



ECOSOC Coordination Segment

31 JANUARY - 1 FEBRUARY 2024

INFOGRAPHICS

on The Latest Sessions of The Subsidiary Bodies of
The Economic And Social Council





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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



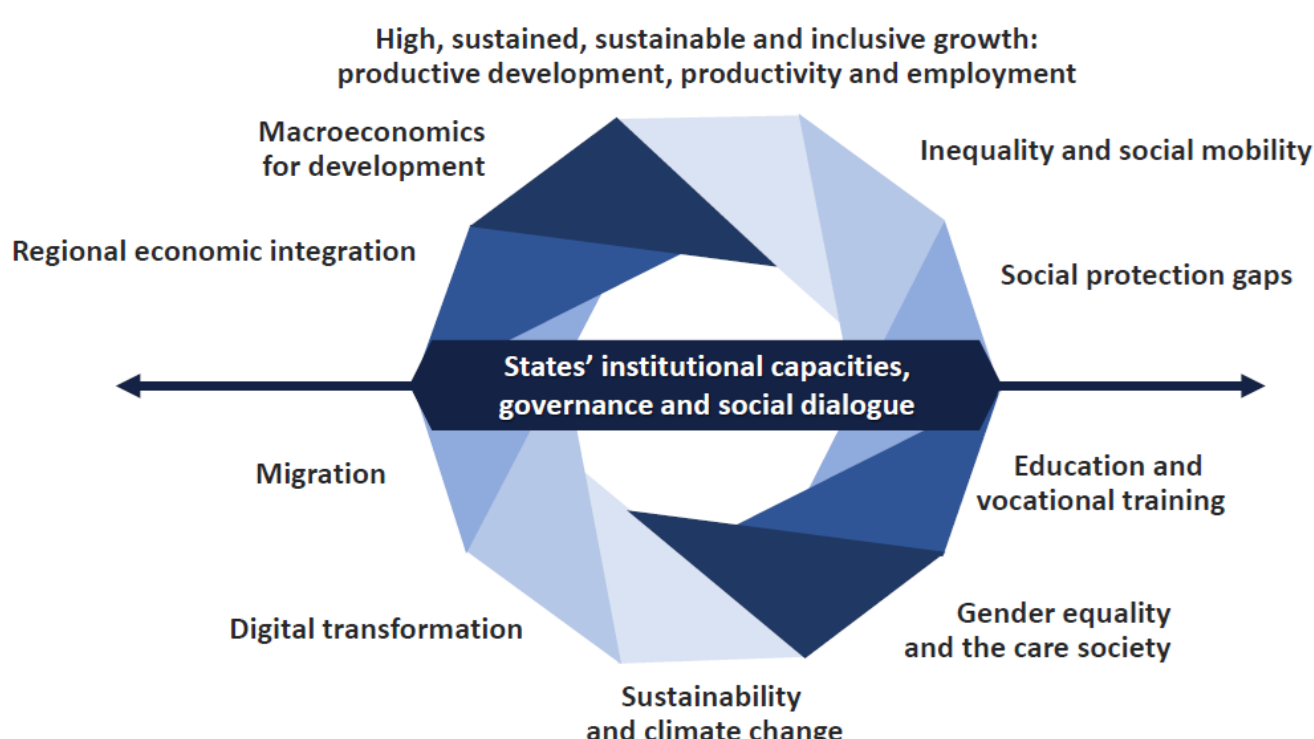
ECLAC



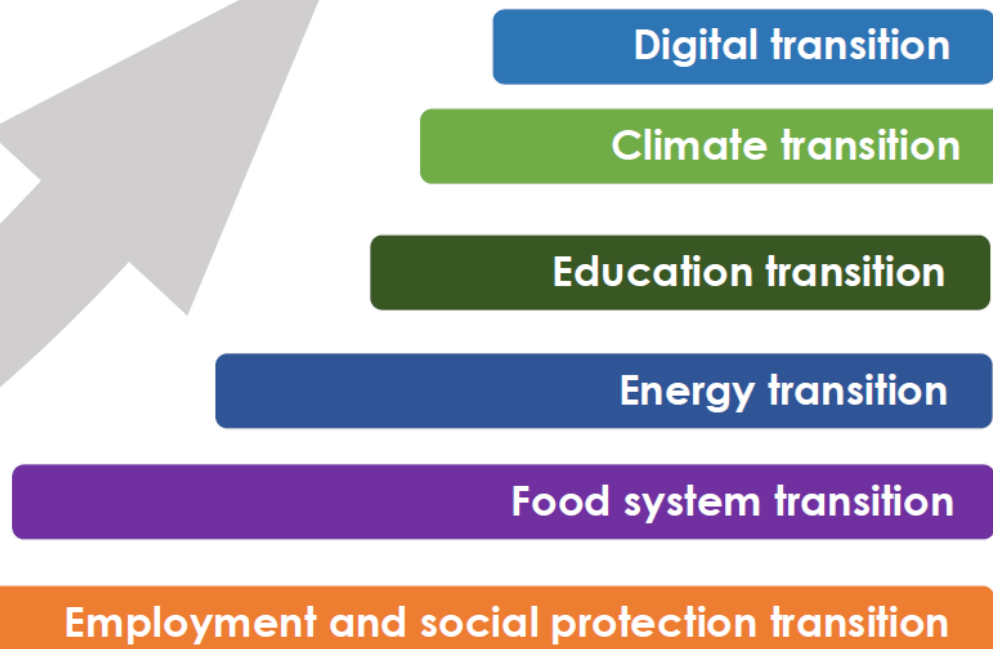
Working for
a productive, inclusive
and sustainable future



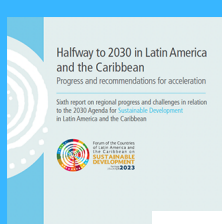
The structural challenges of Latin America and the Caribbean: Priority areas for transforming the development model



Transitions to achieve the SDGs by 2030 Multiplier effects and synergies with other SDGs



Tools to accelerate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

The SDG Gateway is the place where all information related to the SDGs can be found, including activities, information resources, statistics, regional data, analytical tools and knowledge products developed and made available by the UN in response to the needs of member countries.

