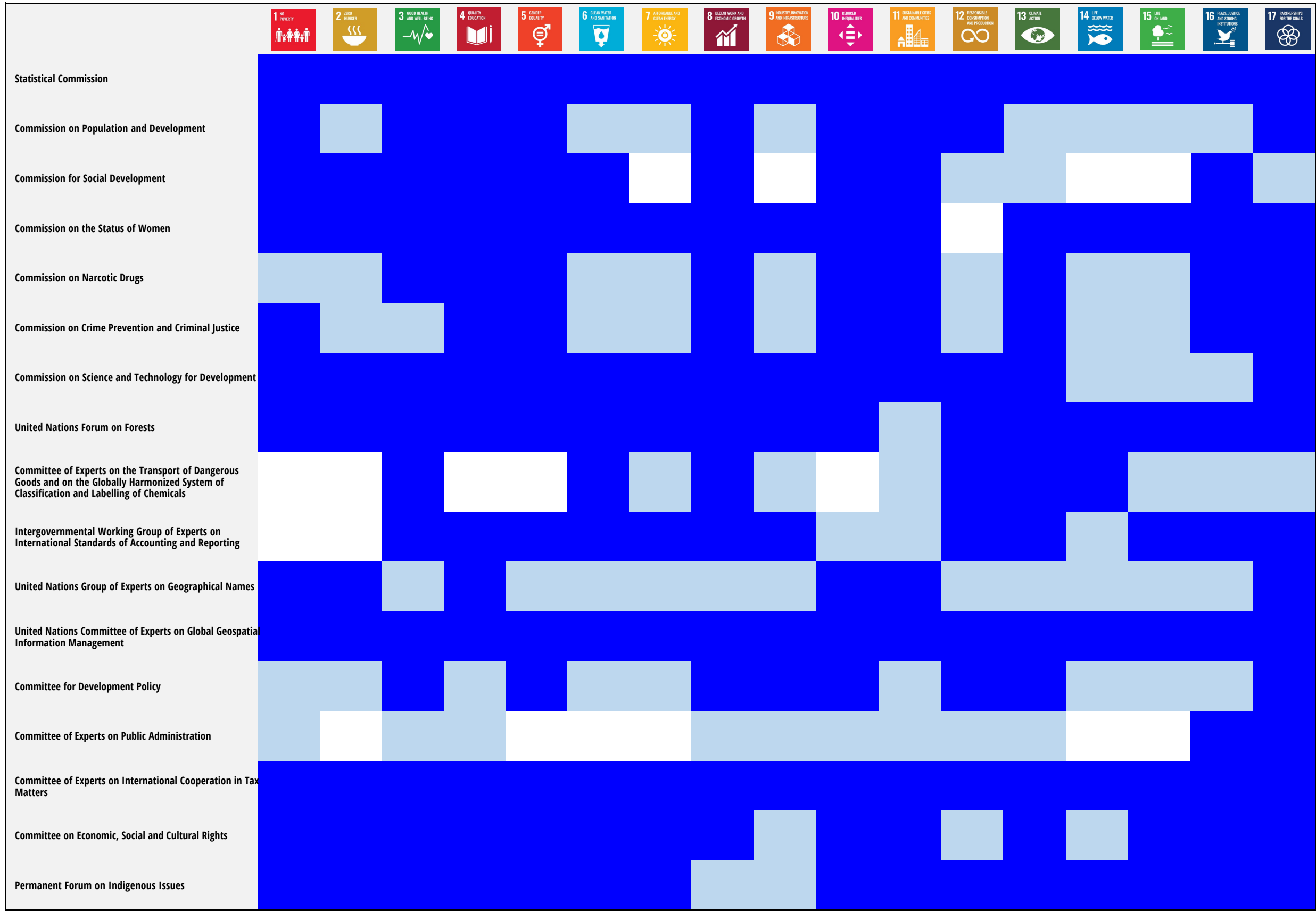


MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or addressed through interlinkages
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

This mapping exercise is available on the [ECOSOC subsidiary bodies website](#) and on the [2022 Coordination Segment website](#).

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Commission	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
Statistical Commission^a	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.	Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Please also see agenda items of the Commission . Inputs to HLPF.
Commission on Population and Development	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); E/RES/2016/25; CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); E/RES/2016/25; CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Cooperation: CPD Vice-Chair at CEPA17 (E/2018/44, chap. III, sect. G). Inputs to HLPF	Resolutions: CPD49 Resolution 2016/1 (E/2016/25, chap. I, sect. C); E/RES/2016/25; CPD52 Decision 2019/101 (E/2019/25, chap. I, sect. B); CPD54 Resolution 2021/1 (E/2021/25, chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/2016/25 , E/2017/25 , E/2018/25 , E/2019/25 , E/2020/25 , E/2021/25 . Inputs to HLPF
Commission for Social Development	Sessions: CSocD 56 (2018); CSocD57 Ministerial Forum on Social Protection; List of Panelists; CSocD58. Resolutions: E/RES/2018/5; E/RES/2020/7; E/RES/2016/8; E/RES/2014/5; E/RES/2012/9.	Sessions: CSocD60 Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF		Sessions: CSocD46; CSocD59. Resolutions: ECOSOC Resolution 2008/18; E/RES/2021/10. Reports: E/CN.5/2007/2; E/CN.5/2018/5; E/CN.5/2008/4. HL panel discussions: High-level panel discussion on Emerging Issues:		Sessions: CSocD57. Resolutions: E/RES/2019/6; E/RES/2021/10; E/RES/2016/8. Reports: E/CN.5/2016/3; E/CN.5/2018/5; E/CN.5/2019/3; E/CN.5/2019/7; E/CN.5/2020/5. HL panel discussions: Priority theme	Sessions: CSocD58. Resolutions: E/RES/2020/7. Reports: E/CN.5/2020/3; E/CN.5/2020/5. HL panel discussions: Priority theme (2020); Ministerial Forum (2020); Multi-stakeholder Forum on the priority theme	Sessions: CSocD59. Resolutions: E/RES/2021/10. Reports: E/CN.5/2021/3. HL panel discussions: Priority theme (2020); Emerging issues (2021). Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF			Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	

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Notes:
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^a The Statistical Commission's work contributes to the measuring progress toward the SDG targets through the development of the Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. This framework is developed through an intergovernmental process, and provides a framework to measure progress toward sustainable development. The Statistical Commission also addresses several agenda items during its sessions, including on international migration statistics, household surveys, economic statistics, environmental-economic accounting, regional statistical development, management and modernization of statistical systems, big data, among others. Please refer to the annotated agenda of each session of the Commission for further details.

