Annex. Transformative policies and initiatives[1]

UN Secretary-General's Initiatives

ECOSOC Functional commissions
Statistical Commission
Commission on Population and Development **(CPD)**
Commission for Social Development **(CSocD)**
Commission on the Status of Women **(CSW)**
Commission on Narcotic Drugs **(CND)**
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice **(CCPCJ)**
Commission on Science and Technology for Development **(CSTD)**
United Nations Forum on Forests **(UNFF)**

ECOSOC Expert bodies (governmental experts)
Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **(TDG-GHS)**
Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting **(ISAR)**
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names **(UNGEGN)**
United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management **(UN-GGIM)**

ECOSOC Expert bodies (personal capacity)
Committee for Development Policy **(CDP)**
Committee of Experts on Public Administration **(CEPA)**
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights **(CESCR)**
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues **(PFII)**

Regional Commissions
Economic Commission for Africa **(ECA)**
Economic Commission for Europe **(ECE)**
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean **(ECLAC)**
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific **(ESCAP)**
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia **(ESCWA)**

UN Funds and Programmes
United Nations Development Programme **(UNDP)**
United Nations Environment Programme **(UNEP)**
United Nations Population Fund **(UNFPA)**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme **(UN-Habitat)**
United Nations Children's Fund **(UNICEF)**
World Food Programme **(WFP)**

Specialized Agencies
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations **(FAO)**
International Civil Aviation Organization **(ICAO)**
International Fund for Agricultural Development **(IFAD)**
International Labour Organization **(ILO)**
International Monetary Fund **(IMF)**
International Maritime Organization **(IMO)**
International Telecommunication Union **(ITU)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization **(UNESCO)**
United Nations Industrial Development Organization **(UNIDO)**
World Tourism Organization **(UNWTO)**
World Health Organization **(WHO)**
World Intellectual Property Organization **(WIPO)**
World Meteorological Organization **(WMO)**
World Bank Group

Other Entities
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Organization for Migration **(IOM)**
International Trade Centre **(ITC)**
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS **(UNAIDS)**
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development **(UNCTAD)**
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights **(OHCHR)**
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees **(UNHCR)**
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction **(UNDRR)**
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs **(UNOOSA)**
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women **(UN Women)**
World Trade Organization **(WTO)**
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

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[1] The table is a work-in-progress and is being compiled using UN entities' submissions to the UN System SDG Implementation online database and the reports of the ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. It accompanies the Informal Note prepared by the Secretariat to inform the discussions at the 2023 ECOSOC Coordination Segment, which will take place on 1-2 February 2023. It will continue to be updated before, during and after the Coordination Segment. [Latest update: 10 February]

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UN Secretary-General
Initiatives/ policies	Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance https://news.un.org/pages/global-crisis-response-group/
Partners	UN system
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 2, 7 and 17
Beneficiaries	All
Description	The 32-member Group ensures high-level political leadership to get ahead of the immense inter-connected challenges of food security, energy, and financing, and implement a coordinated global response to the ongoing crises. Within the Group, three workstreams on Food, Energy and Finance will collate data and generate analysis, policy recommendations and solutions to support decision-making and advocacy for consideration of the Steering Committee. These workstreams will remain flexible and responsive to opportunities that seek to resolve immediate crisis and the vulnerabilities of people and countries. This Task Team is coordinated by Rebeca Grynspan.

Initiatives/ policies	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Stimulus Proposal https://press.un.org/en/2022/sgsm21466.doc.htm
Partners	UN system, IFIs, Member States
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	Developing countries
Description	In his remarks to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General called for the launch of an SDG Stimulus–led by the G20 — to massively boost sustainable development for developing countries. The proposal calls for multilateral development banks to increase concessional funding to developing countries linked to investments in SDGs; debt relief for vulnerable countries; expansion of liquidity, including through an enhanced use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs); and empowerment of specialized funds like Gavi, the Global Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

Initiatives/ policies	Transforming Education: An urgent political imperative for our collective future https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit/sg-vision-statement
Partners	UNESCO and other UN entities
Relevant SDGs	SDG4
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	On the occasion of the Transforming Education Summit, the Secretary-General called on Member States and international partners to undertake urgent, deep and fundamental change that is needed to transform education. A Vision Statement was launched to mobilize Member States and the global public to support joint efforts towards that transformation, to contribute to the upcoming Summit of the Future, and as a manifesto for collective action.

Initiatives/ policies	Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdg-2030/WCMS_846674/lang--en/index.htm
Partners	ILO, UNDP, UNICEF and other UN entities, Governments
Relevant SDGs	SDG8 and other SDGs

Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Global Accelerator) was launched in September 2021 by the UN Secretary-General and promotes a job-rich recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as just ecological, technological, and societal transitions to more sustainable and inclusive economies and societies. Three complementary and mutually supportive areas of work are envisaged under the Global Accelerator: 1) the in-country development of integrated and coordinated employment and social protection policies and strategies that facilitate just transitions; 2) the establishment of national financing frameworks and the mobilization of public and private domestic and international resources to invest in universal social protection and inclusive, environment- and gender-responsive employment interventions with a view to creating quality jobs; and 3) the improvement of multilateral cooperation on jobs and social protection for just transitions, including with international financial institutions.
Initiatives/ policies	Early Warning Systems Initiative https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11426
Partners	WMO and UNDRR, as well as UNESCO and other UN entities, governments and partners
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The UN Secretary-General launched the Early Warning Systems Initiative to provide effective multi-hazard early warning systems to all within the next five years. The Executive Action Plan for the Early Warnings for All initiative calls for initial new targeted investments of $ 3.1 billion between 2023 and 2027, equivalent to a cost of just 50 cents per person per year.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Statistical Commission
Initiatives/ policies	Implementation Strategy for the System of Environmental- Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The Statistical Commission has adopted, through its Decision 53/115 (E/2022/24, chap. I, sect. C), an implementation strategy for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting, welcoming the recommendations of a flexible and modular approach, multi-stakeholder engagement, tiered implementation, South-South collaboration and strengthened coordination between international organizations. The SEEA-EA was adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2021, marking a major step forward that goes beyond the commonly used statistic of gross domestic product (GDP) and ensure that natural capital—forests, wetlands and other ecosystems—are recognized in economic reporting.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
Initiatives/ policies	Gender equality and women's rights https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw
Partners	UN Women (substantive Secretariat), UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, ILO, other gender-specific UN entities and other relevant entities and bodies, depending on the priority theme

Relevant SDGs	All SDGs, with a focus on SDG5
Beneficiaries	Member States and other stakeholders
Description	According to its methods of work, CSW contributes to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as well as the realization of their human rights (E/RES/2022/4). The Commission applies a thematic approach to its work and adopts a multi-year programme of work and an annual priority theme that takes into consideration the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of ECOSOC and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
Initiatives/ policies	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment
Partners	UNODC
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	Efforts to achieve the SDGs and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing. CND has worked to align the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and has adopted related resolutions. At its latest session, CND adopted Resolution 65/1 (E/2022/28, chap. I, sect. B), "*Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment*", which further recognizes the need for alternative development programmes to include measures to protect the environment at the local level, according to national and international law and policies, while also taking into account that assessments of such programmes need to be grounded on estimates based on human development indices, socioeconomic and environmental indicators and impartial and accurate evaluations.

Initiatives/ policies	Scaling up the implementation of international drug policy commitments on improving availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
Partners	UNODC, WHO, INCB
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 9, 11, 16
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The "Availability and Access" initiative was launched under the overall theme "No Patient Left Behind" to increase awareness and scale up the implementation of international drug policy commitments on improving availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. A Joint Call to Action was launched by CND, UNODC, WHO and INCB in March 2022 to raise awareness for the critical need to improve availability and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including in emergency situations such as pandemics and climate-related disasters as well as for pain management and palliative care, to ensure no patient is left behind. The topic was discussed during events held in New York (8 June 2022), Geneva (6 September 2022), and Vienna (10 October 2022), and an E-Learning tool on "Availability of and Access to Controlled Substances for Medical and Scientific Purposes" was developed by the CND Secretariat.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
Initiatives/ policies	Crimes against the environment
Partners	UNODC
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 13, 14, 15, 16
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	In 2021, the General Assembly adopted resolution 76/185, on "*Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment*", negotiated by CCPCJ, which recognized that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats. It urged Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment and to use relevant international instruments and strengthen legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building and criminal justice responses. In addition, it called on Member States to make crimes that affect the environment serious crimes as defined in the Organized Crime Convention, and to provide effective assistance to and protection for witnesses of such crimes. Pursuant to resolution 76/185, CCPCJ held intersessional expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment in February 2022 in Vienna, in a hybrid format. Statements and presentations made during the expert discussions, as well as the procedural report, were published on the Commission's dedicated website. The Commission considered the Chair's summary at its 31st regular session and adopted Resolution 31/1, on "*Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife*" (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. C).
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Commission for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
Initiatives/ policies	Young Female Scientist and Young Scientist PhD Programmes https://unctad.org/topic/science-technology-and-innovation/young-female-scientist-programme https://unctad.org/topic/science-technology-and-innovation/young-scientist-phd-programme
Partners	UNCTAD, Okayama University (Japan)
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 5 and 9, interlinkages with all other SDGs
Beneficiaries	CSTD Member States from Africa and ASEAN
Description	Since 2020 the CSTD secretariat served by the UNCTAD secretariat has joined forces with Okayama University in Japan to deliver SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment and SDG9.5 which calls for enhancing scientific research in developing countries, by fostering and nurturing young scientific talent in developing countries through two programmes: one for Young Female Scientists and the other for Young PhD Scientists. These programmes were launched as CSTD activities in 2020. The first programme offers the opportunity for eligible young female scientists from ASEAN and African countries to engage in cutting-edge research activities at Okayama University in Japan for up to 30 days. As of today, the programme has benefited 21 young female researchers from Gambia, South Africa, Tanzania, the Philippines, Egypt, Ethiopia, Botswana, Cameroon, Madagascar and Thailand. Under the PhD programme, eligible young scientific researchers from developing countries are financed and study at Okayama University for 3-year PhD courses which contribute to the implementation of SDGs. So far, three young researchers from Madagascar, Nigeria, and the Philippines, have benefited from this programme. The participants from both programmes have

	diverse research areas, including medical and health issues, electronic engineering to open data, waste-water treatment, and agricultural extension services.
Initiatives/ policies	CropWatch Innovative Cooperation Programme https://unctad.org/project/cropwatch-innovative-cooperation-programme
Partners	UNCTAD, The Alliance of International Science Organizations (ANSO) and the Aerospace Information Research Institute (AIR) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), ESCAP, regional coordinators
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 2 and 17
Beneficiaries	Afghanistan, Algeria, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Africa, Syria, Thailand, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritius, Turkey and Zambia
Description	The CropWatch Innovative Cooperation Programme, launched at the CSTD in 2020, has been implemented since 2021. It aims to accelerate the implementation of SDG 2 (ending hunger and ensuring food safety) and to some extent SDG 17's trade component. After participants undertook a two-month online training given by the Chinese experts in 2021, Mauritius gathered field data on the growth and yield prediction of potato, onion, tomato and pineapple in October 2022, while Algeria did so for olives, potato, cauliflower/cabbage, pomegranate, and cereal in November 2022. This is important progress as it paves the way for installing localized Cropwatch system in the two countries. Nigeria is preparing similar field work. The programme allows participating countries to access and use the Cropwatch technology directly, both during and after the programme is delivered, hence ensuring the programme result's sustainability. Participants from these countries were trained on the system to understand its underlying techniques. The programme thus involves a real transfer of technology and knowledge to participating countries. Moreover, it provides them with a customized and localized Cropwatch system to cater to each country's unique situation and challenges. The data collected during this programme will be held by these countries. A regional training workshop has been scheduled to take place in Mauritius in May 2023. Collaboration between CSTD and ESCAP was demonstrated by participation of Thailand in the two-month online training in 2021 supported by the CSTD secretariat, and thereafter in the field data gathering work supported by ESCAP. The CSTD secretariat served by UNCTAD also plans to participate, along with some Asian beneficiary countries' participating in the CSTD cropwatch programme, in the regional dissemination workshop to be hosted by ESCAP in Thailand. UN regional coordinators will be invited to the events taking place at their duty stations.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR)
Initiatives/ policies	
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	
Beneficiaries	
Description	
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)
Initiatives/ policies	United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF)
Partners	UN Regional Commissions

Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The UN-IGIF provides a basis and guide for developing, integrating, and strengthening national arrangements in geospatial information management and related resources in all countries. Focused on location information that is integrated with any other meaningful data, the UN-IGIF aims to assist countries in bridging the geospatial digital divide, secure socio-economic prosperity and leave no one behind. The UN-IGIF is also a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership, cultivating champions and developing the capacity of leaders to take positive steps. It establishes a common vision for all government agencies, expresses the goals that will realize the vision, the actions that need to be implemented to achieve the goals, and the outcomes and benefits necessary to support national development. The UN-IGIF comprises three parts as separate, but connected, documents: Part 1 is an Overarching Strategic Framework; Part 2 is an Implementation Guide; and Part 3 is a Country-level Action Plan. The three parts comprise a comprehensive Integrated Geospatial Information Framework that serve a country's needs in addressing economic, social and environmental factors; which depend on location information in a continually changing world. The Implementation Guide communicates to the user what is needed to establish, implement, strengthen, improve, and/or maintain a national geospatial information management system and capability. For more information, please see the Committee's website.

