



ECOSOC

United Nations Economic and Social Council

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ECOSOC

AT A GLANCE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was created by the United Nations Charter in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations.



THE ECOSOC

has a powerful mandate to promote international cooperation on economic, social and cultural issues. Specifically, it is tasked with the promotion of:

Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of **economic** and **social** progress and **development**;

Solutions of **inter-national economic, social, health,** and related problems, and international cultural and education cooperation; and

Universal respect for, and observance of, **human rights** and **fundamental freedoms** for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Council was convened in London from 23 January to 18 February 1946 under its first president Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India). The council's membership has grown from 18 in 1945 to 27 in 1965 to 54 since 1974.

WHAT ECOSOC CAN DO?

- ▶ Assist the **General Assembly**
- ▶ Assist the **Security Council** when requested

- ▶ Create **commissions**
- ▶ Convene **international conferences**
- ▶ Conduct follow-up and review the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other UN Summits and Conferences**

- ▶ **Coordinate** the work of **specialized agencies** along with **funds & programmes**
- ▶ Provide a platform for engagement with **non-governmental organizations**

- ▶ Issue **studies** and **reports**
- ▶ Make **recommendations**



RECENT ECOSOC MANDATES

ECOSOC has evolved to become a central platform for policy analysis, policy review and policy guidance to Member States. **ECOSOC** was also mandated with the integrated and coordinated follow up of all UN conferences in economic, social and environmental fields while playing a key role in the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.



THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM IN BRIEF

The **High-level Political Forum** is the United Nations platform for the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It meets annually in July under the auspices of ECOSOC. Its ministerial days forms part of the high-level segment of the Council. HLPF conducts

reviews of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Those include thematic reviews of SDGs informed by the SDG Progress report and Voluntary National Reviews. HLPF also examines a theme each year linked to the 2030 Agenda. HLPF meets under the General Assembly as a summit every four years.

The General Assembly decided that the main theme for the high-level political forum (HLPF) on sustainable development for 2020 and the Economic and Social Council for the 2020 session shall be “Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. The Forum meets for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment to be held in the framework of the substantive

session of the Council. The HLPF will review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the decade of action.

ECOSOC guides and coordinates the work of the United Nations System at the country level. At its **operational activities for development segment**, it oversees the implementation by the UN development system of the policies developed by the General Assembly.

The Council addresses the work of the UN system and its functional commissions on its theme at the **integration segment**, based on which it will develop guidance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ECOSOC also works to strengthen

the coordination of humanitarian assistance and make it more effective. Its **humanitarian affairs segment** aims to improve and coordinate the UN system's humanitarian response in the broader context of international efforts to address disasters and other humanitarian emergencies.

ECOSOC IS ALSO HOME to forums that address financing for development and science, technology and innovation. The ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up is at the center of the dedicated follow-up process on Financing for Development established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015. The Forum is the only intergovernmental forum on Financing for Development with universal participation that leads to an annual negotiated outcome. Over the years, the Forum has acted as a platform for consensus-building and meaningful exchanges among all key stakeholders to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development. The Development Cooperation Forum meets every two years. The Multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for the SDGs brings a variety of actors together to discuss cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation for implementing the SDGs.



**THE HIGH-LEVEL
POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**



OVERVIEW OF THE HLPF?

- ▶ The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global plan of action to drive improvements for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. Countries established the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) -- to boost efforts to achieve the goals.
- ▶ The HLPF helps translate the vision of the Goals into reality by providing political leadership and recommendations and enabling countries to share experiences and lessons learned on implementing the SDGs. Every year, in early July, the HLPF brings together Member States, organizations of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, civil society, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders to discuss progress, exchange lessons learned, experience, and challenges, and recommend new action to achieve the goals. Countries also agreed (resolutions 67/290 and 70/299) that every fourth year, the HLPF will meet under the auspices of the General Assembly at the level of Heads of State and Government.