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Commission for Social Development (cont.)

Reports:
[E/CN.5/2016/3](#);
[E/CN.5/2017/3](#);
[E/CN.5/2017/7](#);
[E/CN.5/2018/3](#);
[E/CN.5/2020/3](#);
[E/CN.5/2020/5](#);
[E/CN.5/2021/2](#).
HL panel discussions:
[Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all](#) (2018); High-level panel discussion on Emerging Issues: ["Towards sustainable and resilient societies: Innovation and inter-connectivity for social development"](#) (2018); High-level panel discussion on the priority theme on ["Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all"](#) (2017).
Inputs to HLPF

(HL panel discussions cont.) ["Towards sustainable and resilient societies: Innovation and inter-connectivity for social development"](#) (2018).
Inputs to HLPF

(HL panel discussions cont.) (2019) and [List of Panellists: Interactive Dialogue with senior officials of the UN system on the priority theme](#) (2019); [Emerging issues](#) (2019); [Priority theme](#) (2021); [Ministerial Forum](#) (2021); [Emerging issues](#) (2021); [Multi-stakeholder Forum on the priority theme](#) (2021); [Interactive dialogue with senior officials of the UN system on the priority theme](#) (2021).
Expert Group Meetings: In preparation for CSocD59, UNDESA in collaboration with UNCTAD and ITU, and in cooperation with Regional Commissions, convened a [virtual EGM on the priority theme](#).
Cooperation: CSTD Chair keynote speaker in [CSocD59 HL panel discussion on the priority theme](#) (2021).
Inputs to HLPF

(HL panel discussions cont.) (2020); [Interactive dialogue with senior officials of the UN system on the priority theme](#) (2020).
Expert Group Meetings: EGM on ["Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness"](#) in preparation for CSocD58, UNDESA, in collaboration with UN-Habitat (2019).
Inputs to HLPF

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MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Commission on the Status of Women

SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women	SDG	Commission on the Status of Women														
1	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64.</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	2	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW61 PP33 and OP(ee); CSW62; CSW63 OP(ee) and (ii)</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64 OP(j)</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	3	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	4	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64 PP (10) AND OP(a)</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	5	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64.</p> <p>Cooperation: Roundtable discussion: Gender perspectives in the work of ECOSOC functional commissions during 2017 HLPF (2017); CCPCJ Chair addressed CSW62 (2018); CSW Chair addressed UNFF13 (2018); Panel discussion on "Applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation" with CSTD (2019); Group discussion on Gender perspectives of rapid technological change with CSTD (2019); CSW Chair participated in UNFF14 Panel discussion on the theme (2019); CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting women and girls (2020).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF.</p>	6	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60 OP(k); CSW61 OP(s) and OP(z); CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	7	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60 OP (f); CSW61 OP (z); CSW63; CSW65 PP53 and OP (yy).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	8	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64 OP (c) and (d).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	9	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64 OP (g).</p> <p>Cooperation: CSW Chair addressed CSTD21 (2018, Geneva); CSW Chair addressed CSTD22 (2019, Geneva).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	10	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64.</p> <p>Cooperation: CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting women and girls (2020); HL roundtable on "The role of STI in empowering people and in ensuring inclusiveness and equality" with CSTD (2019).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	11	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	12		13	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61 PP22 and OP(hh); CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64 OP (f)</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	14	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60 PP14; CSW61 PP22; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65 PP13 and 38.</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	15	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60 PP14; CSW61 PP22; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Cooperation: CSW Chair addressed UNFF13 (2018); CSW Chair participated in UNFF14 Panel discussion on the theme (2019).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	16	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64.</p> <p>Cooperation: CSW Chair addressed CCPCJ27, agenda item 5 (2018); CSW Chair took part in CCPCJ Side event "On the road to Kyoto 2020: Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda" (2019).</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>	17	<p>Agreed Conclusions: CSW60; CSW61; CSW62; CSW63; CSW65.</p> <p>Political Declaration: CSW64</p> <p>Inputs to HLPF</p>

Legend:

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Notes:

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MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Commission on Narcotic Drugs	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
<p>Resolutions: UNGASS 2016 outcome document negotiated within and now being implemented through CND, encourages States to consider ways to strengthen the development perspective within the framework of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug policies and programmes, to address the causes and related consequences of illicit crop cultivation, production of and trafficking in drugs, including through addressing risk-factors which may include a lack of services, infrastructure needs, drug-related violence, exclusion, marginalization, gender inequality and social disintegration. Addressing the risk factors can contribute to poverty reduction and the promotion</p> <p>Sessions: CND64 The issue of alternative development has been discussed at CND's regular sessions, most recently at its 64th session. Resolutions: In CND63 Resolution 63/5 (E/2020/28, chap. I, sect. B) CND recognized that alternative development programmes can contribute to the efforts of Member States to address human vulnerabilities, including poverty, unemployment, a lack of opportunities, discrimination and social marginalization. It encouraged the development of viable economic alternatives, in particular for communities affected by, or at risk of, illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas. This policy guidance is particularly</p> <p>Sessions: CND64 Thematic Discussions on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, following-up to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration enabled an interactive and inclusive exchange of good practices and lessons learned in addressing the following challenges identified in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration: insufficient levels of drug treatment and health services; increased number of deaths related to drug use; high rate of transmission of HIV, the hepatitis C virus and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use; adverse health consequences of and risks associated with new psychoactive substances; and low or non-existent level of availability of internationally</p> <p>Resolutions: CND63 Resolution 64/3 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged MS to provide adequate, comprehensive and continued evidence-based training, strengthen professional knowledge and skills and provide capacity-building to health professionals, social workers and other relevant specialists at different levels of education, including through university curricula and in programmes of continuing education, in order to ensure the quality and effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment services and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: CND59 Resolution 59/5 (E/2016/28, chap. I, sect. D) called upon MS to develop and implement national drug policies and programmes, while considering specific needs of women and girls; CND64 Resolution 64/2 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) where CND encouraged MS to mainstream a gender perspective into, and ensure the involvement of women in, all stages of the development, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes, as well as to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs of and circumstances faced by women and girls with regards to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and other</p> <p>Resolutions: 2016 UNGASS outcome document, one of the guiding policy documents of CND, in its Chapter 4 on human rights, includes elements on the protection of the environment related to the cultivation and eradication of illicit substances and its impact on the environment. In recommendation 4(i), MS committed to ensuring that measures to prevent the illicit cultivation of and to eradicate illicit plants, take, inter alia, due count of the protection of the environment. This recommendation can support the broader implementation of the SDGs, including SDG6, in particular target 6.3. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: CND64 Resolution 64/2 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B); CND63 Resolution 63/5 (E/2020/28, chap. I, sect. B); CND62 Resolution 62/3 (E/2019/28, chap. I, sect. B); and CND61 Resolution 61/6 (E/2018/28, chap. I, sect. B) are examples of how CND encourages MS to develop viable economic alternatives through comprehensive development programmes. The Alternative Development Programmes of UNODC, for which CND acts as a governing body, also include assistance to MS in implementing electrification projects, to address the underlying problem of geographical and infrastructural marginalization of regions where illicit crops are cultivated, thus permanently</p> <p>Resolutions: CND61 Resolution 61/6 (E/2018/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged the development of viable economic alternatives for communities affected by, or at risk of, illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas. Alternative development activities that secure market access for products and promote sustainable income generation over the long-term, ultimately contribute to SDG 8, and in particular its targets 8.3 and 8.5. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: 2016 UNGASS outcome document encouraged the promotion of inclusive economic growth and the sustainability of social and economic development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection, among other, addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the environment, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies; thereby supporting the implementation of SDG9. Capacity building: provision of technical assistance, capacity building and training to law-enforcement and other criminal law institutions to</p> <p>Resolutions: 2016 UNGASS outcome document, Chapter 4, lists operational recommendations on crosscutting issues involving youth, children, and women who often suffer the brunt of inequalities. CND, through its regular and intersessional meetings and side events, provides multiple fora for interactive discussions on overcoming these inequalities in the context of the world drug problem. This contributes to achieving targets 10.2 and 10.3. Cooperation: CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting women and girls (2020) Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: 2016 UNGASS outcome document, recommendation 1(g), where MS highlighted the importance of providing access for children and youth to regular sports and cultural activities, with a view to promoting healthy lives and lifestyles including through the recovery and improvement of public spaces, and promote the exchange of experiences and good practices in this field to further enhance effective preventive interventions; CND63 Resolution 63/4 (E/2020/28, chap. I, sect. B) is the most recent example of how CND promotes implementing population-wide, targeted, and indicated prevention measures which strengthen resilience among youth and children and support efforts of the</p> <p>Resolutions: CND63 Resolution 63/1 (E/2020/28, chap. I, sect. B) promoted cooperation between Governments and the private sector with a view to preventing the exploitation of legitimate industries for purposes of the illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in, drugs and precursors and related money-laundering. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: CND61 Resolution 61/6 (E/2018/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged the development of viable economic alternatives for communities affected by, or at risk of, illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas. Alternative development activities that secure market access for products and promote sustainable income generation over the long-term, ultimately contribute to SDG 8, and in particular its targets 8.3 and 8.5. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: CND64 Resolution 64/1 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) encourages national, regional, and international efforts to promote viable economic alternatives to illicit cultivation, manufacture, production of and trafficking in drugs, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. These Principles highlight the need to include measures to protect the environment at the local level through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education, and awareness programmes also with a view to mitigate negative environmental impacts. Inputs to HLPF</p> <p>Resolutions: CND64 Resolution 64/2 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged MS to improve the assessment of the impact of alternative development programmes, including preventive development programmes, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of such programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the SDGs. This is an example how environmental issues and the protection of the environment in relation to drug cultivation and eradication has been highlighted by CND and how its work also supports the broader</p> <p>Sessions: CND64 Thematic Discussions on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, following-up to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration are an example of how CND's work is closely linked to SDG16. They fostered an interactive debate on the implementation of international drug policy commitments following the adoption of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. National practitioners and policymakers from over 100 UN Member States, as well as UN entities, other intergovernmental and international organizations and civil society experts exchanged good practices and lessons learned in addressing the following challenges: increasing links between drug trafficking,</p> <p>Sessions: CND regularly discusses international cooperation on drug-related matters during its agenda item "Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem" (background note). Resolutions: CND64 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) all resolutions adopted called for the strengthening of international cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement in their respective thematic areas; CND62 Resolution 62/1 (E/2019/28, chap. I, sect. B) is an example of action taken by CND on enhancing international cooperation to address the world drug problem. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Resolutions: CND63 Resolution 63/1 (E/2020/28, chap. I, sect. B) promoted cooperation between Governments and the private sector with a view to preventing the exploitation of legitimate industries for purposes of the illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in, drugs and precursors and related money-laundering. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Resolutions: CND61 Resolution 61/6 (E/2018/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged the development of viable economic alternatives for communities affected by, or at risk of, illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas. Alternative development activities that secure market access for products and promote sustainable income generation over the long-term, ultimately contribute to SDG 8, and in particular its targets 8.3 and 8.5. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Resolutions: CND64 Resolution 64/1 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) encourages national, regional, and international efforts to promote viable economic alternatives to illicit cultivation, manufacture, production of and trafficking in drugs, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. These Principles highlight the need to include measures to protect the environment at the local level through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education, and awareness programmes also with a view to mitigate negative environmental impacts. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Resolutions: CND64 Resolution 64/2 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) encouraged MS to improve the assessment of the impact of alternative development programmes, including preventive development programmes, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of such programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the SDGs. This is an example how environmental issues and the protection of the environment in relation to drug cultivation and eradication has been highlighted by CND and how its work also supports the broader</p>	<p>Sessions: CND64 Thematic Discussions on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, following-up to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration are an example of how CND's work is closely linked to SDG16. They fostered an interactive debate on the implementation of international drug policy commitments following the adoption of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. National practitioners and policymakers from over 100 UN Member States, as well as UN entities, other intergovernmental and international organizations and civil society experts exchanged good practices and lessons learned in addressing the following challenges: increasing links between drug trafficking,</p>	<p>Sessions: CND regularly discusses international cooperation on drug-related matters during its agenda item "Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem" (background note). Resolutions: CND64 (E/2021/28, chap. I, sect. B) all resolutions adopted called for the strengthening of international cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement in their respective thematic areas; CND62 Resolution 62/1 (E/2019/28, chap. I, sect. B) is an example of action taken by CND on enhancing international cooperation to address the world drug problem. Inputs to HLPF</p>											