Initiatives/ policies	The SDGs Geospatial Roadmap
Partners	Statistical Commission, DESA
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	Implementing the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap will enable countries to better harness geospatial information for the production, measurement, monitoring and reporting of geospatially related indicators. Further, this will help countries disaggregate indicators by geographic location and combine with data disaggregated by income, sex, age and other statistical dimensions to help countries with making decisions informed by data. While it is already recognized that integration of these forms of data is a critical driver that enables the implementation of the SDGs, this cannot be achieved through statistics alone in part due to the interconnected and interrelated nature of the SDGs. We collectively have the tools and mechanisms that will enable the production and dissemination of high-quality, timely and reliable data within our grasp. At the foundation of this is geospatial information; from adding value to all other disaggregation to providing the key mechanism which will enable the full realization of the overarching principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely to leave no-one behind and to reach those furthest behind first. Geographic information is the key component that can highlight groups which are currently lagging behind, whether through disaggregation of income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability or other characteristics relevant in national contexts. In sum, geospatial information provides the basis to integrate and analyze data, inform decision-making, and enable the 'where' needed for action. This Roadmap is the starting point to enable States, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and custodian agencies to fully harness geospatial information for the SDGs.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Committee for Development Policy (CDP)
Initiatives/ policies	Raising the profile of development policy issues in the green transition
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17

Beneficiaries	All Member States
Description	The CDP annually brings to the attention of ECOSOC and/or recommends action related to development policy issues under the ECOSOC themes. In 2022, the CDP emphasized how industrial policies can be used to address the simultaneous challenges faced by Governments as they build forward from the COVID-19 crisis as well as the pre-existing crises of climate change and inequality (E/2022/33). In 2023, the Committee is addressing issues related to the global dimensions of a just green transition and to debt.

Initiatives/ policies	Analysis of Voluntary National Reviews https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/voluntarynational-reviews.html https://cdp.un.org
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All member states
Description	The CDP has been analyzing the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented at the HLFP every year since 2017. Its reports provide points for consideration by governments and other stakeholders participating in the VNRs and practical recommendations aimed at enhancing the role of the VNRs as an effective instrument in accelerating SDG implementation and sharing lessons learned.

Initiatives/ policies	iGRAD – Sustainable Graduation Support Facility
Partners	OHRLLS, IATF members (UNRCOs, EIF, ESCAP, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UN Technology Bank, OECD Development Centre)
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	17 Member States graduated or graduating from LDC category in 2020-2031
Description	The CDP in its annual interaction with the ECOSOC informs the Council of progress made by countries graduating and graduated from the least developed country (LDC) category. It also alerts the Council of concerns and challenges faced by such countries including the ongoing devastating socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and war in Ukraine. In 2022, iGRAD (Sustainable Graduation Support Facility), a contribution by the CDP to the Doha Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade of Action 2022-2031 was included in the DPoA adopted on March 17, 2022. iGRAD is a country-led solution of dedicated capacity development support and already, 11 countries are benefiting. The Fifth United Nations Conference on LDCs (LDC5) will focus on iGRAD as one of five key deliverables. iGRAD will be launched during the High-Level Round Table 8 on Sustainable and Irreversible Graduation on 9 March 2023 in Doha, Qatar. If fully operationalized, iGRAD can be an SDG accelerator in these countries.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)
Initiatives/ policies	Principles of effective governance for sustainable development https://publicadministration.un.org/en/Intergovernmental-Support/Committee-of-Experts-on-Public-Administration/Governance-principles
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 16 and 17, interlinkages with all other SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development, developed by CEPA and endorsed by ECOSOC in July 2018, aim to provide practical, expert guidance to interested countries on a broad range of governance challenges associated with the implementation of the

	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They highlight the need for pragmatic and ongoing improvements in national and local governance capabilities to reach the SDGs. The principles are linked to 62 commonly used strategies for operationalizing responsive and effective governance, many of which have been recognized and endorsed over the years in various UN forums, resolutions and treaties.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Initiatives/ policies	
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	
Beneficiaries	
Description	

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Initiatives/ policies	General Comment on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	CESCR adopted General Comment General Comment No. 26 (2022) providing guidance to clarify States' obligations regarding the access to, use of and control over land, particularly about pressing issues affecting human rights such as eviction of land users, international investment, land-related conflicts, and climate change. In cities, the financialisation of housing markets has fuelled speculation and inflation, affecting the rights to an adequate standard of living and adequate housing of those left behind. In rural areas, the competition for arable land from large-scale development projects and tourism has significantly affected the livelihoods and rights of rural populations. Structural unequal distribution of land can also be a major root cause of conflicts, which in turn also lead to forced displacements and land dispossession, impacting the most vulnerable. The General Comment also reflects the Committee's concerns about the impact of climate change on access to land. For more information, please see the Committee's website.
Initiatives/ policies	General Comment on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Sustainable Development
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	The General Comment will address challenges of achieving sustainable development in light of planetary boundaries and limited natural resources, while also respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights, particularly the rights in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. On 24 February 2023, there will be a Day of General Discussion on the General Comment, which will serve as final step in the Committee's process of consulting with relevant stakeholders before producing a first draft of the General Comment following numerous consultations held since 2020. The Committee will invite relevant stakeholders to participate in panels throughout the day with slots allocated for non-panelist participants to intervene. Following the Day of General Discussion, the Committee will produce a first draft of the General Comment later in 2023. This first draft will be published to gather input from stakeholders. After considering these inputs, the Committee plans

to produce a revised draft of this General Comment No. 27 on Sustainable Development. For more information, please see the Committee's [website](#).

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII)
Initiatives/ policies	Database of recommendations on indigenous people's issues
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	A database with recommendations on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum – Economic and Social Development; Culture; Environment; Education; Health; and Human Rights – as well as on cross-cutting topics that are of major significance to indigenous peoples – Gender and Indigenous Women; Children and Youth; Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda; Data and Indicators.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ECA
Initiatives/ policies	Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF) https://lsfacility.org/
Partners	LSF Secretariat, Afreximbank
Relevant SDGs	All, particularly 13 and 17
Beneficiaries	African countries with existing access to the international capital markets, which potentially include: Angola, Algeria, Cameroun, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zambia.
Description	Launched in November 2021 at COP 26 in Glasgow, the Liquidity and Sustainability Facility was created with the dual objective of supporting the liquidity of African Sovereigns Eurobonds and incentivizing green and SDG- related investments such as green bonds across the African Continent. Its aim is to improve African Sovereign debt sustainability by providing African governments and private investors with a liquidity framework on par with international standards. And by seeking to improve the terms of new issuances of SDG- or climate-linked bonds of African nations, the LSF seeks to dramatically increase the volume of green and blue bond financing, and at affordable rates. The LSF closed its inaugural USD 100 million repo transaction in November 2022. More information, see [the LSF website](#).
Initiatives/ policies	African Lithium-Ion Battery Value Chain
Partners	Governments of DRC and Zambia; Afreximbank; African Union Commission; African Minerals Development Centre; African Development Bank; Steinbeis Foundation; University of Lubumbashi
Relevant SDGs	1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	DRC, Zambia, SADC member States.
Description	As the world seeks to reduce emissions in line with the 2030 Agenda and Paris Climate Agreement, lithium ion batteries for energy storage in electric vehicles and renewables will be crucial. Many critical minerals for this green transition are located in Africa, which produces over 70% of the world's cobalt, and significant copper, graphite, nickel and other minerals. The region's priority, as outlined in the Africa Mining Vision, is to

ensure these minerals fuel industrialization and economic transformation, through which the continent will shift from a source of raw minerals to a center of mineral-based industries. This will raise incomes and improve livelihoods for the children and women involved in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining as well. ECA and partners are supporting the development of a battery value chain, centering on DRC and Zambia as major battery mineral suppliers. Thus far, the initiative includes a Centre of Excellence for Advanced Battery Research in Lubumbashi, DRC, and a cross-border Special Economic Zone for battery minerals and products in Kipushi.

Initiatives/ policies	Regional carbon market development/carbon pricing
Partners	AUC, Afreximbank, Sustainable Energy for All, CAP-A, Congo Basin Climate Commission, Congo Basin Blue Funds, UK Government, UNFCCC, World Bank Group, Ecosecurities, etc.
Relevant SDGs	SDG 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
Beneficiaries	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Republic of Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Afreximbank, other banks, AUC, UN Agencies, RECs, AUDA-NEPAD, etc.
Description	To respond to the cascading impacts of climate extremes, and the COVID-19-pandemic, which were acute in African economies and societies having limited access to finance and vaccines, the ECA assisted 16 countries of the Congo Basin Climate Commission to develop a large-scale regional carbon market that expand the revenue streams to accelerate national adaptation, resilient growth, and other recovery plans. In May 2022, the ECA and Congo Basin Climate Commission (BCC) co-produced the first harmonized protocol (on the continent) for carbon accounting, monitoring, and reporting to support the development of a high-integrity carbon market for the 16 member States of the CBCC. The Council of Ministers of the Congo Basin adopted in Brazzaville the statutes instituting CBCC and its financial arm, the Congo Blue Fund, and welcomed and encouraged the work plan of CBCC including that harmonized pratol and other work on carbon market development supported by ECA. In addition, the ECA produced the first regional carbon registry in Africa for the CBCC to build a high-integrity carbon market and reduce the transaction costs for trading carbon credits from the CBCC member countries and other African countries in the global stock exchanges and support climate and sustainable development plans. ECA disseminated the registry to Ministers of the Congo Basin and other key stakeholders at COP 27 in Sharm El Sheikh, who welcomed it. Furthermore, ECA trained in October-November 2022, several government officers on carbon market development. ECA is mobilizing multilateral and private investors to and to senior government leaders to expand the regional markets being developed for the CBCC to a continental level and promote trade of African credits globally.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ECE
Initiatives/ policies	High-performance Buildings Initiative https://unece.org/sustainable-energy/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-buildings
Partners	An expanding network of centres of excellence across multiple countries
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 7, 9, 11, 13,15
Beneficiaries	All
Description	The built environment and construction sector are central to tackling climate change. High-performance buildings use minimal amounts of energy. The High-Performance Buildings Initiative is conceived to improve not only energy and carbon intensities, but also health, resilience, and affordability. The International Centres of Excellence are a network of community-focused organisations that engage local professional, regulatory, and policy actors to raise the performance of the buildings supply chain globally. Providing education, training, and other critical

	resources the centres will support their local industries to move forward in line with the UN Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings. They will also collaborate with one another to share resources and knowledge internationally.
Initiatives/ policies	The Sustainability Pledge http://thesustainabilitypledge.org/index.html
Partners	ITC
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 8, 12, 13, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	All
Description	The Sustainability Pledge invites governments, garment and footwear manufacturers and industry stakeholders to pledge to apply a series of policy recommendations, implementations guidelines and standards for improved transparency and traceability through the garment and footwear supply chain, developed as part of a UN-brokered package of solutions. The Sustainability Pledge is the culmination of several years of research and development work that brought together stakeholders from across the industry to deliver a practical solution for positive change towards more circular economic processes. Their findings identified the need for greater traceability and transparency in the sector. A series of pilots are being launched using technologies like blockchain and DNA tracking to develop an immutable fingerprint for any item of clothing or pair of shoes.
Initiatives/ policies	Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) https://unece.org/big-e
Partners	UNECE member States (32 as for October 2022); Stakeholder organizations active in the UNECE region (13 as for October 2022).
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs to a various extent (SDGs 12, 9, 13, 7, 11, and 8 most mentioned)
Beneficiaries	Member States and other stakeholders of the UNECE region participating in the Environment for Europe process
Description	Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) adopted by the 8th Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8-10 June 2016) for the period 2016–2030 comprises voluntary commitments by interested countries and organizations, both public and private. These commitments, in the form of green economy actions: (a) Are expected to deliver economic benefits with environmental and social co-benefits; (b) Include a mixture of new and ongoing initiatives; (c) Will make a clear contribution to the achievement of SDG targets; (d) Will have a measurable impact over time; and (e) Will be a driver for transformation and innovation towards green economy that may be relevant to and inspire other countries in the region. As for October 2022, BIG-E consisted of 190 voluntary commitments from 32 countries and 13 stakeholders. The UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy conducts periodic reviews of progress under the BIG-E.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ECLAC
Initiatives/ policies	Plan for Self-Sufficiency in Health Matters https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/countries-latin-america-and-caribbean-initiate-implementation-plan-self-sufficiency https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47253-plan-self-sufficiency-health-matters-latin-america-and-caribbean-lines-action-and https://www.cepal.org/en/news/authorities-and-experts-highlight-importance-cooperation-between-countries-and-sectoral
Partners	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Coalition for Innovations in Preparedness for Pandemics (CEPI); Mercosur
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 5, 8, 9, 10
Beneficiaries	The Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean

Description	Plan for Self-Sufficiency on Health Matters seeks to boost vaccine and pharmaceutical production and distribution in the LAC region and build regional platforms on regulation, clinical trials and public procurement to reduce the current high-levels of extra-regional export dependence and not promote productive change.
Initiatives/ policies	Development in Transition https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47167-development-transition-concept-and-measurement-proposal-renewed-cooperation-latin https://www.oecd.org/dev/development-transition-dialogues-to-chart-paths-for-latin-america-caribbean.htm
Partners	OECD Development Centre, European Commission, ECLAC's Member States in the Frame of Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 8, 9, 10, 17
Beneficiaries	The Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean
Description	ECLAC and its partners have been promoting the Development in Transition paradigm to rethink the international development cooperation modalities with the region's predominantly middle-income countries who for the most part are not eligible for concessional financing and ODA. This initiative has gained increased relevance with the pandemic's devastating impacts in the region, including increased fiscal pressure and rising indebtedness that limits policy space to undertake pandemic response and recovery policies. In addition to promoting an innovative financing for development agenda for LAC to address rising debt and liquidity challenges in the region, including the unique vulnerabilities and financing challenges of SIDS. ECLAC has been working closely with its member states to analyze the impacts of graduation from ODA eligibility, counter that the sole criterion remain GDP/per capita and explore alternative cooperation mechanisms for green and inclusive productive change for the recovery.
Initiatives/ policies	Proposals for productive transformation and diversification in Latin America and the Caribbean https://periododesesiones.cepal.org/39/en/documents/towards-transformation-development-model-latin-america-and-caribbean-production-inclusion https://periododesesiones.cepal.org/39/en/news/latin-american-and-caribbean-countries-approve-eclacs-proposals-propelling-change-regions
Partners	Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean
Relevant SDGs	1,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,17
Beneficiaries	Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean
Description	In October 2022, ECLAC presented at its 39th Session the position document "Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability." The document identifies several strategic sectors to drive forward a sustainable development pattern, create favorable conditions for investment and growth, and contribute to the region's inclusive recovery. Sectors include green energy transition, electromobility, cross-sectoral circular economy strategies, sustainable agriculture, including bioeconomy, the healthcare-manufacturing industry, digital transformation, care economy, sustainable tourism and harnessing the potential of MSMEs and the social and solidarity economy.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ESCAP
Initiatives/ policies	Enhancing preparedness for future crises http://www.unescap.org/ASEAN-Policy-Toolkit Asia Pacific Risk & Resilience Portal
Partners	UN Resident Coordinators, UN development system

Relevant SDGs	1, 5, 8, 13, 17
Beneficiaries	Cambodia, Maldives, Mongolia
Description	Helping countries to develop comprehensive and universal social protection as the first line of defense from crisis. In Asia and the Pacific, over half of the population is not covered by any social protection scheme. ESCAP is supporting member States such as Cambodia, the Maldives and Mongolia, in cooperation with the UN development system, in enhancing social protection systems in line with the Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation in Social Protection. Helping countries to develop holistic risk reduction systems. In Asia and the Pacific, such a system would cost $270 billion a year, a third of current annual losses. ESCAP is helping countries to adapt to the new risk landscape and develop response strategies such as the implementation of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for Adaptation to Drought.

Initiatives/ policies	Accelerating decarbonization of the economy https://www.unescap.org/projects/nexstep
Partners	Relevant ministries, the Regional UN Development System
Relevant SDGs	7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15
Beneficiaries	Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia
Description	Helping countries to fast-track inclusive energy transition. ESCAP is working with countries to develop national SDG 7 Road Maps which were already completed in 11 countries and three cities and more are in the pipeline. Helping countries to recast more ambitious climate actions. ESCAP has scaled up support to countries, including through the Regional Collaborative Platform, including revising NDCs, developing e-mobility strategies and plans, and developing modalities for regional cooperation to tackle air pollution.

Initiatives/ policies	Aligning public and private finance to deliver sustainable development https://www.unescap.org/blog/promise-debt-climate-swaps-pacific
Partners	UN Resident Coordinators, UN development system
Relevant SDGs	7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15
Beneficiaries	Indonesia, Cambodia, Mongolia, 6 member States in the Pacific
Description	Helping countries to align recovery policies with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. ESCAP's macro-economic modelling tool has been developed and used to help policymakers in Indonesia and Mongolia to simulate the socio-economic and environmental effects, including on public debt sustainability, of different national economic policy scenarios. Helping countries to develop innovative financing, such as green bonds and debt for climate swaps. ESCAP is working with governments and partners to explore innovative financing mechanisms for the SDGs such as debt-for-climate swap in the Pacific and SDG bond in Cambodia.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ESCWA
Initiatives/ policies	Climate / SDGs Debt Swap - Donor Nexus Initiative https://www.unescwa.org/debt-swap
Partners	ESCWA's Arab Center for Climate Change Policies
Relevant SDGs	17, 13, 1, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 15
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	ESCWA's Climate/SDGs Debt Swap Initiative assists countries in improving fiscal space for financing SDGs and climate action while reducing their debt burdens. The Initiative converts national debt-serving payments on foreign debt into domestic investment for implementing climate-resilient projects through collaborative arrangements between debtors, creditors and donors. For debtor countries, it provides relief from the payment of interest on external debt, while increasing sustainable public investment in climate-resilient projects that advance the SDGs and the

Paris Agreement. For creditors, the amount of the debt swap allocated for climate-resilient projects increases the official development assistance disbursement/climate finance pledges that accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, without additional burden to their budgets.

ESCWA took concrete steps toward supporting member states to operationalize this initiative in 2021, including the establishment of an Advisory Committee on debt swap and climate finance. ESCWA has assisted Jordan to establish a national inter-agency taskforce that supports the implementation of the initiative. Further work is underway to provide technical assistance to other interested member states, such as Egypt and Tunisia, to further operationalize the initiative.

Initiatives/ policies	Social Expenditure Monitor https://sem.unescwa.org/
Partners	UNDP and UNICEF
Relevant SDGs	17, 8, 10, and interlinkages with all other SDGs
Beneficiaries	All countries
Description	To assist countries in directing public expenditure to the most impactful social development programmes and policies, ESCWA's Social Expenditure Monitor provides a comprehensive mapping of public spending in participating countries to inform budgeting and social policy reforms. The SEM aligns with the SDGs by providing comprehensive measures of expenditures in areas including education, health, labour market policies, social protection, environmental protection, and more. The data is further broken down according to specific indicators for each category, and the beneficiaries targeted by spending. The SEM also allows policymakers to simulate the effects of various levels of expenditure and efficiency on human development outcomes.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNDP
Initiatives/ policies	Integrated Policy Practitioners Network https://sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN
Partners	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, the Republic of Korea
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	The Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network was launched in November 2021 by nine founding UN entities (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WFP, UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, UNAIDS) to boost integrated policy making and accelerate SDG implementation. The Network, which is open to external practitioners, offers curated resources including latest tools, methodologies and trainings, as well as opportunities to join pilot initiatives, contribute expertise in dedicated dialogue spaces and contribute to commissioned research.

Initiatives/ policies	SDG Push
Partners	UNDS team, including FAO, ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, UN DESA, DCO. At national level with UN RC, UNCT, with government leadership
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	Under UNDP's service offer to promote access to global goods for Integrated Policy for SDG Acceleration, the SDG Push framework aims to provide a comprehensive and country-specific UNDP tool to plan and implement SDG breakthroughs in a variety of development contexts, for both pro-cyclical and anti-cyclical response moments – elevating fiscal, financial, digital/data and governance enablers of sustainable development.

	It is envisaged as an all-terrain tool, meant to catalyze breakthroughs from real-world constraints, rather than adding mechanical benchmarks or targets. We envision progressive "SDG Push" consultations progressively rolled out –led by a top team of experts, delivering a country-specific playbook that bridges short run and long run horizons.
Initiatives/ policies	INFF Facility https://inff.org/about/inff-facility
Partners	UNDP, UNDESA, UNICEF, OECD, European Union, Government of Italy, Government of Sweden (SIDA), Government of Spain (AECID)
Relevant SDGs	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Beneficiaries	Member states developing an integrated national financing framework
Description	As of 2022, more than 85 countries are developing an integrated national financing framework (INFF) to build a more sustainable financing architecture at the country level. These INFFs are establishing and strengthening financing strategies for national sustainable development plans, and driving forward reforms to financing policies and instruments that will mobilise and align public and private capital with the SDGs. The INFF Facility was launched in 2022 to respond to country demand for support designing and delivering INFFs. It brokers the demand and supply of technical support, provides a platform for countries to share and learn from one another and builds partnerships that can strengthen sustainable finance at the country level through country-led INFFs.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNEP
Initiatives/ policies	PAGE Economic Policy Advisory Group https://www.un-page.org/page-holds-first-dialogue-advance-green-recovery-un-economists-and-page-agencies
Partners	ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UNIDO, UN RCOs, UN ESCAP, UN
Relevant SDGs	SDG1, SDG 8, SDG13, SDG17
Beneficiaries	Argentina, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Thailand
Description	PAGE, in close coordination with United Nations Economist Network (UNEN), established the PAGE Economic Policy Advisory Group (PEPAG) to provide deeper support on economics to partner countries — aiming to deliver transformative results for the whole economy and the economic recovery from impacts of COVID-19, paying special attention to shifting transformational levers, while keeping an eye on fairness and social justice. The PAGE Economic Policy Advisory Group brings together UN's internal economic expertise (economists from UNRCOs, PAGE agencies, UN Regional Economic Commissions, and the Office of the UN Chief Economist) and is complemented by external capacities such as national and global think tanks to advise and inform the PAGE delivery mechanism for creating transformational impacts on national economies. The mechanism will create a template for joint planning and delivery by country resident and non-resident UN agencies – a key but less implemented component of the UN Reforms – and will lead to long term "greening" of the whole of the UN System's support to partner countries on socioeconomic development.
Initiatives/ policies	Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/new-financing-mechanism-climate-action-becomes-operational
Partners	WMO, MDBs (the World Bank and the regional development banks), UNDP, UNEP, WFP
Relevant SDGs	1,7,11,12,13,14,15
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	SOFF is a global initiative to address a persistent problem in a global and systematic manner – missing surface-based weather and climate observations from the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). The initiative has an exclusive focus on the

	initial part of the meteorological value chain that creates the foundation for effective policy and investment decisions at local levels. SOFF provides finance and technical assistance to countries to improve their hydromet network, data collection, processing and sharing.
Initiatives/ policies	UN-convened Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) https://www.unepfi.org/net-zero-alliance/
Partners	UNEP, UN Global Compact, Principles for Responsible Investment Association and other partners
Relevant SDGs	SDG 13
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	A member-led initiative of institutional investors committed to transitioning their investment portfolios to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 – consistent with a maximum temperature rise of 1.5°C. [As a member of the NZAOA, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) ranked first on the leaders list in the 2021-2022 Responsible Asset Allocator Initiative (RAAI) Index and Leaders List Report.]
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UN-Habitat
Initiatives/ policies	Local 2030 Coalition http://www.local2030.org/
Partners	UN system
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	As part of the Decade of Action, UN-Habitat coordinates the Secretariat of Local 2030 Coalition, the UN-Wide initiative on Localizing the SDGs. It is also the permanent co-chair of the Coalition along with another rotational chair – UNDP for the period 2022-2024. The aim of the Local 2030 Coalition is to mainstream SDG Localization within the work of the UN, at all levels, and to offer a platform to connect all stakeholders engaged in advancing the local implementation of the SDGs. Local2030 is a project of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General that will transition by the end of 2021 into a broad-based coalition to advance the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in support of the decade of action for the Goals. The coalition serves as a platform for the development of networks of local and regional governments and their associations, national Governments, businesses, community-based organizations and other local actors and the United Nations system. It aims to foster collaboration, incubate innovation and encourage the sharing of solutions and the implementation of strategies, leveraging rapid urbanization processes to accelerate the achievement of the Goals. The coalition aims to create opportunities to work effectively with United Nations entities to make progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, the coalition will strengthen the capacity of United Nations entities to guide urbanization dynamics and local decision-making. It aims to support the efforts of United Nations country teams and Resident Coordinator offices to work with local actors in coordination with national Governments, leveraging United Nations assets. Finally, it supports the efforts of a wide range of local actors to monitor and report on the implementation of the Goals
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNICEF
Initiatives/ policies	Giga https://giga.global/about-us/
Partners	UNICEF and ITU
Relevant SDGs	SDG4
Beneficiaries	Across 136 countries with 2.1 million students no longer digitally excluded.