ECLAC's Community of Practice on Voluntary National Reviews

Informal mechanism for exchanging best practices and lessons learned between LAC countries on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the VNR process, with 60 sessions since December 2019 and interpretation available in English, Spanish and French.

ECLAC's Community of Practice for LAC countries addresses diverse topics:



The annual Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development brings together States, civil society, the private sector, ECLAC's subsidiary bodies, development banks, other UN agencies and regional integration blocs to accelerate action for the SDGs.

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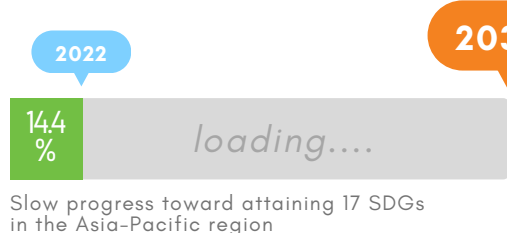
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Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) 79th session

RECOMMITTING TO THE 2030 AGENDA

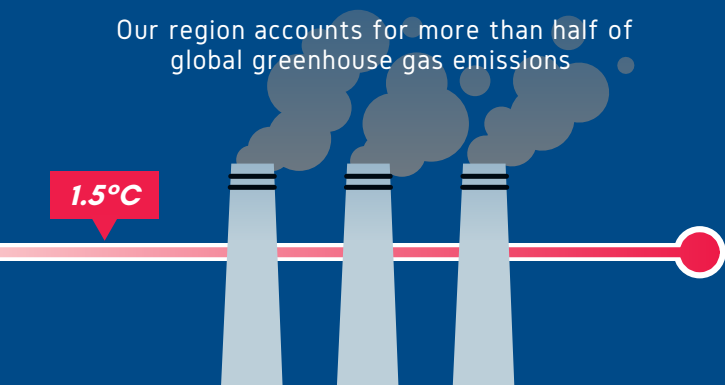
The 2030 Agenda remains the blueprint to drive necessary transformation in Asia and the Pacific while leaving no one behind.



Most countries in Asia and the Pacific are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

YET

Our region accounts for more than half of global greenhouse gas emissions



RACING TO ACHIEVE NET-ZERO EMISSIONS

We need urgent actions to combat climate change and mitigate its impacts through regional and subregional cooperation.

45%

of global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 2030, an achievement that depends on the trajectory of the Asia-Pacific region

CLEAN AIR THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution will build momentum for stronger cooperation to improve air quality management through:

- better air quality standards
- open data sharing
- exchange of best practices and capacity building

nearly

90%

of people in the Asia-Pacific region breathe unsafe air regularly

over
200

million people in our region rely on fishery resources and tourism services



PROTECTING THE OCEAN TO ACCELERATE CLIMATE ACTION

We need to accelerate ocean-based actions that enable oceans to function optimally in regulating the global temperature, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and promoting economic growth, food and nutrition security.

FOOD
SECURITY
THREAT



Enhancing support to least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States

Countries in special situations need concrete support to address unique challenges. The following developments programmes enhance their connectivity to the world:

- the Doha Programme of Action
- the Vienna Programme of Action
- the Samoa Pathway

Additional percentage of annual GDP investment needed to attain the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific by 2030



5%

Other countries

UP TO 19%

LDCs and LLDCs

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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



GROWING RISKS



Conflict and fragility
impact **9 countries**
in the Arab region.



Overlapping climate,
governance, and
security vulnerabilities
threaten development
in the Arab region.

ESCWA is promoting risk reduction by exploring the linkages between climate change, development, human rights, gender equality, and peace and security:



The **Arab Risk Monitor** contributes to risk-informed policymaking by measuring factors related to conflict, climate, and development challenges.



ESCWA supports action on policy recommendations including mainstreaming the climate, peace, and security nexus; implementing inclusive social policies; improving natural resource management; and increasing access to finance and technology.

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT



Fiscal imbalances and
rising debt burdens
have contributed to
shrinking fiscal space
in the Arab region.



The SDG financing
gap in the region is
estimated at nearly
\$700 billion per year
until **2030**.

ESCWA supports its member States to maximize impacts on sustainable development through optimal fiscal policies:



The **Social Expenditure Monitor** helps analyze the equity, efficiency, and effectiveness of social spending by aligning policy choices with long-term goals.



The **AI-powered artificial budget intelligence powered toolkit (iBiT)** simulates the effects of spending allocations on SDG performance to maximize outcomes.



ESCWA provides technical support to the development of **integrated national financing frameworks**.



The **Climate/SDGs Debt Swap Initiative** supports sustainable development financing by facilitating agreements between debtors, creditors and donors to redirect debt payments towards climate-resilient projects and the SDGs.

ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY



Supply chain disruptions
and rising prices have
increased food
insecurity in the Arab
region. Food insecurity
has been exacerbated
by economic,
environmental, and
political crises, with
particularly devastating
impacts on conflict-
affected countries
and LDCs.



181 million people in
Arab countries (**35%**
of the population) are
estimated to be food
insecure, including
54 million (**10%**) in
severe food insecurity.

ESCWA supports policies to enhance the agricultural sector, facilitate food trade, mitigate climate change, and enhance access to food through social protection and other programs. Additionally:



The **2023 Arab Forum for Equality** focused on food security to promote dialogue and innovative solutions.



Through the **REGEND program**, ESCWA organizes sustainable agriculture workshops to support productivity and rural livelihoods.



ESCWA supports the Arab Food Security Monitoring Framework and the development of a **Food Systems Assessment Tool** to monitor performance of food systems in the region.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT



Private sector
financing for the SDGs
is limited in the Arab
region in comparison
to other regions.



Micro, small, and
medium-sized
enterprises (MSMEs)
represent some **96%**
of registered
businesses in the Arab
region and employ
about half of the
labour force, however
face challenges
accessing finance
and supply chains.

ESCWA is working to strengthen the role of the private sector in sustainable development:



The **ICC-ESCWA Centre of Entrepreneurship** built SME capacity on leveraging digital marketing to access international markets.