Did you know, from 2016 to 2019, 142 countries presented voluntary national reviews (VNR) to the HLPF, including 127 countries presented one time, 14 countries presented two times, and 1 country presented three times. In 2020, 49 countries (27 first time presenters, and 22 second time presenters) will present their voluntary national reviews to the HLPF.

RELATIONS WITH THE MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Member States have stressed the need for the HLPF to promote transparency and implementation by further enhancing the consultative role and participation of the **major groups and other relevant stakeholders** at the international level in order to make better use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions. The major groups and other stakeholders include non-governmental and non-profit organisations, business and industry, and local authorities, among others. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/290, the Forum is open to the major groups, other relevant stakeholders and entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the General Assembly, building on arrangements and practices observed by the Commission on Sustainable Development. While retaining the intergovernmental character of the forum, the representatives of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders shall be allowed:

- a. To attend all official meetings of the forum;
- b. To have access to all official information and documents;
- c. To intervene in official meetings;
- d. To submit documents and present written and oral contributions;
- e. To make recommendations;
- f. To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat



MORE ABOUT THE HLPF

What is the history of the HLPF?

- ▶ The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was created in 2012 as part of the mandates from the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), titled 'The future we want'. (UNGA Resolution 66/288).
- ▶ GA Resolution 67/290 was adopted in 2013 and it outlined the 'Format and organizational aspects of the HLPF on sustainable development'. The Resolution also indicated that the HLPF, under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly, will:
 - ▶ provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development,
 - ▶ follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments,
 - ▶ enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels; and
 - ▶ have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges
- ▶ The HLPF, which replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development, held its first meeting under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2013 and under the auspices of the ECOSOC in June-July 2014.

HLPF convened under ECOSOC

- ▶ The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was created in 2012 as part of the mandates from the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), titled 'The future we want'. (UNGA Resolution 66/288).
- ▶ As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven (paragraph 79). These national reviews serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the HLPF, meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC every year in July.
- ▶ The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The VNR countries submit comprehensive written reports that are made available in the VNR database. To date, 142 countries have presented their voluntary national reviews at the HLPF. 49 countries will participate as VNRs in 2020.
- ▶ From 2017 to 2019, HLPF discussed in depth every year a set of SDGs and their interlinkages to review progress made, with means of implementation (SDG17), reviewed annually.

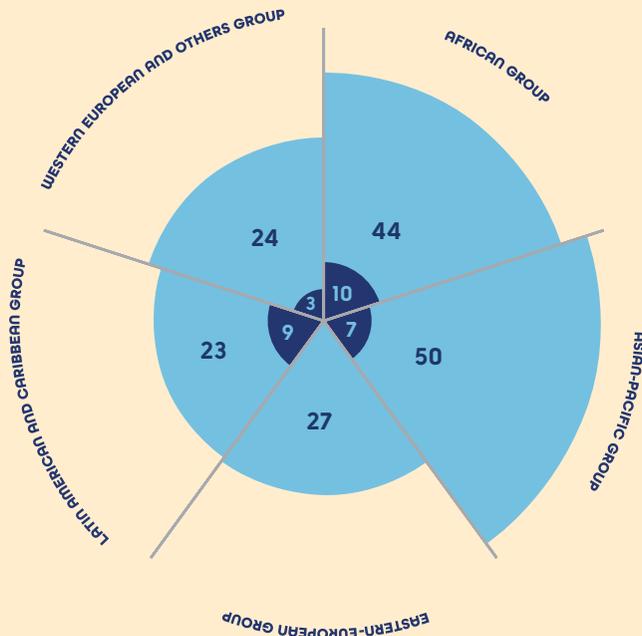


- ▶ The Forum also provides an opportunity for the international community to review progress in addressing certain risks and vulnerabilities of countries in special situations, such as the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, African countries, the Small Island Developing States, as well as the challenges facing middle-income countries.
- ▶ The HLPF also discusses the regional dimension in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- ▶ The HLPF will meet in 2020 under the theme “Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”.



