



ECOSOC Coordination Segment

3-4 FEBRUARY 2022

INFOGRAPHICS

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





ECOSOC|75

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION

ADOPTED CHAPTERS 1-7

SEEA ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING

DESCRIBING THE ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK
AND THE PHYSICAL ACCOUNTS AS AN
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL STANDARD

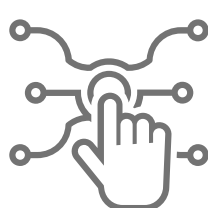


WELCOMED SYSTEM-WIDE ROAD MAP FOR INNOVATING UN DATA AND STATISTICS TO



STRENGTHEN

AND



MODERNIZE

EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR THE
DATA COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE
TO COVID-19



DEMAND FOR DATA AND STATISTICS ARE
GREATER THAN EVER. WE MUST...



LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND



ENSURE TRUST
AND PRIVACY



INCREASE
INVESTMENTS

STRONGLY
SUPPORTED

DATA
FOR NOW

TO BUILD CAPACITY
FOR



NEW DATA
SOURCES



DISAGGREGATED
DATA



NATIONAL
STATISTICS
OFFICES

HAVE A ROLE
TO PLAY AS

DATA STEWARDS



ENCOURAGED ALL
MEMBER STATES TO
BE INVOLVED IN THE

UN GLOBAL PLATFORM REGIONAL HUBS

TO HARNESS THE POWER OF **BIG DATA** FOR BETTER LIVES

ANCHORED BY THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS



<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/>
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/decisions/>

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COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

unpopulation.org

MONITORS THE ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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



ADVISES ECOSOC



The CPD advises ECOSOC on:

- Population issues and trends
- Population and development policies and programmes
- Integration of population and development strategies
- Population assistance

REVIEWS RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

The CPD reviews relevant SDG targets, including ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, and facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.



FOCUSES ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE BASE

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

CPD54 CALLED FOR EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Held in 2021, the 54th session of the CPD called for making global food systems more equitable and sustainable in order to feed the world's growing population



CALLS FOR SAFEGUARDING FOOD SECURITY DURING A PANDEMIC

CPD placed special emphasis on the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age and adolescent girls, and of infants and young children.

POPULATION DIVISION SERVICES THE CPD

UN DESA's Population Division acts as the substantive secretariat of the CPD, working in close partnership with UNFPA, the lead agency for population programmes, and drawing on the expertise of other UN entities.



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COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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



Social inclusion



Inequalities



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



Decent work for all

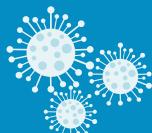
CSOCD59 FOCUSED ON:

SOCIALLY JUST TRANSITION towards more inclusive, equitable and sustainable development

- A shift in mindset: from pursuing short-term economic gains to rebalancing economic, social, and environmental objectives
- Recovery from COVID-19: an opportunity to build a sustainable future for all, leaving no one behind. Four priority actions



Putting people first



Investing in people's capabilities and resilience to recover better



Tackling inequality



Integrating sustainability into socio-economic policymaking

SOCIAL PROTECTION



- Universal social protection systems
- 55 % of the world's population still has no access to social protection
- Need to establish/strengthen nationally appropriate social protection systems and progressively extend their coverage

DIGITAL INCLUSION



- About 3.7 billion people in the world are unconnected
- Close the digital divide towards universal connectivity
- Improve access, affordability, skills, and awareness/relevance
- Promote digital inclusion, in collaboration with all stakeholders

YOUTH ISSUES



- Vulnerable/disadvantaged young people are at risk of being trapped in a cycle of deprivation
- Globally, half of the 1.3 billion people living in multidimensional poverty is under the age of 18
- Need to enhance digital skills and access to financing for youth to benefit from income-generating opportunities offered by digital technologies
- Invest in their human capital to enhance resilience and economic growth

AFRICA'S SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



- The COVID-19 crisis reversed hard-won social development gains in Africa
- An additional 32-34 million people are estimated to have fallen into extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa
- Coordinated and inclusive social protection systems are key to deliver humanitarian interventions against shocks
- Need to invest in these systems to make a lasting impact

CSOCD60, 7-16 FEBRUARY 2022:

- Focus on eradicating poverty and hunger to enable inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19
- Deliver sustainable livelihoods, well-being, and dignity for all to achieve the 2030 Agenda, and leave no one behind
- Share national experiences, regional perspectives and innovative solutions



social.un.org/csocd

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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



CSW65 PRIORITY THEME, MARCH 2021:

WOMEN'S FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND DECISION-MAKING IN PUBLIC LIFE, AS WELL AS THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE, FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

In its **Agreed Conclusions**, the Commission expressed concern that the COVID-19 pandemic is having a disproportionate impact on women and girls and hinders their participation and decision-making in public life.

The Commission recommended Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take the following actions, as applicable:



- Strengthen normative, legal and regulatory frameworks
- Prevent and eliminate violence against women
- Strengthen gender-responsive institutional reforms
- Increase the availability of high-quality financing in support of women's participation
- Strengthen women's voice and leave no one behind
- Address root causes of gender inequality and eliminate barriers to women's full and equal participation



COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS



UN principal policymaking body in drug-related matters

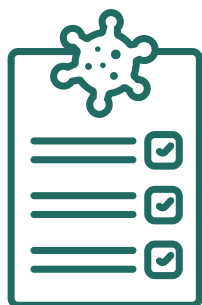
<http://cnd.unodc.org>

Translating policy commitments into action

The Commission continues to hold annual thematic discussions to facilitate exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.



