reviewing the said report, decided that the report should be revised to provide an empirical evaluation of the actual impact of the Organization's activities in support of the MDGs.⁹

7. In the discussions on the report (document CDIP/5/3), Member States delegations pointed out a number of areas where improvements could be made with regard to assessing WIPO's contribution to the MDGs. Three particular points raised in that discussion are worth reiterating. First, it was noted that the key issue and the underlying reason for the request for this type of report was to get an evaluation of the actual impact of WIPO's work on the MDGs as opposed to identifying activities that could potentially contribute to the MDGs.¹⁰ Second, the importance of using WIPO's results-based management (RBM) framework for undertaking assessment of the organization's work, such as with respect to MDGs, was highlighted.¹¹ Finally, it was also noted that another key issue for WIPO to consider was its role in making intellectual property (IP) rules and regulations more supportive of development goals, including the MDGs.¹²

8. This current Report seeks to progress the work that was begun by the initial 2010 report (document CDIP/5/3), taking account the feedback from the CDIP especially the above three

⁶ For information on the Development Agenda see the WIPO website at <http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/>.

⁷ See the original proposal for the establishment of a development agenda (WIPO document WO/GA/31/11) – available at http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=31737 which asserted, for example, that “As a member of the United Nations system, it is incumbent upon the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to be fully guided by the broad development goals that the UN has set for itself, in particular in the Millennium Development Goals.”

⁸ See document CDIP/5/3 accessible at http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=19686.

⁹ See paragraph 11 of the Summary of the Chair of the Fifth Session of the CDIP. Available at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_ref_summary_revised.pdf.

¹⁰ See the statement of Angola on behalf of the African Group. Paragraph 293 of the Report of CDIP 5 session. Also see the statement of Egypt on behalf of the Development Agenda Group (paragraph 294), Brazil (paragraph 298) and the Republic of Iran (paragraph 299). The report is available on the WIPO website at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_10.pdf.

¹¹ See the statement of the United States of America at paragraph 296 of the Report, *id.*

¹² See the statement of Brazil, *supra* note 10.

key points. Its core aim is to conduct a qualitative assessment of the impact of WIPO's activities and initiatives on the achievement of the MDGs using the organization's RBM framework. In specific terms the aim is to assess the performance data generated by the RBM framework against the needs of MDGs and to offer forward-looking ideas on how to improve the organisations contribution and reporting in this area. The analysis and assessment in the report covers a period of three years and is based on performance information on the implementation of the Program and Budget (P&B) between 2008 and 2010 as reported in the Program Performance Reports (PPRs).

9. The PPRs have been chosen as the reference point for a number of reasons. To start with, the PPRs focus on results as opposed to simply reporting on activities and initiatives. In addition, the PPRs reflect the official and the most credible source of data and information on how WIPO's activities and programmes have met the objectives set by the Member States under the relevant P&B. Further; the PPRs are quite comprehensive and cover all WIPO's work including its work with other UN agencies. In this regard, the PPRs capture the results and/or impact of the organization's work that is covered by various reports such as the reports on the implementation of the Development Agenda and the periodic reports to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Council on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the UN Commission on Science and Technology.

10. The Report begins with an overview of the Millennium Declaration, the place of UN agencies, particularly WIPO, in achieving the MDGs and, in that context, the linkage between MDGs and innovation and IP. It then, in Section 3, turns to the assessment of WIPO's contribution to the MDGs starting with conceptualising how WIPO's work can be assessed against the MDGs in the context of MDGs indicators and ending with the results of an analysis of the actual contribution based on performance data generated by the RBM framework. This is followed in Section 4 with a discussion on how to enhance WIPO's contribution and reporting on MDGs. Section 5 concludes the report with some final remarks.

2. THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, IP AND WIPO

11. Making globalisation work for all, especially the poorest, as already noted, was the central challenge that the UN Member States' Heads of State and Government sought to address through the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration, as a result, gave considerable emphasis to science, technology, innovation (STI) and related subjects these being important drivers for globalisation. It is in this context that WIPO's role in the achievement of the MDGs should be examined. This is because WIPO is a specialized agency of the UN whose role is developing a balanced and accessible international IP system that rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest.¹³

2.1 THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION, STI AND IP

12. The Millennium Declaration included important language relating to STI and issues relating to IP. In particular, the Heads of State and Government resolved, among other things, to:

- (i) Encourage pharmaceutical companies to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries (IP and public health issue).¹⁴

¹³ See the "What is WIPO" webpage at http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/what_is_wipo.html.

¹⁴ See paragraph 20 of the Declaration, *supra* note 3.

- (ii) Ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies (ICTs) are available to all.¹⁵
- (iii) Ensure free access to information in the human genome sequence.¹⁶
- (iv) Take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including increased transfers of technology.¹⁷

13. The role of STI and IP was further amplified and explained in the Millennium Project Report (commonly known as the “Sachs Report”) in 2005.¹⁸ The Report, in Chapter 14, acknowledges that development-oriented IP requires a delicate balance of market forces and public action and that such a balance is likely to be different for different countries.¹⁹ More specifically, the Report of the Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology, and Innovation (hereinafter “Task Force on STI”) on the basis of which some of the final recommendations in the Sachs Report were made, argued that “Meeting the goals will require a substantial reorientation towards development policies that focus on the key sources of economic growth including those associated with new and established scientific and technological knowledge...”.²⁰

14. The latter report elaborated on the measures that would be required in the area of STI to meet the MDGs. These included:

- (i) Improving the policy environment and enhancing technology governance.
- (ii) Redefining infrastructure development, including communications, as a foundation for technological innovation.
- (iii) Supporting entrepreneurship by creating and expanding links between technology and enterprise.
- (iv) Managing technological innovation using existing technologies, investing in global technology generation and forging international technology alliances.

STI is also evidently critical for the achievement of a number of targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8.²¹ These include:

- (i) Target 1.C: Halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
- (ii) Target 6.B: Achieving universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.

¹⁵ See paragraph 20 of the Declaration, *supra* note 3.