STATUS OF VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PREPARATION BY REGION

[As of 18 September 2019]



The countries that conducted or announced VNRs.

The countries that have not conducted or announced VNRs.



SDG Summit

- ▶ 2019 marked the first HLPF meeting at the leader level. In September 2019, World leaders gathered at UN Headquarters in New York for the SDG Summit to review progress and identify measures to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
- ▶ The SDG Summit resulted in the adoption of the Political Declaration, “Gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. World leaders called for a decade of action to deliver the SDGs by 2030 and many announced actions they are taking to advance the agenda. The General Assembly endorsed the Political Declaration on 15 October 2019. More than 100 acceleration actions have been announced.

WHAT ARE THE OFFICIAL OUTCOMES OF THE HLPF?

Ministerial Declaration in 2016-2018

- ▶ The HLPF usually adopts a Ministerial Declaration, a negotiated outcome document which reflects the collective views of Member States on the current state of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as their vision for the future action.
- ▶ Prior to the HLPF, the President of ECOSOC appoints, the permanent representatives of two countries to consult with Member States to co-facilitate the consultations with a view to producing the Ministerial Document.
- ▶ Representatives of Major Groups and other Stakeholders are able to make recommendations that can inform the Ministerial Declaration
- ▶ 2013 and under the auspices of the ECOSOC in June-July 2014.

Report of the HLPF convened under the auspices of ECOSOC

- ▶ The HLPF report covers factual information on the opening and closing sessions, the thematic review, the SDG reviews, the voluntary national reviews, the general debate as well as information on the number of side events, the number of participants and documentation associated with the HLPF session.
- ▶ The President of the Economic and Social Council also summarises the key issues of concern and possible solutions in the summary of the report.



THE ECOSOC SYSTEM

ECOSOC oversees a complex ecosystem of subsidiary bodies, composed of the United Nations regional commissions, ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies and related bodies. It is entrusted to guide and coordinate the work of those subsidiary bodies. It thus has an influence on a wide remit of the work of the UN system on development.



The **United Nations Regional Commissions** are the regional outposts of the United Nations in their respective regions. Stationed in the five regions of the world, they have, among their key objectives, to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs.

The functional commissions (composed of Governments) and the expert bodies (providing advice in their personal capacity) carry out the technical work of the Council. They provide policy guidance in areas such

as gender equality and women's empowerment, statistics, population, social development, crime and narcotic drugs, science and technology, and the situation of Least Developed Countries, public administration, international cooperation in tax matters, and economic, social and cultural rights.

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Forum on Forests are also subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC. So is the NGO Committee, which grants consultative status to Non-Governmental Organizations.

BETTER DATA. BETTER LIVES.

The Statistical Commission is at the apex of the global statistical system. It develops norms for statistical activities around the world, promotes the strengthening of national statistical systems and coordinates the statistical work of the global statistical system. It also advises the Organs of the United Nations on statistical questions. In this context, the General Assembly requested the Statistical Commission, through ECOSOC, to develop a global indicator framework for the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Over **5100 non-governmental organizations** (NGOs) have consultative status with ECOSOC. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, reviews NGO applications and makes recommendations on the granting of consultative status for final decision by ECOSOC.

ECOSOC SYSTEM

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNSSC United Nations System Staff College

UNU United Nations University

AD HOC BODIES

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

RELATED BODIES

International Narcotics Control Board

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

HLPF

High-level political forum on sustainable development

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission

Commission on Population and Development

Commission for Social Development

Commission on the Status of Women

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

United Nations Forum on Forests

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

ECA Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

ECE Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

EXPERT BODIES COMPOSED OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS

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

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

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

United Nations Group of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

OTHER ENTITIES

ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WTO World Trade Organization

EXPERT BODIES COMPOSED OF MEMBERS SERVING IN THEIR PERSONAL CAPACITY

Committee for Development Policy

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO International Labour Organization

IMF International Monetary Fund

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

UPU Universal Postal Union

WHO World Health Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WORLD BANK GROUP

• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

• **IDA** International Development Association

• **IFC** International Finance Corporation

• **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

• **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee for Programme and Coordination

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations



GLOBAL COOPERATION AND THE SMOOTH FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Through its technical advice and standard setting, the ECOSOC system provides a platform for global cooperation and the smooth functioning of the international system.