Jointly addressing the impact of COVID-19 on the world drug problem

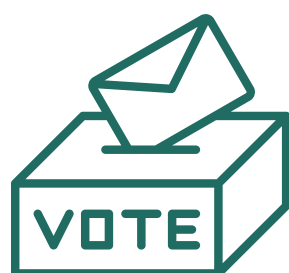


In its joint statement adopted at the 64th session, the Commission identified good practices and outlined actions that need to be taken in order to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of the world drug problem.

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 64th session, the Commission placed 8 new substances under international control on the basis of the recommendations of the World Health Organization.



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



At its 64th session, the Commission committed to:

- Promoting alternative development programmes to support populations affected by illicit drug cultivation (CND resolution 64/2)
- Ensuring non-discriminatory access to drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration (CND resolutions 64/3 and 64/5)

Strengthening global partnerships

In the broader context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Commission actively engages in cooperation with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. It also works closely with the relevant UN entities.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Enhancing inclusiveness through digitalization



Through expanding the use of digital tools, the Commission has further broadened the opportunities for civil society to meaningfully contribute to its deliberations.



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COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



**UN 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

At the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (7 to 12 March 2021, Kyoto, Japan), Member States adopted the Kyoto Declaration – the key political commitment on crime prevention and criminal justice in the years to come. In translating the Declaration into action, the Commission will hold annual thematic discussions to facilitate exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law.



Strengthening criminal justice systems to recover better from the pandemic



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

In its resolution on “Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the COVID-19 pandemic”, adopted at the 30th session, the Commission stressed the importance of making criminal justice systems better prepared for future challenges, including through strengthened international cooperation.

Joint responses to leave no one behind

At its 30th session, the Commission committed to:

- Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies;
- Taking into account the specific needs of women prisoners and women offenders;
- Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration; and
- Protecting vulnerable members of society, including trafficked persons and smuggled migrants



Addressing the impact of crime on the environment



In its resolution adopted at the 30th session, the Commission committed to preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment. The Commission will hold intersessional expert discussions on improving strategies and responses to effectively prevent and combat these crimes and to strengthen international cooperation.

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 UN entities.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



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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COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT 24th

High-level segment

The role of science, technology and innovation in a sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

Upgrading STI capabilities, digital infrastructure and connectivity, regulatory frameworks for digital health, and supporting local innovation and indigenous technologies are central to the response to COVID-19 and its aftermath.

Coordinated policy responses are needed against COVID-19 and similar future crises

Open science and reconsidering intellectual property rights to ensure inclusive access to new technologies were encouraged.

Special session:

A conversation with great minds



Dr. Jennifer Doudna
of California University, Berkeley
Nobel Laureate
for discovery of CRISPR,



Dr. Katalin Karikó
of BioNTech for using mRNA
to develop modern vaccine
against Covid 19.

Advances in biotechnology such as CRISPR and mRNA can help develop innovative solutions to challenges such as eradicating pathogens, treating degenerative conditions and growing more food.



Biotechnological development has far outpaced regulatory development.
Ethical concerns with new biotechnologies should receive increased attention.

Health

Digitalization will transform healthcare radically in the next ten years.

Countries must improve their science-policy interface and address inequalities in STI capabilities.

Treating diseases that disproportionately affect the poor remains a priority despite the pandemic.

Stronger global solidarity in scientific research, knowledge, and technology transfer are critical.

Blockchain

Blockchain offers great potential for development but the focus needs to shift away from financial applications dissociated from the real economy.

Collaborative, multistakeholder partnerships could help orient blockchain innovation towards sustainable solutions in areas such as land titles, remittances, identity systems, climate change and financial inclusion.

WSIS

The pandemic accelerated digitalization in all dimensions of development, but also highlighted the persistence of digital divides.

Emerging governance challenges regarding platforms, data management and business models must be addressed in an inclusive global dialogue.

Digital skills of the population, as well as the quality, speed, reliability, and affordability of connectivity, are crucial to close the various digital gaps among countries and within countries.

The CSTD can play a critical facilitating role.

Gender

Closing gender gaps in knowledge is essential for building equitable societies. Globally, less than 30% of researchers and scientists are women.

More diversity in R&D teams is needed to avoid gender biases in emerging technologies.

Countries should consider awareness raising and education on the intersection of gender, technology, and innovation for early childhood educators.

Legal requirements and policies to support and empower women to enter in STI fields could be considered.

STIP Reviews

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews

This UNCTAD programme, launched as an initiative of the CSTD, helping developing countries improve their STI plans and programmes so that they strengthen their national innovation systems for inclusive and sustainable development.