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MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



<p>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (cont.)</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) of peaceful and inclusive societies. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) relevant for the achievement of targets 2.3, 2.4 and 2.A. and is an example of how CND has traditionally placed high emphasis on securing sustainable livelihoods and alternative development. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Sessions cont.) controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes (official webpage). This is an example of how SDG3 is at the core of CND's work. Cooperation: CND64 Thematic Discussions also provided a forum for several UN bodies, such as UNODC, UNAIDS, OHCHR, WHO, IAEA and INCB, to share their experience in addressing the challenges under purview. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas. Cooperation: Roundtable discussion: Gender perspectives in the work of ECOSOC functional commissions, 2017 HLPF (2017); CND-CCPCJ brainstorming on promoting gender equality and women empowerment (2019); CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting women and girls (2020) Inputs to HLPF</p>		<p>(Resolutions cont.) restructuring the economy of such regions and opening doors to shift to licit and income generating alternatives. Inputs to HLPF</p>		<p>(Capacity building cont.) promote the appropriate utilization of technology to prevent and address crime. CND is also promoting the appropriate use of technology to improve legislation, regulations and policies and through promoting PPPs with the digital industry, the financial sector and communication service providers; as well as to prevent and treat drug-abuse. Inputs to HLPF</p>		<p>(Resolutions cont.) international community to achieve SDG target 11.7. Inputs to HLPF</p>				<p>(Resolutions cont.) implementation of SDG15, addressing the protection, restoration, and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Sessions cont.) corruption and other forms of organized crime; low value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money laundering arising from drug trafficking; and increasing level of the criminal misuse of information technologies for illicit drug-related activities (story). Inputs to HLPF</p>	
<p>Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</p>	<p>Resolutions: E/RES/2021/25, negotiated by CCPCJ, invited MS to address the social, economic, cultural, political, and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons. HL events: Special event to launch the 2020 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in</p>	<p>Sessions: CCPCJ30 CCPCJ has a standing agenda item on "integration and coordination of efforts by UNODC and by MS in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice" which provides an opportunity to consider the work in various areas, including the ratification and</p>	<p>Resolutions: A/C.3/76/L.5, negotiated within CCPCJ, called MS to make criminal justice systems more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive, responsive and better prepared for similar future challenges, by recognizing the need to adapt to epidemics and</p>	<p>Resolutions: the Kyoto Declaration, outcome of the 14th UN Crime Congress for which CCPCJ acts as a preparatory and follow-up body, highlights the importance of education for example in the context of reducing reoffending, specifically by providing</p>	<p>Sessions: CCPCJ30 intersessional thematic discussion on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention, with many experts addressing the meeting, including the Vice-Chair of the UN Statistical Commission. Resolutions: Numerous resolutions</p>	<p>Resolutions: in OP14 of the Kyoto Declaration, negotiated within CCPCJ, MS expressed grave concern about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety, and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of the virus in closed settings, which can be further aggravated</p>	<p>Resolutions: A/C.3/76/L.6, negotiated by CCPCJ, urged MS to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment. Environmental crimes and their consequences can cause drastic changes to the climate, which in turn have a</p>	<p>Resolutions: CCPCJ27 Resolutions 27/2 (E/2018/30, chap. I, sect. C) called upon MS to "take into consideration and adapt to technological advancements and new methods for the recruiting and advertising of victims of trafficking in persons, such as the criminal</p>	<p>Sessions: CCPCJ27 Thematic discussion on "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels". Capacity building:</p>	<p>Resolutions: A/RES/72/195 negotiated by CCPCJ, is an example of an outcome of CCPCJ's work related to the realization of target 10.7 of SDG 10. Cooperation: CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is</p>	<p>Resolutions: in OP26 of the Kyoto Declaration, negotiated within CCPCJ, MS committed to promoting tailor-made crime prevention strategies that take into account local contexts, including by fostering among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of</p>	<p>Sessions: OP 88 of the Kyoto Declaration, negotiated within CCPCJ encourages data collection and research on the manufacturing of, and trafficking in, falsified medical products, while recognizing, within its scope of application, the definition of falsified medical products endorsed</p>	<p>Resolutions: CCPCJ23 Resolution 23/1 (E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. D), in response to the escalating threats, stressed the need to address illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber, which contributes to deforestation and forest degradation, which in turn have an adverse impact</p>	<p>Sessions: CCPCJ31 Intersessional expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment and will discuss concrete ways to improve strategies (forthcoming in Feb 2022). Resolutions: In OP 87 the Kyoto Declaration, negotiated within</p>	<p>Resolutions: E/RES/2013/40, negotiated and recommended by CCPCJ; CCPCJ28 Resolution 28/3 (E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. D). Both are examples of outcomes of CCPCJ's work in the fight against trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Sessions: CCPCJ28 brown bag lunches on the implementation of SDG16. Resolutions: SDG 16 is at the heart of CCPCJ's work. In the Kyoto Declaration, negotiated within the CCPCJ, MS committed to undertaking multidisciplinary efforts as well as engaging in - and</p>