The **UN Specialized Agencies**, which have relationship agreements with ECOSOC, help set global norms and standards for higher standards of living, full **employment** and **economic, social, health and food and nutrition** and related issues.

For example, the **ILO** sets international labour standards, **FAO** sets standards for food safety and for plant and animal health, **UNESCO** for education, science and culture, and **WHO** for the production and control of biological products and technologies and for managing pandemics.

ICAO, IMO, ITU, UPU, WIPO oversee **technical standards** in air and shipping transportation and in telecommunications and postal services and intellectual property. Those standards and the legal regime are vital for globalization and the flow of goods, services and ideas among countries.

ECOSOC's range of technical work through its expert bodies extend into other areas that require international cooperation for the functioning of the global economy. For example, expert bodies provide technical services that:

- ▶ Define the list of Least Developed Countries
- ▶ Promote international cooperation in global geospatial information management;
- ▶ Promote international cooperation on tax matters
- ▶ Set the rules for the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs for medical and scientific purposes and prevent their illicit cultivation, production, use and trafficking.
- ▶ Determine international standards of accounting and reports coming from transnational corporations to improve availability and comparability
- ▶ Promote the standardization of geographical names at national and international levels and resolve problems where they occur.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The Committee generates practical guidance for governments, tax administrators and taxpayers as part of mobilizing financing and other support for sustainable development. It advances technical mastery of the issues, while supporting mobilization of domestic resources on the ground, especially in developing countries. Its efforts help countries broaden their tax base, strengthen tax administration and curb international tax evasion and avoidance. The Committee comprises 25 experts nominated by Governments and chosen by the Secretary-General.



ECOSOC

IN 2020



APRIL

1-2 APRIL 2020

The youth forum

- ▶ Held annually since 2012
- ▶ Brings the voice of **youth** into the discussions on the **2030 Agenda**
- ▶ Promotes youth **participation** and **engagement**



3 APRIL 2020

The partnership forum



- ▶ Held annually since 2008
- ▶ A platform for dialogue among member states, the private sector, foundations, NGOs, academia and other partners
- ▶ Effective ways for partners to support the implementation of the **SDGs**

20-23 APRIL 2020

The ECOSOC forum on financing for development follow-up (FfD Forum)

- ▶ Held annually since 2016
- ▶ Reviews the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** and other financing for development outcomes
- ▶ **Means of implementation** of the SDGs



ECOSOC FORUM ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAY

1 MAY 2020

ECOSOC special Meeting on “International Cooperation in Tax Matters



- ▶ Applies a sustainable development perspective to cutting-edge issues in tax policy and administration: this year, digitalization, informal economy
- ▶ Strengthens impact of UN policy guidance on tax matters at global, regional, national and subnational levels
- ▶ Advances inclusive dialogue among key stakeholders, including national tax authorities and civil society

12-13 MAY 2020

The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals



- ▶ Launched by the 2030 Agenda
- ▶ Meetings of the Forum convened by the ECOSOC President since 2016
- ▶ **Science, technology and innovation** cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the **SDGs**



MAY

14-15 MAY 2020

Development Cooperation Forum High-level Meeting



- ▶ Reality-based and results-focused UN platform for review of trends and progress in development cooperation
- ▶ Aligns development cooperation with sustainable development, financing, climate, and Disaster Risk Reduction agendas
- ▶ Open to all UN Member States and a diverse range of non-government actors

19-21-MAY 2020

The operational activities for development segment

- ▶ Held annually to review progress implementing the General Assembly quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of the UN System operational activities for development.
- ▶ The accountability platform where Member States assess and guide the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system.
- ▶ In 2020, the segment will review the implementation of the 2016 QCPR, and efforts over the past four years to reposition the United Nations development system. It will prepare for the upcoming QCPR General Assembly resolution in the fall of 2020.