Description	Giga combines UNICEF's experience in education and procurement, ITU's expertise in regulation and policy, and the private sector's ability to apply tech solutions at pace. It is part of UNICEF's Office of Innovation and ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau – two units with a track record of innovating to tackle global problems. Giga is the only named initiative for connectivity in the UN Secretary-General's Digital Cooperation Roadmap and his Common Agenda.

Initiatives/ policies	Learning Passport
Partners	UNICEF and Microsoft https://www.learningpassport.org/
Relevant SDGs	SDG4
Beneficiaries	28 countries with more than 3 million children reached.
Description	A digital learning programme which gives children and youth access to their school curriculum and other educational resources, online and offline — including textbooks, skills trainings, and more, all in their national language already reaching more than 3 million children in 28 countries.

Initiatives/ policies	**Global Gateway to Public Digital Learning Platforms**
Partners	UNICEF and UNESCO
Relevant SDGs	SDG4
Beneficiaries	Helping all countries establish and iteratively improve high-quality public platforms
Description	At the Transforming Education Summit, UNICEF and UNESCO launched the Gateways to Public Digital Learning, a global initiative to move the world closer to this goal. The new Initiative will map, describe and analyze existing public platforms and content; help countries create and strengthen national platforms; identify and share best practices; and establish international norms and standards to guide the development of platforms in ways that advance national and international goals for education. UNICEF to lead on evidence generation and best practices UNESCO to lead on Norms and Standards The Gateways to Public Digital Learning Initiative is in line with UN-wide efforts to strengthen the public digital commons, including the UN Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, Our Common Agenda, the Global Rewired Declaration on Connectivity for Education, as well as the commitments made at the Transforming Education Summit.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	WFP

Initiatives/ policies	**Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children & All (HDSFS)**
Partners	• UN agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO), UN Nutrition Secretariat, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, • Entities formerly leading the UNFSS Action tracks (GAIN, EAT, WWF, CARE, Club of Rome plus Consumers International) as well as food systems experts at the Centre for Food Policy, City, University of London and the International Livestock Research Institute/CGIAR. A number of frontrunner countries that have formally engaged with the Coalition
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,8,10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	All Countries

Description	• The shared vision of the HDSFS is a world where all people eat healthy diets from sustainable food systems. That is, healthy diets are available, affordable, accessible, and appealing to all. Realization of this vision would achieve a multitude of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, promoting healthy lives and wellbeing for all by substantially reducing the health burden of non-communicable diseases and improving maternal and child health, reducing inequalities, promoting responsible consumption and production, and foster urgent action to combat climate change. • The purpose of the HDSFS is to accelerate a substantial increase of impactful actions by stakeholders across food systems, aligned for collective impact on healthy diets from sustainable food systems.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Led by Governments – Secretariat hosted by WFP
Initiatives/ policies	School Meals Coalition https://schoolmealscoalition.org/
Partners	75 country members and 81 partners.
Relevant SDGs	SDG 1, SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG12, SDG17
Beneficiaries	All states and schoolchildren around the globe
Description	The School Meals Coalition is a government-led effort that aims at ensuring that by 2030 every child worldwide receive a healthy meal in school. It was launched in 2021 at the Food Systems Summit. To date, 75 countries from North to South and 81 partners have joined the coalition. With the strong rise of hunger across the world and additional millions being pushed into poverty by the COVID-19 pandemic and the food crisis, governments saw the need to take firm and decisive action, particularly in service of most vulnerable children. The Coalition is rooted in country-level action and is committed to providing lasting benefit in the lives of children and their families. For this, the Coalition encourages all member countries to develop national plans and targets that can contribute to achieve the above objectives. To support governments in their implementation the Coalition has established initiatives. Each of these initiatives address specific challenges and bottlenecks: better evidence for decision making, sustainable financing and reliable data. Partners of the Coalition (UN agencies, NGOs, academia, Foundations) support governments in achieving their goals.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	FAO
Initiatives/ policies	First Hand-in-Hand Initiative Investment Forum https://www.fao.org/hand-in-hand/en
Partners	FAO, IFAD, African Union, Rabobank, AfDB, ECOWAS, G5 Sahel, CILLS, World Bank, Akademiya 2063, GEF, GCF
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 10
Beneficiaries	54 countries as of October 2022 (Africa: Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, South Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu; Europe and Central Asia: Tajikistan; Latin America and Caribbean: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru; Near East and North Africa East: Sudan, Syria, Yemen)

Description	**The Hand-in-Hand Initiative** supports the implementation of nationally led programmes to accelerate agrifood systems transformations by eradicating poverty (SDG1), ending hunger and malnutrition (SDG2), and reducing inequalities (SDG10). The initiative uses advanced geospatial modeling and analytics, as well as a robust partnership-building approach to accelerate the market-based transformation of agrifood systems. The First Hand-in-Hand Initiative Investment Forum was held in October 2022 during the World Food Forum at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, in which 20 countries actively participated and presented their Investment Plans. Governments' participation included six Heads of State, 15 Ministers and high-level officials. A number of international financing institutions, regional banks, investment and impact funds and private sector also attended and there was a strong participation in matchmaking meetings. The Sahel Regional Initiative, Dry Corridor in Central America and Panama Food Hub were launched during the Hand-in-Hand Initiative Investment Forum.
Initiatives/ policies	Policy Proposal: Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF) https://www.fao.org/3/cb9444en/cb9444en.pdf
Partners	FAO and partners
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 17
Beneficiaries	Up to 62 countries with a total population of 1.78 billion people, based on an initial comprehensive technical assessment
Description	In April 2022, FAO proposed to establish a Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF) to support countries to shoulder the soaring costs of food imports and improve access to food at country level. This proposal inspired and is being implemented through the IMF's food shock window established in September 2022.
Initiatives/ policies	UN Food Systems Coordination Hub (hosted in FAO) www.unfoodsystemshub.org contact e-mail: fss-hub@fao.org
Partners	FAO, IFAD, UNDCO, UNEP, WFP, WHO, UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, UN System, UN Member States, external stakeholders and participants of the ecosystem of support
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Beneficiaries	All UN Member States are potential beneficiaries of the support offered by the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Currently, around 120 countries have SDG-based national pathways for food systems transformation and nearly 150 have appointed national conveners. Full list here: https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/member-state-dialogue/en
Description	At the conclusion of the UN Food Systems Summit, the UN Secretary-General committed the UN System to jointly lead a UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, that collaborates with, and draws upon, wider UN System capacities to support follow-up to the Summit. FAO, IFAD, WFP, WHO, UNEP and DCO currently actively support the Hub, which is hosted by FAO on behalf of the UN System. In its first year of operations, the Hub, through the mobilization of the UN Country Teams (UNCT), under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinators (RCs), in each country, has focused on "supporting Governments to develop and strengthen Sustainable Development Goal-based national pathways for sustainable food systems transformation, already developed by 117 countries" as called for by the 2022 HLPF Ministerial Declaration. The Food Systems Transformation Agenda is one of the key transitions necessary to "rescue" the SDGs and put them back on track after the successive crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the current cost-of-living crisis.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ICAO
Initiatives/ policies	Long-Term Aspirational Goal (LTAG) for international aviation https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Pages/LTAG.aspx
Partners	ICAO Member States, international organizations in the area of aviation and other stakeholders, and the UN entities
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 13, 7, 9, 11 and 17

Beneficiaries	All 193 Member States of ICAO
Description	The 41st ICAO Assembly adopted a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in support of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement's temperature goal. The LTAG is a historic agreement that reinforces the leadership of ICAO on issues relating to international aviation and climate change. It is not intended to attribute specific obligations or commitments in the form of emissions reduction goals to individual States. Instead, it recognizes that each State's special circumstances and respective capabilities (e.g., the level of development, maturity of aviation markets, sustainable growth of its international aviation, just transition, and national priorities of air transport development) will inform the ability of each State to contribute to the LTAG within its own national timeframe. Each State will contribute to achieving the goal in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner and in accordance with its national circumstances.
Initiatives/ policies	Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA)
Partners	WHO, UNWTO, IOM, IMO, ILO OCHA, WFP, UNDP, IAEA, FAO, International Air Transport Association (IATA), Airports Council International (ACI), European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Interstate Aviation Committee (IAC), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), African Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, International Coordinating Council of Aerospace Industries Associations (ICCAIA), International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF), International Business Aviation Council (IBAC), International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations (IFALPA), Commission on Accreditation of Medical Transport Systems (CAMTS), Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA), International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (IAASM), MedAire, Latin American and Caribbean Air Transport Association (ALTA), Korean Transport Institute (KOTI), Global Humanitarian Aviation Organization (GHAO), General Global Assistance (GGA), Flight Safety Foundation (FSF), ExxonMobil, European Aeromedical Institute (EURAMI), Duty Free World Council (DFWC).
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 9 and 17
Beneficiaries	All 193 Member States of ICAO
Description	Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) is a key global health and travel coordination mechanism and is the only global programme that unites aviation with public health. Through its network of partners, CAPSCA offers an exceptional platform for national, regional and international cooperation at the public and private level, and in all areas of aviation that would be affected by a public health event. CAPSCA membership and activities have expanded this year and will be further strengthened in the future.
Initiatives/ policies	ICAO Assistance Capacity-building and Training for Sustainable Aviation Fuels (ACT-SAF) https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Pages/act-saf.aspx
Partners	62 Interested States and 16 international Organizations (see website for full list)
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 7, 9, 12, 13 and 15
Beneficiaries	All 193 Member States of ICAO
Description	On 1 June 2022, the ACT-SAF programme was launched as a side event officially associated to Stockholm+50 to showcase ICAO's achievements and further efforts for decarbonizing aviation. The ICAO ACT-SAF programme creates opportunities for States to develop their full potential in SAF development and deployment, in line with the ICAO's No Country Left Behind initiative, the 2050 ICAO Vision for SAF, and the three main pillars of sustainable development recognized by the United Nations. The programme aims to provide tailored support for States in various stages of SAF development and deployment, facilitate partnerships and cooperation on SAF initiatives under ICAO coordination and serve as a platform to facilitate knowledge sharing and recognition of all SAF initiatives around the globe.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	IFAD
Initiatives/ policies	Crises Response Initiative (CRI) https://www.ifad.org/en/crisis-response-initiative
Partners	Ireland (Donor), Netherlands (Donor), United States (Donor)
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2
Beneficiaries	Somalia, Eritrea and Afghanistan
Description	CRI has been designed to build on the recent experience and success of the Rural Poverty Stimulus Facility in responding to COVID-19 and lessons learned in how to intervene during severe crises, especially in similar operating contexts, and how to address related shocks to inputs and supply. Regions of particular concern are: the Horn of Africa due to emerging drought and conflict related famine, Southern Africa due to cyclones, and the Sahel due to increasing insecurity. IFAD's Project Management Department has readied nine CRI proposals based on initial indicative commitments from donors. They include: Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Haiti, Madagascar, Burundi and Eritrea. Additional proposals for Malawi and Central African Republic have also been prepared and are awaiting submission for when a second call is issued. WFP and IFAD Country offices have been working on the ground together in countries such as Yemen to prepare joint proposals, providing a strong example of teams coming together to identify common solutions for the most vulnerable populations
Initiatives/ policies	The Gender Transformative Mechanism in the context of Climate Adaptation (GTM) https://www.ifad.org/en/gender-transformative-mechanism
Partners	Initial partners include Governments, NGOs, Farmers Organizations, World Bank, FAO, WFP as well as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and several other partners at country-level
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 2, 5, 13, 17
Beneficiaries	Initial implementation in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and India
Description	Challenging gender norms and addressing gender inequalities in agriculture and rural development requires innovative strategies. Given that climate change disproportionately impacts women and girls, a "gender transformative" approach is crucial for sustainable climate resilience. The Gender Transformative Mechanism in the context of Climate Adaptation (GTM) supports and incentivizes IFAD's partner governments to increase investment, capacities, and activities to achieve gender transformative results at scale in rural areas. By 2030, the GTM aims to empower over 20 million rural people across 27 projects and 20 countries to achieve gender transformative results in agriculture, strengthen climate resilience, and improve rural people's wellbeing.
Initiatives/ policies	Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/wca/sahel/sd3c
Partners	IFAD, FAO, WFP
Relevant SDGs	SDGS 1, 2
Beneficiaries	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania
Description	This Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) joint endeavour brings together respective experience of the three Rome-Based Agencies and comparative advantage to support the project. In implementing this initiative, IFAD provides funding, technical and strong coordination support, while FAO and WFP bring technical expertise and implementation support. For the success of this programme, inter-agency operational coordination is essential to maximise integration and strengthen synergy.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ILO
Initiatives/ policies	Decent work and the social and solidarity economy (SSE) https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/sse/lang--en/index.htm
Partners	UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy, UN agencies, international financial institutions, development partners, private foundations, enterprises, academia and other stakeholders.
Relevant SDGs	SDG 8 and other interlinked SDGs
Beneficiaries	All
Description	Explicitly recognizing the social and solidarity economy as a relevant means of achieving sustainable development, the International Labour Conference adopted a universal definition of the social and solidarity economy establishing the principles and values of this particular mode of entrepreneurship, characterized by the central place given to people and the common good, beyond the mere maximization and distribution of profits. ILO's Governing body endorsed a strategy and action plan on decent work and the social and solidarity economy (SEE) in November 2022. The action plan includes a wide range of policy and capacity building measures to support an enabling environment for SSE entities that will contribute to reducing poverty and inequalities, support inclusive societies and participatory governance, and environmentally sustainable economies.