STIP reviews discussed at the CSTD 24 concerned:

- **Dominican Republic** ([link to the published report](#))
- **Uganda** ([link to the published report](#))
- **Zambia** (report forthcoming)

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UN FORUM ON FORESTS (UNFF)



About UNFF

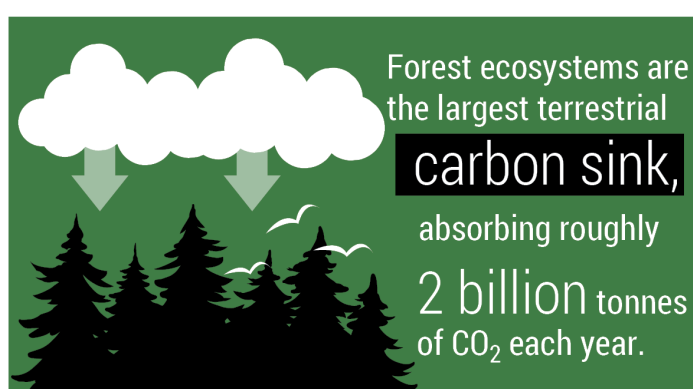
The UN Forum on Forests was established by ECOSOC in 2000, with the objective to promote "... the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end ...". The Forum has universal membership, and is composed of all Member States of the UN and specialized agencies.



UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030



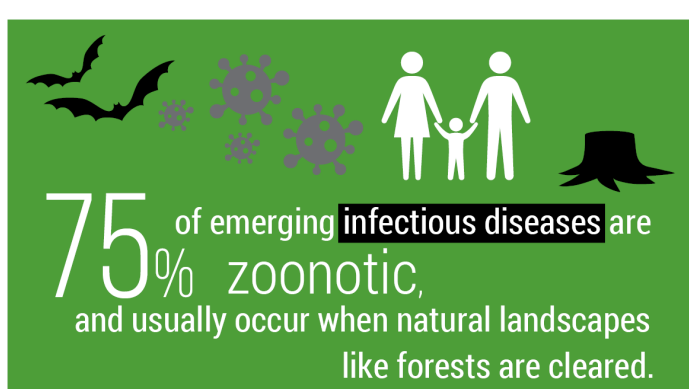
The UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF 2030) was adopted by ECOSOC resolution 2017/4 and GA resolution 71/285, in 2017. Aligned with the SDGs, the Plan set six Global Forest Goals to be achieved by 2030 to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees, halt deforestation and forest degradation and increase forest area by 3%. The Plan provides a global framework of forest-based actions to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, among others. The Forum is the main intergovernmental body to monitor progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.



16th session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF16)

UNFF16 was held virtually in April 2021. At the session:

- Member States, international and regional organisations, and stakeholders took stock of implementation of the UNSPF 2030, and held a High-level Round Table on major forest-related developments.
- The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on forests and the forest sector were assessed and recommendations were made on how to minimize the impacts.
- The 'Global Forest Goals Report 2021' was launched, as the first assessment of progress towards the achievement of the six Global Forest Goals and 26 targets of the UNSPF 2030.
- The Clearing House for the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network was launched, featuring three online databases on funding opportunities, learning materials and good practices related to accessing resources for sustainable forest management.
- Policy proposals were identified for consideration at the Forum's 2022 policy session.
- The Forum's programme of work for 2022-24 was adopted.
- Input was provided to the 2021 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.



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



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The AfCFTA's economic benefits are largely centered on intra-African trade

The AfCFTA is expected to have positive impact on Africa's global GDP, trade, output and welfare

Intra-African trade creation would also lead to an improvement in Africa's output

Percentage change in intra-African trade, by main sectors with AfCFTA implemented in 2045 as compared to baseline (i.e. without AfCFTA)



At sub-sectoral level, the most notable increases in intra-African trade, with positive output variations are to be found in:

Cereals and crops, milk and dairy products, sugar, processed food

Tourism and transport

Wood and paper, chemicals, rubber, plastic and pharmaceutical products, vehicles and transport equipment, metals, other manufactured products

Refined oil
Expected benefits in refined oil need to be analyzed carefully, in light of environmental concerns associated with CO2 emissions from fossil fuels

GREEN RECOVERY PATHWAYS ARE ESSENTIAL TO HELPING AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO GET BACK ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS AND BUILD LONG-TERM MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESILIENCE

1. COVID-19 has compounded the serious and existential threats posed by climate change to Africa

- Climate impacts will cause annual losses in Africa of between 3-5% of GDP by 2030 under a business-as-usual scenario. In some cases, this will be as much as 15% of GDP.
- The region already spends over 5% on average of its GDP, amounting to \$335 billion annually to respond to climate disasters.
- COVID led to a contraction of over 4% of GDP initially
- The pandemic has widened the continent's financing gap to \$385 billion and derailed progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Case studies show that targeted green investments can create the largest multiplier effects such as greater gross value added, more new jobs and a better recovery from the COVID-19 crisis than with traditional, fossil fuel-based investments

South Africa

- ✓ **250%** more jobs in the short term
- ✓ **420%** More value added in the economy

Dem. Rep. of Congo

- ✓ **130%** more jobs in the short term
- ✓ **280%** More value added in the economy

Kenya

- ✓ **120%** more jobs in the short term
- ✓ **200%** More value added in the economy

Egypt

- ✓ **55%** more jobs in the short term
- ✓ **150%** More value added in the economy





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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP) 77TH SESSION

If governments offered
>1/3 universal benefits,
of people would
be lifted out of poverty.