¹⁶ See paragraph 23 of the Declaration, *supra* note 3.

¹⁷ See paragraph 28 of the Declaration, *supra* note 3.

¹⁸ The UN Millennium Project was commissioned by the UN Secretary-General and sponsored by UNDP on behalf of the UN Development Group. It is an independent publication. The report titled *Investing in Development – A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals* is available at <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportComplete-lowres.pdf>.

¹⁹ See the Report, *Id.*, at pp. 218 – 219.

²⁰ See C. Juma and L. Yee-Cheong (lead authors), *Innovation: Applying Knowledge in Development*, Millennium Project, Task Force on Science, Technology, and Innovation, (Earthscan, London and Sterling, 2005), p. 177.

²¹ For a discussion of the relationship between MDG 1 and 6 and IP see e.g. van Genugten, *W et al Harnessing Intellectual Property Rights for Development Objectives – The Double Role of IPRs in the Context of Facilitating MDGs Nos. 1 and 6*, (Wolf Legal Publishers, Nijmegen, 2011).

- (iii) Target 6.C: Halting and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
- (iv) Target 8.B: Addressing the special needs of LDCs.
- (v) Target 8.E: Providing access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- (vi) Target 8.F: Making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Consequently, the measures outlined in the Millennium Declaration and translated into a number of targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8 coupled with the STI measures proposed in the Sach's Report and the report of the Taskforce on STI offer a framework through which the role of WIPO in achieving the MDGs can be examined.

2.2 THE ROLE OF UN AGENCIES IN ACHIEVING THE MDGS AND THE PLACE OF WIPO

15. The Heads of State and Government recognising that the achievement of the aims set out in the Millennium Declaration would require the efforts of multiple stakeholders particularly within the UN system resolved, as part of the Millennium Declaration,

“To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and Development”.²²

In terms of implementation, this aspiration was crystallised in MDG 8 – *Develop a Global Partnership for Development*. The targets under this Goal include: developing further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system; addressing the special needs of least developed countries; addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island states; dealing comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries; providing access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries; and making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

16. In order to improve monitoring of the global commitments contained in MDG 8 the UN Secretary-General created, in 2007, the MDG Gap Task Force.²³ Its main purposes is to systematically track existing international commitments and to identify gaps and obstacles in their fulfillment at the international and country level in the areas of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt relief, access to essential medicines and new technologies. The Task Force, which has been issuing reports since 2008, integrates more than 20 UN agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank and the WTO. The UNDP and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat (UN/DESA) are the lead agencies in coordinating the work of the Task Force. WIPO is so far not part of this task Force.

17. Notwithstanding WIPO's non-participation in the MDG Gap Task Force the language of the Millennium Declaration on STI and IP-related issues taken together with the elaboration in the Sachs Report and the Report of the Task Force on STI as well as the relevant MDG 1, 6

²² See paragraph 30 of the Declaration, *supra* note 3.

²³ Information and the reports of the Task Force can be found at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/index.shtml.

and 8 targets offer clear entry points for WIPO to concretely contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.

18. At the institutional level the Task Force on STI has noted that:

“International institutions urgently need to realign their activities to reflect the technological requirements for implementing the Goals. This effort will not only help deploy available financial and other resources to meet the Goals, it will also help identify gaps in available resources. These efforts need to be undertaken in the context of a better understanding of the sources of economic growth.”²⁴

In the case of WIPO and other agencies involved with IP and STI, this is a call to realign their programming and activities to reflect and contribute towards a balanced and development-oriented IP system (as called for by the Sachs Report); and meeting the technological requirements of the MDGs (as defined in the Report of the Task Force on STI) and the relevant MDG 8 targets.

19. In specific terms this means that for WIPO’s programming and activities to contribute or impact on the efforts to achieve the MDGs, its programmes and activities need to be aligned, among others, to contribute to the list of objectives set out in paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 (above).²⁵ Therefore assessing WIPO’s contribution to the achievement of the MDGs essentially means determining how WIPO has aligned its programmes and activities to meet these technological and IP needs of the MDGs and the relevant MDG 1, 6 and 8 targets. This is what the study turns to in the next section.

3. ASSESSING WIPO’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGS

20. There is no doubt, considering the STI and IP-related language in the Millennium Declaration, the recommendations of the Sachs Report, the Report of the Task Force on STI and the MDG, 1, 6 and 8 targets, that WIPO’s work is relevant to the MDGs. As a corollary, taking into account the fact that WIPO is a UN agency, there is also no doubt that WIPO has an important role to play in contributing to the achievement of the MDGs. So far, however, there have not been systematic efforts undertaken to measure and/or assess WIPO’s contribution to the MDGs. This is now changing in a positive direction. For example, WIPO has set up a dedicated webpage on its website to provide information on the organization’s contribution to the MDGs.²⁶

21. Most importantly, the adoption and implementation of the WIPO Development Agenda (particularly Recommendation 22) and the efforts to enhance the organization’s RBM framework have both made the MDGs central to WIPO’s work. This has provided a better environment and framework for assessing the organization’s contribution to development in general and MDGs in particular. In this regard, it is clear that important progress has been made in mainstreaming development into WIPO programmes and activities between the time of the adoption of the Development Agenda and 2010. However, gaps both at the conceptual as well as at the measurement level remain. In order to lay the foundation for closing these gaps it is important therefore, before undertaking any assessment, to understand and explore the conceptual linkages between the MDGs measurement metrics and WIPO’s RBM framework.

²⁴ Juma and Yee-Cheong, *supra* note 20, p.176

²⁵ The lists, as already noted, are arrived at by combining the recommendations on the technological requirements of meeting the Goals as set out in the Millennium Project Task Force on STI and the technology and IP related targets under MDG 1, 6 and 8.

²⁶ The webpage is accessible at http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/.

3.1 MDGS INDICATORS AND WIPO'S WORK

22. Progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is measured against the 21 targets using 60 official indicators (see Annex 1 to this report).²⁷ The development of the indicators as well as the preparation of the annual progress reports on the results is the work of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG), which is coordinated by the UN Statistics Division. The IAEG is responsible for the preparation of data and analysis to monitor progress towards the MDGs. The Group also reviews and defines methodologies and technical issues in relation to the indicators, produces guidelines, and helps define priorities and strategies to support countries in data collection, analysis and reporting on MDGs.