Initiatives/ policies	Advancing the SDGs by improving livelihoods and resilience via economic diversification and digital transformation https://www.jointsdgfund.org/programme/advancing-sdgs-improving-livelihoods-social-protection-human-rights-and-resilience/
Partners	ILO (Lead), ITU, UNESCO, UNODC, UNOPS, OHCHR
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 5, 8, 9, 10, 14
Beneficiaries	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu
Description	The Pacific region averages one natural disaster per year, hindering economic growth and derailing countries' progress toward the SDGs. In addition, their economies rely heavily on tourism and agricultural exports which have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and other natural disasters, leaving many workers unemployed or working fewer hours. This joint programme will support SDG acceleration by building community resilience and fostering economic diversification in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The JP will combine transformational upstream policy and regulatory interventions with downstream catalytic capacity-building programmes to strengthen resilience of communities through economic diversification in key sectors by creating an enabling environment for communities to adapt in the digital era.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	IMF
Initiatives/ policies	Resilience and Sustainability Trust https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/Resilience-and-Sustainability-Trust
Partners	Governments
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 13, 17
Beneficiaries	Low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries
Description	In April 2022, the IMF's Executive Board approved the establishment of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust to help low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries build resilience to external shocks and ensure sustainable growth, contributing to their longer-term balance of payments stability. Given the complex nature of longer-term challenges, the IMF is working closely with partner organizations, for example the World Bank and the WHO for the Resilience and Sustainability Facility arrangements related to pandemic preparedness.

Initiatives/ policies	Food Shock Window https://www.imf.org/en/About/FAQ/global-food-crisis-and-food-shock-window
Partners	Governments
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 2, 17
Beneficiaries	Countries affected by the global food crises
Description	The IMF Executive Board approved a new temporary Food Shock Window in September 2022, based on FAOs Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF) proposal to provide a new channel for emergency Fund financing to member countries facing balance of payments needs due to acute food insecurity, a sharp increase in their food import cost or shock to their food exports.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	IMO
Initiatives/ policies	GHG Smart https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/PartnershipsProjects/Pages/GHG-Smart.aspx
Partners	Republic of Korea and IMO
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 14 and 7, as well as SDGs 9, 11, 13, 14, 17
Beneficiaries	LDCs and SIDS
Description	GHG SMART's main aim is to support SIDS and LDCs with the implementation of the IMO GHG Strategy via building sufficient human capacity in these countries. This includes development of a comprehensive training programme, intended for participants from SIDS and LDCs. The programme will be implemented by the Republic of Korea. The project also includes post-training monitoring, evaluation and refinement.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ITU
Initiatives/ policies	United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) – Thematic Group on "Lessons Learned From Building Urban Economic Resilience at City Level During and After COVID-19" https://u4ssc.itu.int/economic-resilience/
Partners	ITU, UNECE, UN-HABITAT, Convention on Biological Diversity, ECLAC, FAO, UNDP, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNESCO, UNEP, UNEP Finance Initiative, UNFCCC, UNIDO, UN Office for Partnerships, UNU-EGOV, UN Women, WMO, UNWTO.
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 9, 11, 12, 17
Beneficiaries	All 193 Member States of ITU
Description	United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) is an open initiative, supported by 18 United Nations agencies and programmes. It serves as a global platform for discussions on facilitating smart city transitions worldwide. One of the Thematic Groups under the U4SSC umbrella tackles the topic of economic resilience after COVID-19. This Thematic Group explores how emerging technologies in the urban realm can be used to tackle the pandemic while strengthening urban resilience capacity to minimize economic risks to society in the event of similar crises in the future.
Initiatives/ policies	Partner2Connect Digital Coalition https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/partner2connect/
Partners	Multi-partners
Relevant SDGs	SDG 17
Beneficiaries	All 193 Member States of ITU

Description	It as a leadership level platform to engage all stakeholders to mobilize and announce new resources, partnerships, and commitments to foster meaningful connectivity and digital transformation in the hardest-to-connect communities, with a focus on, but not to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.
Initiatives/ policies	Accelerating Government Digital Transformation https://www.govstack.global/
Partners	Republic of Estonia, Germany (GIZ), Dial (Digital Impact Alliance)
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	Initial country engagement is taking place in Rwanda, Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya and Somalia
Description	To empower all governments to build more effective and cost-efficient digital government citizen-centric services.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNESCO
Initiatives/ policies	Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381137
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	In late 2021, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, taking into account the potential implications of the use of artificial intelligence for sustainable development. The recommendation outlines values and principles that should be respected by all actors in the AI system life cycle, in line with internationally agreed social, political, environmental, educational, scientific and economic sustainability objectives, such as the SDGs.
Initiatives/ policies	SDG4-Education 2030 https://www.sdg4education2030.org/
Partners	UN system entities, civil society actors
Relevant SDGs	SDG4
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The Global Education Cooperation Mechanism (GCM) builds on the 2015 Incheon Declaration and Education 2030 Framework for Action, which envisaged a cooperation and monitoring mechanism with the Global Education Meeting (GEM) at its centre. The GCM is best understood as the ecosystem consisting of all global education actors that participate in the Global Education Meeting and have agreed to work cooperatively in support of SDG 4. It also comprises the joint platforms and initiatives developed by those global education actors in pursuit of SDG 4. The SDG 4 Education 2030 High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC): This global multi-stakeholder mechanism for education in the 2030 Agenda, is the governance engine for the GCM – the High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC). Its representation is at the highest level to provide it with power to take strategic decisions and action for education (2022-2023 members). All global education actors have agreed, at the Global Education Meetings organised by UNESCO, to work cooperatively in support of SDG 4. One of the key roles of the HLSC is to ensure the systematic alignment of approaches for education-related targets within the wider United Nations SDG structure. The HLSC engages with the wider United Nations SDG structure at global and regional levels. At the global level, the HLSC provides inputs for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda through United Nations processes, including the High-Level Political Forum. As the apex body for global coordination and monitoring of SDG 4, the HLSC is responsible for the follow up of the Transforming Education Summit, including contributing to the education dimension of the Summit of the Future in 2023. It will continue to monitor progress, promote and facilitate knowledge and practice exchange, engage youth, and champion cross-sector and multilateral cooperation. At the regional level, the

	HLSC interacts with regional organizations, SDG 4 coordination groups, and other partners to ensure a more harmonized support for implementation, monitoring and review of Education 2030.
Initiatives/ policies	Powering culture as a global public good https://www.unesco.org/en/mondiacult2022
Partners	UN agencies, IGOs and development banks through the Interagency Platform on Culture and Sustainable Development, academia and civil society organizations
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All Member States
Description	In line with the vision of the UN Secretary General enshrined in Our Common Agenda urging for an accelerated delivery of global public goods, the UNESCO MONDIACULT 2022 Declaration – unanimously endorsed by 150 States at the ministerial level, at the UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development in September 2022 – explicitly acknowledges culture as a global public good, while also calling upon the inclusion of culture as a standalone objective within the post-2030 global agenda for sustainable development. In order to support such process moving forward, consultation, advocay and knowledge building activities will be engaged to further demonstrate and illustrate culture's transformative impact on sustainable development across diverse policy domains, focusing in particular on promoting cultural rights as a core component of human rights; harnessing culture for conflict prevention, peace building and reconciliation; as well as enabling systemic contribution of culture to sustainable development (notably in relation to climate action, the digital transformation, the nexus between culture and education or the economics of culture, among other topics).
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNIDO
Initiatives/ policies	West Africa Competitiveness and Quality Infrastructure Project (WACQIP) https://open.unido.org/projects/M2/projects/170095
Partners	ECOWAS and UEMOA Regional Economic Commissions, World Health Organization (WHO), West African Health Organization (WAHO), Agence Française de Normalisation (AFNOR), European Committee for Standardization (CEN/CENELEC), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), African Regional Standardization Organization (ARSO), International Trade Center (ITC)
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 9, 17
Beneficiaries	West African States
Description	The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global economic activity in West Africa. Many essential global value chains have been halted or severely interrupted. The pandemic highlighted the importance of standards for trade and quality infrastructures. For example, laboratory services need to ensure the quality and accuracy of tests as it contributes to the diagnostic, management and monitoring of patients. The pandemic necessitated the development of new standards to meet the challenges posed by the pandemic. Thanks to a long-lasting partnership since 2001 between ECOWAS Regional Economic Commission, ECOWAS member states, UNIDO and the European Union (EU), a robust, internationally recognized quality infrastructure and conformity assessment services was in place when the pandemic occurred. At the moment when international supply chains disrupted and supplies of barrier masks and hand sanitizers to confront the further spread of the pandemic discontinued, the regional and national standard-setting bodies and conformity assessment infrastructures (laboratories) where prepared to address the crisis. To respond to the challenge, UNIDO quickly adapted its on-going technical assistance support through its regional West Africa Quality Infrastructure project (WACQIP) under the EU-funded West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP). In less than 2 months, thanks to the regional quality structures and their adequate coordination mechanism put in place at ECOWAS level through the previous technical assistance

interventions, two critical standards for barrier masks for non-sanitary use and for hydro alcoholic products* were successfully developed and subsequently validated, submitted for emergency adoption by the 15 National Standards Bodies in virtual meetings for final approval by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers. Essential guidelines were provided for industry to quickly locally re-purpose their production and produce the essential masks and hand sanitizers. Also Standard Operation Procedures and training was provided to enterprises in a number of countries, of which Nigeria, the largest economy in the region, to secure quality production. Some countries like Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal have also developed a certification scheme for the quality production of barrier masks.

The two adopted ECOWAS standards have become the benchmark in all 15 ECOWAS countries for the production and testing of barrier masks for non-sanitary use and hydro-alcoholic hand products. Their use is expected to foster consumer protection, health, and safety and support the resilience building of industries in West Africa.

For more information: visit https://wacomp.projects.ecowas.int/ or contact Bernard Bau – B.Bau@UNIDO.org

*The ECOWAS standards on technical specifications for the manufacture of consumer masks for non-sanitary use (ECOSTAND 082:2020 Barrier Masks - Minimum Requirements – Methods of Testing - Making and Use [Serial Manufacture and Artisanal Making or DIY]) and Hydro-alcoholic hand products (ECOSTAND 083:2020 Hydro-alcoholic products –Hand Sanitizer - Specifications and test methods).

Initiatives/ policies	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in open burning activities in response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs https://open.unido.org/projects/M3/projects/150033
Partners	Global Environment Facility
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 8, 9, 12, 13, 17
Beneficiaries	East and South-East Asia region
Description	Open burning is one of the main sources of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These are toxic chemicals that stay in the environment for several years and can make people and animals ill. Five countries in the East and South-East Asia region agreed to minimize or, where feasible, eliminate these toxins by signing the Stockholm Convention on POPs: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Philippines and Viet Nam. UNIDO supported these countries to meet their obligations to the Convention through the creation of more resource efficient systems to minimize open burning activities. Working with UNIDO over the past seven years, the countries have reduced overall dioxin and CO2 emissions by more than 90% and increased the amount of recyclables from city-generated wastes by up to 70%. These significant achievements are due to a multi-pronged approach to raise awareness in the communities, establish demonstration sites, strengthen local institutional capacities and improve national and regional legislation. Led by UNIDO and funded by the Global Environment Facility, the project is being replicated in other countries, offering improved environments and better jobs. Communities and local businesses learned the risks of open burning of agricultural residue, sugarcane, backyard trash and waste through educational materials in English and local languages. A system of training of trainers and a new university course on POPs and waste ensures ongoing education beyond this project. All five countries updated national regulations on open burning and put in place financing mechanisms and incentive systems for improved solid waste management techniques and environmental practices. Ministries of environment hosted 10 demonstration sites, with almost half the participants being women. New project equipment and technical support provided expanded business opportunities and significantly increased productivity. Using a new plastics pelletizing line and two new plastic pipes production lines provided by the project, the Saplast recycling plastic company in Lao PDR reduced production time of recycled high density polyethylene pipes by 67% and increased capacity by 196%. In Vietnam, the Minh Khai craft village used a new production line to manufacture construction bricks, tiles, and roofing materials from recycled materials compliant with national norms and standards. A pilot structure using these materials cost 40% less than normal materials and the products are now being

