

---

**MEETING:** Charting progress: Follow up to the 2022 review of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies

**DATE:** Thursday 6 June

**TIME:** 10:30 AM – 1.00 PM

**LOCATION:** ECOSOC Chamber

**PURPOSE:** As mandated by GA [resolution 75/290 A](#), the discussion aims to integrate key messages from ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and the UN system on the Council's main theme, develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up and feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

The roundtable discussion will specifically aim to:

1. Follow-up to the recommendations arising from the 2022 review of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies, with a view to developing action-oriented recommendations that could amplify impact in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. Contribute to the 2024 HLPF as well as inform forthcoming reviews of resolution 75/290.
3. Provide a valuable contribution to the implementation of the outcomes of the upcoming Summit of the Future through coordinated action by the ECOSOC system.
4. Offer an opportunity for the ECOSOC to monitor progress and provide additional guidance.

---

## **RUN OF SHOW**

---

**10:30 – 10:40**

**Opening**



H.E. Mr. Bob Rae (Canada) Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council responsible for the management segment

**10:40 – 12:55**

### Roundtable

Moderator: H.E. Ms. Lachezara Stoeva, Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations and President of the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council

Panelists:

- H.E. Mr. Ivo Šrámek, Permanent Representative of Czechia to the United Nations at Vienna
- and Chair of the 33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
- H.E. Mr. Muhammadou M.O. Kah, Permanent Representative of the Republic of The Gambia to the United Nations at Geneva and Chair of the 28th session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) (*virtual*)
- Ms. Ingrid Vanden Berghe, Director, National Geographic Institute of Belgium and Co-Chair of the 13th session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) (*virtual*)
- Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Chancellor of Nelson Mandela University and Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) at its 23rd session
- Ms. Stéphanie Toschi, Councillor at the Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations and Vice-Chair of the 62nd session of the Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Discussants:

- Ms. Ursula Wynhoven, Director and Representative of ITU to the United Nations



- Ms. Catarina Carvalho, Chief of Intergovernmental Support Division, UN Women
- Representative from ILO (tbc)
- Representative from UNEP (tbc)

*Interactive discussion*

**12:55 – 13:00**

## Closing

H.E. Mr. Bob Rae (Canada) Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council

---

### TALKING POINTS *(1 min = around 100 words)*

---

- **Start** with Excellency, distinguished delegates.
- **Thank** His Excellency Ambassador Rae for his invitation to this important discussion.
- **Recall** that this discussion takes place at a critical time for women's and girls' rights. **Highlight** that across the world, women and girls are bearing the brunt of multiple crises, from the triple planetary crisis, to escalating conflicts and wars, food insecurity, and growing financial and debt crises. **Add** that their rights are still denied and so is their role of agent of change for sustainable development and peace.
- **Highlight** that despite all evidence of the multiple transformative impacts of gender equality, no country has yet achieved gender equality. With only six years remaining until the 2030 deadline, a mere 15% of the SDG 5 targets are on track.
- **Add** that the cost of inaction is tremendous. This cost has human rights, environmental and socio-economic dimensions. **Clarify** that gender inequality in the agrifood systems alone cost \$1 trillion GDP loss, due to the cascading negative effects of women's limited

access to agricultural productive resources, and agri-food decision making.

- **Highlight** that time for urgent action for gender equality is now. Strengthened commitments across all normative processes combined with scaled-up and coordinated global actions and investments are needed to address structural barriers to gender equality.
- **Clarify** that these structural barriers include persistent gender-based violence, women's and girls' limited access to sexual and reproductive health, their growing unpaid care and domestic work, as well as the disproportionate impact of climate change, conflicts and wars on women and girls. All of these are rooted in discriminatory social norms.
- **Add** that these structural barriers are not new and have been identified as targets in key normative frameworks for gender equality, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted almost 30 years ago.
- **Recall** the recommendations of the 2022 review of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies and **encourage** further implementation of the recommendation related to mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the work of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies.
- **Highlight** the virtuous cycle that this gender mainstreaming can have on strengthening the normative framework for gender equality.
- **Call** on all Member States in this respect to fulfill the commitments made in diverse intergovernmental fora, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.



- **Encourage** them to further strengthen their commitments to the normative framework for gender equality, including during the negotiations of the High-Level Political Forum Ministerial Declaration, the Pact for the Future, and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Political Declaration.
- **Express concern** over the lack of consensus in those fora on critical aspects such as gender-responsive climate action, and the women, peace and security agenda. **Call** on all Member States to strengthen commitments in those specific areas, which are prerequisite and catalysts for achieving the 2030 Agenda.