23. In general, country data are aggregated at the sub-regional and regional levels to show progress over time. The data used in measurement is primarily drawn from official statistics provided by national governments to international agencies responsible for the specific indicator. As a result, there are normal gaps in the data. To fill these gaps, the data is supplemented by or derived from data collected through surveys carried out by international agencies.

24. A critical issue in the measurement of MDGs is the reliability, timeliness and international comparability of the data.²⁸ If the data is not reliable, timely or comparable, it makes it difficult to hold the international community to account. In this regard, the earlier work on monitoring MDGs progress had important gaps and was criticized for a number of reasons. First, there was the issue of lack of official data or difficulty in accessing such data from countries. Second, were cases where countries did not produce the data required to measure an indicator, which led to international agencies estimating the missing values. Finally, data from international sources differed from that within countries. Differences regarding sources and gaps in national data raised particular concern among statisticians.

25. Through a range of initiatives and better financing of the monitoring work there have been important improvements in how the MDGs are measured and the quality of data used. The IAEG, in particular, has promoted discussions and dialogue between national and international agencies leading to improvements in the coherence of national and international data, quality and transparency of methodologies. Nevertheless, as the IAEG itself admits:

“Although some progress is being made, reliable statistics for monitoring development remain inadequate in many poor countries, and the challenge of building in-country capacity to produce better policy-relevant data is enormous. Building such capacity demands increased and well coordinated financial and technical support from development partners.”²⁹

What this means, in the context of a consideration of WIPO's contribution to the MDGs, is the need to recognise that, overall, the methodologies and data for the measurement of the progress towards achieving the MDGs is far from perfect or sufficient. The key question, however, is whether the MDGs indicators, notwithstanding their shortcomings, can be used as a basis for assessing WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the Goals.

26. Attempting to directly use the MDG indicators, as a basis for assessing WIPO's contribution to the achievement of MDGs, is problematic for three broad reasons.

²⁷ See the MDGs Indicators website at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx> for a listing of the indicators and explanation of sources of data and methodologies.

²⁸ UN, *Millennium Development Goals Report 2011* (UN, New York, 2011) p. 66.

²⁹ *Id.*

27. First, most of the MDG indicators, say proportion of population living below one dollar a day (Goal 1) or net enrolment ratio in primary education (Goal 2) seek to achieve very high-level outcomes. WIPO being a specialised agency with a specific mandate cannot therefore easily show a correlation between its work and these high level outcomes. In particular, the data produced and the indicators used in WIPO's RBM framework cannot readily be used for the purpose of figuring out how WIPO has contributed, for example, to the increase in net enrolment ratio in primary education.

28. Second, even in areas where there is some correlation between the indicator and WIPO's mandate, such as with respect to Goal 8 (proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis or internet users per 100 inhabitants), there are many actors who contribute to these outcomes. This makes it difficult to attribute progress to WIPO or indeed any other agency. In some cases, it is even difficult to attribute progress to the actions of the specific country's government.

29. Finally, the MDGs are a set of interrelated social and development objectives where the primary locus for organising national efforts to realise them lies with the governments of developing countries and LDCs. The role of international agencies is to support these national processes.³⁰ This means that seeking to measure any agencies contribution at the level of the aggregate MDGs indicators would be misleading. Contribution can only be assessed looking at specific countries and the results of the activities of the organisation in these countries.

30. In light of the above challenges it can be concluded that it would be ill advised to use of the overall MDGs measurement metrics (MDG Indicators) to assess the contribution of WIPO to the achievement of the Goals. A different methodology, which can link better to WIPO's mandate and its RBM framework would offer better and more credible results. The recent observations of the MDG Gap Task Force support this view in the context of STI issues. In its 2011 Report, for example, the Task Force recommends that in order to improve the accessibility and affordability of new technologies the international community needs to support the development of concrete targets and indicators to monitor access to technology, among other things.

3.2 ASSESSING WIPO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MDGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RBM FRAMEWORK

31. A credible way of assessing WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the MDGs requires that such assessments be based on, and linked to, the organisation's results (RBM) framework. It will be recalled that RBM was first introduced at WIPO in 1998. It was first implemented, as a Results-Based Budgeting System (RBBS) in the 1998/99 P&B. The implementation, in the early times, was however mainly measured by the simple fact that planned activities were undertaken.³¹

32. Since then, managing for results has taken root in the organisation and the RBM system has seen significant qualitative improvements in recent years. The latest PPR (2010)³² and the P&B (for 2012/13 Biennium) reflect a much-improved system. However, there will continue to be need for improvements to the framework. This need reflects the challenge of implementing a results framework in the complex area of innovation and creativity and the imperative to respond to new priorities and the demands of WIPO stakeholders, particularly the Member States.

³⁰ UN, "The Global Partnership for Development at a Critical Juncture", *The MDG Gap Task Force Report 2011*, (UN, New York, 2011), p. 1.

³¹ See for example the 1998 PPR (WIPO document A/34/6 dated 19 July 1998) on WIPO website at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/a_34/a_34_6.pdf.

³² Available on the WIPO website at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/a_49/a_49_4.pdf.

33. The significant improvements in the RBM framework suggest that unlike before there is today a better opportunity to assess WIPO contribution to development generally and to the MDGs in particular. The key challenge that needs to be overcome to use the RBM framework to measure WIPO's contribution towards the achievement of MDGs relates to the question of how to link the MDGs to WIPO's mandate, strategic goals and, ultimately, performance indicators in light of the problems highlighted in paragraphs 27 to 29 (above) regarding attempting to link these directly to the MDG indicators.