Build universal social protection along the life course

Encourage the strengthening of health resilience, including accelerating efforts towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030



Affordable, quality
healthcare



Healthy lives and
promote well-being
for all

Invest in a sustained recovery: Ensure sufficient fiscal space



Explore innovative financing mechanisms to mitigate inequalities and support the climate agenda



Address risks of debt vulnerabilities in developing countries



= **↑2-3%**
GDP



1/2 the region's population
remains offline.



Keep goods and information flowing

Boost regional cooperation to close connectivity gaps, accelerating investments in digitalization and strengthening regional supply chains



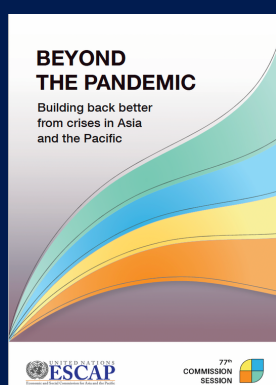
Digital economy



Sustainable, disaster
resilient infrastructure
& investment

Safeguard environmental health

Adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts and policies in support of the goals and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Enhance regional cooperation

Mobilize existing regional mechanisms and agreements to recover from this pandemic and plan for future crises by working regionally and interregionally to Build Back Better, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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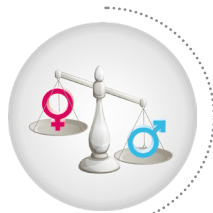
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

SUPPORTING COUNTRIES' COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY



Adapting support to pandemic challenges

Field projects to support governments' [COVID-19 response](#) were launched, covering transport and trade connectivity, social protection, mobilizing financial resources for development, and supporting the resurgence of the MSME sector.



Ensuring a gender-responsive recovery

UNECE stepped up to support a [gender-responsive recovery](#), by strengthening gender statistics, analysing impacts on the care economy, building the ICT skills of women entrepreneurs, providing policy guidance to address gender gaps in ageing societies, and mobilizing 76 standard-setters through our Gender-Responsive Standards Initiative.



Facilitating transport

The [Observatory on Border Crossings Status](#) facilitated the transport of critical goods.



Improving access to water and sanitation

The [Protocol on Water and Health](#) supported countries to step up efforts to uphold basic human rights to water and sanitation – a key defence against the pandemic.

HELPING COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THE SDGs



Monitoring SDGs progress in the region

[UNECE's SDGs report](#) showed that if the region follows current trends, it will achieve only 23 of the 169 SDGs targets by 2030, calling for strengthened commitment.



Decarbonizing energy for climate action

To accelerate the decarbonization of energy intensive industries UNECE issued a [technology brief on Carbon Capture, Use and Storage](#). This complements the new UNECE-led [partnership to improve energy efficiency of the building supply chain](#) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; and [guidance to tackle emissions of methane](#) from fossil fuels.



Promoting the circular economy

At the 69th session of the Commission, governments announced commitments to [strengthen measures for circularity](#) and sustainable resource use.



Engaging with cities

UNECE's first [Forum of Mayors](#) shared experiences of COVID-19 response and recovery from 41 cities, highlighting the critical need for resilient and sustainable urban development to reach the SDGs.



Supporting green and healthy transport

The [Pan-European Master Plan for Cycling Promotion](#), aims to double cycling in the region by 2030 to prevent 30,000 premature deaths and generate indirect economic benefits of €78 billion per year.



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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



COVID-19 RESPONSE

ECLAC has tailored its analysis and policy advice to support all Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Middle Income Countries (MICs), and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.

ECLAC has identified 9 policy recommendations to move from emergency to recovery



1. Vaccine access



2. Basic income



3. Lending to MSMEs



4. Basic digital basket



5. Safe return to schools



6. Pro-growth macro policies



7. Global solidarity



8. Invest for employment



9. Social compacts

The ECLAC COVID-19 Observatory tracks the public policies that the 33 countries of the LAC region are implementing to limit the impact of the pandemic, analysing their economic and social impacts at the national and sectoral levels.



**COVID-19
Observatory in
Latin America
and the Caribbean**
Economic and
social impact

www.cepal.org/en/topics/covid-19



International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2021



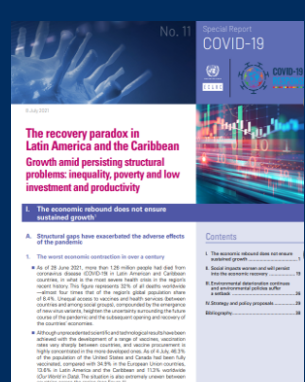
The Prolonged Health Crisis and its Impact on Health, the Economy, and Social Development



Promoting productive jobs and confronting the challenge of new forms of informal employment in LA

5 policies to address liquidity needs, debt challenges and the Decade of Action

1. Expand and redistribute liquidity from developed to developing countries: SDRs and FACE.
2. Debt alleviation in the Caribbean.
3. Strengthen regional cooperation by improving the lending & response capacity of regional/subregional/national financing institutions & linkages between them.
4. Institutional reform of the multilateral debt architecture including credit rating agencies.
5. Expand the toolbox of innovative instruments to improve debt repayment capacity and avoid debt distress: hurricane clauses and SDG bonds.