The second **Arab SME Summit** in Marrakech, Morocco was held under the theme "From Resilience to Prosperity," with a focus on supporting Arab SMEs through crisis. The summit brought together more than 3,000 participants from the business, financing, and policy communities.



ESCWA has encouraged private finance for the SDGs, including through a **joint call with the Union of Arab Banks** to provide **\$1 trillion** in additional SDG financing across **six key transition areas**.

SDG DATA

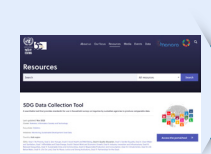


The data gap in the
region remains a
stumbling block to
achieving the SDGs. At
the regional level, there
is no or insufficient
data to track progress in
46% of SDG indicators.
However, in many
cases data exists, but
is underutilized or
difficult to access.

Working with UN entities and national statistical offices, ESCWA developed tools including:



The **Monitoring Application for Reporting on SDGs (MARS)**, which enables countries to manage data flows and facilitates external reporting by digitizing coordination processes for enhanced accountability, transparency, and timeliness.



The **SDG Data Collection Tool**, which facilitates the production of comparable indicators and closing data gaps through methodological guidance for producing harmonized data.



An **SDMX Converter** to enable rapid sharing of national data through national reporting platforms. 19 member States have active platforms for reporting their latest SDG data.

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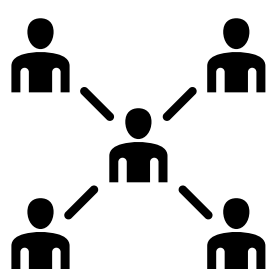
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UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION

[UNSTATS.UN.ORG/UNSDWEBSITE/STATCOMM](https://unstats.un.org/unsdwebsite/statcomm)

Anchored by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

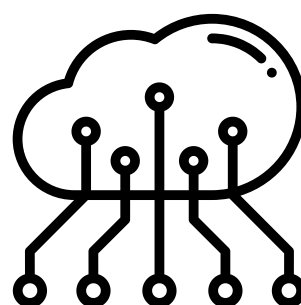


GATHERING AND COORDINATING

For over 70 years, the **premier gathering of the global statistical community** with the aim of **producing better data** and the **primary body for the coordination of the statistical programmes of the United Nations system**

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Endorsed the establishment of a **Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics** as a timely initiative to improve this area of statistics



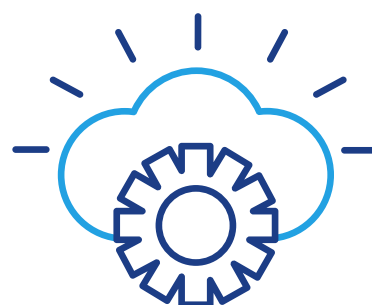
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Welcomed the adoption of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** ... called upon national statistical offices to engage with their biodiversity focal points

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Endorsed:

- revision 5 of the International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
- revised classification of statistical activities
- international classification of violence against children

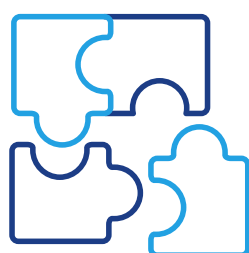


WELL-BEING AND SUSTAINABILITY

Welcomed the enhancing and broadening of the national accounts framework to better account for elements related to **well-being and sustainability**

MEASURING CORRUPTION

Welcomed the **statistical framework for measuring corruption** as a statistically robust framework to measure the phenomenon of corruption



STATELESSNESS STATISTICS

Endorsed the **international recommendations on statelessness statistics**

More on the 54th session of the Statistical Commission and its decisions:



<https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/54>

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COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT



Advises ECOSOC

The CPD advises ECOSOC on:

- Population issues and trends
- Population and development policies and programmes
- Integration of population and development policies into national planning strategies
- Capacity development

Monitors the ICPD Programme of Action

The CPD monitors, reviews and assesses the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994.



Reviews the implementation of selected sustainable development goals

The CPD contributes to the review of selected Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including those related to healthy lives and well-being (SDG3), gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG5), inequalities within and among countries (SDG10), and capacity development (SDG17).

Focuses on demographic evidence base

The CPD addresses the implications of demographic trends for sustainable development based on high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data.



56th
Session



COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Population, education and sustainable development

Key Messages

- » The demographic transition brings opportunities to boost human capital.
- » Completion of secondary education is key to preventing child marriage and early childbearing.
- » Despite significant progress in reducing the gender gap in school enrolment, much remains to be done to improve school completion, the quality of education and access to decent jobs for women.

The fifty-seventh session of the Commission

At its fifty-seventh session in 2024, CPD will carry out a review and appraisal of the implementation of ICPD Programme of Action and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The review will include the following topics:

- Population trends since Cairo and future population prospects: population growth, population ageing, urbanization and international migration
- Gender equality
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Population policies
- The implications of demographic trends for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- The role of the ICPD Programme of Action in promoting global solidarity for future generations: priorities for the 2024 Summit of the Future



unpopulation.org

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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 , Copenhagen 1995
- Social Dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Effective strategies for overcoming inequalities and creating decent work for all

Overcoming inequality is critical to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG 10 is aimed at reducing inequality within and among countries. The reduction of inequality is recognized as a cross-cutting issue supporting the achievement of other Goals, including access to clean energy, water and sanitation, and to the eradication of poverty and hunger.

The pandemic has revealed and worsened inequalities in the labour market. The groups most affected were those who were already facing discrimination and marginalization in employment, as well as workers in informal and insecure jobs. The existing structural deficiencies and inequalities in the labour market are making the negative impact of the pandemic even worse and lasting longer.

CSocD61 FOCUSED ON:

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



SDG 8

With close to 60 per cent of the global workforce being informally employed, the majority of all workers are being left behind, trapped in a cycle of poverty, uncertainty and vulnerability. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated their situation and further widened inequalities in the labour market.

Breaking this generational vicious cycle means **ensuring that everyone has access to full and productive employment and decent work**, with a particular focus to support women, older persons, young people, persons with disabilities, migrants, minorities and Indigenous Peoples to transfer to decent jobs.