34. The solution, we argue, lies in finding, within the MDG targets, the Sachs Report and the Report of the Task Force on STI, the aspects that relate to WIPO's mandate in technology, innovation, and IP and then linking these to WIPO's RBM framework. As noted earlier, from these documents and the innovation/technology related targets in MDG 1, 6 and 8, more specific STI and IP related MDG needs/outcomes could be identified. These needs/outcomes, which have already been mentioned in paragraph 19 above, should form the framework for linking the MDGs and WIPO's work. Box 1 below sets out the nine (9) MDG-related STI needs/outcomes against which WIPO's work, as specialised UN agency responsible for IP and related matters such as transfer of technology, could be assessed.

<i>Box 1</i>		
<i>MDG-related STI Needs/Outcomes Against which WIPO's Work could be Assessed</i>		
	<i>Needs/Outcomes</i>	<i>Source/Basis</i>
1.	An IP system that strikes the right balance between market forces and public action	Sach's Report
2.	Improved global policy environment and enhanced technology governance	Taskforce on STI
3.	Improved infrastructure, including communications, as a foundation for technological innovation	Taskforce on STI
4.	Expanded links between technology and enterprise	Taskforce on STI
5.	Increased global technology generation and international technology alliances	Taskforce on STI
6.	Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (food security)	MDG 1 Target 1.C
7.	Addressing the special needs of least developed countries	MDG 8 Target 8.B
8.	Increased access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, including universal access to HIV/AIDS treatments and interventions for the reduction in the incidences of malaria and other major diseases	MDG 6 Target 6.B and 6.C as well as MDG 8 Target 8.E
9.	Making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	MDG 8 Target 8.F

Because a direct causal relationship cannot be established between WIPO's activities and initiatives and the broad MDG indicators, it should be accepted that progress/contribution by WIPO towards these STI and IP-related needs/outcomes translates into WIPO contributing to the MDGs. This is particularly important because, as already noted, at the end of the day the

achievement of the MDGs at the country level turns on many factors and the actions of many actors. Ultimately, it depends on national level efforts. Consequently, while WIPO could, for example, provide advice on patent flexibilities and how to utilise these flexibilities to improve access to medicines, whether medicines are actually available on the ground depends on whether a particular country incorporates these flexibilities in the law and adopts proactive procurement policies. The latter actions are beyond the control of WIPO.

35. Having established a plausible link between the MDGs and WIPO mandate and sphere of operation, using the STI and IP-related needs/outcomes as above, the next step would then be to link these MDGs needs/outcomes to WIPO's Strategic Goals, the expected results and performance indicators as well as the relevant Development Agenda Recommendations. It is particularly important that WIPO's contribution towards these STI and IP-related MDG needs/outcomes be assessed at the level of results as opposed to the level of programmes, activities and initiatives. Here, it is important to recall that the focus on activities as opposed to results was one of the issues raised with the earlier MDGs report (document CDIP/5/3).

36. This approach is more credible because it recognises the fact that it is not the establishment of programmes or the undertaking of activities or initiatives *per se* which make a contribution to the MDGs or any other goal, including WIPO's own Strategic Goals. Rather, it is the results and/or impacts of those activities or initiatives that make a difference. An attempt to look out for all individual WIPO activities or initiatives that have a possibility of contributing to the achievement of the MDGs would also be tenuous and, most likely, result in an incomprehensible maze.

37. Appendices II and III to this report set out, in table form, a detailed analysis of the linkages between the STI and IP-related MDG needs/outcomes to WIPO's Strategic goals, the relevant Development Agenda Recommendations, the expected results and performance against those results for 2010, as per the 2010 PPR, and for 2008/2009 biennium as per the 2008/2009 PPR.

38. The following is a summary of the key findings regarding WIPO contribution to the MDGs based on the analysis in Appendices II and III.

- (i) At least 30 of WIPO's expected results spread across five of the organization's Strategic Goals (Goals I, III, IV, VI and VII) under the 2010/11 P&B have a credible link to, and their achievement can be said to have contributed to the MDGs.
- (ii) Of these 30 MDGs-relevant expected results, 23 (approximately 77%) are on track to being fully achieved by the end of the biennium. A further 5 (approximately 17%) are broadly or partly on track to being achieved. Only 2 (less than 7%) are unlikely to be met or verified due to lack of data.
- (iii) For the 2008/2009 biennium there were also at least 30 expected results spread across seven Strategic Goals (Goals I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII) that had a credible link to, and their achievement contributed to the MDGs.
- (iv) Of these 30 MDGs-relevant expected results, 16 (approximately 53%) were fully achieved. A further 13 (approximately 43%) were largely or partially achieved. Only one (less than 4%) recorded limited achievement.
- (v) In 2010, as well as in the 2008/2009 biennium, lack of data was an important factor in areas where there was only partially achievement of expected results.
- (vi) Unsurprisingly, the bulk of the MDGs-related expected results fell under Goal I (balanced evolution of the international normative framework for IP) and Goal III (facilitating the use of IP for development). It follows also that it is particularly the work

undertaken towards these two Strategic Goals that has made the greatest contribution to the MDGs in the last three years (2008 – 2010).

39. Overall, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the picture that emerges from the above findings regarding whether and how WIPO's work contribute towards the achievement of the MDGs in a positive one. There is a clear improvement in the performance of WIPO in the context of the MDGs between the 2008/2009 biennium and the situation so far in the 2010/2011 biennium. Though the number of relevant expected results remained constant at 30, achievement in 2010 improved by 24% over the previous two years. This improvement reflects better planning, data collection and reporting. Nevertheless, at 77% on track results in 2010 there is still scope for improvement in WIPO's performance in the areas most relevant to the achievement of the MDGs.

40. The above positive assessment needs to be understood in the context of a number of caveats. First, the percentages indicated above reflect WIPO's performance in the context of the existing results framework. It does not therefore mean that 77% achievement reflect WIPO realising 77% of its potential to contribute to the MDGs. Consequently, even if the percentage was 100% it would not mean that there is no room for improvement. Second, these achievements relate to the contribution by WIPO in the specific countries in which the specific activities leading to the reported results were undertaken. It does not mean that the contribution has been made in all WIPO developing country and LDC Members. Third, even in the specific countries where the relevant activities were carried out, a positive WIPO's contribution might not necessarily translate into concrete MDG outcomes. As noted earlier, WIPO contribution can only go so far and the ultimate locus for harnessing such a contribution into concrete outcomes remains at the national level in individual countries and depended on those countries' policy choices.