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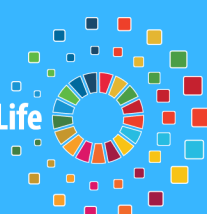


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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



In response to COVID-19

ESCWA has tailored its analysis and policy advice to support all Arab States, including Arab LDCs, highly-indebted and middle income countries, countries in conflict and oil-producing countries to achieve the SDGs

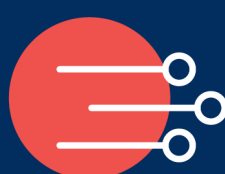
ESCWA has identified three entry points for response and recovery



Financing for Development



Social Protection



Digitalization

To support policymakers, ESCWA has offered



14
Policy Briefs

with



163
Recommendations



ESCWA has developed dynamic and interactive policy tools



COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker



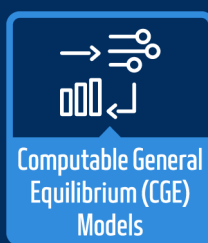
Climate/SDGs Debt Swap - Donor Nexus Initiative



Social Expenditure Monitor (SEM)



Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)



Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Models



Policy Gap Assessment Tool (PGAT)

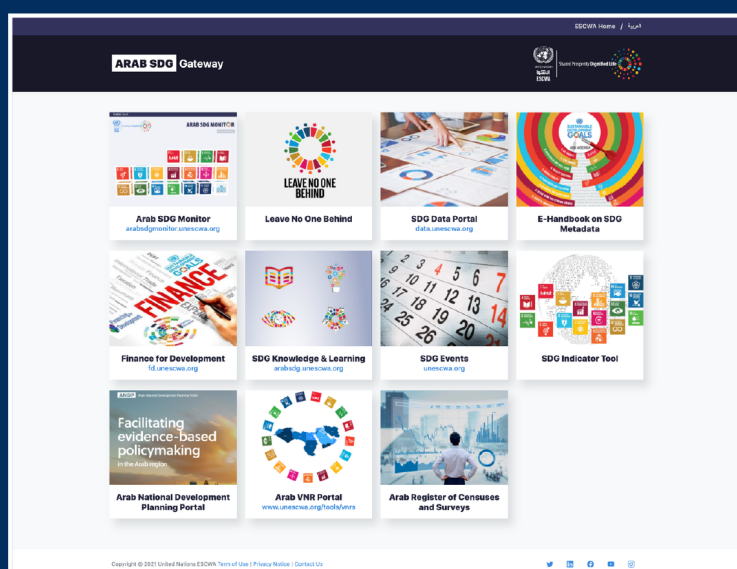
To accelerate efforts to Leave no one Behind, ESCWA is working to mobilize new resources and innovative mechanisms and has called for a regional solidarity fund to support



Regional Solidarity Fund

- Health care
- Cash transfers
- Food aid
- Unemployment benefits

ESCWA is consolidating data and knowledge in highly interactive platforms accessible to all



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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.

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

At its tenth session (11 December 2020), the Committee:

- Endorsed the recommendations of its two subcommittees
- Adopted amendments to the "Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods" and to the "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)" for worldwide implementation
- Approved its program of work for 2021-2022
- Adopted a draft ECOSOC resolution that was later adopted by the Council at its 2021 session (E/RES/2021/13)



Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods



- Ensure harmonization of provisions for safe transport of dangerous goods by all modes (air, sea, rail, road, inland waterways)
- Are implemented worldwide at national and international level
- Take account of the advent of new substances and materials
- Are presented in the form of "Model Regulations" to facilitate enforcement and direct implementation through national and international regulations
- Are updated every two years (last edition published in 2021 to take account of the amendments adopted by the Committee in 2020)

Recommendations on classification and labelling of chemicals

- Provide internationally agreed criteria for identification of hazards posed by chemicals thus enhancing protection of human life and the environment during their transport handling and use
- Are implemented worldwide at national and international level
- Are suitable for all types of hazardous chemicals (industrial, workplace, household chemicals)
- Are updated every two years (last edition issued in 2021 to take account of the amendments adopted by the Committee in 2020)



Did you know that...

- Safe transport of COVID-19 vaccines needing to be kept at very low temperatures was possible thanks to the provisions adopted by the Committee applicable to packages containing dry-ice as refrigerant.
- Even if you do not work in the chemical sector, you may use or be exposed to chemicals and articles covered by the work of the Committee in your daily life (e.g. bleaching agents, paints, solvents, lithium cells and batteries (laptops, phones, bikes, cars), gases...)



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING



ISAR is the United Nations focal point on **financial and sustainability reporting by enterprises**. 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 nine African, seven Asian, six Latin American, three Eastern European, and nine Western European and other States

ISAR Annual Sessions

The 37th session reviewed key **trends in financial and sustainability reporting** and highlighted the need to **facilitate convergence to improve comparability and reliability**. It recognized the role of the UNCTAD's Guidance on Core Indicators for Entity Reporting on SDG Impact (CCI), and UNCTAD-ISAR's Accounting Development Tool (ADT). It was attended by **375 experts from 53 countries**.