SDG 10

Ongoing trends and the uneven economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to increase inequalities between and within countries unless effective policies are implemented.

Central to such policies are increased **investments in universal access to health care, quality education and social protection**, as well as access to basic opportunities, including safe drinking water and sanitation, affordable housing, reliable and sustainable energy services, and digital technologies. Policies need to ensure that design and implementation features promote the inclusion of population groups in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations.



CSocD61 Outcome

Recognizing that the benefits of economic growth should be **inclusive and distributed more equitably**. For more policies and recommendations, please visit: bit.ly/un-csocd61



CSocD62, 5-14 February 2024

Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication

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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)

The principal global intergovernmental policy-making body on gender equality and the empowerment of women.



- Implementation of and follow up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- Gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Priority and review themes established in multi-year programme of work 2021-2024



CSW67 PRIORITY THEME, MARCH 2024:

**INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, AND EDUCATION
IN THE DIGITAL AGE FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND
THE EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**



In its **Agreed Conclusions**, CSW recommended Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take the following actions, as applicable:

- (a) Prioritising digital equity to close the gender digital divide;
- (b) Leveraging financing for inclusive digital transformation and innovation towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;
- (c) Fostering gender-responsive digital and science and technology education in the digital age;
- (d) Promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership, as well as full employment, of women in technology and innovation;
- (e) Adopting gender-responsive technology design, development and deployment;
- (f) Strengthening fairness, transparency and accountability in the digital age;
- (g) Enhancing data science to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;
- (h) Preventing and eliminating all forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technologies.

CSW68 PRIORITY THEME, MARCH 2023:

**ACCELERATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND THE
EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS BY ADDRESSING POVERTY AND
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCING WITH A GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

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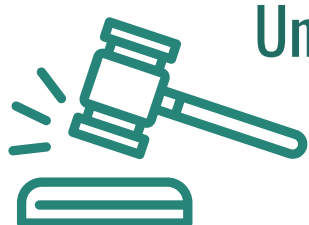
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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS




United Nations principal policymaking body
in drug-related matters

<http://cnd.unodc.org>

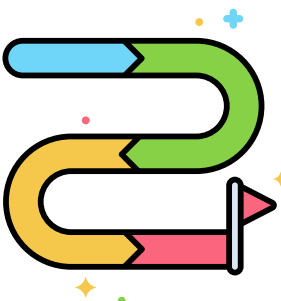



Translating policy commitments into action

The Commission conducted in 2023 a comprehensive stock-taking of progress made in implementing all international drug policy commitments to address the challenges identified in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration in the lead up to the 2024 mid-term review. 



Roadmap to the 2024 mid-term review



At its regular 66th session in March 2023, the CND decided on the modalities for the 2024 midterm review of progress made in the implementation of the international drug policy commitments. The Commission will convene a 2-day high-level segment, which consists of a general debate and two interactive multi-stakeholder round-table discussions. At the opening of the high-level segment, the Commission is expected to adopt a concise and action-oriented outcome document. 

Comprehensive drug policies that leave no one affected by the world drug problem behind

At its regular 66th session, the Commission committed, inter alia, to:

- Safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;
- Strengthening information sharing to increase scientific evidence-based support to international scheduling and the effective implementation of international scheduling decisions; and
- Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive.



Scheduling

The Commission exercises its normative function entitled “scheduling”, under which it decides on the scope of control of substances under the international drug control conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988.

At its regular 66th session, the Commission placed 7 new substances under international control, on the basis of the recommendations of the World Health Organization.



Enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships

In implementing the 2030 Agenda, the Commission actively cooperates with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and works closely with the relevant United Nations entities.

Enhanced inclusiveness through digital transformation

With the increased use of digital tools, the Commission has further expanded the possibilities for inclusive and meaningful participation of civil society in its deliberations.

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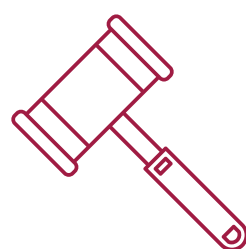
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COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE




United Nations principal policymaking body
in the field of crime prevention
and criminal justice

<http://ccpcj.unodc.org>



Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law

In translating the Kyoto Declaration on “advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” into action, the Commission holds annual thematic discussions to facilitate exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. The third round of thematic discussions, focusing on Pillar III of the Kyoto Declaration - Promoting the rule of law - was held from 21-22 September 2023. 



Joint responses to "leave no one behind"



At the regular 32nd session in May 2023, the Commission adopted 6 resolutions covering the United Nations Crime Congress; reducing reoffending; contributions of the CCPCJ to the 2030 Agenda; counter-terrorism; equal access to justice for all; and action against trafficking in persons.

Roadmap to the 15th UN Crime Congress

The resolution on the Crime Congress includes information on the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to be held in 2026 in the United Arab Emirates. The overall theme of the 15th Crime Congress is “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age.”



Equal access to justice



The CCPCJ 32nd session featured a thematic discussion on the topic of “Enhancing the functioning of the criminal justice system to ensure access to justice and to realize a safe and secure society”.

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26th COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The 26th Session: Ministerial Roundtable



Sustainable development requires long-term investments in scientific research, technological development, innovation capabilities including human capital, and strong institutions. Sustained attention from political decisionmakers and developing synergies among various actors are also critical. Success depends also on global cooperation, encompassing North-South, South-South, and triangular partnerships, including technology transfer, to unlock the potential of science, technology, and innovation for advancing sustainability.

Resolution on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS ([link here](#))

Resolution on Science, technology and innovation for development ([link here](#))



A CONVERSATION WITH GREAT MINDS



Mr. Hiroshi Amano
Nagoya University



Ms. Karen Scrivener
École Polytechnique Fédérale de
Lausanne

Global climate solutions rely on science, technology, and innovation. The 'Conversation with Great Minds' addressed climate research priorities, knowledge dissemination, and the roles of governments and the UN. Global knowledge sharing is vital for a net-zero, resilient future.