4. ENHANCING WIPO'S CONTRIBUTION AND REPORTING ON MDGS

41. The analysis in Sections 2 and 3 (above) clearly shows that WIPO not only has a role to play, but also that it has, particularly in the recent past, been making tangible contributions towards the achievement of the MDGs. The conceptual framework for linking the MDGs and WIPO's work that is proposed in this report coupled with the enhancements to the RBM framework, especially in the context of the 2012/13 biennium, suggest that there will be better performance data, against which to evaluate the organisation's work *vis-à-vis* the MDGs, going forward. The adoption and implementation of the Development Agenda and key organisational initiatives, such as the Strategic Realignment process, have also ensured a better organisational environment and culture for WIPO to make even bigger contributions towards the achievement of the MDGs in future.

42. However, as noted above, there remains room for improvement. A number of areas where improvements could further enhance WIPO's contribution towards the MDGs are discussed below.

4.1 STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE UN SYSTEM AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

43. The Millennium Declaration, being a product of the UN at the level of the General Assembly and Heads of State and Government, imposes on the UN family (the Secretariat, programmes and specialized agencies) a special obligation to support, coordinate and integrate the Goals into global and national development efforts. While WIPO has a responsibility to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs individually as a UN agency, it is critical that its work is also sufficiently linked to the broader UN family's work and mechanisms. This will ensure that synergies are built between WIPO's work and the work of other agencies. It is also important, in

order to enhance its contribution, that WIPO offers its specialized expertise on IP and technology matters in relevant UN processes.

44. It follows, first, that WIPO has to address the issue of its non-participation in the MDG Gap Task Force. In this regard, it is recommended that WIPO should take the necessary steps to join the MDG Gap Task Force as a matter of priority. This is particularly important because the Task Force has, in its reports, repeatedly pointed out the importance of STI and IP-related matters in working towards Target 2, 5 and 6 of MDG 8. In its latest report, for example, it points out the specific need to work towards developing indicators and targets to monitor access to technology. It has also been pointed out elsewhere that more effort will be needed to increase the access by developing countries to appropriate technologies, including those for health, communications and climate change and that such efforts will involve strengthening incentives that support innovation, improve access and financing research, IP and context-specific technologies.³³

45. WIPO, especially under its Strategic Goal I (balanced evolution of the international normative framework for IP), Strategic Goal III (facilitating the use of IP for development) Strategic Goal V (world reference source for IP information and analysis) and Strategic Goal VII (addressing IP in relation to global policy issues), can play an important role in addressing the issues around indicators and methodologies and supporting incentives for innovation.

46. Second, WIPO should also take steps to engage with the IAEG. Such engagement will be beneficial both for WIPO and the IAEG. For WIPO, it will provide a learning opportunity by allowing the organization to engage in MDG monitoring data preparation and analysis as well as on definition of methodologies. For the IAEG, WIPO's expertise and data from the RBM framework, including with respect to the implementation of the development agenda, will enrich and help further improve monitoring and reporting on STI and IP-related MDGs needs/outcomes.

4.2 FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE RBM FRAMEWORK AND PERFORMANCE REPORTING

47. The improvements that have been made to the RBM framework have the potential and offer an unprecedented opportunity for WIPO to further realign its activities with the MDGs and to better understand and report on its contribution. For this potential to be realised it will require further reflection and work both on the conceptual level and in practical terms. In this regard, WIPO's contribution to the MDGs could be further enhanced by integrating the conceptual framework proposed in this report into the formulation of expected results and performance indicators. Dialogue within the WIPO Secretariat on the application of this conceptual framing, including any refinements and, as necessary, training can also make an important contribution going forward.

48. The integration of MDGs-related needs/outcomes in to the WIPO programme-planning phase will result not only into better-framed expected results but also ultimately into better data collection. This in turn will enhance the learning process within the organisation regarding how to better contribute to the MDGs.

³³ UNDP, *What Will it Take to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals? An International Assessment* (UNDP, New York, 2010), p. 37.

4.3 WIPO'S MDG WEBPAGE

49. WIPO, as indicated earlier, has set up a dedicated webpage on its website to provide information regarding the organization's contributions to the MDGs.³⁴ This is an important step in improving the organization's reporting and accountability to the international community and its immediate stakeholders. Currently, the webpage seeks to provide explanations of how various activities in the organization contribute to the MDGs on the basis of the general MDG indicators for each Goal. As has been argued in this study, the MDG indicators in general do not provide a credible framework to assess WIPO contribution. A more refined approach built around a number of targets where STI plays a particularly critical and discernible role coupled with the STI needs identified in the Sach's report and the report of the Taskforce in STI is better suited for WIPO assessment and reporting. Further, it should also be recognised that the focus should be on the results of WIPO's work as set out in the RBM framework as opposed to individual disparate activities.

50. In this regard, going forward, WIPO needs to refine the reporting of its work and contribution to the MDGs on the dedicated webpage by providing more credible and concrete results drawn from the performance data in the relevant PPRs. This could be built around the framework proposed in this study. The information on the webpage should be regularly updated to reflect the evolving nature of the organization's work related to the MDGs.

5. CONCLUSION

51.. The implementation of the Development Agenda and other initiatives in WIPO have no doubt improved the organization's performance *vis-à-vis* development, including the MDGs, as well as the availability of data and information to undertake performance assessments. As the 2008/2009 and the 2010 PPRs demonstrate, WIPO's work has direct relevance to, and the organization has been making important contributions towards the achievement of the MDGs in its developing country and LDC Members. Its work, over the last three years, has demonstrably had an impact on MDGs-relevant STI and IP needs/outcomes. Nevertheless, it is also clear from this report that there is more that can be done both to enhance WIPO's contribution to the MDGs and on assessing and reporting on such contribution.