ISAR Honours

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 **150 initiatives** have been nominated by organizations from **40 countries** around the world.



UNCTAD – **ISAR** THE ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENT TOOL *Building Accounting for Development*

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, the ADT has been applied by **19 countries**.

Capacity building on sustainability reporting

UNCTAD-ISAR carries out technical assistance in developing countries. The ongoing project in Africa and Latin America intends to strengthen the capacities of Governments to monitor the private sector contribution to the 2030 Agenda. It also encourages companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. Lastly, it promotes the creation of regional partnerships for knowledge sharing and cooperation. It covers **2 regions and 4 beneficiary countries** (Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, South Africa).



Global Initiative towards post-Covid-19 resurgence of the MSME sector

UNCTAD -ISAR has developed a project to deliver technical assistance on a global scale to strengthen MSME capacity to improve access to finance and government support during the Covid-19 crisis. It has established an online knowledge hub and delivered training and capacity building material to Governments and entrepreneurs to facilitate resurgence and strengthen MSME resilience against social and economic impacts of Covid-19.

ISAR Tools and publications

- The exhaustive list of publications is available on the [ISAR website](#)
- [Guidance on core indicators](#) for entity reporting on the contribution towards implementation of the SDG (CCI)
- ISAR's [Annual Reviews of international accounting and reporting issues](#) since 2001
- [Accounting for SMEs](#) Guiding documents (SMEGA 3)
- [Accounting and Financial Reporting by MSME: Trends and Prospects](#)
- [Training manuals](#) on SDG indicators for entity reporting
- E-learning courses on Implementation of Core SDG Indicators for Sustainability Reporting
- [Case studies](#) on the practical implementation of CCI





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United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Geographic Names Supporting Sustainable Development
and Management of the Pandemic

2021 Session UNGEGN | 3 - 7 May 2021 | @UNSD_GEGN #2021UNGEGN



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 that identify location and respect the associated culture and heritage

Strategic Plan and Programme of Work 2021–2029 Adopted



Strategic Plan and Programme of Work focuses on five strategies.

Member States, Divisions, Working Groups and Task Teams are encouraged to begin implementation.

RECOMMENDATION 1



STRATEGIES

Connecting Geographical Names and the Environment



To consider current and potential connections between geographical names standardization and the environment, in support of sustainable development

RECOMMENDATION 2

Strengthening Cooperation with Relevant Organizations

Recognizes the importance of relationships between the Group of Experts and the organizations with which it maintains liaison

Seeks to establish cooperation in support of UNESCO's International Decade of Indigenous Languages

DECISION 2/2021/4



Called for Open and Free Use of Geographical Names Data

Called for the open and free use of geographical names data from various sources under an appropriate regulatory framework

DECISION 2/2021/5



Creating an Equal Society through Geographical Names



To consider the development of guidelines aimed at equality and inclusion in geographical names in harmony with the principles on restoring, protecting and preserving cultural heritage, and the contribution to relevant Sustainable Development Goals

DECISION 2/2021/15

Standardizing Geographical Names Matters



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



geoinfo_unsd@un.org



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

ACCESS MORE INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARY BODIES

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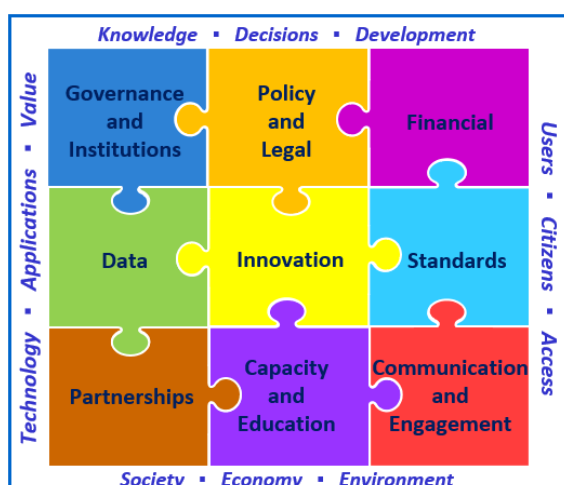


UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (UN-GGIM)

ANCHORED BY

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES



KEY ITEMS DELIBERATED INCLUDE...

CELEBRATING THE FIRST DECADE OF UN-GGIM

REVIEWING PAST ACHIEVEMENTS AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

REPORTING TO ECOSOC IN 2022



- Implementing ECOSOC Resolution 2016/27
- Revising institutional arrangements
- Strengthening global geospatial information management

SUSTAINING THE GLOBAL GEODETIC REFERENCE FRAME

FUNDAMENTAL TO PRECISELY DETERMINING AND EXPRESSING GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION FOR EVERYONE

- Implementing GA Resolution 69/266
- Establishing the United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence in Bonn, Germany



STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL COMMUNITY



HYDERABAD, INDIA
10 - 14 OCTOBER, 2022

SECOND UN WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS

'GEO-ENABLING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE: NO ONE SHOULD BE LEFT BEHIND'