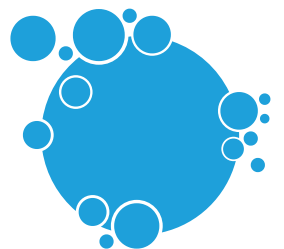


Technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production

Greentechnologies exist, but to enable developing countries to seize the green opportunities, in addition to national efforts, there's a need for coherence between international agreements related to trade, intellectual property, and climate change to facilitate the green tech revolution.

Ensuring safe water and sanitation for all: a solution by science, technology and innovation

The high demand for water across all sectors of society, including sanitation, coupled with the effects of climate change, underscores the need for long-term water resource planning, integrated water resources management, and rapid, precise responses to prepare for emergency situations, through the application of science, technology, and innovation, with particular attention to women.



WSIS Progress

The acceleration of technological change is widening digital gaps both between and within countries. The WSIS+20 review, in which the CSTD will play a key role, offers an opportunity to address the lessons and challenges that have arisen during the 20 years of WSIS implementation.

CSTD open consultation launch at the Internet Governance Forum 2023 ([link here](#))

Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy Reviews

The UNCTAD programme helping countries improve their STI plans to strengthen national innovation systems for inclusive and sustainable development.

STIP reviews discussed at the 26th CSTD:

- Angola ([link to the published report](#))
- Botswana ([link to the published report](#))



Highlights of other capacity building activities

Five activities being conducted or planned under the auspices of the CSTD were presented, ranging from knowledge and technology sharing to research capability building. Aiming at helping beneficiary countries implement two or more sustainable development goals under the 2030 agenda, all these programmes strongly focus on the priority issues identified by the CSTD and responded to the recent resolutions adopted at the [CSTD](#).



Upcoming [27th CSTD](#) (15 - 19 April 2024)

- Data for Development
- Global cooperation in science, technology and innovation for development
- WSIS review (including discussions on [WSIS+20](#))

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UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS



The Forum has universal membership and promotes the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and strengthens long-term political commitment to this end.

18th session of the Forum (UNFF18, May 2023)

UNFF18 held technical discussions on implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030, focusing on Global Forest Goal 2 (Enhanced forest-based benefits) and Global Forest Goal 3 (Increased area of sustainably managed forests). UNFF18 also provided input to the 2023 HLPF.

19th session of the Forum (UNFF19, May 2024)

UNFF19 will hold policy discussions on the implementation of the Strategic Plan, and include:

- the midterm review of the effectiveness of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF)
- a high-level segment with Ministers and senior officials which will include a partnership forum with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, Major Groups and other stakeholders
- adoption of the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028.

UN Strategic Plan for Forests and the Global Forest Goals

The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 (A/RES/71/285) features six Global Forest Goals and 26 targets to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees, halt deforestation and forest degradation, as well as increase forest area by 3% by 2030. The Forum monitors progress in the implementation of the UNSPF.

We need more
FORESTS



Every year, we lose

10 million hectares
of the world's forests.

75%

of the world's accessible
freshwater comes from
forested watersheds



Forests cover
31%
of the Earth's land,
an area of over
4 billion hectares.



The value of ecosystem services
that are lost due to illegal logging
and forest degradation
could be in the **trillions.**

40%

of the extreme poor in rural areas,
live in **forest** and savannah
areas.



Forests are home to

80%
of all land-based species.



1/3 of the world's population, about

2.4 billion people,
use wood fuel for cooking,
boiling water and heating.



www.un.org/esa/forests | unff@un.org

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS



Regulating hazardous chemicals to enhance protection of human health and environment during their transport, handling and use

Work on the development and harmonization of provisions to ensure the safe transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport started in 1953. In 1999, the Committee was reconfigured and its mandate was extended to cover worldwide harmonization of all regulatory regimes (e.g. transport; workplace safety; consumer protection; environment protection) addressing classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals. The Committee meets once every two years, while its two subcommittees meet back-to-back twice every year. Its recommendations are implemented worldwide.

UN main policymaking body for the development of worldwide harmonized provisions for classification, labelling, safe transport, handling and use of chemicals



- During the period 2022-2023:
 - Committee's subsidiary bodies working in the implementing the programme of work approved through ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2023/5.
 - UN specialized agencies and bodies, intergovernmental organizations and national governments worldwide, are working on the implementation of the ECOSOC recommendations contained in resolution E/RES/2023/5
- Next session of the Committee: December 2024

Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods



- Updating of provisions for the safe transport of electric storage systems (e.g. lithium ion and sodium ion batteries and cells for use in electric vehicles, tools and equipment) and cleaner or alternative low-carbon fuels (e.g. compressed natural gas for combustion engines or hydrogen for fuel cell engines)
- New provisions for the measurement of the pressure volume product of pressure receptacles
- New provisions and test requirements for portable tanks with fibre reinforced plastic service equipment

Recommendations on classification and labelling of chemicals

- Updating provisions to enable classification of hazardous chemicals using alternatives to animal testing
- Further improving information provided in labels of chemical products to better inform and protect workers and users
- Working on the development or improvement of provisions to better address chemicals of concern such as: mutagens, endocrine disruptors, hazardous to the atmospheric system



Did you know that...

Chemicals are present in most of the articles and products we use. Many of these chemicals fall under the scope of the recommendations made by the Committee to protect human health and the environment from their harmful effects and to ensure their safe transport, handling and/or use. These are, to mention only a few: fuels (used as vehicle and machine propellants, combustible for heating); cleaning products (detergents, bleaching agents, disinfectants); paints and solvents; lithium cells and batteries (used in laptops, phones, bikes, vehicles); gases (for medical or industrial use, heating, propellants); aerosols; pesticides, etc.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING (ISAR)



ISAR is the United Nations focal point on **financial and sustainability reporting** matters. It assists Member States in the implementation of best practices to promote harmonization and improvement of enterprise reporting to facilitate financial stability, international and domestic investment, social and economic progress.

Open to all UN Member States, ISAR has **34 formal members** including 9 African, 7 Asian, 6 Latin American, 3 Eastern European, and 9 Western European and other States.