52. The first step in ensuring the continued and enhanced contribution of WIPO to the MDGs is to arrive at a broad agreement on the conceptual framework and the use of the WIPO's RBM framework to assess the contribution of the organization to the MDGs. This report has proposed both a conceptual framework and tested the approach against the P&B for 2008/2009 and 2010/2011. The results of the assessment of the performance information from the 2008/2009 and 2010 PPRs show that this approach has the potential to help provide a clear framework within which to understand and assess WIPO's MDG contribution on a more systematic basis.

53. Once the conceptual and practical parameters are set, the second step will be forward-looking planning and data collection strategies on WIPO's contribution to the MDGs as opposed to a retrospective assessment such as that contained in section 4 of this report. This will put WIPO Member States and the Secretariat in a better position to know where they started (at the beginning of the biennium) and where they finish (at the end of the biennium) with respect to contributing to the MDGs. Where there are shortcomings this will be more easily identified and

³⁴ See the webpage at http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/.

corrected or at least better explained. This is particularly critical because WIPO's contribution to the MDGs is a joint responsibility of both the Member States and the Secretariat.

[Appendix I follows]

APPENDIX 1: OFFICIAL LIST OF MDG INDICATORS

<u>Goals and Targets</u>	<u>Indicators for monitoring progress</u>
<i>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</i>	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day; 1.2 Poverty gap ratio; and 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed; 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio; 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day; and 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age; and 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
<i>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</i>	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education; 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary; and 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men.
<i>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</i>	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; and 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

<u>Goals and Targets</u>	<u>Indicators for monitoring progress</u>
<i>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</i>	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate; 4.2 Infant mortality rate; and 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles.
<i>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</i>	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio; and 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate; 5.4 Adolescent birth rate; 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits); and 5.6 Unmet need for family planning.
<i>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</i>	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years; 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex; 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS; 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria; 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs; 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis; and 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course.

<u>Goals and Targets</u>	<u>Indicators for monitoring progress</u>
<i>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</i>	
<p>Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p>	<p>7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest; 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP); 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances; 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits; 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used; 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected; and 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction.</p>
<p>Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p>	<p>7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source; and 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility.</p>
<p>Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums</p>
<i>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</i>	
<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.</p> <p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</p> <p><i>Official development assistance (ODA)</i></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income; 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation); 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied; 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes; 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p>

<u>Goals and Targets</u>	<u>Indicators for monitoring progress</u>
<p>States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty;</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries;</p> <p>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product; and</p> <p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative);</p> <p>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives; and</p> <p>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.</p>
<p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;</p> <p>8.15 Cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and</p> <p>8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants.</p>

Source: UN Official site for MDG indicators

[Appendix II follows]

Appendix II:

Linkages between STI and IP-related MDG Needs/Outcomes and WIPO's performance in 2010

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
An IP system that strikes the right balance between market forces and public action	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42 and 45.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	<p>(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system.</p> <p>(ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.</p> <p>(iii) Progress achieved in the development of a balanced multilateral legal framework for trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.</p> <p>(iv) Contribution to the development of the international copyright and related rights policy and legal framework and of a global copyright infrastructure.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p> <p>(iv) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			(v) A stronger international legal and policy framework protecting TK and TCEs for the economic and cultural benefit of communities and other TK and TCE holders and their countries.	(v) On track.
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the organization's programs and activities.</p> <p>(ii) Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the Development Agenda recommendations.</p> <p>(iii) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.</p> <p>(iv) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p> <p>(iv) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			<p>taking into account available flexibilities.</p> <p>(v) Strengthened capacity of policy makers to formulate policies, develop and implement projects on IP asset management.</p> <p>(vi) Stronger empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international organization's, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.</p>	<p>(v) N/A for 2010 (data not available).</p> <p>(vi) On track.</p>
Improved Global policy environment and enhanced technology governance	5, 6, 15, 22, 33, 40, 41, 43, and 44.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	<p>(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system.</p> <p>(ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.</p> <p>(iii) Contribution to the development of the</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			international copyright and related rights policy and legal framework and of a global copyright infrastructure.	
		Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues	<p>(i) Greater cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and that of other international processes concerning TK, TCEs and genetic resources.</p> <p>(ii) Stronger empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international organization's, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.</p> <p>(iii) Greater understanding among industry groups and civil society of WIPO's work and the developmental benefits of IP' and enhanced participation of civil society in WIPO activities.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) Broadly on track (joint activities discontinued and public private partnerships have not materialized due to lack of guidelines).</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
Improved infrastructure, including communications, as a foundation for technological innovation	9, 10, 11, 22, 24 and 27.	Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure	<p>(i) More accessible legal and technological information concerning better applications available to Member States, PCT applicants research institutions and the public.</p> <p>(ii) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.</p> <p>(iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States.</p> <p>(iv) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.</p> <p>(v) Enhanced efficiency of IP institutions through automation of business processes.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) Broadly on track (except for % of users of the global IP databases and services is not yet known due to lack of statistics).</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p> <p>(iv) Performance data not yet available.</p> <p>(v) Partly on track (Data on efficiency of assisted IP offices not available).</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
Expanded link between technology and enterprise	4, 8, 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 31, 33, 34 and 39.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects.</p> <p>(ii) Support to Member States in deriving benefits from DA implementation.</p> <p>(iii) Improved awareness of SMEs and SME support institutions on IP asset management and of policy markers on the importance of integrating IP into national strategies on enterprise competitiveness.</p> <p>(iv) Enhanced capacity of SME support institutions, including universities and SME training institutions, to provide IP information, support and advisory services to their constituencies.</p> <p>(v) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p> <p>(iv) Partly on track (data not available on the number of institutions using WIPO material and the rate of satisfaction of SMEs with advisory services).</p> <p>(v) Broadly on track (user statistics not available to ascertain the % of users the global IP databases and services).</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
Increased global technology generation and international technology alliances	4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 45.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	<p>(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system.</p> <p>(ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p>
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects.</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced networks and efficiency of international cooperation for IP training and education among Member States.</p> <p>(iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States.</p> <p>(iv) Improved use of patent information through their development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected topics.</p>	<p>(i) On track.</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p> <p>(iii) On track.</p> <p>(iv) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (food security)	8, 13, 14, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36 and 45	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of Developing the international IP system. (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.	(i) On track. On track.
		Goal III: Facilitating the use of IP for Development	(i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities. (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities. (iii) Improved use of patent information through their development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected topics.	(i) On track. (ii) On track. (iii) On track.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
		Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure.	(i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.	(i) Performance data not yet available.
Addressing the special needs of LDCs	1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 22 and 26.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	(i) Increased access to global markets for products and services from the developing world; and (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects and activities.	(i) On track. (ii) On track.
Increased access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, including universal access to HIV/AIDS treatments and interventions for the reduction in the incidences of malaria and other major diseases	7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 40 and 45.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	(i) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including flexibilities; (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects; (iii) National IP policies/strategies and action plans that are in line with national development plans and priorities;	(i) On track. (ii) On track. (iii) On track.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			<p>(iv) National IP legal framework consistent with development goals and public policy, strengthened IP technical and administrative infrastructure;</p> <p>(v) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.</p> <p>(vi) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.</p> <p>(vii) Improved use of patent information through the development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected topics.</p> <p>(viii) Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogues between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.</p>	<p>(iv) On track.</p> <p>(v) Broadly on track (user statistics not available to ascertain the % of users the global IP databases and services).</p> <p>(vi) Partly on track (No data available on number of users of TISC networks).</p> <p>(vii) On track.</p> <p>(viii) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
		Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP	Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.	On track.
		Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global IP Policy Issues	Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.	On track.
Making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8, 9, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36 and 45.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	(i) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects and activities; (ii) Modernized service-oriented IP administration with strengthened infrastructure; (iii) Use of on-line courses as a compliment to IP training and education	(i) On track. (ii) On track. (iii) On track.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			<p>programs and to generate greater public awareness.</p> <p>(iv) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States;</p> <p>(v) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States;</p> <p>(vi) Enhanced efficiency of IP institutions through automation of business processes.</p>	<p>(iv) On track.</p> <p>(v) Partly on track (data on number of users of TISC networks not available).</p> <p>(vi) Partly on track (data not available on the improvements in efficiency at the assisted IP offices).</p>
		<p>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</p>	<p>(i) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.</p> <p>(ii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States;</p>	<p>(i) Broadly on track (Users statistics on the % of users of global IP databases and services not available).</p> <p>(ii) On track.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2010/11 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2010 PPR</i>
			<p>(iii) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States; and</p> <p>(iv) Enhanced efficiency of IP institutions through automation of business processes.</p>	<p>(iii) Partly on track (data on number of users of TISC networks not available).</p> <p>(iv) Partly on track (data not available on the improvements in efficiency at the assisted IP offices).</p>