THE SDGS GEOSPATIAL ROADMAP

GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

IS OFFICIAL DATA DRIVING THE NATIONAL DATA DEMANDS FOR THE SDGS



ENDORISING

THE

STANDARDS GUIDE

ENABLING



MONITORING



MANAGEMENT



ACCESS



INTEROPERABILITY

OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION



ESTABLISHING THE

UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION CENTRE

DEQING, CHINA



<https://ggim.un.org>



@UNGGIM

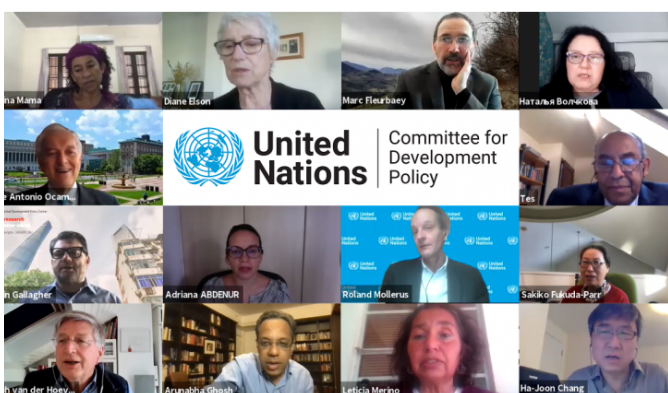
ACCESS MORE INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARY BODIES

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



COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- 24 members nominated by the Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Next plenary session: 21-25 February 2022
- Focus on two thematic clusters:



Least Developed Countries (LDCs)



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- Periodically reviews the LDC category. Recommends to ECOSOC countries that should be included or graduate
- Monitors progress of graduating and graduated countries
- Proposes support measures for a smooth transition from the LDC category
- Independent analysis on cross-cutting issues:
 - Leaving no one behind
 - Productive capacity
 - Development cooperation
 - Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)
 - Multilateralism
 - COVID-19 impacts on LDCs

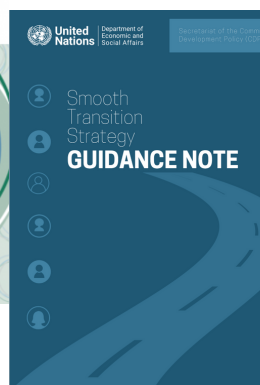
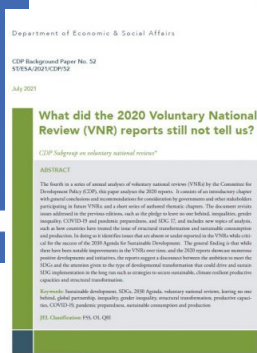
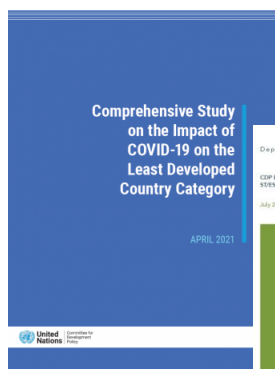


The CDP in 2021

- On the 2021 ECOSOC theme: Recommended action on public health response; finance and debt relief; climate change; and social protection.
 - *"The aim of the recovery (...) should not be to return to pre-crisis development patterns but to reframe development towards equality, resilience and environmental sustainability."*
- Analysis of VNRs: systematic under-reporting on environmental sustainability, inequality, LDCs, structural constraints
- Triennial review of the LDC category: Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Nepal recommended to graduate from the LDC category
- Analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the LDCs: Devastating socio-economic fallout requires priority access for LDCs to vaccines at no or low cost; massively scaled-up financial support and debt relief; actions for sustainable, inclusive economic transformation
- Monitoring of graduating and graduated countries: Grave concern at negative socio-economic impacts of COVID-19
- Contributions to LDC5:
 - "Expanding productive capacity for sustainable development" as framework for next programme of action
 - Call for new international support measures for graduating and graduated LDCs
 - Sustainable graduation support facility (SGSF) for coordinated graduation-related capacity development
 - Enhanced monitoring for graduating and graduated LDCs

Information resources managed by the CDP secretariat

- Information on the CDP, publications, LDCs, graduation process:
➔ <https://cdp.un.org>
- LDC criteria database: bit.ly/CDP-LDCs
- LDC Portal (international support measures for LDCs): www.un.org/ldcportal
- E-Ping (information on product requirements for exporters, with WTO and ITC): www.epingalert.org
- Handbook on the LDC category (4th edition forthcoming)





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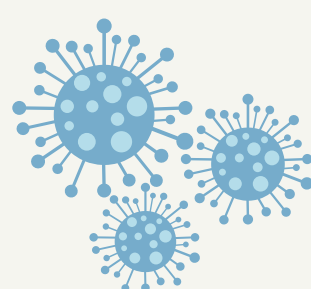
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Building inclusive, effective and resilient institutions for sustainable recovery from the coronavirus disease pandemic and timely implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

20th Session, 12 - 21 APRIL 2021

Recovery from the pandemic and the 2030 Agenda

Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and implementation of the Goals should not be seen as sequential or separate. The 2030 Agenda provided a roadmap to recover from the pandemic and build resilience to future shocks.



11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development



Ownership of the eleven principles of effective governance is essential to accelerate action on building strong institutions.