	marketed. In Mongolia, hot ashes from coal stoves used to be mixed with household wastes, creating fires in backyards and landfills. Now communities send those ashes to a dedicated place, and the other household waste is automatically sorted at the landfill. As a result of these multiple approaches, open burning has stopped completely at all project sites and cities not in this pilot are now replicating these practices. Two more cities in Mongolia are constructing landfills, two Philippine cities are planning central materials recovery facilities, and four Cambodian cities are setting up composting in their communities. For more information contact Ms. Carmela Centeno – c.centeno@unido.org
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNWTO
Initiatives/ policies	Tourism4SDGs Platform https://tourism4sdgs.org/the-platform/
Partners	UNWTO, Switzerland, Japan
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The Platform, developed with the support of the Switzerland State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO), is an innovative online tool providing the global community a space to co-create and engage to realize the 2030 Agenda through tourism.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	WHO
Initiatives/ policies	Global COVID-19 Vaccination Strategy https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/global-covid-19-vaccination-strategy-in-a-changing-world--july-2022-update
Partners	WHO and partners
Relevant SDGs	SDG 3 as well as SDGs 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 17
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The 'Global Covid-19 Vaccination Strategy in a Changing World', lays out updated global goals, steps, targets, and operational priorities to guide countries, policy makers, civil society, manufacturers, and international organizations in their ongoing efforts through 2022. Towards the end of the year, as more scientific uncertainties get resolved and more data becomes available, WHO will embark on a consultative process to develop a global Covid-19 vaccination strategy for 2023 and beyond.
Initiatives/ policies	The mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub https://www.who.int/initiatives/the-mrna-vaccine-technology-transfer-hub
Partners	The initiative is supported by WHO, the Medicines Patent Pool and the Act-Accelerator/COVAX. The South African hub comprises Afrigen Biologics, the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) and Biovac, a South African vaccine producer. Within this consortium, Afrigen is the entity mandated to establish mRNA vaccine production technology, SAMRC is providing the research and Biovac is the first manufacturing spoke.
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 17
Beneficiaries	Recipients of mRNA technology from the WHO mRNA technology transfer hub
Description	The objective of the technology transfer hub is to build capacity in low- and middle-income countries to produce mRNA vaccines through a centre of excellence and training (the mRNA vaccine technology hub). The hub is located at Afrigen, Cape Town, South Africa, and will work with a network of technology recipients (spokes) in low- and middle-income countries.

Initiatives/ policies	One Health Joint Plan of Action for 2022-2026 https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240059139
Partners	Quadripartite Organizations – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO)
Relevant SDGs	SDG3
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	Responding to international requests to prevent future pandemics and to promote health sustainably through the One Health approach, the Quadripartite has developed the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026) (OH JPA). The OH JPA outlines the commitment of the four organizations to collectively advocate and support the implementation of One Health. It builds on, complements and adds value to existing global and regional One Health and coordination initiatives aimed at strengthening capacity to address complex multidimensional health risks with more resilient health systems at global, regional and national level.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	WIPO
Initiatives/ policies	WIPO GREEN – The Marketplace for Sustainable Technology https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/
Partners	Government institutions, intergovernmental organizations, academia, and companies – from small enterprises to Fortune 500 companies
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 13, 17 and others
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	WIPO GREEN is an online platform for technology exchange. It supports global efforts to address climate change by connecting providers and seekers of environmentally friendly technologies. Through its database, network and acceleration projects, it brings together key players to catalyze green technology innovation and diffusion.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	WMO
Initiatives/ policies	Weather and climate data for resilience- Systemic Observations Financing Facility https://alliancehydromet.org/soff/
Partners	Co-founded by WMO, UNDP and UNEP
Relevant SDGs	SDG13
Beneficiaries	LDCs and SIDS
Description	SOFF was created to address the long-standing problem of missing weather and climate observations for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. The legal establishment of the SOFF as a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, co-founded by WMO, UNDP and UNEP took place at a special event at COP26 in November 2021. The financing needs to the first 3-year implementation period of SOFF is USD 200 million. This is essential for strengthening the international response to climate change by filling data gaps that limit our understanding of the climate and affect our capacity to predict and adapt to extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts and heatwaves.

Initiatives/ policies	Water and Climate Coalition https://www.water-climate-coalition.org/
Partners	WMO, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, UNU, UNESCO, WHO
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 6, 13

Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The Water and Climate Coalition was founded in 2020 by 10 UN Entities (WMO, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, UNU, UNESCO, WHO) and Global Water Partnership (GWP) to address the gaps identified in the UN SDG6 Global Acceleration Framework. The Water and Climate Coalition supports the implementation of the Framework with a focus on all the five key areas. The five key areas to be addressed include data and information; capacity development; financing; innovation and good governance.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	World Bank Group
Initiatives/ policies	PROBLUE (Healthy Oceans, Healthy Economies, Healthy Communities) https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/problue
Partners	Development partners, UN agencies and other intergovernmental bodies, academia, and nongovernmental organizations
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 14, 17
Beneficiaries	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/problue/our-work
Description	PROBLUE is a new Multi-Donor Trust Fund, housed at the World Bank, that supports the development of integrated, sustainable and healthy marine and coastal resources. With the Blue Economy Action Plan as its foundation, PROBLUE contributes to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14) and is fully aligned with the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and increasing the income and welfare of the poor in a sustainable way. PROBLUE focuses on four key areas: • The management of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture • Addressing threats posed to ocean health by marine pollution, including litter and plastics, from marine or land-based sources • The sustainable development of key oceanic sectors such as tourism, maritime transport and off-shore renewable energy • Building government capacity to manage marine resources, including nature-based infrastructure such as mangroves, in an integrated way to deliver more and long-lasting benefits to countries and communities Cross-cutting issues such as poverty, livelihoods, gender, climate change and maximizing finance for development, are interwoven throughout the program.

Initiatives/ policies	Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard https://www.gafs.info/about/
Partners	G7 Presidency, the World Bank Group, the European Commission, the African Union, the UN Global Crisis Response Group and UN Agencies like the World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Organizations, CSOs/NGOs and other multilateral and bilateral development partners.
Relevant SDGs	SDG2
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable countries and populations to be prioritized
Description	The objective of GAFS is to catalyze an agile, immediate, and coordinated response to the unfolding global food security crisis as an act of solidarity in support of those most affected. GAFS takes the form of a "joint forum" to accelerate action in an agile fashion. This forum is intended to be a temporary platform to achieve maximum synergy and complementarity in mounting a short-term response to the unfolding food security crisis. GAFS is open to all interested parties, including governments, international organizations, global and regional initiatives, civil society and the private sector. GAFS vision is to deliver results in three focus areas: Advice, Action and Advance (three A's)

	GAFS partners exchange information on how to best leverage existing structures, mechanisms and initiatives, consolidating efforts and providing financial and technical resources to coordinate and inform response to food security crises and to promote coherent and decisive action in a timely manner.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	IAEA
Initiatives/ policies	Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) https://www.iaea.org/services/zodiac
Partners	UN system and other intergovernmental bodies, academia, private sector
Relevant SDGs	SDG 3
Beneficiaries	Available to all IAEA Member States
Description	The IAEA's Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) initiative is designed to help countries prevent future pandemics by strengthening the preparedness and capabilities of Member States to rapidly detect and respond to outbreaks. Under the One Health approach, nuclear and nuclear-derived techniques contribute to strengthening the preparedness and response capabilities of countries to deal with zoonotic diseases by allowing for the identification, early detection and monitoring of zoonotic disease pathogens as they move from the environment to animals and eventually to people. ZODIAC aims to create a global network to foster scientific collaboration and share information: to date 150 Member States nominated a ZODIAC National Coordinator (ZNC), and 126 Member States nominated a ZODIAC National Laboratory (ZNL)
Initiatives/ policies	Rays of Hope https://www.iaea.org/services/rays-of-hope
Partners	UN system and other intergovernmental bodies, academia, private sector
Relevant SDGs	SDG 3
Beneficiaries	Member States with no or inequitable access to radiotherapy for cancer care
Description	Complementing the ongoing efforts of the IAEA to assist Member States improving their cancer care capacities, the Rays of Hope initiative aims to bridge the enormous shortfall in equipment and highly skilled and well-trained personnel in low- and middle-income countries through a sharp focus on countries without radiotherapy or with inequitable access, starting from the African continent. Rays of Hope integrates the breadth of the IAEA's expertise to support Member States in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer using radiation medicine; by prioritizing a limited number of high-impact, cost-effective and sustainable interventions developed in line with national needs and commitment.
Initiatives/ policies	Nuclear Technologies for Controlling Plastic Pollution (NUTEC Plastics) https://www.iaea.org/services/key-programmes/nutec-plastics
Partners	UN system and other intergovernmental bodies, academia, private sector
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	Available to all IAEA Member States
Description	NUTEC Plastics is a flagship initiative launched by the IAEA to assist its Member States in integrating nuclear techniques in their efforts to address the global challenge of plastic pollution, through research and application of nuclear techniques in two main areas: monitoring and assessment of marine plastics and reduction of plastic/polymer waste volumes by enhancing plastic recycling and production of sustainable alternatives to petroleum-based plastics, both through the application of radiation techniques. NUTEC Plastics will integrate radiation technologies for plastic waste recycling into national, regional and global initiatives.

	NUTEC Plastics' two main components – monitoring and assessment and plastic waste reduction via recycling and generation of bio-based polymers. Through the network of marine laboratories across the world, the initiative aims to build local and regional capacity for monitoring and mitigating plastic pollution, allowing for informed decision making.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	IOM
Initiatives/ policies	Global IOM-UNDP Joint Programme on Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development (Phase III) (M4SD) https://migration4development.org/en/about/our-programmes
Partners	IOM and UNDP-led, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC-funded). Partners vary by country and include national and local governments, diaspora, private sector, local implementing partners and civil society organizations
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17
Beneficiaries	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia, Tunisia
Description	M4SD aims to harness the development benefits and reduce the negative effects of migration for host and home communities, migrants and their family members. To achieve this, the initiative supports national and local governments to integrate migration considerations into key policy areas or design new policies that aim to ensure inclusion for all, with a focus on four priority sectors: employment, education, health and human rights and social security. Activities range from ensuring access to health services for 600+ regular and irregular migrants in Morocco (SDG 3, 10), supporting 400+ small businesses to grow and thrive in Ecuador, Senegal, Nepal and Morocco (SDG 1, 8, 10), piloting a tool to measure the economic contributions of diaspora beyond remittances in Moldova (SDG 10, 17) and providing technical training, skilling and direct pathways to employment in local businesses for 380+ youth and Roma in Serbia including over 40 interns and 90 full time employees (SDG 1, 8, 10, 17). Direct support for individuals is paired with policy development and implementation for more sustainable results: in Serbia, for example, the Programme also supported the national government to develop the New Youth Strategy and revise the Youth Law to include migration considerations and conducted two youth specific studies. The Local Youth Offices in the three municipalities are also developing Local Youth Action Plans that are inclusive of migration (SDG 10, 17). The Programme has been conceptualised to support socio-economic recovery from COVID-19 based on a review of the impact of COVID-19 and in line with government priorities on the same. For example, in Nepal, 100+ migrants who returned during and after COVID-19, their neighbors and families of migrants remaining abroad, have been supported to start small businesses and farms, contributing to sustainable reintegration, strengthened labour markets and local businesses (SDG 1, 8, 10, 17). The Programme's results are aligned to the indicators and targets of the 2030 Agenda, illustrating how migration-related solutions can accelerate progress on the SDGs. The Programme also has a strong local approach, recognising that it is at the community level where the impact of migration is most strongly felt and the key role of local and regional authorities as first responders to migration. The Programme applies a whole-of-society approach, working to support entire communities and inclusive of civil society, private sector migrants' associations and diaspora. The experience, results and lessons learnt are also shared within the Programme through knowledge exchange and capacity development actions and globally through international fora and dialogues, helping to further global understanding.
Initiatives/ policies	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) policy https://eea.iom.int/mmicd-resources
Partners	EU (DG INTPA), EU MS, UN agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, development practitioners, partner governments and UN agencies.
Relevant SDGs	All 17 SDGs
Beneficiaries	All development practitioners, the EU, EU MS and Ecuador, Madagascar, Kenya and Nepal.