[Appendix III follows]

Appendix III:

Linkages between STI and IP-related MDG Needs/Outcomes and WIPO's performance in 2008/2009

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
An IP system that strikes the right balance between market forces and public action	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42 and 45.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system; (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles, practices and flexibilities of the patent system and of its role in economic development; (iii) Enhanced understanding and further clarification of current and emerging issues that arise in relation to patents; (iv) Enhanced capacity of Member States to formulate, implement and evaluate national patent strategies; (v) Clarification of the international framework for limitations and exceptions, the applicable law and	(i) Partially achieved. (ii) Partially achieved. (iii) Fully achieved. (iv) Partially achieved. (v) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			technological measures of protection or other issues raised by Member States.	
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Mainstreaming of the development dimension into programs through concrete and effective projects and activities.</p> <p>(ii) National IP capacity building programs dovetailed with country owned IP National strategies and development plans.</p> <p>(iii) National IP legislation consistent with national development priorities as well as with international treaties and agreements.</p> <p>(iv) Increased awareness of the availability of IP flexibilities that Member States can use for implementing national public policies.</p>	<p>(i) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iv) Fully achieved.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
		Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP	Support in the formulation and implementation of national, sub-regional or regional strategies and systems to promote respect for IP, which reflect the balance of rights and obligations in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement and the WIPO Development Agenda.	Fully achieved.
Improved Global policy environment and enhanced technology governance	5, 6, 15, 22, 33, 40, 41, 43, and 44.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	<p>(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system;</p> <p>(ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles, practices and flexibilities of the patent system and of its role in economic development;</p> <p>(iii) Clarification of the international framework for limitations and exceptions, the applicable law and technological measures of protection or other issues raised by Member States;</p>	<p>(i) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Fully achieved.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			<p>(iv) Greater understanding of the impact of emerging technologies on creation, access to and use of copyright content;</p> <p>(v) Increased awareness and improved understanding of the importance of creative industries for social, economic and cultural development;</p> <p>(vi) Greater cooperation and coordination of international and regional processes concerning TK, TCEs and GR; and</p> <p>(vii) International and domestic intellectual property disputes are increasingly resolved through arbitration and mediation.</p>	<p>(iv) Fully achieved except with respect to improved understanding on the role of Internet intermediaries.</p> <p>(v) Largely achieved except with respect to the use of WIPO studies in policymaking where only partial achievement happened.</p> <p>(vi) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(vii) Fully achieved.</p>
		Goal V: World Reference Source for IP Information and Analysis	Availability of high quality empirical information for policy makers.	Limited achievement (Mainly due to the fact that Program 16 had only been established).