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MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



<p>Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (cont.)</p>	<p>(HL events cont.) Persons (2021) which, inter alia, examines how poor socioeconomic conditions are used by traffickers to recruit and exploit victims and elaborates on the roles that extreme poverty, social norms, and familial backgrounds play in child trafficking. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Sessions cont.) implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption. Corruption stands in the way of achieving SDG2 and increases food prices and levels of hunger. For example, corruption enables fisheries crimes to occur at every stage of the value chain, results in significant loss of national revenues, in particular for developing countries, and hampers the restoration of fish stocks and food security. Resolutions: the Kyoto Declaration, outcome of the 14th UN Crime Congress for which CCPCJ acts as a preparatory and follow-up body, calls for availing of existing tools of the international anti-corruption architecture, including implementing the Convention against Corruption. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) pandemics, including through, as appropriate, promoting digitalization, the use of technology, health-care services and health-related improvement measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; CCPCJ30 Resolution 30/1 (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. D) encourages all States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrant children, including adolescents and those unaccompanied, regardless of their migration status and bearing in mind their best interests and avoiding aggravating their vulnerability, in particular in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them to develop the necessary skills for reintegration into society; E/RES/2021/23 and E/RES/2021/22, negotiated by CCPCJ. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) adopted by CCPCJ have systematically highlighted the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and crime justice policies and considering the specific needs of women and girls, e.g.: CCPCJ Resolution 26/3; the Kyoto Declaration. Cooperation: Roundtable discussion: Gender perspectives in the work of ECOSOC functional commissions, 2017 HLPF (2017); CCPCJ Chair addressed CSW62 (2018); CND-CCPCJ brainstorming discussions on promoting gender equality and women empowerment (2019); CND-CCPCJ side event on Beijing+25 and how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting women and girls (2020). Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions, and committed to improving the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison, correction, and other relevant officers in this regard, including by promoting the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules (the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners) and the Bangkok rules (the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders); A/RES/72/193, adopted upon recommendation of CCPCJ, promoted the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) potential to further exacerbate the energy crisis. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) misuse of the Internet by perpetrators of trafficking in persons to recruit people, and to take measures to develop targeted awareness-raising campaigns, including for law enforcement agencies, front-line service providers and at-risk industries to identify the signs of trafficking in persons, and to develop specialized training for law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners” and is an example of how CCPCJ’s work contributes to the achievement of SDG 8, in particular target 8.7 and 8.8. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(cont.) provision of technical assistance, capacity building and training to law-enforcement and other criminal law institutions to promote the appropriate utilization of technology to prevent and address crime. CCPCJ is also promoting the appropriate use of technology to improve legislation, regulations and policies and through promoting PPPs with the digital industry, the financial sector and communication service providers. In doing so, it is crucial to also undertake efforts to prevent and counter misuse of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes. Resolutions: A/RES/74/173, negotiated by CCPCJ. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) affecting women and girls (2020). Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, in order to, inter alia, advance cooperation among stakeholders and the police, promote positive conflict resolution, as well as community-oriented policing in accordance with national legislation, and prevent gang-related and urban crime and all forms of organized crime. CCPCJ’s work contributes to the development of effective and humane urban crime prevention strategies, including through its work on standards and norms. The creation of safe, inclusive, and resilient cities – SDG 11 is closely connected to the reduction of crime and violence (SDG 16). Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) by the World Health Assembly in 2017, and aims to strengthen, as appropriate, measures to respond to the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products. This is an example of an outcome of CCPCJ’s work related to SDG12, especially target 12.4, which was further highlighted during the pandemic, as organized criminal groups have profited by providing goods and services outside the law. Aid destined for distressed companies, medical and pharmaceutical goods, public works such as improvements to hospitals, and waste disposal services are considered particularly at risk to be diverted by criminal organizations. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) on biodiversity, climate, livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and sustainable development. Terrestrial ecosystems are important carbon sinks; slowing the rate of deforestation is one of the most effective and robust options to mitigate climate change. Illegal activities in the forestry sector are among the key causes of deforestation and biodiversity loss, thereby undermining efforts to reduce CO2 emissions. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) CCPCJ, MS committed to adopting effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna (as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), in timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching; A/C.3/76/L.6, negotiated by CCPCJ. Preventing and combating all these forms crimes that affect the environment, including hazardous wastes and other wastes, can contribute to the achievement of SDG14. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) fostering - multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve their objectives in crime prevention and criminal justice; in A/RES/73/183, MS were encouraged to consider including information on the implementation of SDG16, also in relation to CCPCJ work, in their voluntary national reviews for consideration by the HLPF and sharing relevant information contained in those voluntary national reviews with CCPCJ. Documentation: E/CN.15/2019/CRP.1; E/CN.15/2019/CRP.4. Cooperation: CSW Chair addressed CCPCJ27, agenda item 5 (2018); CSW Chair took part in CCPCJ Side event “On the road to Kyoto 2020: Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda” (2019). Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.) other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership, and placed special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic; CCPCJ30 (E/2021/30, chap. I, sects. A, B, D) all resolutions adopted called for the strengthening of international cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement in their respective areas. Both are an example of how international cooperation and technical assistance in criminal matters are central to CCPCJ’s work and closely interlinked with SDG17. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Resolutions cont.)</p>
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Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Sessions: CSTD20 discussions on “Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges” **Inputs to HLPF**