Description	The links between migration and sustainable development are well reflected in the European Consensus for Development, the 2030 Agenda for Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Together with the European Union, IOM led the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) project which gained significant traction within Europe and globally, with a growing recognition of the need to improve the way in which migration and forced displacement are integrated into development planning and programs. Over the past six years, the MMICD project team partnered with 11 UN agencies to co-develop Toolkits to mainstream migration and forced displacement into nine different sectors (e.g., employment, education, trade, health, urban development) and developed a series of training materials to support development practitioners. The MMICD project team also piloted this work in partnership with EU Delegations and partner countries Madagascar, Kenya, Ecuador and Nepal. Cross-cutting issues such as gender, inequality, and climate change were integrated throughout the project.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	ITC
Initiatives/ policies	SheTrades https://www.shetrades.com
Partners	ILO, UNDP, UN Global Compact, UN Women, eBay, International Chamber of Commerce, Maersk, Mary Kay, UPS, Visa
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 5, 8, 17
Beneficiaries	Argentina, Bangladesh, Cote D'Ivoire, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia, Global
Description	There can be no 'build back better' for COVID recovery without a focus on achieving gender equality. Women play a major role in the global economy and studies show that advancing women's economic empowerment could add as much as $28 trillion to global GDP by 2030. Yet only around 20% of exporting companies worldwide are women-owned or women-led. So empowering women economically, especially through their involvement in trade, creates opportunities for everyone. ITC's SheTrades initiative seeks to connect women entrepreneurs to market. SheTrades works with governments, corporations and business support organizations to undertake research, shape enabling trade policies and regulations, facilitate investment and financing, expand access to public tenders and corporate supply chains, and transform sector-based value chains. At the end of 2021, ITC achieved its objective of connecting 3 million women entrepreneurs to markets, generating $382 million of trade and investment opportunities for women.
Initiatives/ policies	GreenToCompete https://greentocompete.org/
Partners	BMZ, GIZ, KOICA, SIDA, USAID, DCED, UNCTAD, UNEP, Green Growth Knowledge Platform, Green Tec Capital Partners, Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 8, 12, 13, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal, Peru, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Vietnam, Global
Description	ITC's GreenToCompete initiative supports developing countries seize the economic opportunities of the green transition. The initiative focuses on three key areas: circular economy, climate resilience and biodiversity. Pillars of the GreenToCompete initiative: • Green competitiveness: supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to compete through environmentally friendly business practices and access to green finance. • Ecopreneurship: supporting innovative entrepreneurs to build and grow their solutions to environmental challenges. • Sustainable value chains: Working with market partners to connect MSMEs to international value chains, generate more local value add, and

	generate green business opportunities. • Business environment: Working with key stakeholders in the supportive ecosystem to unlock the relevant services that MSMEs require to succeed. • Green policies: Supporting policy making at the domestic, regional and multilateral levels to transform trade and investment in a manner conducive to developing countries.
Initiatives/ policies	Youth & Trade Programme https://www.intracen.org/youth
Partners	UNCDF, ILO, Accelerate 2030, UEFA Foundation, Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, Visa
Relevant SDGs	4, 8, 17
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	Increasing the income opportunities available to young entrepreneurs, especially with trade, is good for future economic growth and social inclusion. ITC's Youth and Trade programme works to expand entrepreneurship opportunities, grow job prospects, and strengthen vocational skills. The programme focuses on: • Developing youth-inclusive national strategies Strengthening youth entrepreneurship support ecosystems, including youth-led institutions • Upskilling young entrepreneurs: capacity building and access finance, • Online community of over 17,000 young entrepreneurs Ye! Community: https://yecommunity.com/
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNAIDS
Initiatives/ policies	Education Plus https://www.unaids.org/en/topics/education-plus
Partners	UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 3, 5
Beneficiaries	Sub-Saharan African countries
Description	Education Plus' is a high-level political advocacy initiative (2021-2025) for the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women and the achievement of gender equality in sub-Saharan Africa. The initiative calls for bold leadership by governments and decision-makers to rapidly scale up multi-sectoral policies, actions and smart investments to this end. 'Education Plus' is a response to the urgency of effectively preventing HIV among adolescent girls and young women in the region, among other avoidable threats to their survival, safety, well-being and agency that are fueled by gender inequalities and unequal power dynamics. The five -year initiative, launched at the 2021 Generation Equality Forum in Paris, is co-led by the heads of UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNCTAD
Initiatives/ policies	Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector https://msme-resurgence.unctad.org/
Partners	UN DESA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ECE, ECA
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 17
Beneficiaries	Available to all developing countries
Description	With more than two-thirds of the global population employed by MSMEs, the unprecedented outbreak of COVID-19 has shown how tightly their activities are woven into the economic and social fabric of the world and therefore how fundamental their role is in social and economic resurgence. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries and economies in transition to mitigate the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 crisis. The project will be structured in five clusters addressing most critical areas of the MSME recovery: (1) Mobilize entrepreneurial ecosystem and strengthen business

	skills, (2) Simplify business registration and facilitate formalization, (3) Improve access to finance/financial literacy, (4) Increase access to technology and innovation, and (5) Enhance access to markets.
Initiatives/ policies	Response and Recovery: Mobilising financial resources for development in the time of COVID-19 https://mobilizingdevfinance.org/
Partners	ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 8, 10, 17
Beneficiaries	Available to all developing countries
Description	The project aims to strengthen diagnostic and policy design capacity of the relevant macroeconomic, fiscal and debt financing authorities in low income countries and MICs in order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure a recovery that enables the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	OHCHR
Initiatives/ policies	OHCHR Surge Initiative (SI) https://www.ohchr.org/en/sdgs/seeding-change-economy-enhances-human-rights-surge-initiative
Partners	Varied and dependent on the country, at a minimum UNCTs and RCOs
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	Albania, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia
Description	Above is a list of countries where OHCHR Surge Initiative has engaged in support of Member States or the UN system in 2022. The SI aims to fill a long-standing gap in the UN system on linking human rights with economics for achieving transformative change. This is done by translating human rights standards and recommendations of UN Human Rights Mechanisms on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) into country-specialized advice and policy options for building back better and accelerating delivery on the 2030 Agenda. Within this optic, the SI contributes to strengthening human rights integration in joint UN advocacy, planning and programming processes, including to Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Country Frameworks. In addition to engaging with the UNSDCF/CCA processes, SI provides specialized and contextual research, advice, and analysis so that macroeconomics policies operationalize economic and social rights, thereby furthering the goals of the 2030 Agenda. SI also advises on medium to long-term economic policies by focusing on fiscal space for social spending and human rights-based budgeting, taxation and inequalities, human rights impact of economic reforms, International Financial Institutions' conditionalities and austerity policies. For instance, in the first 9 months of 2022, the Surge Team supported UN field presences in 44 CCA and/or UNSDCF processes, 1 National Development Plan, and provided seeding funds for projects within the scope of its mandate in 12 countries. Contact: Aleksandra Plesko (aleksandra.plesko@un.org)
Initiatives/ policies	Human rights-enhancing economy
Partners	The New School Institute on Race, Power and Political Economy; Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All Countries

Description	OHCHR is working to develop the conceptual foundations of a human rights-enhancing economy - an economy that upholds the dignity and rights of all and promotes sustainable development that leaves no one behind. To this end, OHCHR is working across countries and with various stakeholders such as economists, governments, academics, advocacy groups, and international financial institutions on advocating in the context of this game-changing concept. Starting from the premise that human rights can be effective guardrails which can help us rescue the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, dismantle structural drivers of exclusion and inequality and prevent instability and conflict, this body of work hopes to help inform economic solutions that depart from traditional approaches and place human rights and equality at the center of policymaking. This work - which draws on OHCHR's enhanced efforts to provide technical assistance at the country level - is grounded in the recognition of inter-dependence and indivisibility of human rights. It aims to galvanize support for increased investment in economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as the right to development, while being intentional in combating discrimination and reducing gender and other inequalities, building on the 2030 Agenda pledge to leave no one behind and reach those furthest behind first. The concept will work to unpack issues such as fiscal transparency, progressive taxation, promoting the right to development, treating human rights as macro-critical, and addressing debt sustainability. Further information will be forthcoming later in 2023. Contact: Aleksandra Plesko (aleksandra.plesko@un.org)
Initiatives/ policies	Human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/information-materials/2023-01-06/r2heinfofinalweb.pdf
Partners	UN co-leads: UNEP, UNDP; engagement with other stakeholders within and outside the UN System as required
Relevant SDGs	SDG 13, 14, 15 (with implications for all other SDGs)
Beneficiaries	All Countries
Description	OHCHR is working alongside partners to advance the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. Supporting the realization of this right, including a safe and stable climate, healthy biodiversity and ecosystems, a non-toxic environment, and participation, access to justice and access to information in environmental matters, holds transformative potential and is central to OHCHR's work. Beyond threats to rights to life, water and sanitation, housing, food, health, adequate standard of living, and development, persistent attacks against environmental human rights defenders demands swift and comprehensive prevention, protection and access to justice measures. This work is directly linked to the recognition of this right by the UN Human Rights Council through the resolution 48/13 and the UN General Assembly through the resolution 76/300. The universal recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment can be a catalyst for its improved domestic implementation, including by inspiring changes to domestic laws and policies. Orienting environmental action around the fulfilment of the right to a healthy environment can be transformative particularly for those who have contributed the least to the triple planetary crisis and who are now fighting for survival. Implementation of the right to a healthy environment has the potential to increase climate resilience and strengthen crisis preparedness and contingency planning. OHCHR is committed to working with governments, international organizations, rights-holders, businesses and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment becomes a reality for all. Contact: Benjamin Schachter (benjamin.schachter@un.org)
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNHCR
Initiatives/ policies	Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs	United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)
Partners	UNDP
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Stateless Persons

Description	The tool offers governments, UN agencies, local and regional authorities, development partners and other stakeholders an integrated framework to identify and analyse the critical factors for accelerating the inclusion and delivery of sustainable solutions to forcibly displaced and stateless populations. It serves four objectives: (i) consultative analysis for evidence-driven planning, (ii) identification of short- and medium-term actions and support needs, (iii) alignment between SDGs and the Global Compact on Refugees, and (iv) multi-stakeholder partnerships and resource mobilization. It consists of nine pillars that can be prioritized. The SDG appraisal tool was informed by nine country consultations with UNDP and UNHCR staff in Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Türkiye and Zambia. During 2021, UNHCR and UNDP colleagues piloted it in a number of countries, in some cases together with national/local government and in others within the UN Country Team. We received helpful lessons learned on how the tool can be applied in various refugee, IDP and statelessness contexts. The country case studies from Colombia, North Macedonia and Türkiye can be found at the end of the publication. SDG Integration is also one of the seven areas of collaboration defined in the newly released UNDP-UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework for Resilience and Solutions 2023-2025
Initiatives/ policies	The UNDP-UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework for Inclusion and Solutions 2023-2025 The High Commissioner's Strategic Directions 2022-2026 underline the importance of mainstreaming development engagement from the outset. Similarly, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 includes, for the first time, a specific programmatic objective on integrated development solutions to forced displacement.
Partners	UNDP
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	Member states and partners active in the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.
Description	The UNDP-UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework defines joint outcomes across seven thematic areas: (i) livelihoods; (ii) SDG Integration; (iii) rule of law and local governance; (iv) conflict prevention and peacebuilding; (v) nature, climate and environment; (vi) internal displacement; (vii) statelessness. It builds on our previous Joint Action Plan (2017 – 2021) and ongoing partnerships across more than 40 countries and through regional platforms. The thematic areas were selected because it is where our joint work can have impact at scale and this is where our respective agencies can deliver on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. It provides a platform to advance strategic dialogue, joint advocacy and outreach, and will hopefully revitalize existing Global Refugee Forum pledges and lead to new, concrete pledges.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNDRR
Initiatives/ policies	Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework https://www.undrr.org/publication/integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-un-sustainable
Partners	FAO, UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 1, 3, 11, 13, 16
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The Guidance Note helps UN RCOs and the UNCTs in formulating and implementing Cooperation Frameworks that support countries, communities and people in using climate and disaster risk management approaches to build disaster resilience. It outlines the impacts of climate and disaster risks on progress towards achieving the SDGs and suggests appropriate actions for each phase in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework lifecycle to make them risk-informed. The Note is one among a larger library of supporting documents to the Cooperation Framework Guidance and is best read alongside the Cooperation Framework Companion Package. The Guidance Note includes a special addendum for integration of disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics in Cooperation Frameworks. The Guidance is complemented

	by a training package, available in English and Spanish. Additional guidance notes such as the checklist for 'Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action' are also useful. 'Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action' provides suggestions to make DRR integral to humanitarian planning and programming at country and local levels and help practitioners strengthen risk-informed programming throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. In an increasingly connected world, where risks cascade, critical opportunities are being missed on how to reduce risk in humanitarian contexts. There is a recognition in both humanitarian and development communities that short-term solutions are ineffective in reducing risk, and that fragmentation between humanitarian and development responses often poses a barrier to reducing risk and vulnerability. Available at: Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action 2.0
Initiatives/ policies	Making Cities Resilient 2030 Making Cities Resilient 2030 (undrr.org)
Partners	UNDRR, UNDP , UN Habitat, UNOPS, World Bank, C40 Cities, ICLEI, JICA,, IFRC, Resilient Cities Network, UCLG, World Council on City Data
Relevant SDGs	SDG 11, 13, 17
Beneficiaries	All States, with a focus on local authorities and city managers
Description	Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) is a unique cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government and building partnerships. MCR2030 is delivered through a clear 3-stage roadmap to urban resilience, providing tools, access to knowledge and monitoring and reporting tools, MCR2030 aims to ensure cities become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", and other global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. Tools developed under the campaign, including the "Disaster resilience scorecard for cities: Public health system resilience addendum," will support cities on their journey to reduce risk and build resilience. The Disaster resilience scorecard for cities helps local governments understand and analyse the gaps in resilience and develop plans of actions to remedy this deficiency. The health scorecard addendum aims to strengthen and integrate coverage of the many aspects of public health issues and consequences of disasters that are not adequately emphasized in the original Scorecard. The Addendum is used in conjunction with the Scorecard, and WHO's Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health EDRM) Framework. The Addendum is structured in sections around the same "Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient" as the Scorecard. It helps local governments integrate all health services into their resilience plans aiming for more robust implementation of the SDGs. It is available at: https://mcr2030.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/UNDRR_Public%20Health%20Scorecard%20Addendum%20v2.0_English-Jan2021.pdf. Other key tools to help local and national governments include technical guidance on comprehensive disaster and climate risk management. The technical guidance offers a framework on how to apply comprehensive risk assessment and planning, and helps disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation decision-makers, practitioners and stakeholders to unpack the complex risk landscape and develop more responsive plans and policies, and is available at: Technical guidance on comprehensive risk assessment and planning in the context of climate change | UNDRR
Initiatives/ policies	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure https://www.cdri.world/
Partners	UNDRR
Relevant SDGs	SDG 11, 13, 17
Beneficiaries	All States
Description	The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, and knowledge institutions that aims to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks in support of sustainable development. CDRI promotes rapid development of

resilient infrastructure to respond to the Sustainable Development Goals' imperatives of expanding universal access to basic services, enabling prosperity and decent work. The following are CDRI's strategic priorities:

- Technical Support and Capacity-building: Disaster response and recovery support; innovation, institutional and community capacity-building assistance; and standards and certification
- Research and Knowledge Management: Collaborative research; global flagship reports; and a global database of infrastructure and sector resilience
- Advocacy and Partnerships: Global events and initiatives; marketplace of knowledge financing and implementation agencies; and dissemination of knowledge products.