The **40th Session of ISAR** welcomed with appreciation the publication of *Tackling the Sustainability Reporting Challenge: A Policy Guide*. ISAR highlighted the importance of reliable accounting and reporting on the financial and sustainability performance of private and public sector entities is a prerequisite for informed investment decisions. The Group of Experts expressed its appreciation for the insights provided during the session by speakers from a diverse range of sustainable finance and investment stakeholder organizations due to the collocation with the World Investment Forum. The meeting was attended by **412 experts from 101 countries**.



ISAR Honours was launched in 2018 to raise awareness and disseminate global best practices on sustainability and SDG reporting. It recognizes policy, institutional, and capacity building initiatives at the national and international level that enhance the quality and comparability of entity reporting.

Since its launch, **almost 300 initiatives** have been nominated by **over 50 countries**.



The ADT is a tool to measure the level of development of a country's financial and sustainability reporting environment. The ADT provides a **quantitative benchmark** of a country's position and points at priorities for improvement. It also helps to build **country action plans** to improve the regulatory, institutional, and human capacity foundations of enterprise reporting, to foster a favourable investment climate and sustainable development.

Since its inception, UNCTAD has conducted **25 ADT assessments in 20 countries**.



STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

UNCTAD-ISAR possesses a **comprehensive technical assistance programme** which relies on the use of the capacity building tools and cooperation mechanisms. This includes the **Accounting Development Tool (ADT)**, the

Guidance on Core Indicators for sustainability and SDG impact reporting (GCI) and its case studies, the Core SDG indicators Training Manual, the e-learning course on Implementation of core SDG indicators for sustainability reporting by companies, and the **Regional Partnerships** for the promotion of sustainability and SDG reporting in Africa (58 members from 29 countries), and in Latin America (29 members from 14 countries).



FOSTERING MSMEs RESILIENCE AND GROWTH

UNCTAD has a set of tools and **capacity building activities** available to increase financial literacy, promote access to finance and help MSMEs to stay in the formal market and grow. The tools also include the Accounting Training Manual for MSMEs aimed at improving financial literacy, facilitating MSMEs' access to finance and financial inclusion; the Train of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on

Accounting for MSMEs to assist participants to learn how to make the best use of the Accounting Training Manual for MSMEs; and the e-Accounting tool for MSMEs that provides MSME owners with a free and simple tool to generate meaningful financial statements.

ISAR Tools and Publications

The exhaustive list of publications is available on the ISAR website

Guidance on Core Indicators for Sustainability and SDG Impact Reporting

ISAR's Annual Reviews of international accounting and reporting issues since 2001

Training manual on accounting for MSMEs

E-learning courses on Implementation of Core SDG Indicators for Sustainability Reporting

Case studies on the practical implementation of the GCI

Tackling the sustainability reporting challenge - A Policy Guide (in progress)





ECOSOC

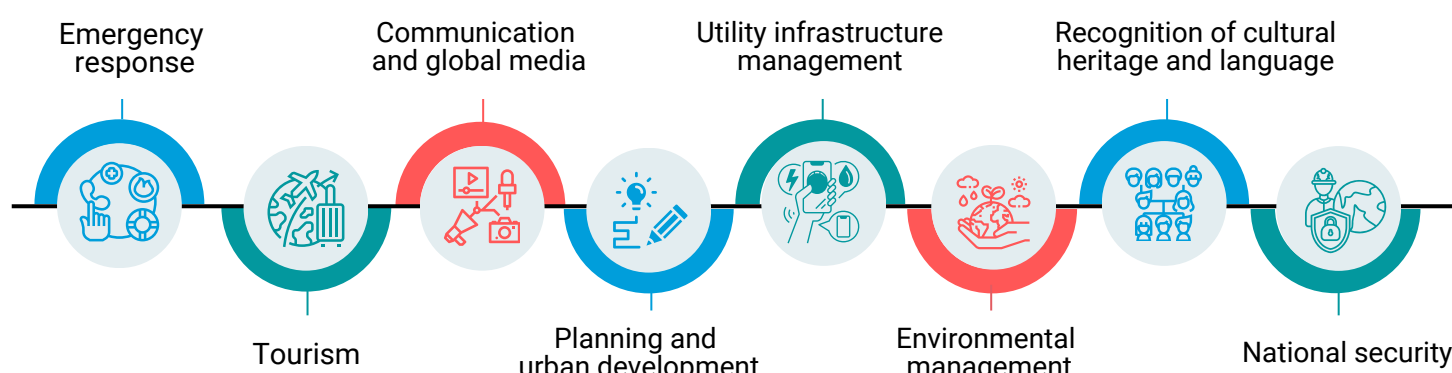
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UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

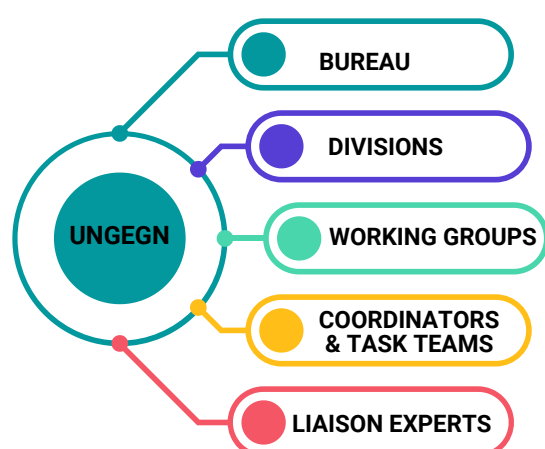


UNEGN's VISION is for every country to have a fully functioning and globally-aligned structure and policy framework, based on common principles for national standardization of authorized geographical names, and to have these names easily accessible for national and international use.

Standardized, accurate and consistent geographical names support



IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK, STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME



- Technical expertise
- Relationships, links and connections
- Effective work programmes
- Culture, heritage and language recognition
- Promotion and capacity building

**Strategic Plan and Programme of Work
2021–2029**



UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Strengthening relationships, links and connections in geographical names standardization and for sustainable development and pandemic recovery

2023/3rd session UNEG N | 1-5 May 2023 | @unsd_gegn



SOME UNEG N 2023 SESSION OUTCOMES

RELATIONS, LINKS AND CONNECTIONS

Continue management and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in cooperation with UN bodies, e.g. United Nations Maps, on the standardization of geographical names.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

UNEGN Strategy 2

Relationships links and connections

WORLD GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES DATABASE

- Strengthen the accuracy and completeness of toponyms via connections with Member States and across the UN System.
- Support the creation of a unique and standardized identifier for cities.