Reports: CSTD20 report on [The role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030](#) (2017). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSDT24; CSTD dialogue; Using science and technology to help us navigate public health crises. **Reports:** CSTD24 report on [Using science, technology and innovation to close the gap on SDG 3, good health and well-being](#) (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD20; Q&A with Ticora Jones, Division Chief, Higher Education Solutions Network, USAID Global Development Lab (2017); CSTD22 dialogue; Challenges in Nigeria, to attract more girls and women to STEM career (2019). **Documentation:** CSTD25 Inter-sessionnal Panel [Issues Paper on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World](#) (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD25; Inter-sessionnal Panel, theme 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World (2021). **Reports:** CSTD21 [report on the theme](#) (2018) **Cooperation:** Panel discussion “Applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation” with CSW (2019); Group discussion [Gender perspectives of rapid technological change](#) with CSW (2019). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD25; Inter-sessionnal Panel, theme 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD25; Inter-sessionnal Panel, theme 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

Reports: CSTD23 [Report on the inter-sessionnal Panel meeting](#) (2019) **Inputs to HLPF**

Documentation: CSTD25 Inter-sessionnal Panel [Issues Paper on Industry 4.0 for Inclusive Development](#) (2021) **Cooperation:** CSW Chair addressed CSTD21 (2018, Geneva); CSW Chair addressed CSTD22 (2019, Geneva). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD22; High-level Roundtable on “The role of science, technology and innovation in empowering people and in insuring inclusiveness and equality” (2019). **Cooperation:** HL roundtable on “The role of STI in empowering people and in ensuring inclusiveness and equality” (with CSW); Chair of CSTD participated as a keynote speaker in the [CSocD59 HL panel discussion on the priority theme](#) (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD25; Inter-sessionnal panel, theme 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World (2021). **Reports:** CSTD22 [theme](#) (2019). **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: CSTD25; Inter-sessionnal panel, theme 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development in a Post-COVID World (2021). **Inputs to HLPF**

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Resolutions: [E/RES/2019/25](#) **Inputs to HLPF**

United Nations Forum on Forests

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its [Strategic Vision towards 2030](#) in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF13 technical, panel discussions, and ministerial roundtables (2018); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019). **Reports:** [E/CN.18/2021/8](#); [E/CN.18/2019/8](#). **Documentation:** [7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests](#)

Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its [Strategic Vision towards 2030](#) in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF13 technical, panel discussions, and ministerial roundtables (2018); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF12 technical and panel discussions (2017). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: [A/RES/71/285](#) and [E/RES/2017/4](#); [E/RES/2020/14](#).

Inputs to HLPF **Inputs to HLPF** **Inputs to HLPF**

Sessions: UNFF16 technical discussions (2021); UNFF14 technical discussions (2019); UNFF13 technical, panel discussions, and ministerial roundtables (2018). **Resolutions:** UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-

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United Nations Forum on Forests (cont.) b

SDG	United Nations Forum on Forests (cont.) b
1	Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
2	Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
3	(Cooperation cont.) presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
4	Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/9 . Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
5	Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . Cooperation: CSW Chair addressed UNFF13 (2018). In 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
6	(Resolutions cont.) Forests 2017-2030: A/RES/71/285 and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2018/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . HL events: “Forest-based transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies: lessons learned and success stories”, organized in conjunction with the 2018 HLPF. Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
7	(Resolutions cont.) A/RES/71/285 and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
8	(Resolutions cont.) E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
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10	(Documentation cont.) and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
11	(Cooperation cont.) presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
12	(Resolutions cont.) Forests 2017-2030: A/RES/71/285 and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2018/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . HL events: UNFF15 Chair participated in the 2020 HLPF session “Building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the SDGs: Protecting the planet and building resilience”. Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
13	(Resolutions cont.) and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . HL events: UNFF15 Chair participated in the 2020 HLPF session “Building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the SDGs: Protecting the planet and building resilience”. Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
14	HL events: UNFF15 Chair participated in the 2020 HLPF session “Building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the SDGs: Protecting the planet and building resilience”. Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
15	Resolutions: UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030: A/RES/71/285 and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 ; UNFF13 Resolution 13/1 (E/2018/42 , chap. I, sect. B); UNFF12 Resolution 12/1 (E/2017/42 , chap. I, sect. B). Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2020/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/8 ; E/CN.18/2018/8 ; E/CN.18/2017/8 . HL events: “Forest-based transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies: lessons learned and success stories” organized in conjunction with the 2018 HLPF; UNFF14 Chair participated in Ministerial Segment, 2019 HLPF; UNFF15 Chair participated in 2020 HLPF session “Building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the SDGs: Protecting the planet and building resilience”. Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
16	(Resolutions cont.) E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/9 . Documentation: 7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF
17	(Resolutions cont.) 2030: A/RES/71/285 and E/RES/2017/4 ; E/RES/2020/14 . Reports: E/CN.18/2021/8 ; E/CN.18/2019/8 ; E/CN.18/2018/8 . HL events: UNFF15 Chair participated in the 2020 HLPF session “Building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the SDGs: Protecting the planet and building resilience”. Cooperation: in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets. Inputs to HLPF

Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
 The mapping exercise is an ongoing exercise and may be updated with new information.