Against this backdrop, CDRI with support from member countries and organizations, launched in November 2021 at COP26, the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS), a dedicated initiative for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that provides quality technical and financial services to make SIDS infrastructure resilient to climate change and disaster events. Aligned with the policy direction of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), the goal of IRIS will be to support SIDS in achieving sustainable development through a systematic approach to resilient, sustainable, and inclusive infrastructure in SIDS.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNODC
Initiatives/ policies	Empowering family skills for the prevention of drug use, violence, crime and promoting mental health - https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/family-united.html - https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/strong-families.html - https://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/UNODC-WHO_2018_prevention_standards_E.pdf
Partners	For the immediate parenting assistance delivered in 2022, UNODC partnered with WHO, UNICEF, CDC and UNHCR, among others.
Relevant SDGs	3, 5, 16
Beneficiaries	Over 50 countries in Latin America, Central and South East Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, Central and West Africa, West and Central Asia and South and South East Asia
Description	According to science, and in line with the UNODC/WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, prevention can start at a stage as early as pregnancy. Evidence-based prevention per these Standards promote interventions addressing the vulnerabilities the individual faces at different ages of development, while supporting the social structures surrounding and nurturing this individual and while accounting for gender differences in development. Accordingly, the family is a key social institution for addressing substance abuse, violence, mental health and promoting sustainable development. This includes families living in stressful and humanitarian settings as well as facing the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. To that effect, UNODC developed and implemented light touch as well as manualized family skills programmes (Strong Families and Family UNited programmes) throughout various regions around the world, reaching over a million beneficiaries between caregivers and children in different settings and contexts, ranging from the COVID-19 pandemic affected areas, to conflict zones to low- and middle-income countries. In 2022, within the framework of an inter-agency coordinated support, UNODC has reached over 11 million refugees through its packages of immediate parenting assistance, out of which most were Ukranians fleeing conflict zones.
Initiatives/ policies	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants - https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/GLO-ACTII/UNODC_Climate-TIP-SOM_Policy_Paper.pdf - https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/index.html - https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act3/index.html
Partners	IOM and EU
Relevant SDGs	SDGs 5, 8, 16
Beneficiaries	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq and Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Bangladesh

Description	The current global crises have also increased the risks of human trafficking as criminals exploit people's situations of vulnerability. To respond to this challenge, and building upon previous work, UNODC has increased focus on the impact of humanitarian crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, climate change-related disasters and food, energy and financial crises, on migrant smuggling and human trafficking. This will also be a priority topic for the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), coordinated by UNODC, in 2023. Moreover, the Office has assessed the impacts of climate change on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants through the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) in Asia and the Middle East, as well as through GLO.ACT Bangladesh. In this regard, in 2022 the Office has published the policy brief "Climate, Crime and Exploitation: The gendered links between climate-related risk, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants" and will continue exploring further work in this area.
Initiatives/ policies	SDG16 Survey Initiative- https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/sdgs/SDG16_Survey_Initiative_-_Implementation_Manual.pdf
Partners	UNODC, UNDP, OHCHR
Relevant SDGs	SDGs: 16 (primary), 5, 8, 11
Beneficiaries	All Countries, UN Agencies Academia, NGOs, Think Tanks
Description	Goal 16 (on peace, justice, and strong institutions) remains one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) with the least amount of data: Only 37% of countries have reported data for at least one SDG 16 indicator since 2015. To measure progress and collect policy-relevant evidence for many SDG 16 indicators (for example the indicators on citizen's experiences of violence, corruption, access to justice, or perceptions of safety), there is an urgent need to implement representative surveys at the national level. UNODC has developed a methodological toolkit to support countries to implement such a survey. The SDG 16 Survey questionnaire and manual (jointly developed with UNDP and OHCHR) cover the areas of governance, access to justice, discrimination, corruption, violence and trafficking in persons. The survey can be used to fill data gaps for the national monitoring of SDG 16 and help inform the design of evidence-based policies and programmes. The SDG 16 Survey instruments were welcomed by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission in 2022. In collaboration with UNDP, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNECA and UNESCWA, UNODC implemented the second edition of the "Regional Training on Measuring Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Institutions (SDG 16) in Africa and the Near and Middle East" webinars from November to December 2022, focusing on tools and practices to produce data for indicators to monitor Goal 16. Despite political commitments to SDG 16, measuring progress on peace, justice and inclusion has proven challenging, not least because of insufficient methodologies and the limited availability of data to benchmark and monitor progress on the goal. As we approach the half-way point to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is timelier and more crucial than ever to enhance national capacities for measuring SDG 16. Each webinar will provide expert insights and national experiences of data collection, analysis and dissemination across indicators of Sustainable Development Goal 16. The webinars aimed to equip participants with concepts, technical guidelines and methodological tools on how to measure the indicators and allow them to exchange experiences with other data producers and users.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UNOOSA
Initiatives/ policies	United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) www.un-spider.org
Partners	In order to promote the use of space-based technologies in disaster management and emergency response around the world, UN-SPIDER engages with a wide range of international networks that include space agencies, civil protection agencies, government ministries, international and regional organizations, United Nations entities academia, civil society and the private sector. Together with these partners, the programme conducts technical advisory support and capacity-building activities, holds conferences and workshops, creates joint publications and facilitates access to the benefits of space-derived information all phases of disaster management. Major partners include the Regional Support Offices, an up-to-date list of which is found at: www.un-spider.org/network/regional-support-offices

Relevant SDGs	SDGs 6, 9, 11, 15, 17
Beneficiaries	All States, in particular developing countries
Description	UN-SPIDER focuses on being a gateway to space information for disaster management support, by serving as a bridge to connect the disaster management, risk management and space communities and by being a facilitator of capacity-building and institutional strengthening, in particular for developing countries. UN-SPIDER is being implemented as an open network of providers of space-based solutions to support disaster management activities. UN-SPIDER assists developing countries in using space-based information in the full disaster management cycle. The services offered by UN-SPIDER include, but are not limited to, technical advisory support through technical advisory missions (TAM), capacity-building activities through workshops and trainings, and access to space-based information for disaster management through its Knowledge Portal.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	UN Women
Initiatives/ policies	Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count): Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics – Phase II https://data.unwomen.org/women-count
Partners	National governments, including but not limited to national statistical authorities and Ministries of Women/Gender Equality of implementing countries; UN agencies; academia; and civil society organizations
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs, in particular SDG5 and its interlinkages with other Goals
Beneficiaries	All States, with focus on Women Count pathfinder countries
Description	UN Women's data strategy for change, Making Every Woman and Girl Count programme (Women Count), is a multi-stakeholder global strategy that is creating a radical shift in how gender statistics are used, produced and promoted to inform policy and advocacy on gender equality. Actions needed fall under three broad categories: 1. Creating an enabling environment: Promoting a supportive policy, legal and financial environment to address institutional and financial constraints and to strengthen policies and practices governing the production and use of gender statistics. 2.Increasing data production: Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics to monitor the SDGs and other national and international policy priorities. 3.Improving data accessibility and use: Expanding access to data to inform policies, programmes, research and advocacy through solutions such as open access, dissemination tools and user-producer dialogues so that data users are better able to use gender statistics to inform research, policies, programmes and advocacy. Women Count Phase II is a 4-year, USD-58-million global strategy that is improving how gender data are collected, accessed and used. It will sustain the important gains achieved under Phase I and will continue to strengthen investments in gender data that contribute to global efforts to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030. Based on consultations with countries and demand expressed, data collection will be focused on four key areas: Women's economic empowerment (including time use surveys and data on land ownership), violence against women, gender data on the environment and governance and participation. In these thematic areas, Women Count will focus on increasing access to modern technologies and administrative data systems and supporting multilevel data disaggregation and intersectional analysis. Key to the success of Women Count is coordination among international agencies and other actors at all levels, including through active knowledge-sharing. In Phase II, a coordinated approach at country, regional and global levels through partnerships at all levels will be deepened to achieve even greater impact across all areas of work.

Lead organization/ subsidiary body	WTO
Initiatives/ policies	Fisheries Subsidies Agreement https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rulesneg_e/fish_e/fish_e.htm
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	SDG14
Beneficiaries	All WTO members
Description	Fisheries subsidies have been governed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures since 1995, though these rules have historically focused on tackling trade distortion rather than adverse environmental effects. However, on 17 June 2022, WTO Members signed the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies at the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12). The Agreement will curb an estimated USD 22 billion in annual global public support that contributes to the depletion of marine resources. Specifically, the Agreement prohibits subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, subsidies regarding overfished stocks, and subsidies for fishing in the unregulated high seas. The Agreement marks a major step forward for ocean sustainability and is the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target to be fully met, the first SDG target met through a multilateral agreement, the first WTO agreement to focus on the environment, and the first broad, binding, multilateral agreement on ocean sustainability. Members also agreed at MC12 to continue negotiations on outstanding issues, with a view to making recommendations by MC13 for additional provisions that would further enhance the disciplines of the Agreement.
Initiatives/ policies	Ministerial Declaration on the WTO Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Preparedness for Future Pandemics https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/MIN22/31.pdf&Open=True
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	SDG3, SDG17
Beneficiaries	All WTO members
Description	Since the pandemic outbreak, WTO members have been working on a holistic multilateral response to COVID-19, which takes into account the exceptional character of the current crisis — in terms of the loss of human lives and the economic and social challenges — while also addressing current and future pandemics. To this end, members negotiated a framework which would guide the WTO's work and help to render the multilateral trading system more resilient and better prepared for futures crises. The framework will enable members to better leverage the knowledge generated by the networks established by Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala to coordinate discussions among relevant international organizations, development agencies, civil society and businesses and to better harness the WTO Secretariat's work in support of the members. Areas of focus will include export restrictions, food security, intellectual property, regulatory cooperation, services, tariff classification, technology transfer, trade facilitation, and transparency. A yearly stocktaking exercise will take place in the General Council up to the end of 2024.
Initiatives/ policies	WTO Ministerial Decision on the TRIPS Agreement https://docs.wto.org/dol2festaff/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/MIN22/30.pdf&Open=True
Partners	
Relevant SDGs	SDG3, SDG17
Beneficiaries	All WTO members
Description	The Ministerial Decision on the TRIPS Agreement, also adopted by members at MC12, provides a platform for members to work together to diversify vaccine production capacity. Members will have greater scope to take direct action over the next five years to override the exclusive effect of patents through a targeted waiver that addresses specific problems identified during the pandemic, especially facilitating and

	streamlining vaccine exports. Members also have greater clarity regarding related options open to them for pandemic response, including an array of emergency use measures.
Lead organization/ subsidiary body	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
Initiatives/ policies	Promoting investment in child- and gender-sensitive protection and violence prevention
Partners	Iceland
Relevant SDGs	All SDGs
Beneficiaries	All Member States
Description	The Office of the SRSG on Violence against Children is collaborating with the Government of Iceland documenting its process demonstrating the investment case to end violence. Based in this experience and together a model protocol and toolkit will be developed animating Member States and partners to establish or strengthen integrated child- and gender-sensitive protection and violence prevention services which makes high returns. The project will in particular promote and support Member States in assessing the high return on investing in violence prevention and children's wellbeing. **Such investment is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals**, as commitments to address the diverse forms and drivers of violence against children cut across the whole 2030 Agenda. In this way, the project will support Member States in accelerating action to keep the promise of the SDGs to end violence against children by 2030.