JUNE

9-11 JUNE 2020

The humanitarian affairs segment

- ▶ Takes place in alternate years in New York and Geneva
- ▶ Brings together UN Member States, UN organizations, **humanitarian** and development partners, the private sector and affected communities
- ▶ Discusses how to strengthen and improve **humanitarian** work to save lives, and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability
- ▶ Preceded by an informal **transition event** that links discussions between the ECOSOC operational activities for development segment and the humanitarian affairs segment



JULY

6 JULY 2020

The integration segment



- ▶ Held annually since 2014
- ▶ Integrates the work of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies, the UN system and other actors to support ECOSOC's policy guidance and the thematic reviews of the HLPF
- ▶ Coordinates the work of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies of the Council and the policies and activities of the specialized agencies
- ▶ Integrates the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development both within the United Nations system and beyond

The high-level political forum (HLPF)

Meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC

- ▶ **Theme:** Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development
- ▶ Central United Nations platform to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, help identify successes, gaps and lessons learned and provide political leadership and recommendations for follow-up
- ▶ **Official sessions (Theme, Second time VNRs, countries in special situation, financing, science, technology and innovation, etc.)**
- ▶ Side Events, Special Events, VNR Labs and Exhibitions



14-17 JULY 2020

The high-level segment of ECOSOC

Ministerial segment of the high-level political forum (HLPF)

14-16 July 2020

- ▶ Fifty countries (27 first time presenters, and 23 second time presenters) will present their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the HLPF.
- ▶ The VNR presentations are planned to begin on 13 July 2020 and proceed

for the three days of the ministerial segment of HLPF on 14 – 16 July 2020.

High-level segment of ECOSOC

17 July 2020

- ▶ Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.