^b The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is currently comprised of 15 international organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); CITES Secretariat; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Secretariat; International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO); Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat; United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat; World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); and the World Bank. The CPF is chaired by FAO and the UNFF Secretariat serves as its secretariat and member. Further information on the CPF and its activities is available at <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/index.html> and <https://www.cpfweb.org/en/>.

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations Forum on Forests (cont.)^b

<p>(Cooperation cont.) Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) goals and targets on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) on forests, including the SDGs. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>7 analytical studies on the interlinkages between forests and SDG1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16 commissioned to assist in providing inputs to the HLPF. Cooperation : in 2020, the CPF endorsed its Strategic Vision towards 2030 in support of the achievement of the globally-agreed goals and targets on forests, including the ^b SDGs. Cooperation : CSW Chair addressed UNFF14 Panel; CSW Chair addressed UNFF13. In April 2021, the CPF presented to UNFF16 its workplan for 2021-2024 and released its joint statement “Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation”. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>(Cooperation cont.) Turning the Tide on Deforestation” in support of the implementation of the forest-related SDGs and its targets, and the Global Forest Goals and its targets. Inputs to HLPF</p>
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Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
^a The mapping exercise is an ongoing exercise and may be updated with new information.

^b The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is currently comprised of 15 international organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); CITES Secretariat; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Secretariat; International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO); Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat; United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat; World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); and the World Bank. The CPF is chaired by FAO and the UNFF Secretariat serves as its secretariat and member. Further information on the CPF and its activities is available at <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/index.html> and <https://www.cpfweb.org/en/>.

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

For **support documentation and cooperation** see [UN/SCETDG/59/1](#), [NF.31/Rev.1](#) and [UN/SCEGHS/41/1](#), [NF.5](#)

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI social indicator on employee health and safety.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI social indicators on human capital.](#)
Capacity building: on sustainability reporting, see [here](#) and [here](#); on financial literacy and access to finance for MSMEs using an accounting training manual based on the SMEGA level 3, see [here](#) and [here](#).
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI social indicator on gender equality and institutional indicator on percentage of women who are part of the board of directors.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI environmental indicators on sustainable use of water.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI economic indicator on green investment and environmental indicators on energy consumption.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI economic indicators on revenue, value added and net value added and social indicators on employee health and safety, coverage by collective agreements and employee wages and benefits.](#)
Capacity building: UNCTAD's [Accounting Development Tool](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, GCI environmental indicators on Greenhouse gas emissions.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Inputs to HLPF

Inputs to HLPF

Reports: [ISAR37 report \(2020\).](#)
Documentation: [Review of practical implementation, including measurement, of core indicators for entity reporting on the contribution towards the attainment of the SDGs; Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDGs; GCI case studies.](#)
Capacity building: [Project on sustainability/SDG reporting, results and lessons learned shared by countries at ISAR38.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Reports: [Climate-related financial disclosures in mainstream entity reporting: Good practices and key challenges. Issues note ISAR 37 \(2020\); Issues note ISAR 38 \(2021\).](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Inputs to HLPF

Reports: [ISAR 38 issues note: Review of practical implementation, including measurement, of core indicators for entity reporting on the contribution towards the attainment of the SDGs \(2021\).](#)
Documentation: [Proposal of addition of a new indicator to the GCI on land and biodiversity.](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, Institutional indicators chapter.](#)
Capacity building: UNCTAD's [Accounting Development Tool](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Sessions: [ISAR 37; ISAR 38.](#)
Workshops: [First meeting of the Regional partnership for sustainability reporting in Latin America, announced at ISAR 38 and held immediately after \(2021\).](#)
Documentation: [Guidance on core SDG indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of SDG, economic indicator on taxes and other payments to the government.](#)
Capacity building: UNCTAD's [Accounting Development Tool](#)
Inputs to HLPF

Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
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MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names ^c

<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Capacity building: online training course on toponymy and training manuals (the most recent is the Toponymy Training Manual, all available here) by the UNGEWN Working Group on Training in Toponymy, responsible for implementing Strategy 5 "Promotion and capacity building" of UNGEWN Strategic Plan and PoW. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Sessions: UNGEWN2 side event "Creating an Equal Society through Geographical Names" Resolutions/Decisions: UNGEWN2 Decision 2/2021/15 (E/2021/69, chap. I, sect. B); UNCSGN Resolution VIII/I; IX/4; IX/5 and X/3. Many MS have adopted and continue to apply these resolutions which make geographical names an essential component to their national geospatial data infrastructures and support the preservation and respect of their indigenous cultures and minority languages. Documentation: GEGN.2/2021/CRP.135. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Resolutions: United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN) Resolutions VIII/I, IX/4, IX/5 and X/3. Many Member States have adopted and implement these resolutions which make geographical names an essential referencing component to their national geospatial data infrastructures and support the preservation and respect of their indigenous cultures and minority languages. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Decisions: ECOSOC Decision 2021/260, recommended by UNGEWN. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Decisions: ECOSOC Decision 2021/260, recommended by UNGEWN. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Decisions: ECOSOC Decision 2021/260, recommended by UNGEWN. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database, an authoritative data repository containing multilingual, multiscriptual geo-referenced short and full geographical names in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable way so they can be consumed by a variety of users, including the UNGEWN and statistical communities, while also promoting Open Data. The application supports measuring and monitoring SDSGs in many areas. Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Decisions: ECOSOC Decision 2021/259, recommended by UNGEWN; UNGEWN2 Decision 2/2021/4 (E/2021/69, chap. I, sect. B). Cooperation: Since 2017, UNGEWN holds a place in UN-GGIM's agenda and the 2 subsidiary bodies actively participate in the other's respective sessions; webinar on "Geographical names standardization supporting national development", jointly by UNGEWN, CARIGEO and ECLAC, a successful global and regional collaboration across the UN system in support of capacity development and increased awareness on the benefits of national geographical names standardization. Data repository: UNGEWN World Geographic Names Database. Inputs to HLPF</p>
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Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
 The mapping exercise is an ongoing exercise and may be updated with new information.
^c The use of nationally standardized geographical names applies to all seventeen SDGs.