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
		Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP	<p>(i) Support in the formulation and implementation of national, sub-regional or regional strategies and systems to promote respect for IP, which reflect the balance of rights and obligations in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement and the WIPO Development Agenda.</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced international cooperation to help develop an enabling environment to build respect for IP.</p> <p>(iii) Constructive and balanced international policy dialogue.</p>	<p>(i) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Fully achieved.</p>
		Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues	(i) Enhanced interactive exchange between governments, international organisations, civil society actors and the private sector; and	(i) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			(ii) Enhanced capacity of Member States and partner IGOs to make informed decisions regarding practical options for use of patented technology in fields most relevant to global policy challenges.	(ii) Partially achieved.
		Goal VIII: A Responsive Communication Interface Between WIPO, its Member States and all Stakeholders.	Greater understanding among industry groups and civil society of WIPO's work and the developmental benefits of IP; and enhanced participation of civil society in WIPO activities.	Fully achieved.
Improved infrastructure, including communications, as a foundation for technological innovation	9, 10, 11, 22, 24 and 27.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	(i) Mainstreaming of the development dimension into programs through concrete and effective projects and activities; (ii) National IP infrastructure and institutions providing effective user-friendly services, through strengthened administrative and management capacities;	(i) Fully achieved. (ii) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			<p>(iii) Enhanced capacity of SME support institutions to provide IP services to their constituencies; and</p> <p>(iv) Strengthened infrastructure for human resource development and IP education in Member States.</p>	<p>(iii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iv) Fully achieved.</p>
		Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure	<p>(i) Access to specialised databases of scientific and technical literature, including commercial patent databases; and</p> <p>(ii) Modernised business procedures of IP institutions.</p>	<p>(i) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Largely achieved except in the area of CMOs.</p>
Expanded link between technology and enterprise	4, 8, 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 31, 33, 34 and 39.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Increased understanding of the possibilities for commercial exploitation of copyright in the digital environment;</p> <p>(ii) Domestic partnerships between the public and private sectors (PPPs)</p>	<p>(i) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Fully achieved.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			<p>encouraging greater utilization of IP systems;</p> <p>(iii) Enhanced awareness among SMEs, policy-institutions and financial institutions of the relevance of IP systems to improve the competitiveness of SMEs; and</p> <p>(iv) Enhanced capacity of SME support institutions to provide IP services to their constituencies.</p>	<p>(iii) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(iv) Partially achieved.</p>
Increased global technology generation and international technology alliances	4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 45.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	Enhanced capacity of developing countries to benefit from the transfer and dissemination of technology.	Fully achieved with respect to use of WIPO tools and models but only partially with respect to establishment of IP management units in research institutions and specific initiatives for transfer of technology.
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	Mainstreaming of the development dimension into programs through concrete and effective projects and activities.	Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (food security)	8, 13, 14, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36 and 45	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP.	<p>(i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of developing the international patent system.</p> <p>(ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles, practices and flexibilities of the patent system and of its role in economic development.</p> <p>(iii) Enhanced capacity of Member States to formulate, implement and evaluate national patent strategies.</p> <p>(iv) Enhanced capacity of developing countries to benefit from transfer and dissemination of technology.</p>	<p>(i) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iv) Fully achieved with respect to use of WIPO tools and models but only partially with respect to establishment of IP management units in research institutions and specific initiatives for transfer of technology.</p>
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development.	(i) National IP capacity building programs dovetailed with country owned IP National strategies and development plans.	(i) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			<p>(ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development priorities as well as with international treaties and agreements.</p> <p>(iii) Increased awareness of the availability of IP flexibilities that Member States can use for implementing national public policies.</p>	<p>(ii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Fully achieved.</p>
		Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure.	<p>(i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.</p> <p>(ii) Access to specialised databases of scientific and technical literature, including commercial patent databases.</p>	<p>(i) Performance data not yet available.</p> <p>(ii) Partially achieved.</p>
		Goal V: World Reference Source for IP Information and Analysis.	(i) Availability of high quality empirical information for policy makers.	(i) Limited achievement (mainly due to the fact that Program 16 had only been established).

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
		Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues.	(i) Enhanced capacity of Member States and partner IGOs to make informed decisions regarding practical options for use of patented technology in fields most relevant to global policy challenges.	(i) Partially achieved.
Addressing the special needs of LDCs	1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 22 and 26.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	<p>(i) Mainstreaming of the development dimension into programs through concrete and effective projects and activities;</p> <p>(ii) National IP capacity building programs dovetailed with country owned IP National strategies and development plans;</p> <p>(iii) National IP legislation consistent with national development priorities as well as with international treaties and agreements; and</p> <p>(iv) Increased awareness of the availability of IP flexibilities that Member</p>	<p>(i) Full achieved.</p> <p>(ii) Fully achieved.</p> <p>(iii) Partially achieved.</p> <p>(iv) Fully achieved.</p>

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			States can use for implementing national public policies.	
		Goal VIII: A Responsive Communication Interface Between WIPO, its Member States and all Stakeholders.	Increase in extra budgetary resources available to WIPO to support technical assistance and capacity building work.	Largely achieved with an 18% increase in extra budgetary resources through the number of FITs agreement remained stable.
Increased access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, including universal access to HIV/AIDS treatments and interventions for the reduction in the incidences of malaria and other major diseases	7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 40 and 45.	Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	Increased awareness of the availability of IP flexibilities that Member States can use for implementing national public policies.	Fully achieved.
		Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP	(i) Support in the formulation and implementation of national, sub-regional or regional strategies and systems to promote respect for IP, which reflect the balance of rights and obligations in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement and the WIPO Development Agenda; and	(i) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
			(ii) Constructive and balanced international policy dialogue.	(ii) Fully achieved.
		Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global IP Policy Issues	Enhanced capacity of Member States and partner IGOs to make informed decisions regarding practical options for use of patented technology in fields most relevant to global policy challenges.	Partially achieved.
Making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8, 9, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36 and 45.	Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP	(i) Enhanced capacity of developing countries to benefit from the transfer and dissemination of technology; and (ii) Clarification of the international framework for limitations and exceptions, the applicable law and technological measures of protection or other issues raised by Member States.	(i) Fully achieved with respect to use of WIPO tools and models but only partially with respect to establishment of IP management units in research institutions and specific initiatives for transfer of technology. (ii) Fully achieved.

<i>Science, Technology, Innovation and IP-related MDG Outcomes</i>	<i>Relevant Development Agenda Recommendation and Projects</i>	<i>Relevant WIPO Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Relevant Expected Results under the 2008/09 P&B</i>	<i>Performance Status as per the 2008/09 PPR</i>
		Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development	Mainstreaming of the development dimension into programs through concrete and effective projects and activities.	Fully achieved.

[End of Appendix III and of document]