OTHER WORK ITEMS

- Align work of Member States and UNEG N Divisions with the Strategic Plan
- Develop a compendium of good practices - a joint exercise between UN-GGIM and UNEG N
- Create a Trust Fund to strengthen toponymic standardization capacities in developing countries.
- Crowd sourcing and data validation.

OTHER WORK ITEMS

- Investigate innovative methods for romanization (writing systems and pronunciation)
- Continue working on transliteration between non-Roman script writing systems.
- Reconcile past resolutions on exonyms and, acknowledge exonyms as part of cultural heritage.
- Culture, heritage and language recognition

Standardizing Geographical Names Matters

<https://bit.ly/3046hmZ>

geoinfo_unsd@un.org

[@UNSD_GEGN](https://twitter.com/UNSD_GEGN)

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UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (UN-GGIM)

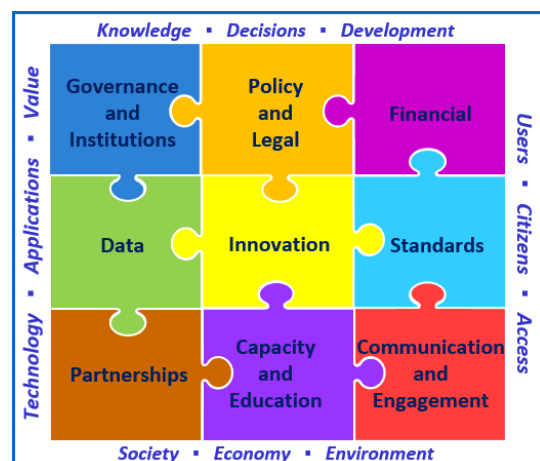
ggim.un.org

ANCHORED BY INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



AN OVERARCHING PARADIGM
STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCING
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT IN ALL COUNTRIES

ggim.un.org/igif



KEY ITEMS DELIBERATED INCLUDE...

ENHANCING GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- Noted the inclusion of performance measures and results focused on accelerated implementation of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework within the strategic objectives and elements of DESA and ongoing 2024 budgetary process associated with the adoption of Council's resolution 2022/24.
- Welcomed the invitation of the Government of Mexico, to host the seventh High-level Forum on Global Geospatial Information Management in Mexico City in October 2024, with the theme "Accelerating implementation: achieving resilience".

ADOPTED THE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED MARINE GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

The Operational Framework for Integrated Marine Geospatial Information (UN-IGIF-Hydro) helps foster the efficient use of geospatial information by all countries to facilitate decision-making in support of sustainable oceans and seas, coastal zones, deltas and tributaries, and inland water bodies and waterways.

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

The Bureau and the Secretariat to work with Member States to determine the modalities and to support and contribute to this work which will be considered by the fourteenth session under a dedicated agenda item – Geospatial information for climate and resilience.



As part of the SDG Acceleration Day, on the SDG Action Weekend, the Committee of Experts supported the convening of the side event 'Geospatial Information: Accelerating Implementation of the SDGs'. The side event underscored the importance of integrated geospatial information to the 2030 Agenda, climate agenda and national resilience and highlighted how UN-GGIM is accelerating the implementation of the SDGs through its programme of work.



UN-GGIM's work is anchored by enhancing Partnerships, Collaboration and Commitment to the UN-IGIF, the Overarching Strategic Framework to achieve the SDGs, address climate-related challenges and ensure we leave no one behind.



WELCOMED THE PROGRESS OF UN CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE TO ENHANCE GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEODETIC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

BONN, GERMANY

Established, operationalized and implementing **resolution 69/266** - A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development. The UN-GGCE fosters coordination and collaboration to sustain, enhance, access and utilize an accurate, accessible and sustainable Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF) to support science, society and global development.



UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION CENTRE

DEQING, CHINA

Established to implement the UN-IGIF to accelerate the achievements of the SDGs, to develop capacity, promote and support the required innovation, leadership and coordination to enhance national geospatial information management, address climate-related challenges and leave no one behind.

NEW GEOSPATIAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

Welcomed and supported the commitment from Saudi Arabia to host and establish a United Nations centre of excellence for global geospatial ecosystem in Riyadh.

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COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY (CDP)



The Committee

- 24 members nominated by the Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Mandated to periodically review the least developed countries (LDC) category and advise ECOSOC on annual themes

Least developed countries (LDCs)

- Sets the criteria for identifying LDCs
- Conducts triennial reviews of the LDC category and recommends to ECOSOC countries that should be included or should graduate
- Monitors progress of graduating and graduated countries
- Promotes support for a smooth transition from the LDC category

ECOSOC themes - 2030 Agenda

- Leaving no one behind
- Productive capacity
- Development cooperation
- Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)
- Multilateralism
- Industrial policy
- Just transition
- Debt
- Innovation ecosystems for development

Key messages from the CDP in 2023

LDCs and recently graduated countries

- There has been an overall deterioration of the circumstances of countries recently graduated or scheduled to graduate, which face limited national capacity to address the challenges of multiple crises. Greater support is required to ensure smooth transition. Recommended extension of preparatory period for Solomon Islands.

Just transition

- Just transition cannot be separated from global climate justice and common but differentiated responsibilities. Just transition strategies in one country should not push people further behind in others, particularly poorer ones. Strategies must be formulated through inclusive dialogue, reflecting local needs, priorities and realities as well as historical responsibilities.

The growing external debt crisis

- Call for urgent changes to the debt relief process: country-owned macrofiscal framework, clear, agreed upon, inclusive.
- Importance of efficient allocation of financing sources including compensation for losses and damages for climate change, account to be taken of historical carbon debt.
- Need to adopt preventive actions to avoid future debt crises.

