



COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CSocD)

social.un.org/csocd

Established in 1946, advises ECOSOC on social issues

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOWING UP:

- World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), Copenhagen 1995
- Social Dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED BY CSocD



Poverty Eradication



Inequalities



Decent work for all



Social inclusion

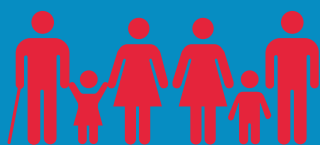
Situations and programmes on youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and the family

CSocD60 FOCUSED ON:

Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

- The Sustainable Development Goals and targets should be embraced to enshrine resilience and sustainability in all their actions in order to build back better, while ensuring that no one is left behind in the recovery period, including on account of gender, ethnicity, age or disability.
- Integrated long-term social policies should be at the heart of recovery strategies to simultaneously eradicate poverty, hunger and malnutrition, as well as combat inequalities and enhance people's capabilities, livelihoods and well-being of all people.
- The visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to recovery efforts.

Poverty Eradication



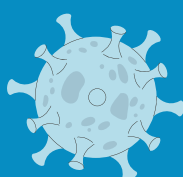
- Identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion.
- The eradication of poverty hinges on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance commitments and use such assistance effectively and facilitate the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries.

Zero Hunger



- Build efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems is critical for guaranteeing food security and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by all; address interlinked challenges such as eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and increasing the resilience of livelihoods by further strengthening global partnership.
- Greater efforts to strengthen food systems to deliver healthy diets; invest in science, technology and innovation to increase agricultural productivity, resilience and sustainability; and strengthen policy coherence and coordination among government institutions.

National Actions



- National policies and measures to combat hunger and poverty in times of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and beyond.
- Invest in the evaluation of emergency policies and measures (including social protection policies), especially their impact on reducing poverty and hunger and on people's daily lives and well-being to build longer-term protection for all.



CSocD60 Outcome

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. For more policies and recommendations, please visit: <https://bit.ly/un-csocd60>



CSocD61, 6-15 February 2023

Creating full and productive employment and decent work for all as a way of overcoming inequalities to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

ACCESS MORE INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARY BODIES

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/content/ecosoc-subsiary-bodies>