Transparent public finance is key to effective governance

Transparent, accountable and participatory management of public finances is a key element of effective governance, even more so during the COVID-19 pandemic, when governments around the world face decreasing revenues and increasing expenditures.



The potential of sustainable public procurement is underutilized



Market mechanisms could be used to expand procurement options but require inspection and enforcement along with the capacity in the public sector to support them.

Investing in digital capacity at national and local levels is needed to accelerate digital transformation

Equal opportunities should be given for the provision of digital capacity with special attention to the local level.



Leveraging partnerships for peacebuilding efforts and vaccination programmes is key



Local leaders and civil society organizations on the ground remain critical partners both in terms of peacebuilding and aiding vaccination programmes that rely on trust and legitimacy.



<https://publicadministration.un.org/en/CEPA>
<https://unpan.un.org/>

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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 in international tax cooperation. 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 multi-dimensional crisis, with risk of a lost decade of sustainable development, building back better will depend on how much revenue is collected, the means through which it is collected, and how it is spent.

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 policies such as fiscal policies and reforms towards achieving the SDGs. 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 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. Critical for developing countries, it examines cutting-edge issues such as the taxation of the digitalized and globalized economy, wealth and health taxes, gender equality, and taxation of the informal sector. In consonance with the 2021 UN Secretary-General's report, "Our Common Agenda", and recognizing the vital role of strong fiscal policies and international tax cooperation to Pandemic recovery and to the aversion of a lost decade of sustainable development, the UN Tax Committee integrates Tax and SDGs to all its workstreams.



DIGITAL TAX

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 cutting-edge issue of the taxation of income from automated digital services, helping developing countries to mobilize domestic resources for sustainable development.



TRANSFER PRICING

Through the updated Transfer Pricing Manual, the UN Tax Committee introduces new content on the transfer pricing aspects of financial transactions, profit splits, centralized procurement functions, and comparability.



<https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/what-we-do/ECOSOC/tax-committee/tax-committee-home>



Click to watch our product video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ptlVWTbTLRk>

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COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Expert body that monitors States parties' compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

There are 171 States parties to the Covenant. In 2021, 7 reports from States were reviewed (annual average of 13 without pandemic restrictions).



Authoritative guidance

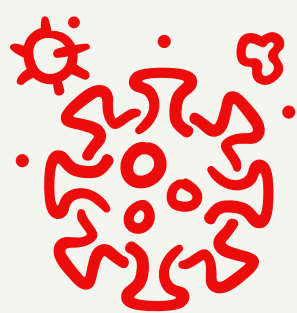


Currently developing a **general comment** on land and economic, social and cultural rights to clarify States parties' obligations in relation to land and the governance of tenure of land.

Forthcoming: general comment on sustainable development.

Statement on Leaving no one behind

- Economic, social and cultural rights are a fundamental pillar of the 2030 Agenda.
- Prioritizing disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups is a common objective of the 2030 Agenda and the Covenant.
- The rights-based methodology of the Covenant ensures that no one is left behind.
- The Covenant will enable States to fulfil their pledge to leave no one behind in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

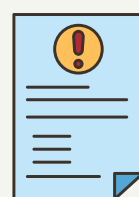


Statement on Covid-19

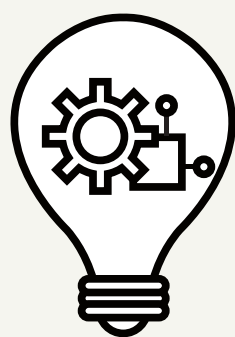
In 2021, the Committee issued a statement on universal affordable vaccination against coronavirus disease, international cooperation and intellectual property.

Individual communications

Under its Optional Protocol (2013), the Committee has competence to receive and consider complaints from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated. There are 26 State parties to the Optional Protocol. In 2021, the Committee examined 7 cases founding a violation of the Covenant in 3 of them



Broad engagement with different actors



The Committee engages with other human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and seeks to contribute to important discussions on the way forward. It also works with civil society actors, national human rights institutions, UN entities and other stakeholders.



<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CESCR/pages/cescrindex.aspx>
<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>

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PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Special Theme: Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16

PARTNERS FOR PEACE

Indigenous Peoples are important partners in peacebuilding and addressing radicalization. The Permanent Forum supports rethinking international efforts to ensure peace, security and peacebuilding and calls upon the Security Council to consider Indigenous Peoples as partners in these efforts.



PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Many governments already recognize indigenous peoples' representative institutions. However, many do not and at the international level, there is no such recognition. Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision making that affects them.

VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS WOMEN

Governments must address persistent violence against indigenous women, that is perpetrated with impunity in all regions of the world. The killings and harassment of indigenous human rights defenders is also of great concern and continues year after year despite international condemnation.



BUILDING BACK BETTER

The concept of building back better offers opportunities to include traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples in safeguarding and conserving the environment, addressing lack of educational infrastructure and involving indigenous youth. It is essential to reverse harmful development projects that have caused repeated violations of indigenous peoples' rights and expropriation of their lands.

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. It is vital to ensure worldwide engagement of Indigenous Peoples and States in the Decade and to also involve the private sector and philanthropic entities.