VNRs

- Call for a new generation of VNRs with in-depth analysis of successes and failures, policy insights, identification of structural obstacles; enhanced stakeholder participation.

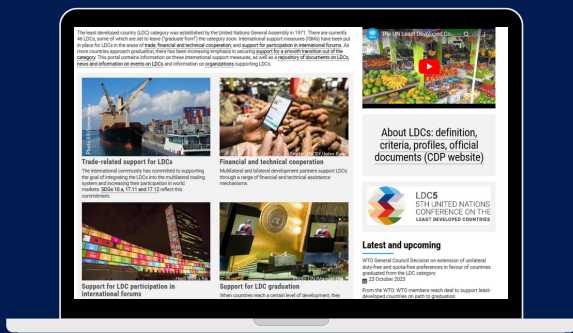
Upcoming

- Plenary session: 4-8 March 2024, New York.
- Theme: innovation for development, structural change and equity
- 2024 Triennial Review of the LDC category

More information: <https://cdp.un.org>



https://bit.ly/LDC_Handbook



LDC Portal: un.org/ldcportal



LDC information/data: bit.ly/CDP-LDCs



SPS & TBT
Platform

epingalert.org/

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



The Committee

- 24 members nominated by UN Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Mandated to make recommendations to improve governance and public administration structures and processes for development



publicadministration.desa.un.org/intergovernmental-support/cepa

Working groups

- Application of governance principles
- Climate change and natural resources
- Conflict-affected countries
- Dialogue with VNR countries/VLR cities
- Digital government
- ECOSOC and HLPF theme
- Public financial management
- Public sector workforce



Principles of effective governance

Applying the 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development is crucial for achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

publicadministration.un.org/en/CEPA

#UNCEPA

Urgently transforming institutions for a greener, more inclusive and more resilient world at a time of multiple crises

22nd Session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)
27-31 March 2023 - United Nations, New York



Recommendations:



Address complex problems underlying crises in a holistic manner, ensuring that crisis management does not hinder progress on SDGs



Increase support for national and international peer exchanges on building strong institutions for SDG implementation

Create enabling environment for participation and apply whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to leave no one behind



Reinvent public sector workforce training and institutional learning to change mindsets and advance 2030 Agenda implementation



Close financing gap and support developing countries and subnational governments in accessing climate finance



Strengthen budget credibility and embed commitments to the SDGs in budgetary and financial processes

Apply principles of effective governance for sustainable development to public institutions at all levels



Manage digitalization of public services in an inclusive, fair, ethical and people-centred manner



Resources

- CEPA strategy guidance notes
- CEPA expert papers



Upcoming

CEPA 23rd session

15-19 April 2024

United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

OVERVIEW

The UN Tax Committee is globally recognized for its work in norm- and policy-shaping and provision of practical guidance on domestic and international tax policy. It plays an important role in supporting efforts to mobilize financing and other means of implementation for the 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, while giving special focus to developing countries. In the midst of the current economic and cost of living crisis, the focus of the Committee is on raising domestic resources for investment into, and aligning tax policies in support of, the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action.

The UN Tax Committee's work is at the fore of fostering international tax cooperation through a variety of approaches, for example, by supporting and informing domestic tax policy and administration. A subsidiary body of ECOSOC, the UN Tax Committee meets in biannual sessions, while working year-round through its multi-stakeholder subcommittees. Its members also engage in the annual Special Meeting of ECOSOC on international cooperation in tax matters to advance intergovernmental discussion on tax cooperation.

MANDATE

The UN Tax Committee shapes norms and policies and provides practical guidance in the area of international tax cooperation. It evaluates how emerging issues could affect this cooperation. It also makes recommendations on capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries.



MAIN OBJECTIVE

The UN Tax Committee strengthens international cooperation on domestic and international tax matters. It generates practical guidance for governments, tax administrators and taxpayers to strengthen tax systems. It makes key contributions to mainstreaming, in the work of ECOSOC, the role of tax in raising domestic resources to achieve the SDGs and advances intergovernmental discussion on tax issues.



TAXATION & SDGs

The UN Tax Committee brings a strong sustainable development perspective to its work on taxation and integrates Tax and SDGs into all its workstreams. Critical for developing countries, it examines cutting-edge issues such as the taxation of the digitalized and globalized economy, taxation of the extractives industry, carbon taxation wealth and health taxes, gender equality, and value added taxes.



TAXATION OF THE GLOBALIZED AND DIGITALIZED ECONOMY

The UN Tax Committee's update of the UN Model Tax Convention to include Article 12B provides an innovative yet practical solution which is simple and easy to administer to address the issue of taxing income from automated digital services. At its most recent session, the Committee decided to continue to advance work on fast-tracking this and other key UN Model Tax Convention provisions for more effectively taxing the digitalized and globalized economy.



TRANSFER PRICING

The UN Tax Committee's Subcommittee has recently approved guidance regarding the practical application of the arm's length principle in different areas ranging from the influence of COVID-19 and economic downturns on intercompany transactions to transfer pricing aspects of CO2 certificates.



[CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE UN TAX COMMITTEE](#)

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PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Special Theme 22nd session: Indigenous Peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach

HUMAN, PLANETARY AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH

Human health and the wellbeing of the planet is interlinked. The destruction of the Earth is driving multiple crises - environmental, health and humanitarian. Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, suffer the most immediate and drastic impacts of this crisis, despite protecting 80% of the Earth's biodiversity in forests, deserts and marine environments.



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

The International Decade of the World's Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) is a unique opportunity to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages, many of which are critically endangered. States must establish action plans, parallel to the Global Action Plan, including support for transformative initiatives that strengthen and protect Indigenous languages.

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Some governments recognize Indigenous Peoples' therefore representation of Indigenous Peoples institutions at the UN is vital. Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision making that affects them, including at the international level.



REPRISALS AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The United Nations system continues to show zero tolerance for reprisals. Indigenous Peoples who engage with the United Nations, in particular the UNPFII and EMRIP must not suffer any reprisals or intimidation for their cooperation with the UN.



23rd session (15-26 April 2024): Enhancing Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination in the context of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: emphasizing the voices of Indigenous youth

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