The “Management Segment” of ECOSOC

15 April 2020;

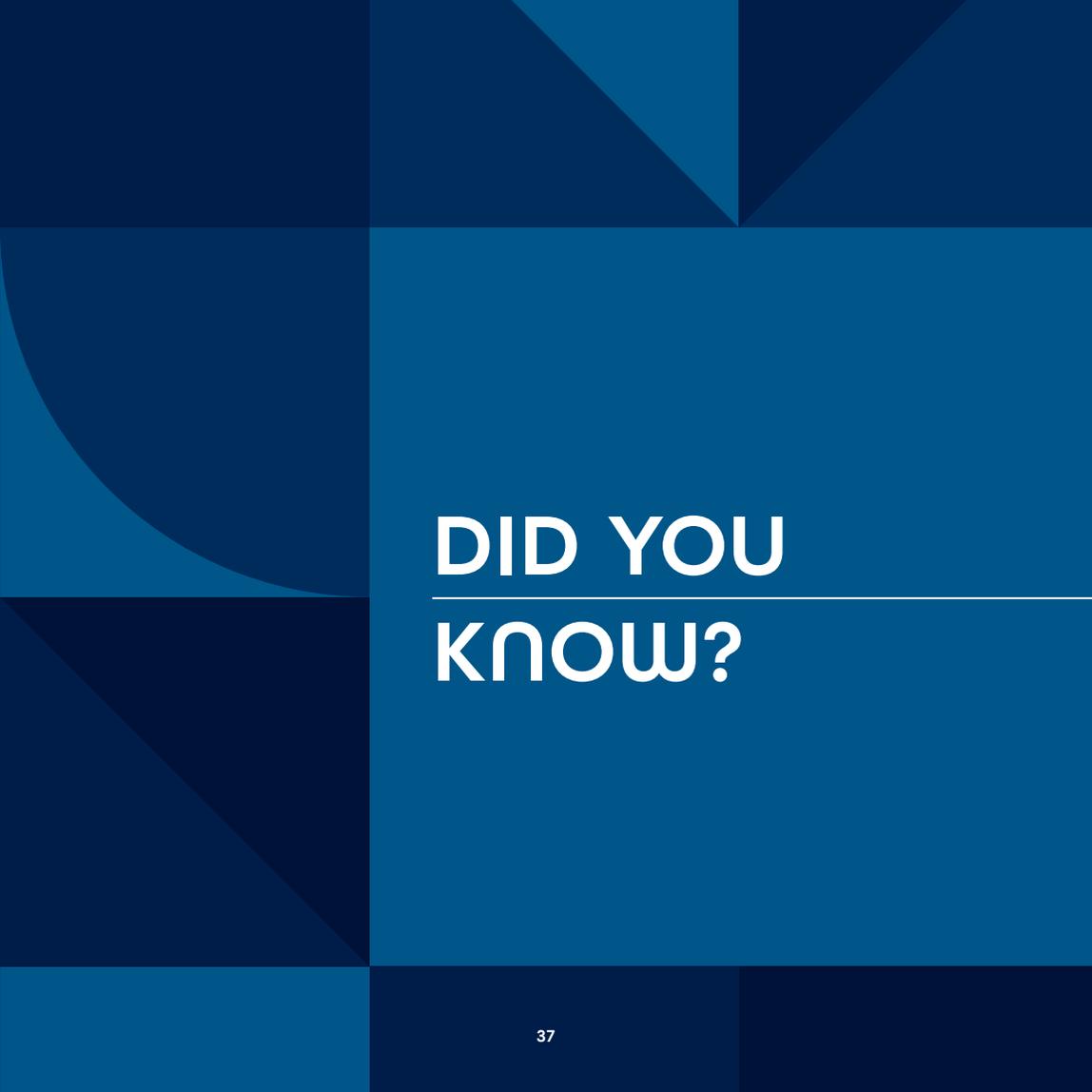
2-3 June 2020;

21-22 July 2020

- ▶ Focus on the procedural and legislative part of the Council’s work
- ▶ adopt procedural decisions and consider the recommendations of subsidiary bodies before their adoption. This vast array of resolutions

and decisions of these technical bodies represent an important contribution by ECOSOC to Member States for their implementation at national and regional levels.

- ▶ ECOSOC also conducts elections to 26 subsidiary and related bodies at its dedicated **management meetings**.



**DID YOU
KNOW?**

ECOSOC AND GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH



UNAIDS – the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS – that leads the global response to fighting HIV/AIDS, was established in 1994 by an ECOSOC resolution.

The UN Interagency Task Force (UNIATF) on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which reports to ECOSOC, coordinates the activities of relevant UN organizations and other inter-governmental organizations to support governments to meet high-level commitments to respond to NCD epidemics

PUTTING WOMEN AT THE HEART OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS



The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was one of the first functional commissions created within ECOSOC. CSW has played a significant role within the United Nations intergovernmental system by drawing attention to women's rights and gender mainstreaming, including in the work of the Security Council which led to the landmark resolution of the Security

Council 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. It is entrusted with the follow-up to the Beijing Platform of Action. The work of CSW has resulted in a number of important declarations and conventions that protect and promote the human rights of women, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW (1979).



RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES

Through special meetings, **ECOSOC promotes awareness of global emergencies, including public health, natural disasters, and other crises.** The Council promoted a coordinated response by the UN system with the engagement of

all stakeholders following the Tsunami in Indonesia in 1994, the global food crises in 2008/9, the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, Ebola in 2014, the Zika Virus in 2016, the Aftermath of hurricanes in 2017 and Pathways to resilience in climate-affected SIDS in 2018.



PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council has developed mechanisms to respond to the problems faced by countries emerging from conflict and enhance the peace and development nexus.