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Committee for Development Policy ^d

Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23: In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, one of the areas CDP has emphasized and called for action by the Council relates to the public health response, including the need for new multilateral arrangements to mobilize global production of vaccines and ensure equitable access to vaccines, treatment and diagnostics. Reports: E/2021/33 . Documentation: CDP's analysis of VNRS has addressed pandemic preparedness. Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Documentation: CDP's analysis of VNRS has addressed gender inequality. Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. CDP works on different aspects of productive capacity, in LDCs and other countries and its relationship to decent work, sustainability and economic growth. In 2020 it made a call for strategic deployment of the full range of policy instruments to catalyse and redirect innovation and investments towards equitable and green development and related this to the production for decent and productive jobs on an equitable basis. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: Development Policy and Multilateralism After COVID-19 (2020) ; work of CDP on industrial policy ; CDP has also analysed how structural transformation is reflected in the VNRS. Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. CDP has underscored the need to strengthen the link between production structure and human development in policy advice on meeting the SDGs, stating that a country's production structure is the strongest determinant of its level of income, income distribution, quality of employment and of the environment, development of its institutions and its prospects for future growth and development. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: Development Policy and Multilateralism After COVID-19 (2020) ; work of CDP on industrial policy ; CDP has also analysed how structural transformation is reflected in the VNRS. Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. CDP's inputs on the ECOSOC theme have addressed inequality. In 2020, CDP highlighted that trends in inequality and climate change were driving the 2030 Agenda backward. In 2021, the CDP stressed how the pandemic exacerbated already severe inequalities and vulnerabilities. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: CDP's analysis of VNRS has shown that issues related to inequalities are under-reported and that insufficient attention is given to the structural determinants of inequalities; also, SDG targets that refer to LDCs are among the least reported. Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. CDP works on different aspects of productive capacity, in LDCs and other countries and its relationship to decent work, sustainability and economic growth. CDP has highlighted the need for States to strategically deploy the full range of policy instruments to catalyse and redirect innovation and investments towards equitable and green development. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: : Development Policy and Multilateralism After COVID-19 (2020) ; work of CDP on industrial policy ; CDP has also analysed how structural transformation is reflected in the VNRS. Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. In 2020, CDP highlighted how climate change is driving the 2030 Agenda backward and stressed that, along with inequality, climate change could not be treated as an issue on the margin of development policies and that shortcomings in how climate change risk is assessed lead to significant underestimations of its severity and its impact on inequality, food, fuel, water and public health. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: : Development Policy and Multilateralism After COVID-19 (2020) ; work of CDP on industrial policy ; CDP has also analysed how structural transformation is reflected in the VNRS. Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Inputs to HLPF	Cooperation: CEPA18 Interactive dialogue with a CDP member on the 2019 theme of ECOSOC and the HLPF (E/2019/44 , chap. I, sect. C). Inputs to HLPF	Sessions: CDP23, CDP22. In 2020, CDP highlighted how climate change is driving the 2030 Agenda backward and stressed that, along with inequality, climate change could not be treated as an issue on the margin of development policies and that shortcomings in how climate change risk is assessed lead to significant underestimations of its severity and its impact on inequality, food, fuel, water and public health. Reports: E/2021/33 ; E/2020/33 . Documentation: : Development Policy and Multilateralism After COVID-19 (2020) ; work of CDP on industrial policy ; CDP has also analysed how structural transformation is reflected in the VNRS. Inputs to HLPF
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Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
 The mapping exercise is an ongoing exercise and may be updated with new information.
^d CDP primarily addresses the 2030 Agenda from an integrated perspective rather than on a goal-by-goal basis. The reporting under each SDG highlights some areas of work of CDP that are related to individual goals, but the approach of CDP is in general cross-cutting, addressing the interlinkages among the SDGs and the overarching principles such as leaving no one behind.

MAPPING OF THE WORK OF ECOSOC FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT BODIES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



<p>Committee of Experts on Public Administration</p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>		<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>				<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>	<p>Sessions: CEPA20 Resolutions: E/RES/2021/12 Reports: E/2021/44 Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p><u>Inputs to HLPF</u></p>			<p>Sessions: CEPA sessions. CEPA contributes to the review of SDG16, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all SDGs. Resolutions: E/RES/2020/21; E/RES/2019/26; E/RES/2018/12; E/RES/2017/23; E/RES/2016/26. Reports: E/2021/44; E/2020/44; E/2019/44; E/2018/44; E/2017/44; E/2016/44. Cooperation: CEPA18 Interactive dialogue with a CDP member (E/2019/44, chap. I, sect. C); Collaboration with the Praia Group on Governance Statistics- Statistical Commission- at CEPA17 (E/2018/44, chap. III, sect. B) and CEPA18 (E/2019/44, chap. III, sect. C); Consultation with CPD Vice-Chair at CEPA17 (E/2018/44, chap. III, sect. G). Inputs to HLPF</p>	<p>Sessions: CEPA sessions. CEPA contributes to the review of SDG16, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all SDGs. Resolutions: E/RES/2020/21; E/RES/2019/26; E/RES/2018/12; E/RES/2017/23; E/RES/2016/26. Reports: E/2021/44; E/2020/44; E/2019/44; E/2018/44; E/2017/44; E/2016/44. Inputs to HLPF</p>
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Legend:
 Direct/frequent support
 Indirect/less frequent support and/or interlinkages addressed
 The subsidiary body does not address this SDG

Notes:
 The mapping exercise is an ongoing exercise and may be updated with new information.