- ▶ **The Council provides** advice to Haiti on a long- term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability through the **ad hoc advisory group on Haiti**. The first Advisory Group on Haiti was created in response to a request by the Security Council, using Article 65 of the United Nations Charter to request advice from **ECOSOC**.
- ▶ **ECOSOC regularly hosts** joint meetings with the **Peacebuilding Commission**.

ECOSOC TIMELINE

1991

ECOSOC High-level policy dialogue with the heads of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade

The creation of a substantive session of 4-5 weeks, alternating between Geneva and New York

The creation of a High-level Segment, a Coordination Segment, an Operational Activities Segment and a Committee Segment

2001

General Assembly request to ECOSOC to create the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Africa

1945

Establishment of ECOSOC by United Nations Charter

1946

ECOSOC convenes its first meeting from 23 January to 18 February 1946

1998

First meeting of the BWIs with ECOSOC
The first humanitarian affairs segment is held

1999

Security Council request to ECOSOC on Haiti

2003

The convening of the first Special High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods Institutions, WTO and UNCTAD (ECOSOC Spring Meeting)



2008

The first partnership forum is held

2012

The first ECOSOC youth forum is held

2014

The first high-level political forum under the auspices of ECOSOC is held

2015

Creation of the ECOSOC forum on financing for development follow-up through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development

Creation of the Multi-stakeholder forum on science,

technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals [as a component of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism], with its meetings to be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council

2005

The 2005 World Summit Outcome mandated ECOSOC to convene an Annual Ministerial Review (AMR), with National Voluntary Presentations, and a biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF); ECOSOC becomes the main vehicle for the review of the MDGs.

2013

The high-level political forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was established to meet annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. The HLPF replaced

the Commission on Sustainable Development

ECOSOC institutes the adoption of a system-wide annual main theme and a July-to-July work programme cycle, including creation of an integration segment



MAJOR

ECOSOC

MANDATES



1945

United Nations

Charter: Chapter IX: "International economic and social cooperation" and Chapter X: "The Economic and Social Council"

1977

A/RES/32/197:

"Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations System"

1991

A/RES/45/264:

"Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields"

1993

A/RES/48/162:

"Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields"

2012

A/RES/66/288:

"The Future We Want"

2013

A/RES/67/290:

"Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development"

2013

A/RES/68/1:

"Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council"

2015

A/RES/69/313:

Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development

1996

A/RES/50/227:

“Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields”

1997

A/RES/52/12B:

“Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform”

2005

A/RES/60/1:

“World Summit Outcome Document”

2006

A/RES/61/16:

“Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”

2015

A/RES/70/1:

“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

2016

A/RES/70/299:

“Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”

2018

A/RES/72/279:

“Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”

2018

A/RES/72/305:

“Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Three-year term.

(Term expires on December 31)



 Angola	2021	 El Salvador	2020
 Armenia (vice-president)	2021	 Ethiopia	2021
 Australia	2022	 Finland	2022
 Bangladesh	2022	 France	2020
 Belarus	2020	 Gabon	2022
 Botswana	2022	 Germany	2020
 Benin	2019	 Ghana	2020
 Brazil	2021	 India	2020
 Canada	2021	 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021
 China	2022	 Ireland	2020
 Colombia	2022	 Jamaica	2021
 Congo	2022	 Japan	2020
 Ecuador	2020	 Kenya	2021
 Egypt	2021	 Latvia	2022

	Luxembourg	2021		Philippines	2020
	Malawi	2020		Republic of Korea	2022
	Mali	2021		Russian Federation	2022
	Malta	2020		Saudi Arabia	2021
	Mexico. (vice-president)	2020		Spain	2020
	Montenegro	2022		Sudan	2020
	MOROCCO (vice-president)	2020		Switzerland	2022
	Netherlands	2021		Thailand	2022
	Nicaragua	2022		Togo	2020
	Norway (president)	2022		Turkmenistan	2021
	Pakistan (vice-president)	2021		Ukraine	2021
	Panama	2022		United States of America	2021
	Paraguay	2021		Uruguay	2020

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